

Name: _____

More Math

So far, we have been using **x** as the sign for multiplication. Another way to show multiplication is with a raised dot (\cdot).

Rather than write (2×3) , we can write $(2 \cdot 3)$ instead. Either way is correct.

Multiply:

$$40 \cdot 200 =$$

$$1,000 \cdot 3 =$$

$$60 \cdot 70 =$$

$$500 \cdot 6 =$$

$$20 \cdot 5 =$$

$$200 \cdot 9 =$$

Fill in the blanks:

Example:

$$3 \cdot (50 + 4) = (3 \cdot 50) + (3 \cdot 4) = 150 + 12 = 162$$

1. $2 \cdot (30 + 5) = (2 \cdot 30) + (2 \cdot 5)$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. $3 \cdot (300 + 40) = (3 \cdot 300) + (3 \cdot 40)$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3. $5 \cdot (200 + 8) = (5 \cdot 200) + (5 \cdot 8)$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4. $4 \cdot (100 + 20 + 2) = (4 \cdot 100) + (4 \cdot 20) + (4 \cdot 2)$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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5. $7 \cdot (60 + 7) = (7 \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) + (7 \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. $8 \cdot (40 + 5) = (8 \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) + (8 \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. $6 \cdot (50 + 6) = (6 \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) + (6 \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8. $(80 + 9) \cdot 5 = (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot 5) + (\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9. $7 \cdot (30 + 7) =$

10. $(50 + 6) \cdot 6 =$

11. $3 \cdot (200 + 60 + 8) =$