

# RULES OF MATH

## Key Concept

## Properties of Operations



### Work Zone

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 24$$

$$3 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 24$$

$$2 \cdot 19 \cdot 5 = 190$$

$$2 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 = 190$$

$$59 + 113 + 41 =$$

$$59 + 41 + 113 = 213$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{5} = \frac{15}{20}$$

**Words** The **Commutative Property** states that the order in which numbers are added or multiplied does not change the sum or product.

*THE ORDER DOES NOT MATTER*

	Addition	Multiplication
<b>Symbols</b>	$a + b = b + a$	$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$
<b>Examples</b>	$6 + 1 = 1 + 6$	$7 \cdot 3 = 3 \cdot 7$

$$1 + (2 + 3) =$$

$$1 + 5 = 6$$

$$(1 + 2) + 3 =$$

$$3 + 3 = 6$$

$$130 + (70 + 95) =$$

$$(130 + 70) + 95 =$$

$$200 + 95 = 295$$

$$4 \cdot (5 \cdot 13) =$$

$$(4 \cdot 5) \cdot 13 = 260$$

**Words** The **Associative Property** states that the way in which numbers are grouped when they are added or multiplied does not change the sum or product.

*THE GROUPING DOES NOT MATTER*

	Addition	Multiplication
<b>Symbols</b>	$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$	$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$
<b>Examples</b>	$2 + (3 + 8) = (2 + 3) + 8$	$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = (3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5$

A **property** is a statement that is true for any number. The following properties are also true for any numbers.

Property	Words	Symbols	Examples
<b>Additive Identity</b>	When 0 is added to any number, the sum is the number.	$a + 0 = a$ $0 + a = a$	$9 + 0 = 9$ $0 + 9 = 9$
<b>Multiplicative Identity</b>	When any number is multiplied by 1, the product is the number.	$a \cdot 1 = a$ $1 \cdot a = a$	$5 \cdot 1 = 5$ $1 \cdot 5 = 5$
<b>Multiplicative Property of Zero</b>	When any number is multiplied by 0, the product is 0.	$a \cdot 0 = 0$ $0 \cdot a = 0$	$8 \cdot 0 = 0$ $0 \cdot 8 = 0$

$$-11 + 23 + 11 =$$

$$-11 + 11 + 23 =$$

$$0 + 23 = 23$$

$$17(2.5) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot 0 \cdot (475) \cdot (-0.02) = 0(17)(2.5) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot (475) \cdot (-0.02) = 0$$

### Example



- Name the property shown by the statement  $2 \cdot (5 \cdot n) = (2 \cdot 5) \cdot n$ .

The order of the numbers and variable did not change, but their grouping did. This is the Associative Property of Multiplication.

**Got It?** Do these problems to find out.

- a.  $42 + x + y = 42 + y + x$       b.  $3x + 0 = 3x$



a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_