

Propiedades de la multiplicación

-Propiedad conmutativa: el orden de los factores no altera el producto.

$$2 \times 5 = 5 \times 2 = 10$$

-Propiedad asociativa: para multiplicar 3 números, primero multiplico 2 de ellos y el resultado lo multiplico al tercero.

$$\begin{array}{c} (4 \times 2) \times 3 = 4 \times (2 \times 3) \\ \swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow \\ 8 \times 3 = 4 \times 6 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 24 = 24 \end{array}$$

1. Aplica la propiedad conmutativa de la multiplicación:

$$4 \times 6 = \square \times \square$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow$

 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$

$$8 \times 2 = \square \times \square$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow$

 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$

$$3 \times 7 = \square \times \square$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow$

 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$

$$5 \times 8 = \square \times \square$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow$

 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$

2. Aplica la propiedad asociativa de la suma:

$$(5 \times 3) \times 1 = 5 \times (3 \times 1)$$

$\swarrow \quad \searrow$

 \downarrow

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$$3 \times (2 \times 4) = (3 \times 2) \times 4$$

\downarrow

 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$

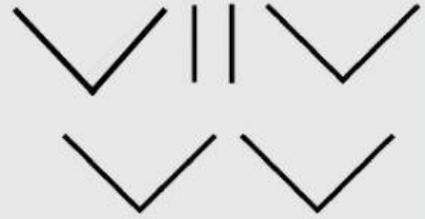
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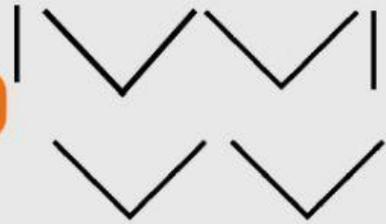
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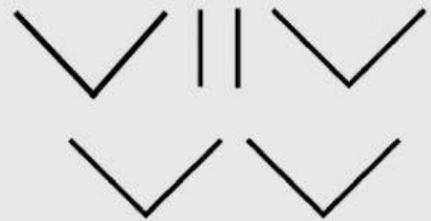
$$(7 \times 1) \times 8 = 7 \times (1 \times 8)$$



$$2 \times (2 \times 3) = (2 \times 2) \times 3$$



$$(5 \times 5) \times 1 = 5 \times (5 \times 1)$$



$$8 \times (5 \times 1) = (8 \times 5) \times 1$$

