

Multiplication & Division Vocabulary

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1. **Multiplication:** A mathematical equation where a number is added to itself a number of times.

a. *Example:* $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16$ OR $4 \times 4 = 16$

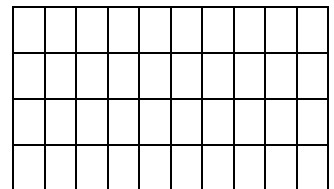
2. **Factor:** A number that can be divided evenly into another number.

a. *Examples:* 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 are all factors of 16

b. In multiplication, a factor is a number multiplied by another number to find a product. $2 \times 4 = 8$
factor factor product

2. **Array:** An array is a set of objects or numbers arranged in order, often in rows & columns.

a. *Example:* This array could show an auditorium that has 4 rows with 10 seats in each row - 4×10 seats = 40 seats



3. **Rows:** Items arranged in a horizontal line.

a. *Example:* ● ● ● ●

4. **Columns:** Items arranged in a vertical line.

a. *Example:* ●
●
●
●

5. **Division:** Sharing or grouping numbers into equal parts.

a. *Example:* 20

6. **Divisible:** A number is divisible by another number if the result of the division is a whole number and the remainder is zero

a. *Example:* 18 is divisible by 3.

7. **Divisor:** The number that divides the dividend

a. *Example:*

$18 \div 3 = 6$ $3 \overline{)18}^6$ The divisor is 3.

8. **Dividend:** The number that is being divided in a division problem

a. *Example:*

$35 \div 5 = 7$ $5 \overline{)35}^7$ The dividend is 35.

Multiplication Properties

1. **Zero Property for Multiplication:** The property which states that the product of zero and any number is zero

a. *Examples:* $13 \times 0 = 0$
 $0 \times 7 = 0$

2. **Property of One for Multiplication:** The property which states that the product of any number and 1 is that number

a. *Examples:* $5 \times 1 = 5$
 $16 \times 1 = 16$

3. **Distributive Property of Multiplication:** The property which states that multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products

Example:

$$3 \times (4 + 2) = (3 \times 4) + (3 \times 2)$$

$$3 \times 6 = 12 + 6$$

$$18 = 18$$

4. **Commutative Property of Multiplication:** The property which states that factors can be multiplied in any order. The product is always the same.

a. *Example:* $5 \times 7 = 7 \times 5$
 $35 = 35$

5. **Associative Property of Multiplication:** The property which states that when multiplying three or more factors, any two of the factors can be multiplied, and the remaining factors may then be multiplied without changing the total product.

a. *Example:* $(3 \times 4) \times 5 = 3 \times (4 \times 5)$
 $12 \times 5 = 3 \times 20$
 $60 = 60$