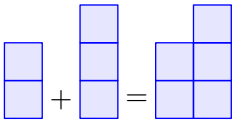
0.1 Addition

Addition with amounts

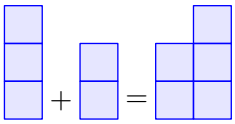
When we have an amount and wish to add more we use the symbol $+$. If we have 2 and want to add 3, we write

$$2 + 3 = 5$$



The order in which we add have no impact on the result; starting off with 2 and adding 3 is the same as starting off with 3 and adding 2:

$$3 + 2 = 5$$



The language box

A calculation involving addition includes two or more *terms* and one *sum*. In the calculation

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

both 2 and 3 are terms while 5 is the sum.

Common ways of saying $2 + 3$ are

- ”2 plus 3”
- ”2 added to 3”
- ”2 and 3 added”

0.1 Addition is commutative

The order of the terms have no impact on the sum.

Example

$$2 + 5 = 7 = 5 + 2$$

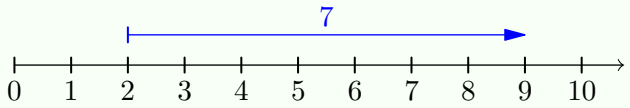
$$6 + 3 = 9 = 3 + 6$$

Addition on the number line: moving to the right

On a number line, addition with positive numbers involves moving *to the right*:

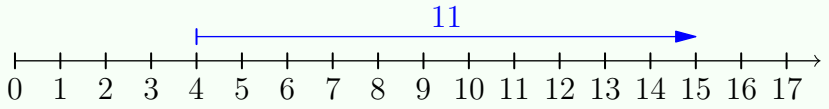
Example 1

$$2 + 7 = 9$$



Example 2

$$4 + 11 = 15$$



Interpretation of $=$

$+$ brings the possibility of expressing numbers in different ways, for example is $5 = 2 + 3$ and $5 = 1 + 4$. In this context $=$ means ”have the same value as”. This is also the case regarding subtraction, multiplication and divison, which we'll look at in the next three sections.