

Wednesday's Maths Key Slides

Times Table Practise

$$\begin{array}{l}
 3 \times 0 = \\
 6 \times 3 = \quad 7 \times 7 = \\
 8 \times 12 = \quad 3 \times 8 = \\
 9 \times 11 = \quad 5 \times 9 = \\
 5 \times 4 = \\
 8 \times 7 = \quad 9 \times 9 =
 \end{array}$$

Multiplication is commutative.
Do you remember what this means?

E.g. $3 \times 2 = 6$ or $2 \times 3 = 6$

Addition is also commutative, but division and subtraction are not.

E.g. $8 - 2 = 6$ is not the same as $2 - 8 = ?$



This is also useful to remember when you are multiplying three numbers.

To find the most efficient order in which to multiply three single digit numbers we need to use the

Associative Law

E.g. $2 \times 7 \times 5 = 2 \times 5 \times 7$

The Associate Law helps you to decide which order to put the numbers in in a way that suits you.

I have 2 lots of 3 4 times

$$2 \times 3 \times 4$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

I have 2 lots of 5 3 times

$$2 \times 5 \times 3$$

$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

$$2 \times 5 \times 3 = 30 \checkmark$$

$6 \times 2 \times 8$

$6 \times 2 = 12$

Associative Law

$$7 \times 3 \times 2 = 42$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$