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| **Multiplying Integers** |
| Uses repeated addition to model integer multiplication concretely and pictorially “–2 + (–2) + (–2) = –63 × (–2) is 3 groups of –2. 3 × (–2) = –6” | Uses number properties to multiply integers with opposite signs  “3 groups of –2 and 2 groups of –3 are the same, so 2 × (–3) = 3 × (–2).” | Uses a pattern to multiply two negative integers 3 × (–3) = –9 2 × (–3) = –6 1 × (–3) = –3 0 × (–3) = 0 –1 × (–3) = 3 –2 × (–3) = 6“The pattern is ‘Add 3 each time.’ The product of two negative integers is positive.” | Generalizes the sign rules for integer multiplication  3 × 9 = 27 3 × (–9) = –27 –3 × 9 = –27 –3 × (–9) = 27“The product of two integers is positive when the integers have the same sign, and negative when they do not.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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