## Short Multiplication

## $941 \times 5=?$

## What to do

1. Multiply the units digit and carry any tens over.

|  | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x$ |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  | 5 |

2. Then multiply the tens digit, adding any carried tens if there are any. Carry over to the hundreds if you need $t \sigma$.

3. Then multiply the hundreds digit, adding any carried hundreds if there are any.

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|  | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $x$ |  |  | 5 |
|  | 7 | 0 | 5 |
| 4 | 2 |  |  |

4. As the first number has no thousands, you have no more multiplying to $d \sigma$, but you must write any carried thousands digits (if there are any) in the thousands column to finish your answer.


## Long Multiplication

## $251 \times 36=$ ?

## What to do

1. First multiply the top number by the units digit of the bottom number, $251 \times 6$.
Remember to work from right to left and to carry if necessary.

2. In the next row multiply the top number by 30 . Write a zero in the units column first then multiply the top number by 3. $251 \times 30$ $=7530$.
3. Finally add your two answers. Be careful not to add the digits you carried when multiplying, just add the digits of the two answers. You might need to carry when adding. Here 5 hundreds +5 hundreds $=10$ hundreds so 1 thousand is carried.

$1506+7530=9036$.
