Algebra I   Lesson #3 Unit 1

Class Worksheet #3

For Worksheet #4

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$.   Therefore, $3 + 5 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$.   Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$.   Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$. Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$.   Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$.   Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$.   Therefore, $6 + 8 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$. Therefore, $6 + 8 = 8 + 6$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$. Therefore, $6 + 8 = 8 + 6$.

In general,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$. Therefore, $6 + 8 = 8 + 6$.

In general, $x + y =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$. Therefore, $6 + 8 = 8 + 6$.

In general, $x + y = y + x$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$. Therefore, $6 + 8 = 8 + 6$.

In general, $x + y = y + x$.

This property is called

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$. Therefore, $6 + 8 = 8 + 6$.

In general, $x + y = y + x$.

This property is called the Commutative Law of Addition.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 + 5 = 8$ and $5 + 3 = 8$. Therefore, $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$.

$7 + 2 = 9$ and $2 + 7 = 9$. Therefore, $7 + 2 = 2 + 7$.

$6 + 8 = 14$ and $8 + 6 = 14$. Therefore, $6 + 8 = 8 + 6$.

In general, $x + y = y + x$.

This property is called the Commutative Law of Addition.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

(3 + 4) + 5 =

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 =$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$$

and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$$

and

$$3 + (4 + 5) =$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$$

and

$$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 =$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$$

and

$$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$

and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3)$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$$

and

$$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$$

and

$$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$$
and
$$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$$
and
$$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$

and

$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$

and

$4 + (3 + 2)$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$

and

$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$

and

$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$

and

$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$

and

$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$

and

$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Therefore, $(4 + 3) + 2$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Therefore, $(4 + 3) + 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Therefore, $(4 + 3) + 2 = 4 + (3 + 2)$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Therefore, $(4 + 3) + 2 = 4 + (3 + 2)$.

In general,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Therefore, $(4 + 3) + 2 = 4 + (3 + 2)$.

In general, $(x + y) + z$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Therefore, $(4 + 3) + 2 = 4 + (3 + 2)$.

In general, $(x + y) + z =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12 \\ \text{and} \\ 3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12\end{array}\right\rangle \text{Therefore, } (3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5).$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10 \\ \text{and} \\ 5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10\end{array}\right\rangle \text{Therefore, } (5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3).$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9 \\ \text{and} \\ 4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9\end{array}\right\rangle \text{Therefore, } (4 + 3) + 2 = 4 + (3 + 2).$$

In general, $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Therefore, $(4 + 3) + 2 = 4 + (3 + 2)$.

In general, $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$.

This property is called

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12\\ \text{and}\\ 3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12\end{array}\right\rangle \text{Therefore, } (3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5).$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10\\ \text{and}\\ 5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10\end{array}\right\rangle \text{Therefore, } (5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3).$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9\\ \text{and}\\ 4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9\end{array}\right\rangle \text{Therefore, } (4 + 3) + 2 = 4 + (3 + 2).$$

In general, $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$.

This property is called the Associative Law of Addition.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12$
and
$3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12$

Therefore, $(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$.

$(5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10$
and
$5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10$

Therefore, $(5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3)$.

$(4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9$
and
$4 + (3 + 2) = 4 + 5 = 9$

Therefore, $(4 + 3) + 2 = 4 + (3 + 2)$.

In general, $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$.

This property is called the Associative Law of Addition.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 + 0 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7 \qquad 0 + 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 + 0 = 5$ $8 + 0 = 8$ $0 + 7 = 7$ $0 + 2 = 2$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7 \qquad 0 + 2 = 2$$

In general,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7 \qquad 0 + 2 = 2$$

In general, $x + 0$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 + 0 = 5$ $\quad$ $8 + 0 = 8$ $\quad$ $0 + 7 = 7$ $\quad$ $0 + 2 = 2$

In general, $x + 0 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7 \qquad 0 + 2 = 2$$

In general, $x + 0 = x$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 + 0 = 5$ $\quad$ $8 + 0 = 8$ $\quad$ $0 + 7 = 7$ $\quad$ $0 + 2 = 2$

In general, $x + 0 = x$ and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7 \qquad 0 + 2 = 2$$

In general, $x + 0 = x$ **and** $0 + x$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7 \qquad 0 + 2 = 2$$

In general, $x + 0 = x$ **and** $0 + x =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7 \qquad 0 + 2 = 2$$

In general, $x + 0 = x$ **and** $0 + x = x$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 + 0 = 5$ $8 + 0 = 8$ $0 + 7 = 7$ $0 + 2 = 2$

In general, $x + 0 = x$ and $0 + x = x$.

This is called

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7 \qquad 0 + 2 = 2$$

In general, $x + 0 = x$ and $0 + x = x$.

This is called the Identity Law of Addition.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 + 0 = 5 \qquad 8 + 0 = 8 \qquad 0 + 7 = 7 \qquad 0 + 2 = 2$

In general, $x + 0 = x$ and $0 + x = x$.

This is called the Identity Law of Addition.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

2 + -2 =

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$2 + -2 = 0$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

2 + -2 = 0   5 + -5 =

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

2 + -2 = 0   5 + -5 = 0

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $-7 + 7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

2 + -2 = 0   5 + -5 = 0   -7 + 7 = 0

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $\quad$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $\quad$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $\quad$ $-8 + 8 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $\quad$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $\quad$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $\quad$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

2 + -2 = 0 5 + -5 = 0 -7 + 7 = 0 -8 + 8 = 0

In general, x + -x

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $\quad$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $\quad$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $\quad$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x = 0$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x = 0$.

This is called

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x = 0$.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $\quad$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $\quad$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $\quad$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x = 0$.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x = 0$.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

$-x$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x = 0$.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

$-x$ is called

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $\quad$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $\quad$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $\quad$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x = 0$.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

$-x$ is called the opposite of x

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $\quad$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $\quad$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $\quad$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x = 0$.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

$-x$ is called the opposite of x or

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 + -2 = 0$ $5 + -5 = 0$ $-7 + 7 = 0$ $-8 + 8 = 0$

In general, $x + -x = 0$.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

$-x$ is called the opposite of x or the additive inverse of x.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$8 - 3 =$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 =

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

and

$$8 + -3 = 5$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

and

$$8 + -3 = 5$$

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$\left.\begin{array}{c} 8 - 3 = 5 \\ \text{and} \\ 8 + -3 = 5 \end{array}\right\rangle \quad \text{Therefore, } 8 - 3$$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 =

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

4 – 7 =

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

4 – 7 = -3
and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

4 – 7 = -3
and
4 + -7 = -3

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

4 – 7 = -3
and
4 + -7 = -3

Therefore, 4 – 7

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

4 – 7 = -3
and
4 + -7 = -3

Therefore, 4 – 7 = 4 + -7.

-3 – 5 =

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

4 – 7 = -3
and
4 + -7 = -3

Therefore, 4 – 7 = 4 + -7.

-3 – 5 = -8
and

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

4 – 7 = -3
and
4 + -7 = -3

Therefore, 4 – 7 = 4 + -7.

-3 – 5 = -8
and
-3 + -5 =

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

4 – 7 = -3
and
4 + -7 = -3

Therefore, 4 – 7 = 4 + -7.

-3 – 5 = -8
and
-3 + -5 = -8

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5 **and** **8 + -3 = 5**	**Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.**
4 – 7 = -3 **and** **4 + -7 = -3**	**Therefore, 4 – 7 = 4 + -7.**
-3 – 5 = -8 **and** **-3 + -5 = -8**	**Therefore,**

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

8 – 3 = 5
and
8 + -3 = 5

Therefore, 8 – 3 = 8 + -3.

4 – 7 = -3
and
4 + -7 = -3

Therefore, 4 – 7 = 4 + -7.

-3 – 5 = -8
and
-3 + -5 = -8

Therefore, -3 – 5

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$
and
$-3 + -5 = -8$

Therefore, $-3 - 5 =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$
and
$-3 + -5 = -8$

Therefore, $-3 - 5 = -3 + -5$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$
and
$-3 + -5 = -8$

Therefore, $-3 - 5 = -3 + -5$.

In general,

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$ and $8 + -3 = 5$ **Therefore,** $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$ and $4 + -7 = -3$ **Therefore,** $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$ and $-3 + -5 = -8$ **Therefore,** $-3 - 5 = -3 + -5$.

In general, $x - y$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$
and
$-3 + -5 = -8$

Therefore, $-3 - 5 = -3 + -5$.

In general, $x - y =$

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$
and
$-3 + -5 = -8$

Therefore, $-3 - 5 = -3 + -5$.

In general, $x - y = x + -y$.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$
and
$-3 + -5 = -8$

Therefore, $-3 - 5 = -3 + -5$.

In general, $x - y = x + -y$.

This property is called

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$
and
$-3 + -5 = -8$

Therefore, $-3 - 5 = -3 + -5$.

In general, $x - y = x + -y$.

This property is called the Definition of Subtraction.

Algebra I Properties of Addition and Subtraction   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 - 3 = 5$
and
$8 + -3 = 5$

Therefore, $8 - 3 = 8 + -3$.

$4 - 7 = -3$
and
$4 + -7 = -3$

Therefore, $4 - 7 = 4 + -7$.

$-3 - 5 = -8$
and
$-3 + -5 = -8$

Therefore, $-3 - 5 = -3 + -5$.

In general, $x - y = x + -y$.

This property is called the Definition of Subtraction.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$3 \cdot 5 = 15$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$.   Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$.   Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$.   Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$.   Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$.   Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$.   Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$.   Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$.   Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and $8 \cdot 6 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and $8 \cdot 6 = 48$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$.   Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$.   Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and $8 \cdot 6 = 48$.   Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$.   Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$.   Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and $8 \cdot 6 = 48$.   Therefore, $6 \cdot 8 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and $8 \cdot 6 = 48$. Therefore, $6 \cdot 8 = 8 \cdot 6$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ **and** $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. **Therefore,** $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ **and** $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. **Therefore,** $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ **and** $8 \cdot 6 = 48$. **Therefore,** $6 \cdot 8 = 8 \cdot 6$.

In general,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and $8 \cdot 6 = 48$. Therefore, $6 \cdot 8 = 8 \cdot 6$.

In general, $x \cdot y =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and $8 \cdot 6 = 48$. Therefore, $6 \cdot 8 = 8 \cdot 6$.

In general, $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and $8 \cdot 6 = 48$. Therefore, $6 \cdot 8 = 8 \cdot 6$.

In general, $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$.

This property is called the

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and $5 \cdot 3 = 15$. Therefore, $3 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 3$.

$7 \cdot 2 = 14$ and $2 \cdot 7 = 14$. Therefore, $7 \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot 7$.

$6 \cdot 8 = 48$ and $8 \cdot 6 = 48$. Therefore, $6 \cdot 8 = 8 \cdot 6$.

In general, $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$.

This property is called the Commutative Law of Multiplication.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$$

and

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$$

and

$$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) =$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$$

and

$$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$$

and

$$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$$

and

$$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$$

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$$

and

$$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$

and

$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$

and

$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$$

and

$$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 =$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$

and

$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$$
and
$$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$$
and
$$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) =$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$

and

$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$

and

$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$

and

$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$

and

$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$

and

$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$

and

$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$

and

$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$

and

$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$

and

$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$

and

$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$

Therefore, $(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$

Therefore, $(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2)$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$

Therefore, $(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2)$.

In general,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$

Therefore, $(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2)$.

In general, $(x \cdot y) \cdot z =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$

Therefore, $(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2)$.

In general, $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$

Therefore, $(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2)$.

In general, $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$.

This property is called the

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 12 \cdot 5 = 60$
and
$3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$

Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

$(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 10 \cdot 3 = 30$
and
$5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3) = 5 \cdot 6 = 30$

Therefore, $(5 \cdot 2) \cdot 3 = 5 \cdot (2 \cdot 3)$.

$(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$
and
$4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 = 24$

Therefore, $(4 \cdot 3) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2)$.

In general, $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$.

This property is called the Associative Law of Multiplication.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 =$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 =$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 \cdot 1 = 5$ $\quad$ $8 \cdot 1 = 8$ $\quad$ $1 \cdot 7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 \cdot 1 = 5$ $\quad$ $8 \cdot 1 = 8$ $\quad$ $1 \cdot 7 = 7$ $\quad$ $1 \cdot 2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7 \qquad 1 \cdot 2 = 2$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7 \qquad 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

In general,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7 \qquad 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

In general, $x \cdot 1 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7 \qquad 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

In general, $x \cdot 1 = x$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7 \qquad 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

In general, $x \cdot 1 = x$ **and**

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7 \qquad 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

In general, $x \cdot 1 = x$ **and** $1x =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7 \qquad 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

In general, $x \cdot 1 = x$ **and** $1x = x$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7 \qquad 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

In general, $x \cdot 1 = x$ **and** $1x = x$.

This is called the

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$5 \cdot 1 = 5 \qquad 8 \cdot 1 = 8 \qquad 1 \cdot 7 = 7 \qquad 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

In general, $x \cdot 1 = x$ **and** $1x = x$**.**

This is called the Identity Law of Multiplication.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ **$5 \cdot 1/5 =$**

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $\quad$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $\quad$ $7 \cdot 1/7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general, $x \cdot 1/x =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general, $x \cdot 1/x = 1$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general, $x \cdot 1/x = 1$. (x can not be 0.)

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $\quad$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $\quad$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $\quad$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general, $x \cdot 1/x = 1$. (x can not be 0.)

This is called the

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general, $x \cdot 1/x = 1$. (x can not be 0.)

This is called the Inverse Law of Multiplication.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general, $x \cdot 1/x = 1$. (x can not be 0.)

This is called the Inverse Law of Multiplication.

$1/x$ is called the

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general, $x \cdot 1/x = 1$. (x can not be 0.)

This is called the Inverse Law of Multiplication.

$1/x$ is called the reciprocal of x

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general, $x \cdot 1/x = 1$. (x can not be 0.)

This is called the Inverse Law of Multiplication.

$1/x$ is called the reciprocal of x or

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$ $5 \cdot 1/5 = 1$ $7 \cdot 1/7 = 1$ $8 \cdot 1/8 = 1$

In general, $x \cdot 1/x = 1$. (x can not be 0.)

This is called the Inverse Law of Multiplication.

$1/x$ is called the reciprocal of x or the multiplicative inverse of x.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$8 \div 3 =$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$8 \div 3 = 8/3$$

and

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$8 \div 3 = 8/3$$

and

$$8 \cdot (1/3) =$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$$8 \div 3 = 8/3$$

and

$$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$

and

$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

$4 \div 7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

$4 \div 7 = 4/7$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

$4 \div 7 = 4/7$
and

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

$4 \div 7 = 4/7$
and
$4 \cdot (1/7) =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division   Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

$4 \div 7 = 4/7$
and
$4 \cdot (1/7) = 4/7$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

$4 \div 7 = 4/7$
and
$4 \cdot (1/7) = 4/7$

Therefore,

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

$4 \div 7 = 4/7$
and
$4 \cdot (1/7) = 4/7$

Therefore, $4 \div 7 =$

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

$4 \div 7 = 4/7$
and
$4 \cdot (1/7) = 4/7$

Therefore, $4 \div 7 = 4 \cdot 1/7$.

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.

$8 \div 3 = 8/3$
and
$8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$

Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.

$4 \div 7 = 4/7$
and
$4 \cdot (1/7) = 4/7$

Therefore, $4 \div 7 = 4 \cdot 1/7$.

$3 \div 5 =$

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Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

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Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

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Therefore, $4 \div 7 = 4 \cdot 1/7$.

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Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

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Therefore, $4 \div 7 = 4 \cdot 1/7$.

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In general, $x \div y =$

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$3 \div 5 = 3/5$ and $3 \cdot (1/5) = 3/5$ > Therefore, $3 \div 5 = 3 \cdot 1/5$.

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This property is called the

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Therefore, $3 \div 5 = 3 \cdot 1/5$.

In general, $x \div y = x \cdot 1/y$. (y can not be 0.)

This property is called the Definition of Division.

Algebra I Property Review   Unit 1

Algebra I Property Review   Unit 1

Commutative Law of Addition:

Algebra I Property Review   Unit 1

Commutative Law of Addition: $x + y = y + x$

Algebra I Property Review Unit 1

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Commutative Law of Multiplication:

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Commutative Law of Addition: $x + y = y + x$

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Algebra I Property Review   Unit 1

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Commutative Law of Addition: $x + y = y + x$

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Associative Law of Addition: $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$

Algebra I Property Review   Unit 1

Commutative Law of Addition: $x + y = y + x$

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Identity Law of Addition:

Algebra I Property Review   Unit 1

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Algebra I Property Review   Unit 1

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Inverse Law of Multiplication: If $x \neq 0$, then $x \cdot 1/x = 1$.

Algebra I Property Review Unit 1

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Definition of Subtraction:

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Definition of Subtraction: x ï y = x + -y .

Definition of Division: If $y \neq 0$, then $x \div y = x \cdot 1/y$.

Algebra I Class Worksheet #3 Unit 1

Write the full name of each property.

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #3 Unit 1

Write the full name of each property.

The Identity Law of Addition	1. $x + 0 = x$
The Identity Law of Multiplication	2. $1x = x$
The Inverse Law of Addition	3. $x + -x = 0$
The Inverse Law of Multiplication	4. If $x \neq 0$, then $x(1/x) = 1$.
The Commutative Law of Addition	5. $x + y = y + x$
The Commutative Law of Multiplication	6. $xy = yx$
The Associative Law of Addition	7. $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$
The Associative Law of Multiplication	8. $(xy)z = x(yz)$
____________________	9. $x - y = x + -y$
____________________	10. If $y \neq 0$, then $x \div y = x(1/y)$.

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #3   Unit 1

Find the value of each of the following. (The basic properties of addition or multiplication can be used to simplify the process.)

11. $78 + (35 - 78) =$ _____

12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) =$ _____

13. $(73 + 89) + 27 =$ _____

14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 =$ _____

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$\left(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}\right) \cdot 705$

13. $(73 + 89) + 27 = \_\_\_\_\_$

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$(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

13. $(73 + 89) + 27 =$ ______

$89 + (73 + 27)$

14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 =$ ______

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11. $78 + (35 - 78) = \underline{\ 35\ }$

$(78 + -78) + 35$

12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = \underline{\ 705\ }$

$(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

13. $(73 + 89) + 27 = \underline{\ 189\ }$

$89 + (73 + 27)$

14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 = \_\_\_\_\_$

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$63 \cdot (25 \cdot 4)$

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$(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

13. $(73 + 89) + 27 =$ **189**

$89 + (73 + 27)$

14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 =$ **6300**

$63 \cdot (25 \cdot 4)$

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13. $(73 + 89) + 27 =$ **189**

$89 + (73 + 27)$

14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 =$ **6300**

$63 \cdot (25 \cdot 4)$

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Use the basic properties of addition or multiplication to simplify each of the following expressions.

15. $(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) =$ __________

16. $(8x)(5y) =$ __________

17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$ __________

18. $24p \div 8 =$ __________

19. $(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$ __________

20. $(1/4)(8x) =$ __________

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Use the basic properties of addition or multiplication to simplify each of the following expressions.

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$(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$ __________

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17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$ __________

$(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$

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$(24 \cdot \frac{1}{8}) \cdot p$

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19. $(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$ **10y**

$(6x + -6x) + (5y + 5y)$

20. $(1/4)(8x) =$ __________

$(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 8) \cdot x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #3 Unit 1

Use the basic properties of addition or multiplication to simplify each of the following expressions.

15. $(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = \underline{12x + 3y}$

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17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = \underline{14d}$

$(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$

18. $24p \div 8 = \underline{3p}$

$(24 \cdot \frac{1}{8}) \cdot p$

19. $(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) = \underline{10y}$

$(6x + -6x) + (5y + 5y)$

20. $(1/4)(8x) = \underline{2x}$

$(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 8) \cdot x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #3 Unit 1

Use the basic properties of addition or multiplication to simplify each of the following expressions.

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Good luck on your homework !!

19. $(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$ **10y**

$(6x + -6x) + (5y + 5y)$

20. $(1/4)(8x) =$ **2x**

$(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 8) \cdot x$