Lesson 1.1 Number Properties

There are certain rules or properties of math that are always true.

The **Commutative Properties** of addition and multiplication state that the order in which numbers are added or multiplied does not change the result.

$$a + b = b + a$$
 and $a \times b = b \times a$
 $2 + 3 = 5$ $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $3 + 2 = 5$ $2 \times 5 = 10$

The **Associative Properties** of addition and multiplication state that the way in which addends or factors are grouped does not change the result.

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$
 and $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$
 $(2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4)$ $(2 \times 4) \times 5 = 2 \times (4 \times 5)$
 $5 + 4 = 2 + 7$ $8 \times 5 = 2 \times 20$
 $9 = 9$ $40 = 40$

The **Identity Property of Addition** states that the sum of an addend and 0 is the addend. 5+0=5

The **Identity Property of Multiplication** states that the product of a factor and 1 is that factor. $4 \times 1 = 4$

The **Properties of Zero** state that the product of a factor and 0 is 0. $5 \times 0 = 0$

The properties of zero also state that the quotient of zero and any non-zero divisor is 0. $0 \div 5 = 0$

Name the property shown by each statement.

a

$$2 \times 8 = 8 \times 2$$

2.
$$35 \times 1 = 35$$

3.
$$4 \times (6 \times 2) = (4 \times 6) \times 2$$

b

$$32 + 25 = 25 + 32$$

$$0 \times 9 = 0$$

$$18 \times 0 = 0 \times 18$$

Rewrite each expression using the property indicated.

5. Associative;
$$(3 + 5) + 2 =$$

7. Commutative;
$$7 + 9 =$$

9. Properties of Zero;
$$0 \times 12 =$$

Commutative;
$$5 \times 7 =$$

Associative;
$$3 \times (2 \times 5) =$$

Associative;
$$(2 + 5) + 4 =$$