Addition ( often signified by the plus symbol " + " ) is one of the four basic operations of arithmetic , with the others being subtraction , multiplication and division . The addition of two whole numbers is the total amount of those quantities combined . For example , in the picture on the right , there is a combination of three apples and two apples together , making a total of five apples . This observation is equivalent to the mathematical expression " 3 + 2 = 5 " i.e. , " 3 add 2 is equal to 5 " .

Besides counting fruits, addition can also represent combining other physical objects. Using systematic generalizations, addition can also be defined on more abstract quantities, such as integers, rational numbers, real numbers and complex numbers and other abstract objects such as vectors and matrices.

In arithmetic, rules for addition involving fractions and negative numbers have been devised amongst others. In algebra, addition is studied more abstractly.

Addition has several important properties. It is commutative, meaning that order does not matter, and it is associative, meaning that when one adds more than two numbers, the order in which addition is performed does not matter (see Summation). Repeated addition of 1 is the same as counting; addition of 0 does not change a number. Addition also obeys predictable rules concerning related operations such as subtraction and multiplication.

Performing addition is one of the simplest numerical tasks . Addition of very small numbers is accessible to toddlers; the most basic task, 1+1, can be performed by infants as young as five months and even some non @-@ human animals . In primary education, students are taught to add numbers in the decimal system, starting with single digits and progressively tackling more difficult problems . Mechanical aids range from the ancient abacus to the modern computer, where research on the most efficient implementations of addition continues to this day .

## = = Notation and terminology = =

Addition is written using the plus sign " + " between the terms; that is, in infix notation. The result is expressed with an equals sign. For example,

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<formula> ( " one plus one equals two " )
<formula> ( " two plus two equals four " )
<formula> ( " three plus three equals six " )
<formula> ( see " associativity " below )
<formula> ( see " multiplication " below )
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There are also situations where addition is " understood " even though no symbol appears :

A column of numbers , with the last number in the column underlined , usually indicates that the numbers in the column are to be added , with the sum written below the underlined number .

A whole number followed immediately by a fraction indicates the sum of the two , called a mixed number . For example ,