Arrays and Multiplication

Write two multiplication sentences for each array.

1.  
2.  

3.  
4.  

5. \(2 \times 6 = 12\)  
6. \(7 \times 4 = 28\)  
7. \(5 \times 4 = 20\)  
8. \(45 = 9 \times 5\)  

9. \(8 \times 6 = 48\)  
10. \(3 \times 4 = 12\)  
11. \(7 \times 6 = 42\)  
12. \(24 = 3 \times 8\)  

Algebra • Properties Find each missing number.

5. \(2 \times 6 = 12\)  
   \(6 \times 2 = \square\)  
   \(\square \times 7 = 28\)

6. \(7 \times 4 = 28\)  
   \(4 \times \square = 20\)  
   \(\square = 5 \times 9\)

9. \(8 \times 6 = 48\)  
   \(6 \times 8 = \square\)  
   \(4 \times \square = 12\)

10. \(3 \times 4 = 12\)  
    \(4 \times \square = 12\)  
    \(\square \times 7 = 42\)

11. \(7 \times 6 = 42\)  
    \(\square \times 7 = 42\)  
    \(\square = 8 \times 3\)

13. Which number should be placed in the box to make the sentence true?  
    \(4 \times 9 = \square \times 4\)

    A 8  
    B 6  
    C 9  
    D 36

14. Draw arrays that show \(2 \times 7\) is the same as \(7 \times 2\). Find the product.

    \(2 \times 7 = \square\)
    \(\square \times 2 = \square\)