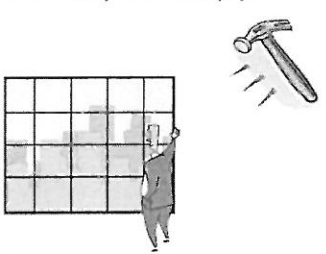


1) **Decomposing Model
a.k.a. "The Area Model"**

A whole new way to multiply!




2) **So what's it all about?**

- Like the Break Apart model, take a large number and decompose it into smaller numbers
- Use those smaller numbers to create "smaller" more manageable problems
- Be quicker and more accurate with finding your product
- We will use PLACE VALUE, (the actual value of digits)

Step One:

3) **Here's what to do!**

- Decompose or "break apart" the two numbers in the multiplication problem
 - 12×18
 - break 12 \rightarrow (1 ten and 2 ones) $10 + 2$
 - break 18 \rightarrow (1 ten and 8 ones) $10 + 8$



Step Two:

4) **Setting it up...**


- Now set up the "Area Model"

10

2

	10	8

What do you notice about the sizes of these boxes? How are they different?


- Label each part of the decomposed numbers outside the "figure"

Step Three:

5) **Then the multiplication begins!**

- Multiply each outside dimension to solve each "part" within the area...

		10	8
10	100 (10 x 10) = 100	80 (10 x 8) = 80	
2	20 (2 x 10) = 20	16 (2 x 8) = 16	

Step Four:

6) **And the next step...**

- Add the products from each box...

		10	8
10	100	80	
2	20	16	

■ $12 \times 18 = (10 \times 10) + (10 \times 8) + (2 \times 10) + (2 \times 8)$
 ■ $12 \times 18 = 100 + 80 + 20 + 16$
 ■ $12 \times 18 = 180 + 36$
 ■ $12 \times 18 = 216$

Step Five:

7) **Write it all out...**

- Here's what the complete math looks like:

$12 \times 18 = (10 + 2) \times (10 + 8)$
 $12 \times 18 = (10 \times 10) + (10 \times 8) + (2 \times 10) + (2 \times 8)$
 $12 \times 18 = 100 + 80 + 20 + 16$
 $12 \times 18 = 216$

8) **Now let's try another!**

- Can you solve 15×23 ?
- Make your "figure"...

		20	3
10			
5			