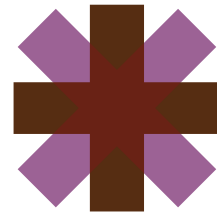


Introduction to Multiplication: Repeated Groups



Directions: Solve each equation.

Example: $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{8}$
 $4 + 4 = \underline{8}$
 $2 \times 4 = \underline{8}$
 $4 \times 2 = \underline{8}$

Question

What do you notice about the connection between multiplication and addition?

Multiplication is a form of repeated addition.

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{15}$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{15}$$

$$5 \times 3 = \underline{15}$$

$$3 \times 5 = \underline{15}$$

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{12}$$

$$4 + 4 + 4 = \underline{12}$$

$$3 \times 4 = \underline{12}$$

$$4 \times 3 = \underline{12}$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{12}$$

$$6 + 6 = \underline{12}$$

$$2 \times 6 = \underline{12}$$

$$6 \times 2 = \underline{12}$$

$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = \underline{20}$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{20}$$

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

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

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{14}$$

$$7 + 7 = \underline{14}$$

$$2 \times 7 = \underline{14}$$

$$7 \times 2 = \underline{14}$$

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{18}$$

$$6 + 6 + 6 = \underline{18}$$

$$3 \times 6 = \underline{18}$$

$$6 \times 3 = \underline{18}$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{25}$$

$$5 \times 5 = \underline{25}$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{6}$$

$$3 + 3 = \underline{6}$$

$$2 \times 3 = \underline{6}$$

$$3 \times 2 = \underline{6}$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{10}$$

$$5 + 5 = \underline{10}$$

$$2 \times 5 = \underline{10}$$

$$5 \times 2 = \underline{10}$$

$$2 + 2 = \underline{4}$$

$$2 \times 2 = \underline{4}$$

$$3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{9}$$

$$3 \times 3 = \underline{9}$$

$$6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = \underline{36}$$

$$6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$$