

Important Terms

math of least resistance: Choosing the easiest mental calculating strategy among several possibilities. For example, to do the problem 43×28 , it is easier to do $43 \times 7 \times 4 = 301 \times 4 = 1204$ than to do $43 \times 4 \times 7 = 172 \times 7$.

squaring: Multiplying a number by itself. For example, the square of 5 is 25.

subtraction method: A method for multiplying numbers by turning the original problem into a subtraction problem. For example, $9 \times 79 = (9 \times 80) - (9 \times 1) = 720 - 9 = 711$, or $19 \times 37 = (20 \times 37) - (1 \times 37) = 740 - 37 = 703$.

Suggested Reading

Benjamin and Shermer, *Secrets of Mental Math: The Mathemagician's Guide to Lightning Calculation and Amazing Math Tricks*, chapter 3.

Kelly, *Short-Cut Math*.

Problems

Calculate the following 2-digit squares. Remember to begin by going up or down to the nearest multiple of 10.

1. 14^2
2. 18^2
3. 22^2
4. 23^2
5. 24^2
6. 25^2

7. 29^2

8. 31^2

9. 35^2

10. 36^2

11. 41^2

12. 44^2

13. 45^2

14. 47^2

15. 56^2

16. 64^2

17. 71^2

18. 82^2

19. 86^2

20. 93^2

21. 99^2

Do the following 2-digit multiplication problems using the addition method.

22. 31×23

23. 61×13

24. 52×68

25. 94×26

26. 47×91

Do the following 2-digit multiplication problems using the subtraction method.

27. 39×12

28. 79×41

29. 98×54

30. 87×66

31. 38×73

Do the following 2-digit multiplication problems using the factoring method.

32. 75×56

33. 67×12

34. 83×14

35. 79×54

36. 45×56

37. 68×28

Do the following 2-digit multiplication problems using the close-together method.

38. 13×19

39. 86×84

40. 77×71

41. 81×86

42. 98×93

43. 67×73

Do the following 2-digit multiplication problems using more than one method.

44. 14×23

45. 35×97

46. 22×53

47. 49×88

48. 42×65

Solutions for this lecture begin on page 116.