

The Commutative Law of Multiplication

LO: I can use the commutative law to decide on the better order of multiplication

Write the order in which you think it is best to multiply these numbers and then work out the calculation.

Tip: you may not need to change every calculation.

Example: $4 \times 17 = 17 \times 4 = 68$

$17 \times 4 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 24 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 17 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$29 \times 6 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 18 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 11 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$19 \times 3 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 30 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 21 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

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

$28 \times 9 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 15 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

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

$29 \times 5 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 27 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 29 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$28 \times 8 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 17 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$15 \times 8 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 27 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 24 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$17 \times 3 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 14 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 24 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$21 \times 5 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 26 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 24 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 29 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$27 \times 6 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 17 = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

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Answers

In most cases it is better to multiply the larger by the smaller so $17 \times 4 = 68$; however children may justify why they keep the 5 at the beginning of the calculation e.g. 5×27 because they know that $5 \times 20 = 100$.

$17 \times 4 = 68$

$28 \times 9 = 252$

$3 \times 24 = 72$

$3 \times 24 = 72$

$2 \times 15 = 30$

$17 \times 3 = 51$

$5 \times 17 = 85$

$12 \times 4 = 48$

$4 \times 14 = 56$

$29 \times 6 = 174$

$29 \times 5 = 145$

$6 \times 24 = 144$

$4 \times 18 = 72$

$7 \times 27 = 189$

$21 \times 5 = 105$

$7 \times 11 = 77$

$4 \times 29 = 116$

$8 \times 26 = 208$

$19 \times 3 = 57$

$28 \times 8 = 224$

$9 \times 24 = 216$

$7 \times 30 = 210$

$7 \times 17 = 119$

$7 \times 29 = 203$

$8 \times 21 = 168$

$15 \times 8 = 120$

$27 \times 6 = 162$

$3 \times 18 = 54$

$5 \times 27 = 135$

$5 \times 17 = 85$

In most cases it is better to multiply the larger by the smaller so $17 \times 4 = 68$; however children may justify why they keep the 5 at the beginning of the calculation e.g. 5×27 because they know that $5 \times 20 = 100$.