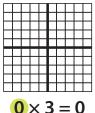
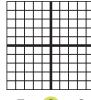
Os Facts 🕫

The product of any number and 0 is 0.



Zero groups of 3 equal 0.

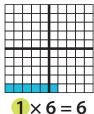


Five groups of 0 equal 0.

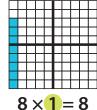
Zero Property of Multiplication

1s Facts <1

The product of any number multiplied by 1 is that number.



One group of 6 equals 6.

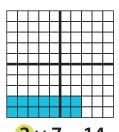


Eight groups of 1 equal 8.

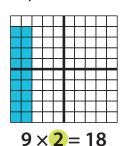
Identity Property of Multiplication

Doubles 2

To multiply any number by 2, double it.



 $2 \times 7 = 14$ 7 + 7 = 14



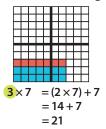
9 + 9 = 18

fultiplication Foundational Facts & Fact Strategie

💌 Adding a Group 🏍



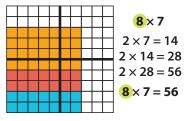
To multiply a number by 3, you can add a group to that number's double. To multiply a number by 6, you can add a group to that number's 5s fact.

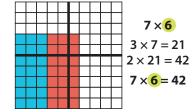


You can try adding a group with other factors than 3 and 6, too!

Doubling ×4 ×6 ×8

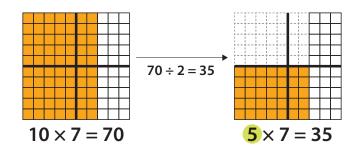
To multiply any number by 4, 6, or 8, double other known products.





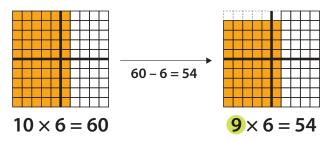
5s Facts (Half-Tens) <5

To multiply any number by 5, multiply it by 10 and then find half the result.



Subtracting a Group 9

To multiply any number by 9, you can subtract a group from that number's 10s fact.



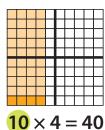
You can try subtracting a group with other factors than 9, too!

Multiplication Foundational Facts & Fact Strategies

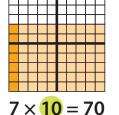
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10s Facts ×10

To multiply any number by 10, think of the number that is equal to that many tens.



10 times 4 is the same as 4 tens. We call that number 40.



7 times 10 is the same as 7 tens.
We call that number 70.

Multiplication Foundational Facts & Fact Strategie

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Break Apart *7

Break one factor into parts. Find the separate products and add them together.

$$8 \times 7$$

 $(5+3) \times 7$
 $(5 \times 7) + (3 \times 7)$
 $35 + 21 = 56$

Distributive Property of Multiplication

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