Distributive Property

A multiplication fact can be broken into the sum of two other multiplication facts.

Example:

\[ 8 \times 3 = (5 \times 3) + (3 \times 3) \]

Solve the following problems using distributive property.

Ex. 4 \times 14

\[ = 4 \times (10 + 4) \]
\[ = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 4) \]
\[ = 40 + 16 \]
\[ = 56 \]

1. 7 \times 27

2. 6 \times 14

3. 8 \times 17

4. 35 \times 3

5. 28 \times 6
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1. 5 \times 13

2. 6 \times 45

3. 3 \times 39

4. 22 \times 8

5. 56 \times 9