

## Grade 5 | Module 2 |Topic C | Decimal Multi-Digit Multiplication

## Welcome

This document is created to give parents and students a better understanding of the math concepts found in the Eureka Math (© 2013 Common Core, Inc.) that is also posted in the Engage New York material taught in the classroom. Grade 5 Module 2 of Eureka Math (Engage New York) Multi-Digit Whole Number and Decimal Fraction Operations. This newsletter will addresses decimal multi-digit multiplication.

## Words to Know

- Product
- Estimate
- Decimal Fraction
- Factor
- Standard Algorithm


## Online Practice

Looking for assistance for to help complete nightly homework? Check out the following website to get digital copies of homework, as well as detailed explanations in video format: http://www.oakdale.k12.ca.us/ cms/page view? d=x\&piid=\&vpid=140178482935 0. Visit www.zearn.com for extra practice as well!

## Important Information

## Objectives of Topic $C$

- Multiply decimal fractions with tenths by multi-digit whole numbers using place value understanding to record partial products.
- Multiply decimal fractions by multi-digit whole numbers through conversion to a whole number problem and reasoning about the placement of the decimal.
- Reason about the product of a whole number and a decimal with hundredths using place value understanding and estimation.


## Things to Remember

- A decimal fraction uses a point to separate the whole number part from the fractional part of a number. Example: in the number 36.9 the point separates the 36 (the whole number part) from the 9 (the fractional part, which means 9 tenths). So 36.9 is 36 and nine tenths.
- When multiplying by a decimal fraction, convert the decimal fraction to a whole number by multiplying it by the power of 10 (10 or 100) depending on the number of places after the decimal point. The problem now resembles a whole number multiplication problem. Once you finish multiplying, you need to divide the answer by the power of 10 you multiplied by.
- If the decimal faction has one place after the decimal, you multiply by 10 . The digits will shift one place to the left. The result is a number that is 10 x greater than the original number. If the decimal has two places after the decimal, you multiply by 100. The digits will shift two places to the left. The result is a number that is 100 x greater than the original number.
- When a number is divided by 10 , the digits shift one place to the right. The result is a number $1 / 10$ as large as the original number. When a number is divided by 100 , the digits shift two places to the right. The result is a number $1 / 100$ as large as the original number.


## Example Problems

Problem 1: Solve using standard algorithm.
$54 \times 3.5$


Problem 2: Round the factors to estimate the products. (Symbol $\approx$ means about).
Solve.

|  | $7.5 \times 52$ |  | $17.6 \times 22$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\approx 8 \times 50$ | $\approx 18 \times 20$ |  | $\approx 105 \times 3.3$ |
| $=400$ | $=360$ |  | $=300$ |

$=400$
$=360$
$=300$

Problem 3: Estimate the product. Solve using an area model and the standard algorithm.

Solve $4.7 \times 24$ Estimation: $4.7 \times 24 \approx 5 \times 20$

## Standard Algorithm



When we compare our answer (112.8) to our estimate (100), we can conclude that our answer i s reasonable.

## Application Problems and Answers

Problem: Pat rides his bike a total of 6.83 miles to and from school every day. How many miles does

A. Courtney buys 79 protractors at $\$ 1.09$ and 32 composition notebooks at $\$ 2.19$ each. About how much money did she spend?
$\$ 1.09$ / protractor $\times 79$ protractors $\approx \$ 1 \times 80=\$ 80$
$\$ 2.19 /$ notebook $\times 32$ notebooks $\approx \$ 2 \times 30=\$ 60$

$$
\$ 80+\$ 60=\$ 140
$$

Courtney spent about $\$ 140$ on protractors and notebooks.
B. How much money did she actually spend?

$\$ 86.11$ cost of protractors
$+\$ 70.08$ cost of notebooks
$\$ 156.19$ total cost of supplies

Courtney actually spent \$156.19.

## Application Problems and Answers (cont.)

Problem: A kitchen measures 32 feet by 17 feet. If tile costs $\$ 7.98$ per square foot, what is the total cost of putting tile in the kitchen?


| $\$ 7.98(\times 100)$ | 312 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\times \quad 544$ |  |
|  | 344 <br> 3192 <br> 31920 |
|  | 399000 <br> 434112 <br> $434112 \div 100=\$ 4,341.12$ |

The total cost of putting tile in the kitchen is \$4,341.12.

Note: Area refers to the number if square units needed to cover the inside of a shape. To determine the area of this rectangle you multiply the length times the width. The formula for area is

$$
\text { Area }=\text { length } x \text { width. }
$$

## Flipped Learning

Flipped learning is a great way to review topics that your student is learning in the classroom. The following are links to videos that give detailed explanations for each lesson in this topic.


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| Module 2 | engage ${ }^{\text {ny }}$ |
| Lesson 10 | > 10:09 |

Lesson 11: https:// www.youtube.com/watch? $\mathrm{v}=8 \mathrm{D} 8 \mathrm{MUUz70BA}$


Lesson 12: https:// www.youtube.com/watch? $\mathrm{v}=3 \mathrm{M} 5 \mathrm{nHME}$ _nzg

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