MULTIPLE METHODS OF MULTIPLICATION
In the US we are taught one standard algorithm for multiplication. It looks like this:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
247 \\
x53 \\
\hline
741 \\
1235 \\
\hline
13091 \\
\end{array}
\]
There are actually many more ways to multiply. Here are a few from different times: ancient India, ancient Egypt, and renaissance couple of multiplication problems—-you may one!
Multiply like an Egyptian

This is 53 x 72, ancient Egypt-style.

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
1 & 72 & X \\
2 & 144 & \\
4 & 288 & X \\
8 & 576 & \\
16 & 1152 & X \\
32 & 2304 & X \\
\end{array}
\]

\[72 + 288 + 1152 + 2304 = 3816\]
Why does this work?
You can write 53 = 1 + 4 + 16 + 32.

Now multiply:
53 \times 72 = (1 + 4 + 16 + 32) \times 72

This is the same as
1 \times 72 + 4 \times 72 + 16 \times 72 + 32 \times 72
How to multiply like an Egyptian:

1. Fill in the table. Double the larger of the numbers you are multiplying over and over again.

2. Circle the numbers in the left-hand column which add up to the smaller of the numbers you're multiplying.

3. Add up the numbers in the right hand column which are next to the numbers you have circled. This sum is the answer to your multiplication problem.