## NAME

Module 2 Writing and Simplifying Algebraic
Lesson 3 Identifying Algebraic Properties

## independent practice

## Rewrite using the Commutative Property of Addition.

1. $65 a b+453 a b c$
$453 a b c+65 a b$
2. $5(64+76 r)$
$5(76 r+64)$

Rewrite using the Associative Property.
3. $50 \cdot\left(25 \cdot 39 y^{3}\right)$
$(50 \cdot 25) \cdot 39 y^{3}$
4. $(345 p+362 k)+48 k$
$345 p+(362 k+48 k)$

Rewrite using the Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition.
5. $54(100-1)$
$(54)(100)-(54)(1)$
7. $(42+24) 5$
$(42)(5)+(24)(5)$
6. $8(3-1)$
$(8)(3)-(8)(1)$
8. $15(15+30)$
$\underline{(15)(15)+(15)(30)}$

Name the Property used in each equation.
9. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1=1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

Commutative Property of Multiplication
11. $0=-3 r+3 r$

Additive Inverse Property
13. $(a)(44)=0$

Zero Property of Multiplication
10. $25(9-6)=225-150$

Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition
12. $345 x+(124 x+58)=(345 x+124 x)+58$

Associative Property of Addition
14. $\left(-\frac{3}{8}\right)+\frac{3}{8}=\frac{3}{8}+\left(-\frac{3}{8}\right)$

Commutative Property of Addition
15. $(x+y) \cdot(z+w)=(z+w) \cdot(x+y)$

Commutative Property of Multiplication
17. $98 x^{2}+75 y^{5}=75 y^{5}+98 x^{2}$

Commutative Property of Addition
19. $-37+0=-37$

Additive Identity Property
16. $144(x+2)=144 x+288$

Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition
18. $44 m+(36 m+23)=(44 m+36 m)+23$

Associative Property of Addition
20. $1=\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{3}$

Multiplicative Inverse Property

## Journal

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. $65-453$
-388
2. (6)(8)(-3)
-144
3. $(6+7)(3-7)$
$-52$
4. $(4+8) \cdot 2$

24
6. $27-(3+14)$

10
8. $24 \cdot(-2)+(15-6) \cdot 4-2^{3}$
-20
10. $6.2-4.752$
1.448

## Manipulative Problems

Name the property or properties illustrated.


## 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 $90+63=153$.
