

Properties

You can use the properties of addition to help you solve problems.

The Associative Property states that you may group addends differently without changing the value of the sum.

$$\begin{aligned} 9 + (6 + 5) &= (9 + 6) + 5 \\ 9 + 11 &= 15 + 5 \\ 20 &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

The Commutative Property states that addends may be added in any order without changing the value of the sum

$$\begin{aligned} 8 + 5 &= 5 + 8 \\ 13 &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

The Zero Property states that you may add zero to any number without changing the value of the number.

$$4 + 0 = 4$$

Examples:

A- Name each addition property shown.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) (4 + 3) + 7 &= 4 + (3 + 7) \\ 7 + 7 &= 4 + 10 && \rightarrow \text{Associative Property} \\ 14 &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) 12 + 0 &= 12 \\ 12 &= 12 && \rightarrow \text{Zero Property} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) 9 + 6 &= 6 + 9 \\ 15 &= 15 && \rightarrow \text{Commutative Property} \end{aligned}$$

You can use mental math and the properties of multiplication to solve problems.

Properties of Multiplication	Example	Explanation
Commutative Property	$4 \times 2 = n \times 4$ $4 \times 2 = 2 \times 4$ $n = 2$	You can multiply numbers in any order. The product is always the same.
Associative Property	$(3 \times n) \times 5 = 3 \times (4 \times 5)$ $(3 \times 4) \times 5 = 3 \times (4 \times 5)$ $n = 4$	You can group factors differently. The product is always the same.
Property of one	$n \times 1 = 5$ $5 \times 1 = 5$ $n = 5$	When one of the factors is 1, the product equals the other number.
Zero Property	$4 \times n = 0$ $4 \times 0 = 0$ $n = 0$	When one factor is 0, the product is 0.

Examples:

B- Find the value of n based on the different properties.

$$4) (7 \times n) \times 8 = 7 \times (5 \times 8)$$

$$(7 \times 5) \times 8 = 7 \times (5 \times 8)$$

$$n = 5$$

$$5) n \times 1 = 48$$

$$48 \times 1 = 48$$

$$n = 48$$

$$6) 9 \times 6 = n \times 9$$

$$9 \times 6 = 6 \times 9$$

$$n = 6$$

$$7) 15 \times n = 0$$

$$15 \times 0 = 0$$

$$n = 0$$

You can use the Distributive Property to break apart numbers to make them easier to multiply.

To find 20×13 you can break apart 13.

$$20 \times 13 = 20 \times (10 + 3) \quad \leftarrow \text{Break apart}$$

$$= (20 \times 10) + (20 \times 3) \quad \leftarrow \text{Multiply}$$

$$= (200) + (60) \quad \leftarrow \text{Add}$$

$$= 260$$

Examples:

C- Use the distributive properties or mental math to find the value.

$$8) 41 \times 16$$

$$41 \times (10 + 6)$$

$$(41 \times 10) + (41 \times 6)$$

$$410 + 246$$

$$656$$

$$9) 38 \times 22$$

$$38 \times (20 + 2)$$

$$(38 \times 20) + (38 \times 2)$$

$$760 + 76$$

$$836$$

$$10) 64 \times 31$$

$$64 \times (30 + 1)$$

$$(64 \times 30) + (64 \times 1)$$

$$1920 + 64$$

$$1984$$

D- Which property would Alicia use to mentally solve the following equation: 16×9 ? Find the value.

$$16 \times 9$$

→ Alicia needs to use the distributive property

$$(10 + 6) \times 9$$

$$(10 \times 9) + (6 \times 9)$$

$$90 + 54$$

$$144$$