

Multiplication Properties

You can use multiplication properties to help you multiply more easily.

Associative Property of Multiplication

You can change the grouping of the factors. The product stays the same.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (3 \times 4) \times 4 = 48 & & 3 \times (4 \times 4) = 48 \\
 \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow & & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 \text{Factors} & & \text{Factors} \\
 \uparrow \quad \uparrow & & \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\
 12 \times 4 = 48 & & 3 \times 16 = 48
 \end{array}$$

Commutative Property of Multiplication

You can change the order of the factors. The product stays the same.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 7 \times 4 = 28 & & 4 \times 7 = 28 \\
 \downarrow \quad \downarrow & & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 \text{Factors} & & \text{Factors} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{Product} & & \text{Product}
 \end{array}$$

Zero Property of Multiplication

When one of the factors is 0, the product is always 0.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 3 \times 0 = 0 & & 0 \times 3 = 0 \\
 \downarrow \quad \downarrow & & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 \text{Factors} & & \text{Factors} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \text{Product} & & \text{Product}
 \end{array}$$

Identity Property of Multiplication

When one of the factors is 1, the product is always the other factor.

Identify the multiplication property or properties used in each equation.

- $100 \times 0 = 0$ _____
- $7 \times 2 = 2 \times 7$ _____
- $1 \times 55 = 55$ _____
- $(6 \times 7) \times 9 = 6 \times (7 \times 9)$ _____

Use the multiplication properties to determine what number must be in the box.

- $5 \times 4 = \square \times 5$
- $99 \times \square = 99$
- $(3 \times 12) \times \square = 3 \times (12 \times 8)$
- $\square \times 1 = 0$
- $\square \times 2 = 2 \times 50$
- $(16 \times \square) \times 25 = 16 \times (33 \times 25)$