

**MULTIPLE  
METHODS OF  
MULTIPLICATION**

**In the US we are taught one standard algorithm for multiplication. It looks like this:**

**247**

**x53**

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**741**

**1235**

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**13091**

**There are actually many more ways to  
in history and different parts of the world:  
Scotland. Try using these methods on a  
find a method you like better than our usual**

**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  $53 \times 72$ , ancient Egypt-style.

<b>1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>144</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>576</b>	
<b>16</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>2304</b>	<b>X</b>

$$72 + 288 + 1152 + 2304 = 3816$$

# **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.**