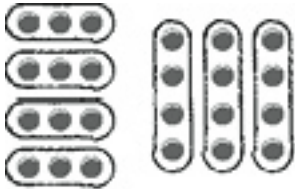





Multiplication Properties and Division Rules

You can use the Properties of Multiplication to help you find products.

<p>Commutative Property</p> <p>When you change the order of the factors, the product stays the same.</p>  <p>$4 \times 3 = 12$ $3 \times 4 = 12$</p>	<p>Property of One</p> <p>When you multiply any number by 1, the product is the other factor.</p>  <p>$1 \times 9 = 9$</p>	<p>Zero Property</p> <p>When you multiply any number by 0, the product is 0.</p>  <p>$0 \times 6 = 0$</p>	<p>Associative Property</p> <p>When you group factors in different ways, the product stays the same.</p>  <p>$(3 \times 2) \times 3 = 6 \times 3 = 18$ $3 \times (2 \times 3) = 3 \times 6 = 18$</p>
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Use properties and rules to solve. If there is no solution, explain why.

1. $1 \times 43 = \blacksquare$

2. $4 \div 0 = \blacksquare$

3. $4 \div 4 = \blacksquare$

4. $\blacksquare \times 12 = 0$

5. $\blacksquare \div 5 = 0$

6. $9 \times \blacksquare = 9$

7. $5 \times 3 = 3 \times \blacksquare$

8. $28 \div \blacksquare = 28$

9. $4 \times (4 \times 0) = \blacksquare$

10. $5 \times (4 \times 3) = \blacksquare \times 3$

11. $9 \times (2 \times \blacksquare) = 2 \times 9$
