



Answer Key

It's Associative!

One of the multiplication properties is *associative*, which means you can group the factors in a multiplication equation and still get the same product.

$$A \times (B \times C) = (A \times B) \times C$$

Find the missing number according to the associative property.

$$4 \times (3 \times 2) = (4 \times 3) \times \boxed{2}$$

$$6 \times (2 \times 5) = (6 \times 2) \times \boxed{5}$$

$$(20 \times 5) \times 11 = 20 \times (11 \times \boxed{5})$$

Find the product of these numbers.

$$7 \times (2 \times 1) = \boxed{14}$$

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$$10 \times (3 \times 4) = 10 \times \boxed{12} = \boxed{120}$$

$$(10 \times 3) \times 4 = \boxed{30} \times 4 = \boxed{120}$$

When you group the factors differently, do the two equations have the same product? Yes