

SESSION

: 7

CLASS

: IV

SUBJECT

: MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NUMBER : 6

CHAPTER NAME

: MULTIPLICATION

SUBTOPIC

: Exercise-6 A &

PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLICATION

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Enable the students to recall multiplication by 2-digit numbers and to understand the properties of multiplication.

MULTIPLICATION

Let us revise multiplication by 2-digit numbers.

Example - 1 98 by 98

ANSWER

Th	H	T	O
	9	8	
	×	9	8
(1) 7 8 4 → 98 × 8			
+	8	8	2 0 → 98 × 90
9, 6 0 4			



EXERCISE – 6(A)

Multiply in your notebook.

(a) 64×45

ANSWER

Th	H	T	O
	6	4	
×	4	5	
3 2 0 $\longrightarrow 64 \times 5$			
+	2	5	6 0 $\longrightarrow 64 \times 40$
2, 8 8 0			



EXERCISE – 6(A)

Multiply in your notebook.

(b) 58×72

ANSWER

Th	H	T	O
		7	2
	×	5	8
<hr/>			
(1)	5	7	6
+	3	6	0
<hr/>			
4,	1	7	6

72×8
 72×50



EXERCISE – 6(A)

Multiply in your notebook.

(c) 49×36

ANSWER

Th	H	T	O
	4	9	
	×	3	6
(1)			
	2	9	4
+	1	4	7
0			
—————			
1, 7 6 4			
—————			

49×6 49×30



EXERCISE – 6(A)

Multiply in your notebook.

(d) 82×27

ANSWER

Th	H	T	O
	8	2	
	×	2	7
(1)			
(1)	5	7	4
+	1	6	4
(1)			
2,	2	1	4

$82 \times 7 \longrightarrow$
 $82 \times 20 \longrightarrow$



EXERCISE – 6(A)

Multiply in your notebook.

(e) 94×89

ANSWER

Th	H	T	O
	9	4	
	×	8	9
①	8	4	6
+	7	5	0
8,	3	6	6

$\longrightarrow 94 \times 9$

$\longrightarrow 94 \times 80$



PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLICATION

1. When a number is multiplied by 1, then the product is always the number itself.

EXAMPLE

$$9,784 \times 1 = 9,784$$

$$24,623 \times 1 = 24,623$$



PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLICATION

2. When a number is multiplied by 0, then the product is always 0.

EXAMPLE

$$867 \times 0 = 0$$

$$98,999 \times 0 = 0$$



PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLICATION

3. Commutative property of multiplication : when two numbers are multiplied, the product of these numbers will not change even when the order of the numbers is changed.

EXAMPLE

$$3,113 \times 26 = 80,938$$

$$26 \times 31,13 = 80,938$$

$$3,113 \times 26 = 26 \times 3,113$$



PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLICATION

4. Associative property of multiplication : when two or more numbers are grouped and multiplied, the product does not change even if we change the groupings.



EXAMPLE

$$(15 \times 321) \times 27 = 4,815 \times 27$$

$$15 \times (321 \times 27) = 15 \times 8,667$$

$$(15 \times 321) \times 27 = 15 \times (321 \times 27) = 1,30,005$$



PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLICATION



5. Distributive property of multiplication : when multiplying a sum of two or more numbers by a number, we can first add the numbers and then multiply or we can multiply each added first with the number and then add the products. The answer remain the same.

EXAMPLE

$$\begin{aligned}(15 + 11 + 3) \times 100 \\ = 29 \times 100 \\ = 2,900\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(15 + 11 + 3) \times 100 \\ = (15 \times 100) + (11 \times 100) + (3 \times 100) \\ = 1,500 + 1,100 + 300 \\ = 2,900\end{aligned}$$



HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- **Complete Exercise – 6 A in the notebook.**

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Students are able to recall multiplication by 2-digit numbers and understand the properties of multiplication.

THANKING YOU
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