EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next few days, our math class will compare and discuss the various strategies students have learned for adding and subtracting up to 200. We will use place value language (ones, tens, hundreds) in describing each method. We will also learn about an addition method called **totals below**.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Add like units (e.g., add ones to ones and tens to tens) to solve three-digit addition problems by showing the totals below. (See Sample Problem.)

- Explain methods of solving addition and subtraction problems.

- Solve addition and subtraction problems in two different ways (e.g., totals below and the standard algorithm).

- Use the RDW process and tape diagrams to model and solve word problems.

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 29)*

Add like units and record the totals below.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1\ 6\ 7 \\
+\quad 5\ 2 \\
\hline
1\ 0\ 0 \\
1\ 1\ 0 \\
+\quad\quad\ 9 \\
\hline
2\ 1\ 9
\end{array}
$$

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Ask your child to use place value language (ones, tens, hundreds) to explain why the totals below method works.

- Ask your child to explain her thinking before beginning to write an explanation. If she is stuck, suggest using the words bundle (for addition) or unbundle (for subtraction) or the place value language of ones, tens, or hundreds to help explain.

- When a word problem asks your child to compare amounts, ask questions such as "Who has more?" to help your child move through the RDW process by identifying which bar in the tape diagram should be longer. Questions will also help him recognize that he is finding the difference.

TERMS

Totals below: A method for solving addition by using the vertical form, where the total of each place value is recorded below the line, and then all totals are added together.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1\ 2\ 4 \\
+\quad 3\ 8 \\
\hline
1\ 2 \\
5\ 0 \\
+\ 1\ 0\ 0 \\
\hline
1\ 6\ 2
\end{array}
$$