

Multiplication - associative property

Grade 4 Math Worksheet

In multiplication, the way in which the numbers are grouped in a problem does not change the product of those numbers.

Example: $(3 \times 4) \times 5 = 3 \times (4 \times 5)$

Use the associative property to fill the missing values.

$$^{1)}$$
 (\times 5) \times 4 = 5 \times (\times 99)

$$^{3)}$$
 ___ × (42 × 16) = 16 × (___ × 61)

$$^{4)}$$
 (39×93) \times = ($68 \times$) \times 93

$$^{6)}$$
 ___ × (67 × 39) = 27 × (___ × 67)

$$^{7)}$$
 (8 × 4) × = 7 × (8 ×)

$$^{8)}$$
 ___ × (20 × 80) = 20 × (31 × ___)

$$^{10)}$$
 (6 ×) × 15 = 15 × (× 69)

Does the associative property apply to subtraction questions? Answer and show an example.



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Use the associative property to fill the missing values.

1)
$$(99 \times 5) \times 4 = 5 \times (4 \times 99)$$

$$^{2)}$$
 6 × ($\frac{52}{2}$ × 87) = (52 × $\frac{87}{2}$) × 6

$$^{3)}$$
 61 × (42 × 16) = 16 × (42 × 61)

4) (
$$39 \times 93$$
) \times 68 = (68×39) \times 93

$$^{5)}$$
 (55 × 2) × 35 = (35 × 2) × 55

6)
$$\frac{27}{27} \times (67 \times 39) = 27 \times (39 \times 67)$$

7)
$$(8 \times 4) \times \frac{7}{} = 7 \times (8 \times \frac{4}{})$$

8)
$$31 \times (20 \times 80) = 20 \times (31 \times 80)$$

9)
$$20 \times (31 \times 6) = (6 \times 20) \times 31$$

10)
$$(6 \times \underline{69}) \times 15 = 15 \times (\underline{6} \times 69)$$

Does the associative property apply to subtraction questions? Answer and show an example.

No, the associative property cannot be applied for subtraction questions.

$$(15 - 8) - 5 = 7 - 5 = 2$$

 $15 - (8 - 5) = 15 - 3 = 12$