

$$\begin{array}{r} + 5224 \\ 3987 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} + 1326 \\ 7786 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} + 5624 \\ 1876 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{__} 5224 \\ + 1668 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \text{__} 9326 \\ + 4869 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \text{__} 5624 \\ + 1876 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 2905 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2346 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1654 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Three examples of the columnar addition method using blocks:

- Example 1:** Adding 7 to 1078. The blocks for 1078 are shown in four columns. Adding 7 to the units column results in 8 units and 1 ten, so one ten block is moved to the tens column.
- Example 2:** Adding 2 to 5732. The blocks for 5732 are shown in four columns. Adding 2 to the units column results in 4 units.
- Example 3:** Adding 6 to 2142. The blocks for 2142 are shown in four columns. Adding 6 to the units column results in 8 units and 1 ten, so one ten block is moved to the tens column.