

# Find a Pair

The following list has six pairs of partial products that can be combined to form one multiplication problem. For example, **a** and **j** can be combined to make one problem as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{j} \quad + \quad \mathbf{a} \\ (12 \times 40) + (12 \times 3) = \\ 12 \times (40 + 3) = \\ 12 \times 43 \end{array}$$

- |                         |                         |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>a</b> $12 \times 3$  | <b>b</b> $72 \times 10$ | <b>c</b> $47 \times 2$  | <b>d</b> $39 \times 20$ |
| <b>e</b> $97 \times 50$ | <b>f</b> $61 \times 10$ | <b>g</b> $47 \times 30$ | <b>h</b> $39 \times 4$  |
| <b>i</b> $72 \times 6$  | <b>j</b> $12 \times 40$ | <b>k</b> $97 \times 2$  | <b>l</b> $61 \times 5$  |

Match the five remaining pairs. List each pair and combine the pairs into a single problem as shown above.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_