

Glencoe Algebra Readiness Math Textbook Online

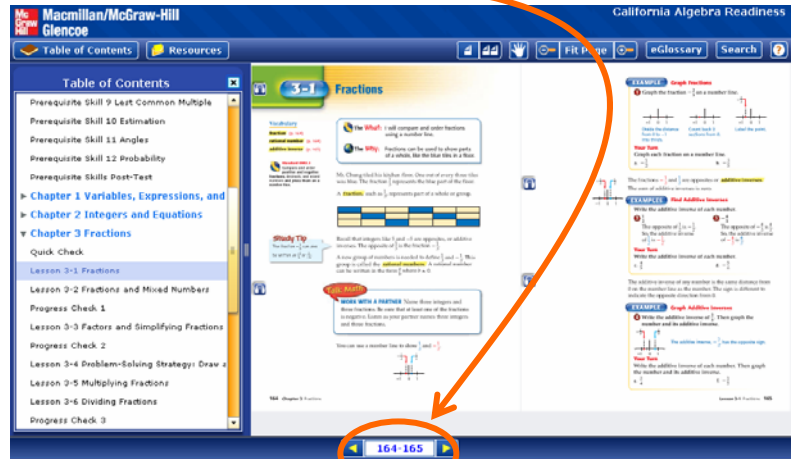
Pre-Algebra 8

<http://www.glencoe.com/ose/>

Contact your teacher for the Access Code

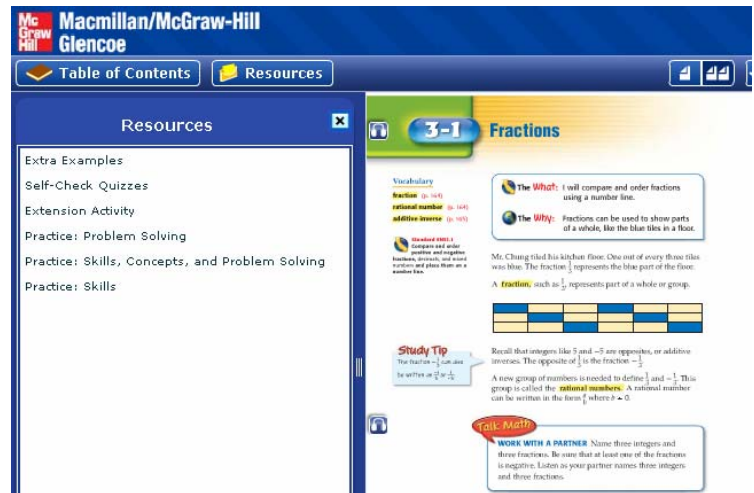
Book Pages

See each page of the textbook



Additional Practice

Chapter and lesson resources
Try an interactive practice quiz
Print extra practice pages



Homework Help

Personal Tutor for selected lessons

Personal Tutor

The *Glencoe Personal Tutor* presents a teacher explaining a step-by-step solution to a problem like one in your lesson.

The screenshot shows the 'Personal Tutor' interface. It features a video player with a teacher named Mr. Rutherford. The problem being solved is $7 + (-7) + (-11)$. The steps shown are:
 $7 + (-7) + (-11)$
 $= 0 + (-11)$
 $= -11$
The interface includes a toolbar with navigation controls (back, forward, stop, play, volume) and a 'Glencoe Personal Tutor' button.

Multilingual Glossary

Math Glossary
- definitions available
in 13 different languages

The McGraw-Hill Companies
eGlossary
GRADE: 6 | 7 | 8 | 9-12 | Formulas
A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z
LANGUAGE: Spanish
SEARCH: [input field]
Home > Grade 8 > propiedad asociativa
propiedad asociativa
La forma en que se agrupan tres números cuando se suman o multiplican no altera el resultado. Sean cuales fueren los números a , b , y c , $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$, y $(ab)c = a(bc)$.
Ejemplo: $(2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4)$ ó $(2 \cdot 3) \cdot 5 = 2 \cdot (3 \cdot 5)$.

Interactive Resources

BrainPop

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill
Glencoe
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BrainPops
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Practice: Problem Solving
Practice: Skills, Concepts, and Problem Solving
Practice: Skills
Brain POP
THE ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY

Interactive Labs

Scale Drawings
Instructions
[Video player showing a woman presenting architectural drawings]

Listen to audio versions of
selected sections of the textbook

The **Commutative Property of Multiplication** states that the order in which you multiply numbers does not change their product.

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY OF MULTIPLICATION
Pictures: $\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 \\ \hline 6 & 6 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 2 & 3 \\ \hline 6 & 6 \end{matrix}$
Numbers: $5 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 5$
Words: The order in which two numbers are multiplied does not change their product.
Algebra: For any numbers a and b , $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$

Remember!
Subtraction is not commutative.
 $10 - 2 \neq 2 - 10$
Division is not commutative, either.
 $8 \div 5 \neq 5 \div 8$

EXAMPLES: Commutative Property of Multiplication
Complete each equation.
 $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot \underline{3}$ $3 \cdot 9 = \underline{9} \cdot 3$
 $7 \cdot 3 = 3 \cdot \underline{7}$ $2 \cdot 9 = \underline{9} \cdot 2$

Your Turn Complete each equation.
 $4 \cdot 8 = \underline{8} \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 6 = \underline{6} \cdot 4$