

Name: _____

Commutative Property of Multiplication

The **Commutative Property of Multiplication** states that the product of a multiplication problem does not change when you change the order of the numbers.

example 1: $2 \times 3 = 3 \times 2$

example 2: $5 \times 7 \times 9 = 9 \times 5 \times 7$

Rewrite each multiplication fact another way by rearranging the numbers. Then write the product.

example: $2 \times 6 \times 4 = \underline{6 \times 4 \times 2} = \underline{48}$

a. $4 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b. $5 \times 5 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c. $7 \times 2 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d. $7 \times 1 \times 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

e. $5 \times 4 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

f. $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

g. $5 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

h. $6 \times 2 \times 1 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

i. $3 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

ANSWER KEY

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The **Commutative Property of Multiplication** states that the product of a multiplication problem does not change when you change the order of the numbers.

example 1: $2 \times 3 = 3 \times 2$

example 2: $5 \times 7 \times 9 = 9 \times 5 \times 7$

Rewrite each multiplication fact another way by rearranging the numbers. Then write the product.

example: $2 \times 6 \times 4 = \underline{6 \times 4 \times 2} = \underline{48}$

Note: answers in the center column will vary. Sample answers given.

a. $4 \times 5 = \underline{5 \times 4} = \underline{20}$

b. $5 \times 5 \times 2 = \underline{2 \times 5 \times 5} = \underline{50}$

c. $7 \times 2 \times 3 = \underline{7 \times 3 \times 2} = \underline{42}$

d. $7 \times 1 \times 11 = \underline{11 \times 1 \times 7} = \underline{77}$

e. $5 \times 4 \times 3 = \underline{5 \times 3 \times 4} = \underline{60}$

f. $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = \underline{4 \times 3 \times 1 \times 2} = \underline{24}$

g. $5 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5} = \underline{100}$

h. $6 \times 2 \times 1 \times 4 = \underline{4 \times 6 \times 2 \times 1} = \underline{48}$

i. $3 \times 2 \times 5 \times 2 = \underline{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5} = \underline{60}$