Commutative Property of Multiplication

Lesson 3-1

Associative Property of Multiplication

Lesson 3-1

Identity Property of Multiplication

Lesson 3-1

Zero Property of Multiplication

Lesson 3-1

factors

Lesson 3-2

product

Lesson 3-2

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Definitions page, cut out the cards, and have students write the words on the other side of the cards.

Name _____

Associative Property of Multiplication

Factors can be regrouped and the product remains the same
Example:
$2 \times (4 \times 10) = (2 \times 4) \times 10$

Commutative Property of Multiplication

The order of factors can be changed and the product remains the same.
Example: $3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$

Zero Property of Multiplication

The product of any number and 0 is 0.

Identity Property of Multiplication

The product of any number and 1 is that number.

product

The number that is the result of multiplying two or more factors.

factors

Numbers that are multiplied to get a product.

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multiple

Lesson 3-2

underestimate

Lesson 3-3

overestimate

Lesson 3-3

partial products

Lesson 3-5

base

Lesson 3-7

exponent

Lesson 3-7

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underestimate

The result of using lesser
numbers to estimate
a sum or product. The
estimate is smaller than
the actual answer.

multiple

The product of a given
whole number and another
whole number.

partial products

Products found by
breaking one of two
factors into ones, tens,
hundreds, and so on, and
then multiplying each of
these by the other factor.

overestimate

The result of using larger
numbers to estimate
a sum or product. The
estimate is larger than
the actual answer.

exponent

A number that tells how
many times the base is
used as a factor.
Example: $10^3 = 10 \times 10$
$\times 10$; the exponent is 3
and the base is 10.

base

The number that is
multiplied by itself when
raised to a power.
Example:
In 5^3, the 5 is the base.

Name _____

**exponential
notation**

Lesson 3-7

**expanded form
(exponents)**

Lesson 3-7

standard form

Lesson 3-7

squared

Lesson 3-7

cubed

Lesson 3-7

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expanded form (exponents)

A way to write a number involving exponents that shows the base as a factor.

exponential notation

A way to write a number using a base and an exponent.

squared

A name for a number to the second power.

standard form

A common way of writing a number with commas separating groups of three digits starting from the right.
Example: 3,458

cubed

A name for a number to the third power.