



PROPIEDADES DE LA MULTIPLICACIÓN

Propiedad conmutativa:

El orden en el que multiplicamos los factores no cambia el resultado del producto.

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

Propiedad asociativa:

Para multiplicar tres números, se multiplican primero dos de ellos y el resultado se multiplica por el tercero.

$$3 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$3 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

1. Relaciona:

$$19 \times 4 = 4 \times 19$$

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$$(12 \times 2) \times 5 = 12 \times (2 \times 5)$$

• Propiedad asociativa

• Propiedad conmutativa

2. Completa:

Es la propiedad

$$9 \times 4 = \boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \end{array}$

$$9 \times 8 = \boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \end{array}$

$$2 \times 4 = \boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \end{array}$

$$4 \times 7 = \boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad}$$

$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \end{array}$

3. Completa:

Es la propiedad

$$(2 \times 4) \times 5 = 2 \times (\boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad})$$

$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \end{array}$

$$(3 \times 2) \times 9 = \boxed{\quad} \times (\boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad})$$

$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \end{array}$