

$$a \times b = b \times a$$

$$3 \times 20 = 20 \times 3$$

$$60 = 60$$

C. Sifat pertukaran pada perkalian

$$1. 6 \times 7 = 7 \times 6$$

$$42 = 42$$

$$2. 5 \times 10 = 10 \times 5$$

$$50 = 50$$

$$3. \dots \times 8 = \dots \times 6$$

$$\dots = \dots$$

$$4. 9 \times \dots = 2 \times \dots$$

$$\dots = \dots$$

D. Merubah bentuk perkalian ke bentuk penjumlahan berulang

$$1. 5 \times 9 = 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 45$$

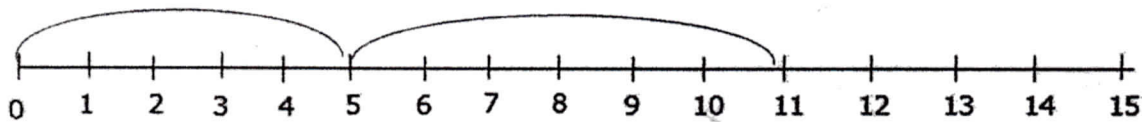
$$2. 4 \times 6 =$$

$$3. 3 \times 7 =$$

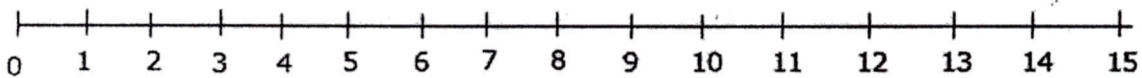
$$4. 9 \times 4 = 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 36$$

$$5. 10 \times 3 = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 =$$

E. Penjumlahan dengan menggunakan garis bilangan

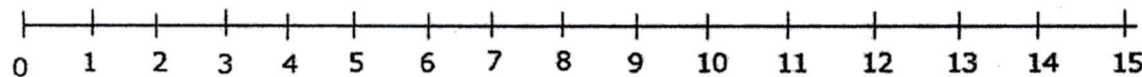


$$\dots + \dots = \dots$$

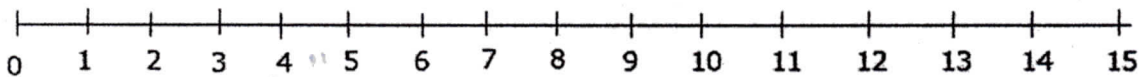


$$\dots + \dots = \dots$$

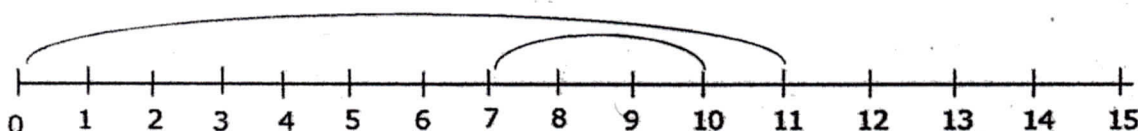
Gambarlah : $5 + 2 =$



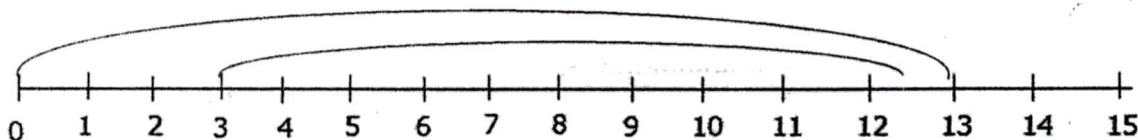
Gambarlah : $1 + 9 =$



F. Pengurangan dengan menggunakan garis bilangan.



$$\dots - \dots =$$



$$\dots + \dots =$$