

# MULTIPLICATION

Compute each product. Show your work by drawing positive (+) and negative (-) counters.

<p><u>Example A</u></p> $(2) \cdot (5) = 10$ <p>Place 2 groups of 5 positive counter</p> <p>+ + + + + + + + + +</p>	<p><u>Example B</u></p> $(-2) \cdot (5) = -10$ <p>Remove 2 groups of 5 positive counter</p> <p>First create zero pairs:</p> <p>+ + + + + - - - - -</p> <p>+ + + + + - - - - -</p>	<p>1. <math>(2) \cdot (-5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></p>	<p>2. <math>(-2) \cdot (-5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></p>
<p>3. <math>(3) \cdot (4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></p>	<p>4. <math>(3) \cdot (-4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></p>	<p>5. <math>(-3) \cdot (4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></p>	<p>6. <math>(-3) \cdot (-4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math></p>

**Generalizing the rules for multiplying integers.**

7. The product of a positive number and a positive number is a \_\_\_\_\_ number.
8. The product of a positive number and a negative number is a \_\_\_\_\_ number.
9. The product of a negative number and a positive number is a \_\_\_\_\_ number.
10. The product of a negative number and a negative number is a \_\_\_\_\_ number.

Compute the products.

11. $(-6) \cdot (7)$	12. $(-8) \cdot (-3)$	13. $(11) \cdot (-4)$	14. $(20) \cdot (-7)$
15. $(-20) \cdot (-60)$	16. $(2) \cdot (-5) \cdot (-3)$	17. $(-3) \cdot (6) \cdot (-10)$	18. $(-6) \cdot (40) \cdot (2)$