

## Using Commutative and Distributive

We know that the commutative property of multiplication deals with **having the same product despite the interchanging positions of factors in an expression**. Meanwhile, we know that the distributive property of multiplication deals with **breaking larger factors apart to multiply to easier facts**. With the knowledge of the commutative and the distributive properties, we can combine these strategies to easily solve for larger facts.

That means that **after interchanging the position of the factors, we can break one factor apart to distribute it afterwards**. We can take out one group from it then add it afterwards.

Consider  **$8 \times 5$** .

We know that we can also read it as  **$5 \times 8$** . This means that there are 5 groups of 8. If we take out one group from it, it will be 4 groups of 8 plus another 8. Writing it as an expression will look like this:  **$4 \times 8 + 8$** .

Multiply 4 to 8 and we will get 32, then add 8 to 32 to get the final product, which is **40**.

For example:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & \times & 5 \\ \text{Number of groups} & & \text{Size of group} \end{array}$$

8 groups of 5  
can also be read as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & \times & 8 \\ \text{Number of groups} & & \text{Size of group} \end{array}$$

5 groups of 8  
can be drawn as



if we take out one group of 8, the expression will be

$$4 \times 8 + 8$$

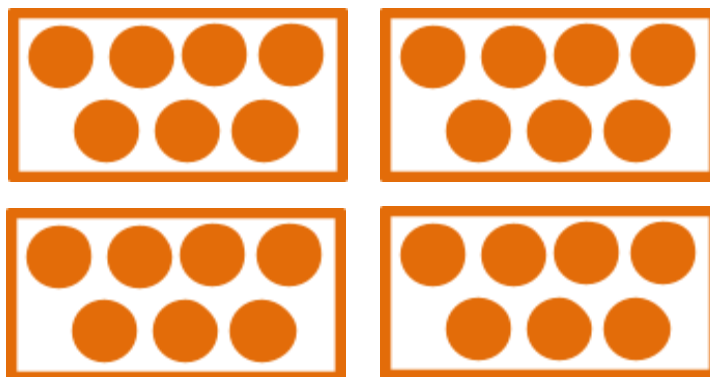


We know that  $4 \times 8$  is equal to 32.

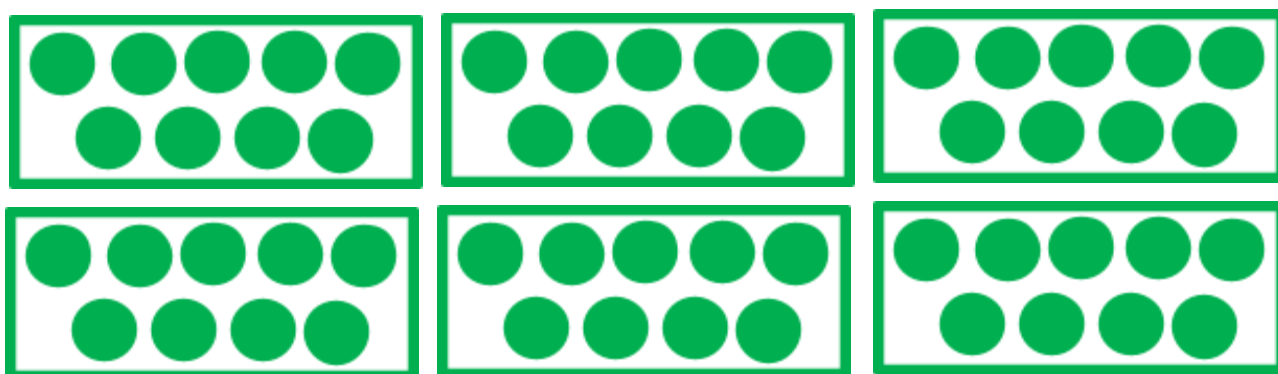
Then, we  $32 + 8$  is equal to 40.

The product of  $8 \times 5$  is **40**.

Analyze the following equal groups.



How many sevens are there?



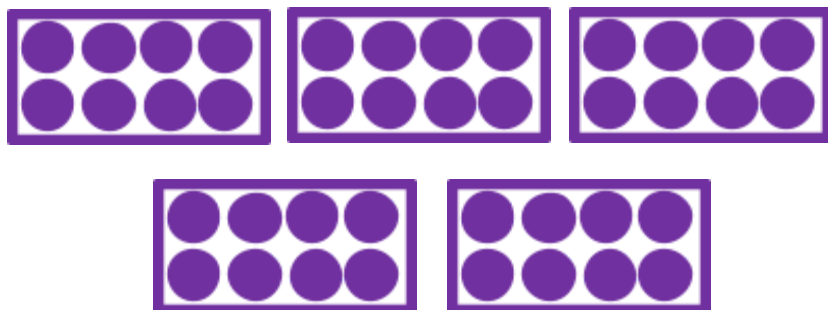
How many nines are there?

### Time to think

1. If there are 6 groups of 9, explain how many groups of 9 will be left if you take out 3 groups.
2. Use distribution in writing the expression of the equal groups above.

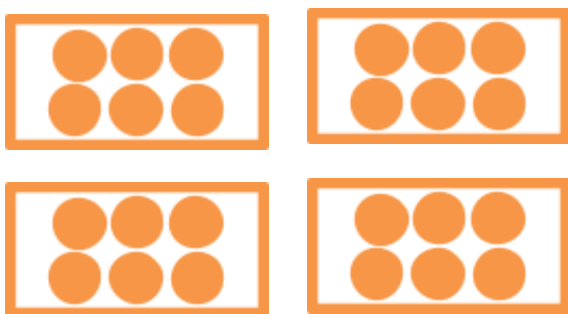
Complete the equal groups to complete the equations.

**6 groups of \_\_\_\_**



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

**5 groups of \_\_\_\_**



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

**6 groups of 7**



**Commutative & Distributive** Guided Notes**Math 3**

Complete the following equations. Then, draw an array to show the distribution.

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \times 8 &= \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \times 7 = (\underline{\quad} \times 7) + (\underline{\quad} \times 7) \\ &= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times 9 &= \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) \times 6 = (\underline{\quad} \times 6) + (\underline{\quad} \times 6) \\ &= \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{aligned}$$

