

Using the Array Model to Develop Prospective Teachers' Understanding of Multiplication and its Properties

Dana Olanoff
Widener University
dolanoff@widener.edu

Neet Priya Bajwa
Illinois State University
nbajwa@ilstu.edu

Ziv Feldman
Boston University
zfeld@bu.edu

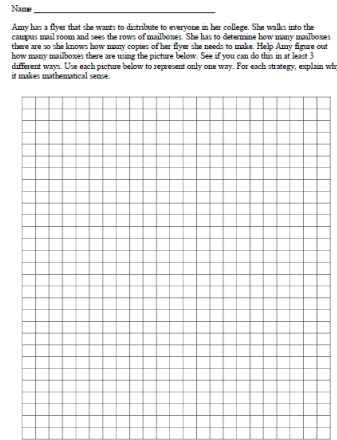
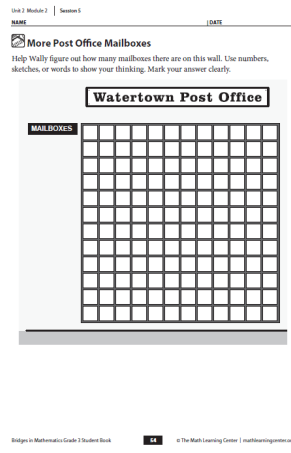
Eva Thanheiser
Portland State University
evat@psu.edu

Rachael M. Welder
Western Washington University
rachael.welder@wwu.edu

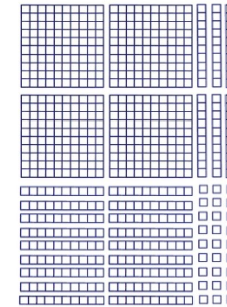
Jennifer M. Tobias
Illinois State University
jtobias@ilstu.edu

Task Goals: For prospective teachers to:

- 1) Recognize that a product can be found by summing, or combining, partial products, and that this procedure can be modeled by decomposing a rectangular array into different regions.
- 2) Use a rectangular array model to make sense of the distributive property of multiplication over addition as a driving force behind the partial products (by place value) and the standard algorithms.



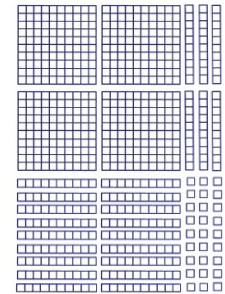
2. Does this model represent the mailbox problem? If so, how? Please provide your reasoning.



Reasoning:

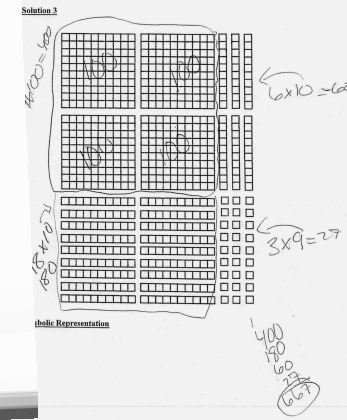
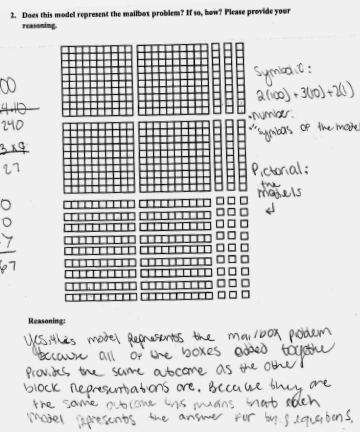
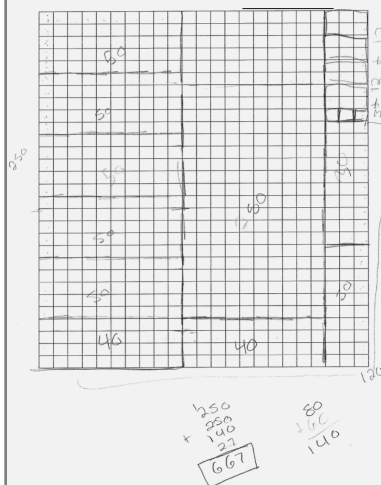
3. Use the base ten block model in 3 different ways to find how many mailboxes there are total. Write a symbolic representation that matches what you did with the model.

Solution 1



Symbolic Representation

Examples



Key Findings:

- 1) Most PTs recognized that a product can be found by summing, or combining partial products by breaking the rectangular array into different regions.
- 2) While some PTs were successful in making the connection between the factors and their representation using the base-ten blocks, many struggled to make this connection and instead focused on the total number of squares represented in the array model.