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Module 1 Number Sense
Lesson 3 Properties of Addition and Multiplication and Inverse Operations

## Lesson Objectives

- Identify properties of addition and multiplication: Commutative, Associative, Identity, and Multiplicative Property of Zero.
- Apply the properties of addition and multiplication to simplify computations with whole numbers and to solve problems using mental math.


## Subtopic $1 \quad$ Properties of Addition

The $\qquad$ Property of Addition states that when you add two numbers, the order does not change the result, $a+b=b+a$.

The $\qquad$ Property of Addition states that when you add numbers, the way that you group the numbers does not change the result, $(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)$.

The $\qquad$ Property of Addition states that the sum of any number and 0 equals that number, $n+0=n$

## Name the property shown.


$12+35=35+12$ $\qquad$
$21+(3+4)=(21+3)+4$
$5+(8+4)=(8+4)+5$
$3+0=3$

Methods of Calculation

- Pencil and paper
- Machine
- $\qquad$


## Subtopic 2 Mental Math Using Properties of Addition

Mental math can be done using the right combinations of $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .

Simplify using mental math.

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96+24+4
$$

## Subtopic 3 Properties of Multiplication

The Commutative Property of Multiplication states that when you multiply two numbers, the order does not change the result, $a \times b=$ $\qquad$ .

The $\qquad$ Property of Multiplication states that the way the factors are grouped does not change the product, $(a \times b) \times c=$ $\qquad$ .

The $\qquad$ Property of Multiplication States that the product of 1 and any number is that number.

The Multiplicative Property of Zero states that the product of 0 and any number is $\qquad$ .

Name the property shown.

$12 \times 35=35 \times 12$
$6 \times 0=0$
$7 \times(6 \times 5)=(6 \times 5) \times 7$
$3 \times(2 \times 8)=(3 \times 2) \times 8$ $\qquad$
$7 \times 1=7$ $\qquad$

## Subtopic 4 Mental Math Using Properties of Multiplication

## 2006 BestQuest

Simplify using mental math.
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