Chapter 4 – Multiplication Facts and Strategies &

Chapter 5 – Use of Multiplication Facts

Array - An arrangement of objects in rows and columns.

Example:



$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

Associative Property of Multiplication - The property that states that you can group addends in different ways and still get the same sum.

Example:

$$4 + (2 + 5) = 11$$
 and $(4 + 2) + 5 = 11$

Commutative Property of Multiplication - The property that states that you can multiply two factors in any order and get the same product.

Example:

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

 $4 \times 2 = 8$

Example:

$$5 \times (10 + 6) = (5 \times 10) + (5 \times 6)$$

Distributive Property of Multiplication - The property that states that multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products.

Equation - A number sentence that uses the equal sign to show that two amounts are equal.

Examples:

$$3 + 7 = 10$$

$$4 - 1 = 3$$

$$12 + n = 21$$

Factor - A number that is multiplied by another number to find a product.

Examples:

$$4 \times 7 = 28 \qquad \frac{\times 7}{28}$$

The factors are 4 and 7.

Identity Property of Multiplication - The property that states that the product of any number and 1 is that number.

Example:

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$1 \times 8 = 8$$

Multiple - A number that is the product of a given number and a whole number.

Example:

$$\frac{\times 1}{10}$$
 $\frac{\times 2}{20}$ $\frac{\times 3}{30}$ $\frac{\times 4}{40}$ multiples of 10

Pattern - An ordered set of numbers or objects; the order helps you predict what will come next.

Examples:

2, 4, 6, 8, 10



Place value - The value of each digit in a number, based on the location of the digit.

Example:

	PLACE VALUE									
	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
1,623,051→	1	6	2	3	0	5	1,			
1,623,051→ 0.053→							0	0	5	3
32.4→						3	2	4		

Product - The answer in a multiplication problem.

Example:

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$
product