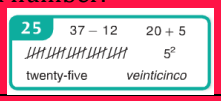
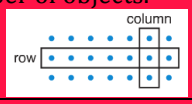
Properties	Multiplication	Division	Terms
Commutative Property of Multiplication: A property (rule) that says that changing the order of the numbers being multiplied does not change the product (the answer). Often called turn *around facts.* *ie: 3 * 8 = 8 * 3*	**Composite Number:** A counting number that has more than 2 different factors. ie: 4 is composite because it has the factors of 1, 2, and 4. 4 1 x 4 2 x 2	**Quotient:** the result of dividing one number by another number. The answer to a division problem.	**Even number:** A counting number that can be divided by 2 with no remainder.
		Remainder: An amount left over when a number is divided by another number.	**Name Collection Box:** A diagram that is used for writing equivalent names for a number. 
Divisibility Rules: A rule determines divisibility without actual division. ie: Any number that has a 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 in the one's place is divisible by 2.	**Exponent:** The small, raised number used in exponential notation to tell how many times t ie: 5^3 , the base is 5 and the exponent is 3: $5^3 = 5 * 5 * 5$		**Number Model:** A number sentence or expression that models or fits a number story or situation. For example, the story *Sally had $5 and then she earned $8,* can be modeled as the number sentence 5 + 8 = 13.
Divisible by: If one counting number can be divided by a second counting number with the remainder of 9, then the first number is divisible by the second number. ie: 28 is divisible by 7 because 28 divided by 7 is 4 with a remainder of 0.	**Product:** The result of multiplying two numbers called factors. The answer to a multiplication problem.	**Factor String:** A counting number written as a product of two or more of its factors. The number 1 is never part of a factor string. The factory string for 24= 2 x 3 x 4. The factor string length is 3 (one for each factor).	**Odd Number**: A counting number that cannot be evenly divided by 2. When an odd number is divided by 2, there is a remainder of 1.
	Exponential Notation: A way to show multiplication by the same factor. $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$	**Prime Number:** A counting number that has exactly two factors, 1 and itself. Ie: 5 is a prime number because its only factors are 1 and 5. 5 1 x 5 ~~2 x~~ ~~3 x~~ ~~4 x~~ ~~5 x 1~~ repeat	**Rectangular Array:** An arrangement of objects into rows and columns that form a rectangle. All rows and columns must be filled. Each row has the same number of objects. Each column has the same number of objects. 
Factor Rainbow: A way to show factor pairs in a list of all factors of a counting number.	**Factor:** Whenever two or more numbers are multiplied to give a product, each of the numbers being multiplied is a factor. ie: In the problem 8 x 2 = 16, the 8 and 2 are the factors.		
Square Number: Figurate numbers that are the product of a counting number and itself. ie: $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$	**Factor Pair:** Two factors of a counting number whose product is the number. A number may have more than one factor pair; 18 has the factor pairs of f(1,18), (2, 9), (3, 6).		**Square Array:** A rectangular array with the same number of rows as columns.
Square Root: The number that is multiplied by itself to produce a square number. 25 = 5 x 5. 5 is the square root	**Factor Rainbow**: A way to show factor pairs in a list of all factors of a counting number.