NAME		
<b>Module 2</b> Writing and Simplifying Algebra Expressions		independen
Lesson 3	Identifying Algebraic Properties	practice
Rewrite using	g the Commutative Property of Addition	- Connert
1 65ab + 4	53abc	<b>2</b> $5(64 + 76r)$
1. 65ab + 4 453abc Rewrite using	+ 65 <i>ab</i>	2. 5(64 + 76r) 5(76r + 64)
453abc	+ 65ab g the Associative Property.	
453abc Rewrite using	+ <b>65ab</b> g the Associative Property. 39 <i>y</i> <sup>3</sup> )	5(76r + 64)
453abc Rewrite using 3. 50 ⋅ (25 ↔ (50 ⋅ 25	+ <b>65ab</b> g the Associative Property. 39 <i>y</i> <sup>3</sup> )	5(76r + 64) 4. $(345p + 362k) + 48k$ $345p + (362k + 48k)$
453abc Rewrite using 3. 50 ⋅ (25 ↔ (50 ⋅ 25	<ul> <li>+ 65ab</li> <li>g the Associative Property.</li> <li>39y<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>→ 39y<sup>3</sup></li> <li>g the Distributive Property of Multiplica</li> </ul>	5(76r + 64) 4. $(345p + 362k) + 48k$ $345p + (362k + 48k)$
453abc Rewrite using 3. 50 ⋅ (25 ⋅ (50 ⋅ 25) Rewrite using 5. 54(100 -	<ul> <li>+ 65ab</li> <li>g the Associative Property.</li> <li>39y<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>→ 39y<sup>3</sup></li> <li>g the Distributive Property of Multiplica</li> </ul>	5(76r + 64) 4. $(345p + 362k) + 48k$ $345p + (362k + 48k)$ tion over Addition.
453abc Rewrite using 3. 50 ⋅ (25 ⋅ (50 ⋅ 25) Rewrite using 5. 54(100 -	<pre>+ 65ab g the Associative Property. 39y<sup>3</sup>) • 39y<sup>3</sup> g the Distributive Property of Multiplica 1) ) - (54)(1)</pre>	5(76r + 64) 4. $(345p + 362k) + 48k$ $345p + (362k + 48k)$ tion over Addition. 6. $8(3 - 1)$

- 9.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ Commutative Property of Multiplication
- **11.** 0 = -3r + 3rAdditive Inverse Property
- 13. (a)(44) = 0Zero Property of Multiplication

- 10. 25(9 6) = 225 150Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition
- **12.** 345x + (124x + 58) = (345x + 124x) + 58Associative Property of Addition
- 14.  $\left(-\frac{3}{8}\right) + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} + \left(-\frac{3}{8}\right)$ Commutative Property of Addition

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Module 2 Lesson 3

Independent Practice

**15.**  $(x + y) \cdot (z + w) = (z + w) \cdot (x + y)$ 

Commutative Property of Multiplication

**17.**  $98x^2 + 75y^5 = 75y^5 + 98x^2$ 

Commutative Property of Addition

**19.** -37 + 0 = -37

Additive Identity Property



**16.** 144(x + 2) = 144x + 288

**Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition** 

- **18.** 44m + (36m + 23) = (44m + 36m) + 23**Associative Property of Addition**
- **20.**  $1 = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{3}$ Multiplicative Inverse Property
- 1. Explain how to distinguish between the commutative and associative properties.
- 2. Write a rule which could be called the Identity Property of Division. What would be the identity element?
- **3.** How can we rewrite a subtraction expression in order to apply the Commutative Property of Addition? Give an example.
- 4. Why does zero not have a reciprocal?
- **5.** Give an example of an expression that you might want to simplify using the Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition. Explain why it would be useful to use this property.

## **Cumulative Review**

Simplify each expression.

1.	65 - 453	2.	(6 + 7) (3 - 7)
	-388		-52
3.	(6)(8)(-3)	4.	(4 + 8) · 2
	-144		24
5.	-5(15 - 30)	6.	27 - (3 + 14)
	75		10
7.	(22 + 24)(-2)	8.	24 · (-2) + (15 - 6) · 4 - 2 <sup>3</sup>
	-92		-20
9.	$\frac{\frac{3}{4}+\frac{7}{8}}{\frac{13}{8} \text{ or } 1\frac{5}{8}}$	10.	6.2 - 4.752
	$\frac{13}{8}$ or $1\frac{3}{8}$		1.448

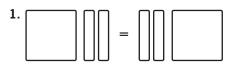
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monotype composition

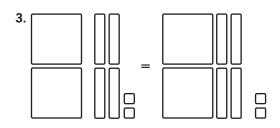
Module 2 Lesson 3

## **Manipulative Problems**

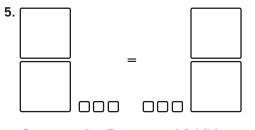
Name the property or properties illustrated.



Commutative Property of Addition

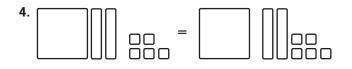


Associative Property of Addition



Commutative Property of Addition

2. Commutative Property of Addition



Associative Property of Addition

**Possible Journal Responses** 

- 1. The Commutative Property is a property of *order*. If the order of the addends changes in a sum or the order of the factors changes in a product, the commutative property states that the result will remain unchanged. The Associative Property is a property of *grouping*, or *association*. The Associative Property tells us that the value of an expression will remain the same if we change the grouping of the addends in a sum or the factors in a product.
- 2. Any real number divided by one is the original number. The identity element for division would be 1.
- 3. We can rewrite a b as a + (-b). Then we can say a + (-b) = (-b) + a, by the Commutative Property of Addition. For example, 2 6 = 2 + (-6) = -6 + 2.
- 4. Zero does not have a reciprocal because any number times 0 is 0. Reciprocals must result in a product of one when they are multiplied.
- 5. An expression like 9 (10 + 7) would be easier to simplify using the Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition than using the order of operations. Using the Distributive Property, the expression becomes 90 + 63 = 153.

Module 2 Lesson 3

Independent Practice

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