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.
The numbers when multiplied together give the product.

*Example:* $7 \times 5 = 35$
**product**

The answer in a multiplication problem.

*Example:* \( 7 \times 5 = 35 \)