

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Notes

Algebra Section 2.4

Pages 88-93

**Goal:** "Multiply real numbers"



**Multiplication:**

Think socks!



If your socks don't match, that's a negative!  
If your socks match, that's a positive!

Negative X Negative=Positive



Negative X Positive=Negative



Positive X Negative=Negative



Ex:  $-12(-10) = 120$

Ex:  $5(-8) = -40$

Try These: Use highlighters to make your socks.

Ex:  $-3(6) = -18$

Ex:  $(-4)(-3) = 12$

Ex:  $4(-3) = -12$

Ex:  $-2(-7) = 14$

Ex:  $-0.5(-4) = 2$

Ex:  $(-3)(7) = -21$

**Example:**

$$\begin{array}{l}
 2(-4)(-6) \quad * \text{Multiply } 2(-4) \text{ first (socks don't match)} \\
 -8(-6) \quad * \text{Multiply your outcome and } (-6) \quad (\text{socks match}) \\
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 \end{array}$$

Try These: Multiply the first two factors, then multiply that product and the third.

Ex:  $-3(6)(-5) = 90$

Ex:  $2(-4)(-3) = 24$

Ex:  $4(-3)(5) = -60$

Ex:  $-2(-7)(-3) = -42$

Ex:  $-0.5(-4)(3) = 6$

Ex:  $2(-3)(-1) = 6$

**Properties:**

**Commutative Property:** The order in which you multiply two numbers does not change the product.

Example:  $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$                       and                       $6 \cdot 3 = 3 \cdot 6$

**Associative Property:** The way you group three numbers in a multiplication problem does not change the product.

Example:  $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$                       and                       $(5 \cdot 6) \cdot 2 = 5 \cdot (6 \cdot 2)$

**Identity Property:** The product of a number and one is that number.

Example:  $a \cdot 1 = a$                       and                       $(-5) \cdot 1 = -5$

**Property of Zero:** The product of a number and zero is zero.

Example:  $a \cdot 0 = 0$                       and                       $(7) \cdot 0 = 0$

**Property of -1:** The product of a number and -1 is the opposite of the number.

Example:  $a \cdot (-1) = -a$                       and                       $(-4) \cdot (-1) = 4$

**Try These:**

Identify the property illustrated.

Ex:  $-1 \cdot 8 = -8$

Property of -1

Ex:  $12 \cdot x = x \cdot 12$

Commutative Property

Ex:  $(y \cdot 4) \cdot 9 = y \cdot (4 \cdot 9)$

Associative Property

Ex:  $0 \cdot (-41) = 0$

Property of Zero

Ex:  $-5 \cdot (-6) = -6 \cdot (-5)$

Commutative Property

Ex:  $-13 \cdot (-1) = 13$

Property of -1

**Ex:** The table gives the daily minimum temperatures (in degrees Fahrenheit) in Barrow, Alaska, for the first five days of February 2004. Find the mean daily minimum temperature.

<b>Day in Feb.</b>	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Min. Temp.</b>	-21	-29	-39	-39	-22

$-30^{\circ}F$