

Associative Property of Multiplication

The property which states that the way in which factors are grouped does not change the product. It is also called the *Grouping Property of Multiplication*.

Example: $(6 \times 7) \times 9 = 6 \times (7 \times 9)$

Distributive Property of Multiplication

The property which states that when two addends are multiplied by a factor, the product is the same as when each addend is multiplied by the factor and those products are added.

Example: $(2 + 3) \times 4 = (2 \times 4) + (3 \times 4)$

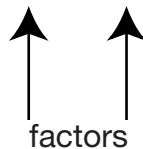
estimate

A number close to an exact amount,
or to find an answer by rounding.

factors

The numbers when multiplied together give the product.


Example: $7 \times 5 = 35$



product

The answer in a multiplication problem.

Example: $7 \times 5 = 35$



product