

Multiplication

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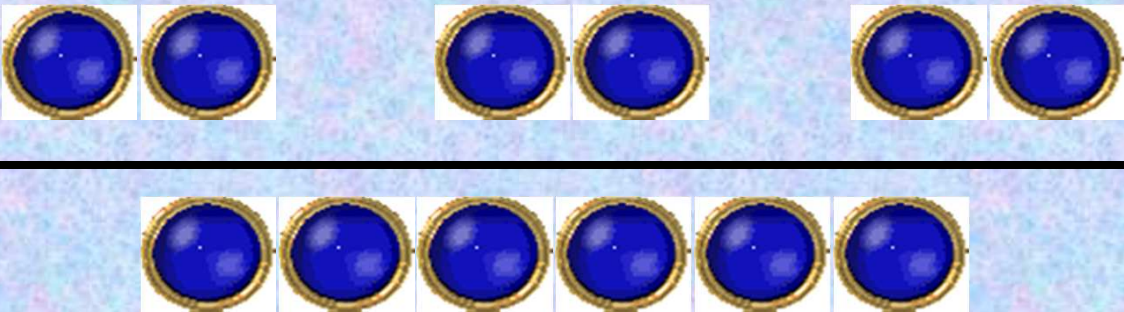
Multiplication is the process of adding equal sets together.



$$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

We added 2 three times.

Instead of repeatedly adding, we can multiply.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$


This means "3 groups of 2 equals 6 in all".

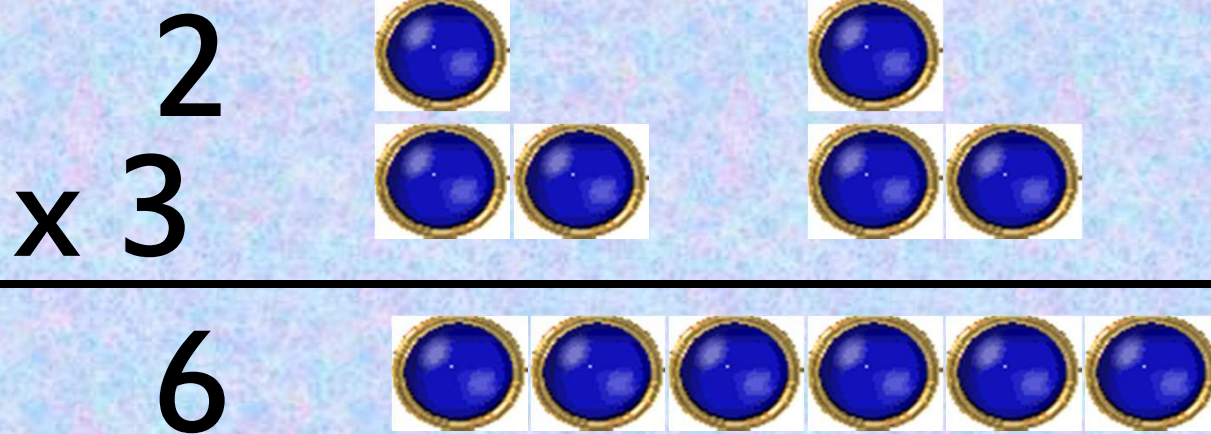
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



6

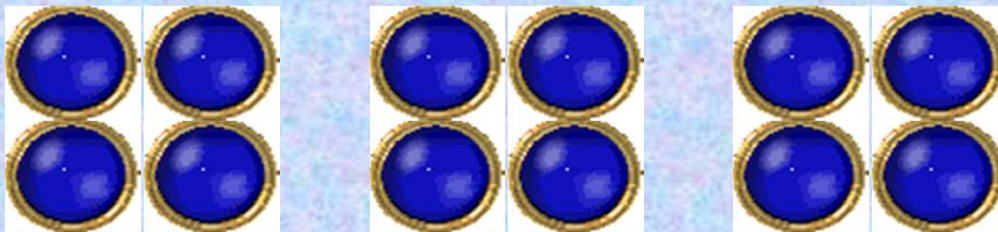


This means "2 groups of 3 equals 6 in all".

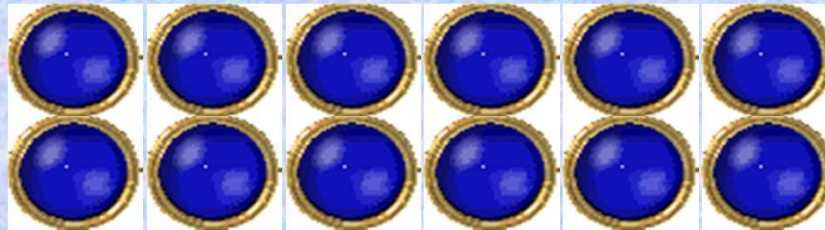


This means "3 groups of 4 equals 12 in all".

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

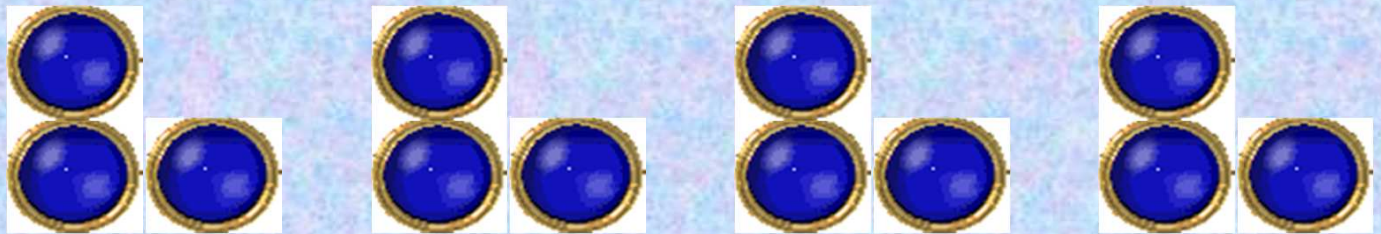


$$12$$

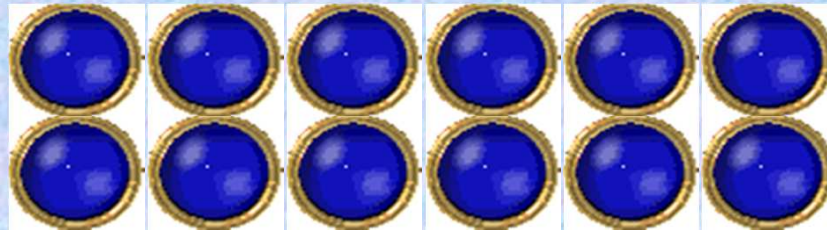


This means "4 groups of 3 equals 12 in all".

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

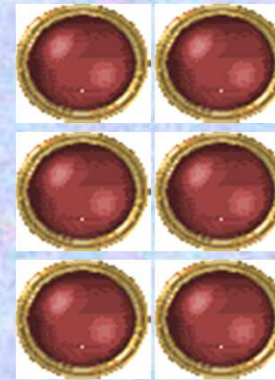
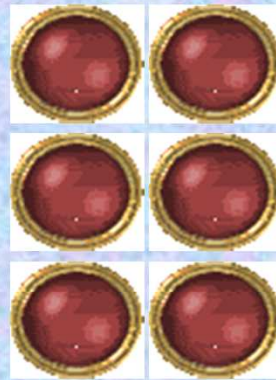


$$12$$

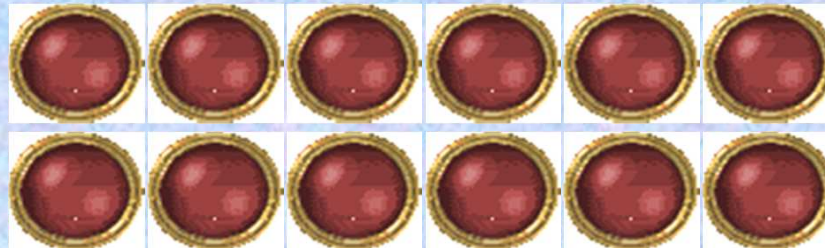


This means "2 groups of 6 equals 12 in all".

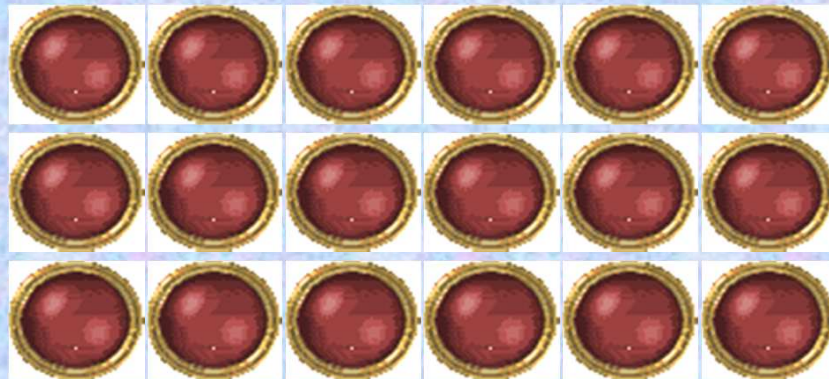
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



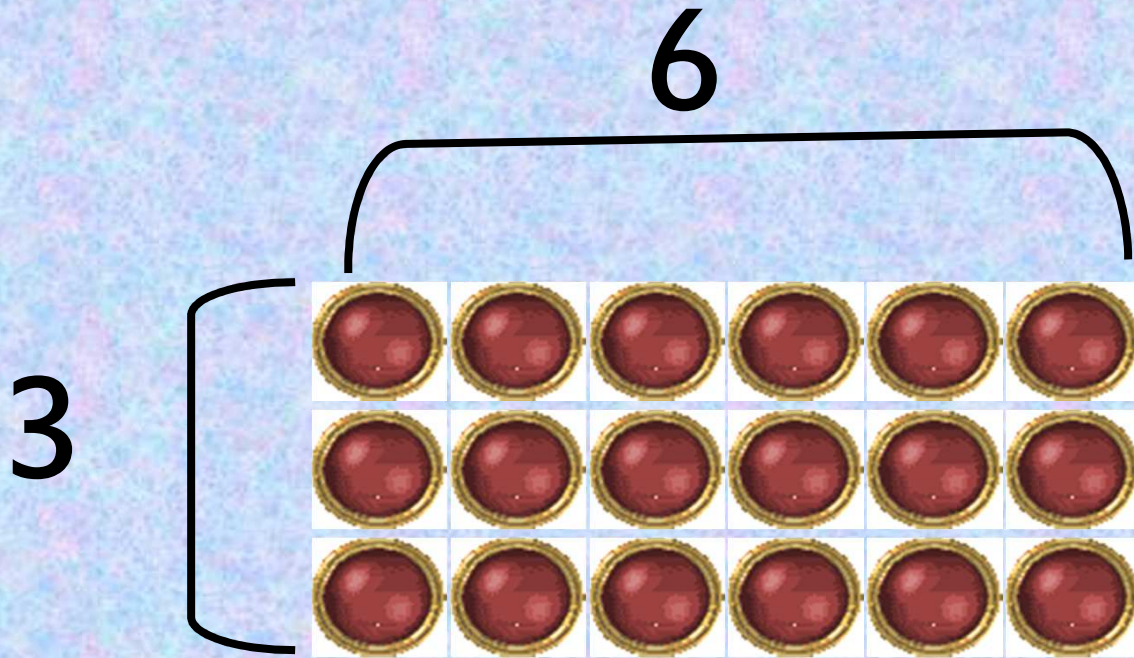
12



We can also use multiplication to find the total number in this set without having to count them.

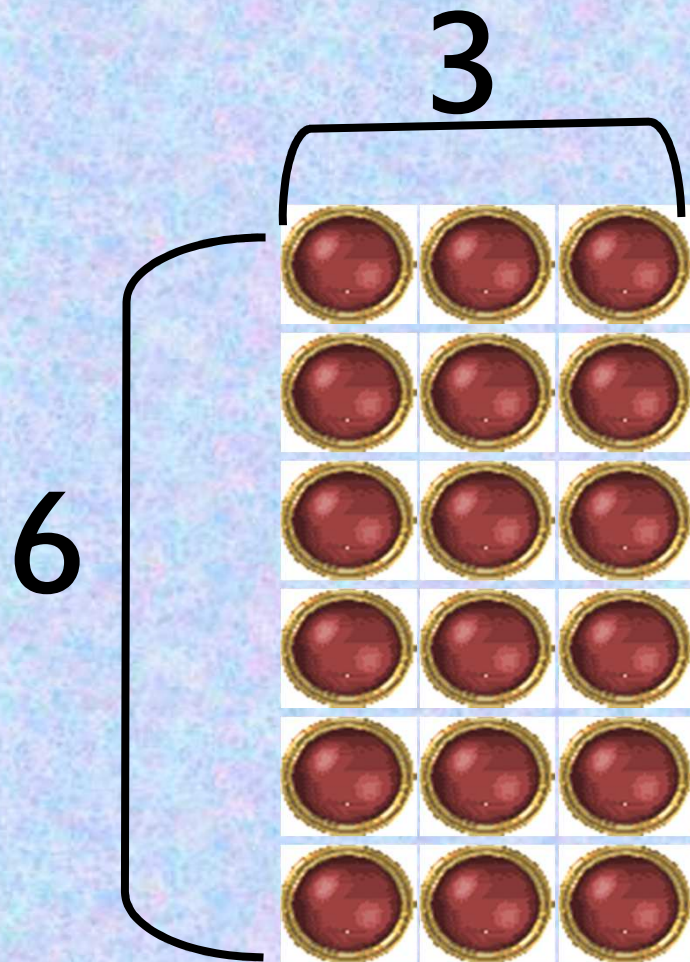


$$3 \times 6 = 18$$



**Or we can turn it
the other way and
show it like this.**

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$



The End

A Project Developed for
**Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use
Technology (PT3)**

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