


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Properties of Addition and Multiplication

In math, there are certain principles or rules that will always be true. These rules are called **properties**. Knowing and following math properties will help you to solve math problems. There are several math properties.

ADDITION PROPERTIES	MULTIPLICATION PROPERTIES
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Commutative Property</b> Changing the order of addends does not change the sum. <math>a + b = b + a</math> <i>Example: <math>3 + 7 = 7 + 3</math></i> <math>10 = 10</math></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Commutative Property</b> Changing the order of factors does not change the product. <math>a \times b = b \times a</math> <i>Example: <math>3 \times 7 = 7 \times 3</math></i> <math>21 = 21</math></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Associative Property</b> Changing the grouping of the addends does not change the sum. <math>(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)</math> <i>Example: <math>(5 + 6) + 4 = 5 + (6 + 4)</math></i> <math>11 + 4 = 5 + 10</math> <math>15 = 15</math></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Associative Property</b> Changing the grouping of the factors does not change the product. <math>(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)</math> <i>Example: <math>(8 \times 2) \times 3 = 8 \times (2 \times 3)</math></i> <math>16 \times 3 = 8 \times 6</math> <math>48 = 48</math></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Identity Property</b> The sum of any number and zero is that number. <math>a + 0 = a</math> <i>Example: <math>7 + 0 = 7</math></i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Identity Property</b> The product of one and any number is that number. <math>a \times 1 = a</math> <i>Example: <math>5 \times 1 = 5</math></i></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zero is called the additive identity. One is called the multiplicative identity.</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zero Property</b> The product of zero and any number is zero. <math>a \times 0 = 0</math> <i>Example: <math>4 \times 0 = 0</math></i></p>
<p><b>Distributive Property</b> The product of a factor and a sum is equal to the sum of the products. <math>a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)</math> <i>Example: <math>3 \times (5 + 8) = (3 \times 5) + (3 \times 8)</math></i> <math>3 \times 13 = 15 + 24</math> <math>39 = 39</math></p>	

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### Match the Properties

Write the letter of the matching property in the blank next to the equation.  
Letters may be used more than once.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ___ <b>1.</b> $5 \times 0 = 0$                                   | a. Commutative Property of Addition       |
| ___ <b>2.</b> $(6 \times 4) + (6 \times 11) = 6 \times (4 + 11)$ | b. Commutative Property of Multiplication |
| ___ <b>3.</b> $4 + 9 = 9 + 4$                                    | c. Associative Property of Addition       |
| ___ <b>4.</b> $(6 + 2) + 8 = 6 + (2 + 8)$                        | d. Associative Property of Multiplication |
| ___ <b>5.</b> $27 + 0 = 27$                                      | e. Identity Property of Addition          |
| ___ <b>6.</b> $36 \times 1 = 36$                                 | f. Identity Property of Multiplication    |
| ___ <b>7.</b> $(9 \times 8) \times 15 = 9 \times (8 \times 15)$  | g. Zero Property of Multiplication        |
| ___ <b>8.</b> $17 \times 33 = 33 \times 17$                      | h. Distributive Property                  |
| ___ <b>9.</b> $(2 \times 7) \times 4 = 2 \times (7 \times 4)$    |   |
| ___ <b>10.</b> $(5 + 3) + 9 = 5 + (3 + 9)$                       |   |
| ___ <b>11.</b> $2 \times (3 + 7) = (2 \times 3) + (2 \times 7)$  |   |
| ___ <b>12.</b> $4 + (6 + 3) = 4 + (3 + 6)$                       |   |
| ___ <b>13.</b> $48 \times 0 = 0$                                 |   |
| ___ <b>14.</b> $51 \times 30 = 30 \times 51$                     |   |
| ___ <b>15.</b> $42 \times 1 = 42$                                |   |
| ___ <b>16.</b> $2 + (8 + 6) = (2 + 6) + 8$                       |   |

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## Find the Missing Numbers

Use what you have learned about properties to find the missing number in each equation.

1.  $(3 + 4) + 7 = 3 + (4 + \underline{\quad})$
2.  $15 + \underline{\quad} = 15$
3.  $(4 \times 12) \times 6 = \underline{\quad} \times (12 \times 6)$
4.  $(2 \times 7) \times 5 = 2 \times (\underline{\quad} \times 5)$
5.  $35 \times \underline{\quad} = 14 \times 35$
6.  $24 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$
7.  $(15 + \underline{\quad}) + 29 = 15 + (8 + 29)$
8.  $9 \times (4 + 12) = (9 \times 4) + (9 \times \underline{\quad})$
9.  $8 + (26 + 30) = 8 + (\underline{\quad} + 26)$
10.  $22 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$
11.  $25 \times 6 = \underline{\quad} \times 25$
12.  $\underline{\quad} \times 1 = 37$
13.  $\underline{\quad} + (28 + 4) = (42 + 4) + 28$
14.  $5 \times \underline{\quad} = 0$
15.  $(5 \times 25) + (\underline{\quad} \times 6) = 5 \times (25 + 6)$
16.  $6 + \underline{\quad} = 9 + 6$

