

Long Multiplication $tu \times tu$ (extra practise)

When working out long multiplication sums, it is always good to find an approximate answer first. 46×23 approx. answer: $50 \times 20 = 1000$ T U

Multiply 6 and 40 by 3

$$\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 138 \end{array} \quad (46 \times 3)$$

$6 \times 3 = 18$, so carry the 1 to the next column

$$\begin{array}{r} 920 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 1058 \end{array} \quad (46 \times 20)$$

Multiply 6 and 40 by 20

$6 \times 20 = 120$, carry the 1, put 20 in the correct columns

You don't have to put the sums in brackets, but it can help you whilst you are learning



Use long multiplication to work out these sums.

1) 29×18

2) 62×38

3) 41×22

4) 37×25

5) 27×16

6) 74×56

7) 48×37

8) 64×43

9) 78×41

10) 18×16

11) 76×38

12) 72×29

13) 86×35

14) 92×81

15) 77×17