Algebra I Lesson #3 Unit 1 Class Worksheet #3 For Worksheet #4

3 + 5 =

3 + 5 = 8

Consider the following examples.

3 + 5 = 8 and

Consider the following examples.

3+5=8 and 5+3=

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

7 + 2 =

Consider the following examples.

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

7 + 2 = 9

Consider the following examples.

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

7 + 2 = 9 and

Consider the following examples.

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

7 + 2 = 9 and 2 + 7 =

Consider the following examples.

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

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

Consider the following examples.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 =

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

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

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 =

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.

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,

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 =

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.

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,

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 =

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.

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

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.

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.

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12 and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12 Therefore,

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12 Therefore, (3+4)+5

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12 Therefore, (3+4)+5=

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12 Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5).

Consider the following examples.

(3+4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12and 3 + (4+5) = 3 + 9 = 12 Therefore, (3+4) + 5 = 3 + (4+5).

(5+2)+3

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12 Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5).

(5+2)+3=

Consider the following examples.

(3+4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12and 3 + (4+5) = 3 + 9 = 12 Therefore, (3+4) + 5 = 3 + (4+5).

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

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12 Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5).

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

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12 Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5

Consider the following examples.

(3+4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12and 3 + (4+5) = 3 + 9 = 12Therefore, (3+4) + 5 = 3 + (4+5). (5+2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10and 5 + (2+3) = 5 + 5 = 10

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore,

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3).

Consider the following examples.

(4+3)+2

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3).

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3).

(4+3)+2=

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3).

(4+3)+2=7+2

Consider the following examples.

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

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3).

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and

Consider the following examples.

(3 + 4) + 5 = 7 + 5 = 12and 3 + (4 + 5) = 3 + 9 = 12Therefore, (3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5). (5 + 2) + 3 = 7 + 3 = 10and 5 + (2 + 3) = 5 + 5 = 10Therefore, (5 + 2) + 3 = 5 + (2 + 3). (4 + 3) + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9and 4 + (3 + 2)

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore,

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2=

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2=4+(3+2).

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2=4+(3+2).

In general,

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2=4+(3+2).

In general, (x + y) + z

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2=4+(3+2).

In general, (x + y) + z =

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2=4+(3+2).

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

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2=4+(3+2).

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

This property is called

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2=4+(3+2).

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

This property is called the Associative Law of Addition.

Consider the following examples.

(3+4)+5=7+5=12and 3+(4+5)=3+9=12Therefore, (3+4)+5=3+(4+5). (5+2)+3=7+3=10and 5+(2+3)=5+5=10Therefore, (5+2)+3=5+(2+3). (4+3)+2=7+2=9and 4+(3+2)=4+5=9Therefore, (4+3)+2=4+(3+2).

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

This property is called the Associative Law of Addition.

5 + 0 =

5 + 0 = 5

5 + 0 = 5 8 + 0 =

Consider the following examples.

5 + 0 = 5 8 + 0 = 8

5+0=5 8+0=8 0+7=

5+0=5 8+0=8 0+7=7

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

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

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

In general,

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

In general, x + 0

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

In general, x + 0 =

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

In general, x + 0 = x

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

In general, x + 0 = x and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is called

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

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

This is called the Identity Law of Addition.

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

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

This is called the Identity Law of Addition.

2 + -2 =

2 + -2 = 0

2 + -2 = 0 5 + -5 =

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

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

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

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

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

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

In general,

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

In general, x + -x

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

In general, x + -x =

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

In general, x + -x = 0.

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

In general, x + -x = 0.

This is called

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

In general, x + -x = 0.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

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

In general, x + -x = 0.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

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

In general, x + -x = 0.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

-X

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

In general, x + -x = 0.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

-x is called

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

In general, x + -x = 0.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

-x is called the opposite of x

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

In general, x + -x = 0.

This is called the Inverse Law of Addition.

-x is called the opposite of x or

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

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.

Consider the following examples.

8 - 3 =

Consider the following examples.

8 - 3 = 5

Consider the following examples.

8-3=5and

Consider the following examples.

8-3=5 and 8+-3=

Consider the following examples.

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

$$8-3=5$$

and
 $8+-3=5$ Therefore,

$$8-3=5$$

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

$$8-3=5$$

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

$$8-3=5$$

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

$$8-3=5$$

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

$$8-3=5$$

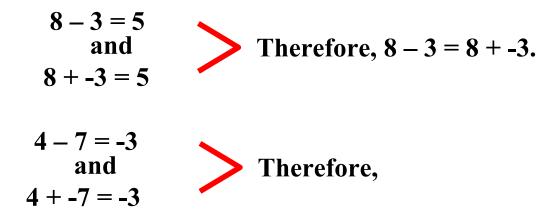
and
 $8+-3=5$
Therefore, $8-3=8+-3$.
 $4-7=-3$
and
 $4+-7=$

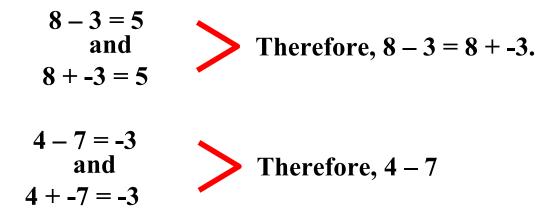
$$8-3=5$$

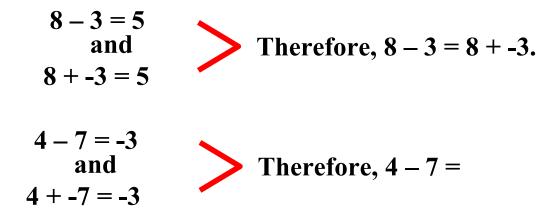
and
$$8+-3=5$$

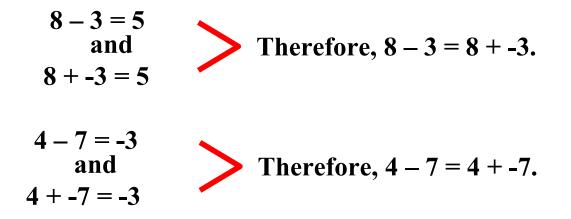
Therefore, $8-3=8+-3$.
$$4-7=-3$$

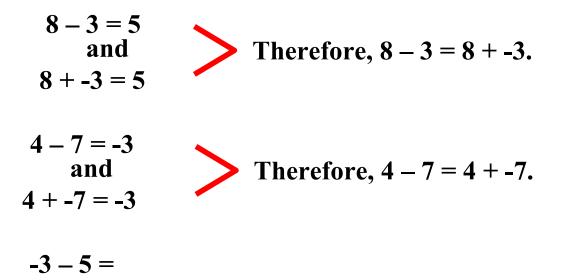
and
$$4+-7=-3$$

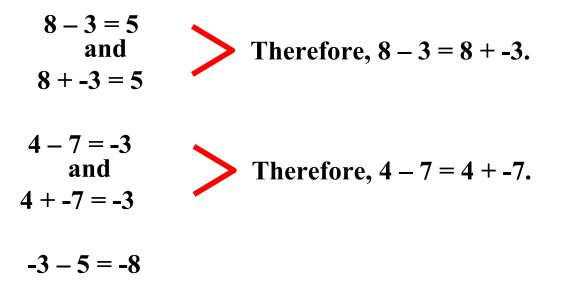


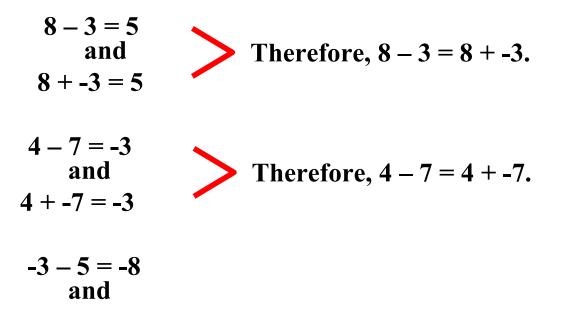


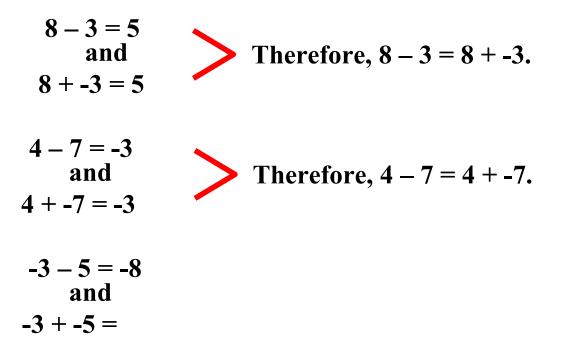


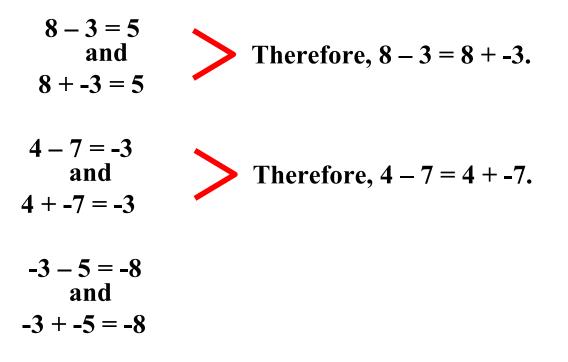


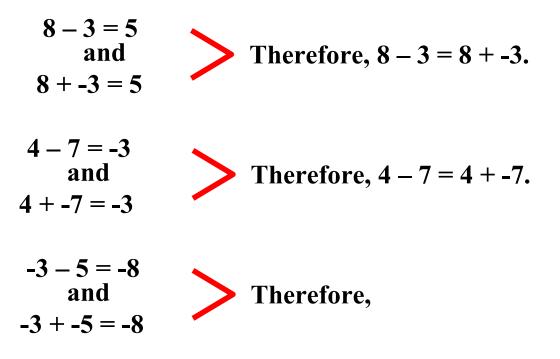


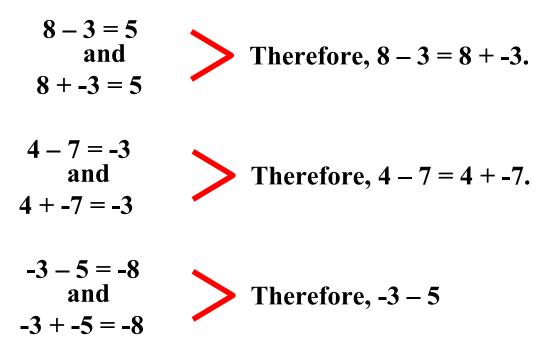


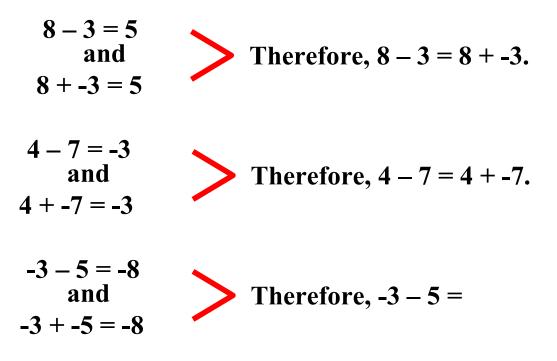


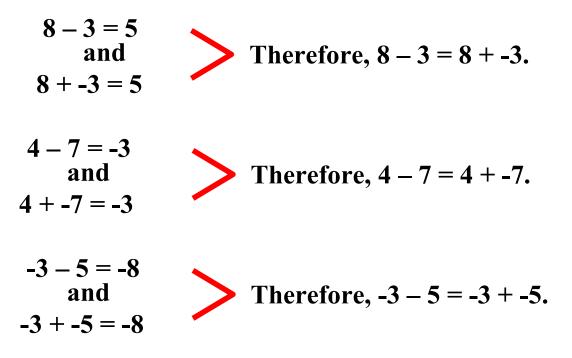


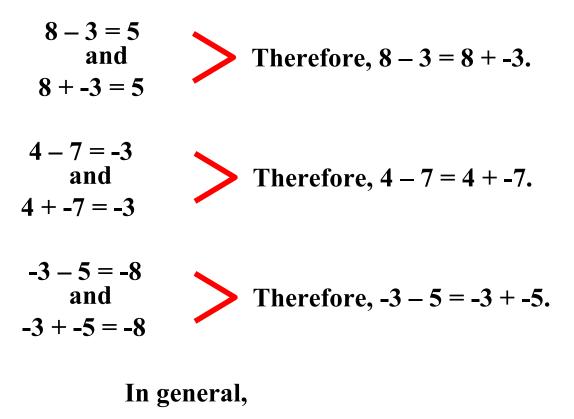




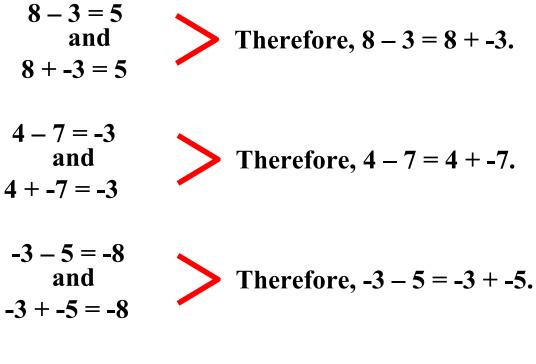






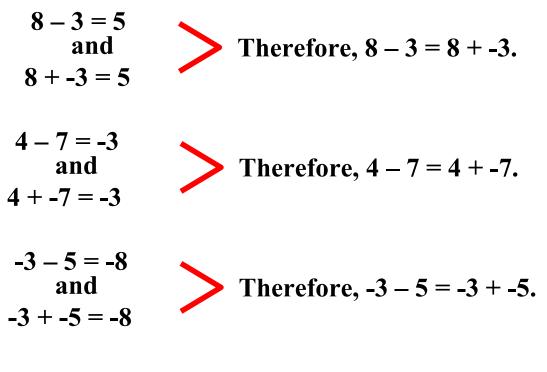


Consider the following examples.



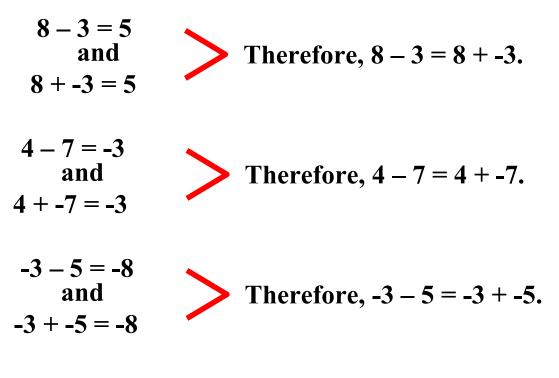
In general, x – y

Consider the following examples.



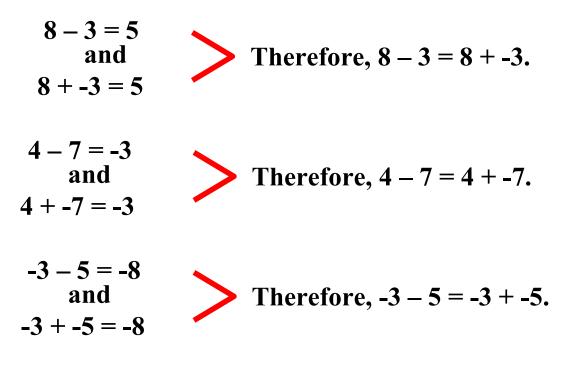
In general, x - y =

Consider the following examples.



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

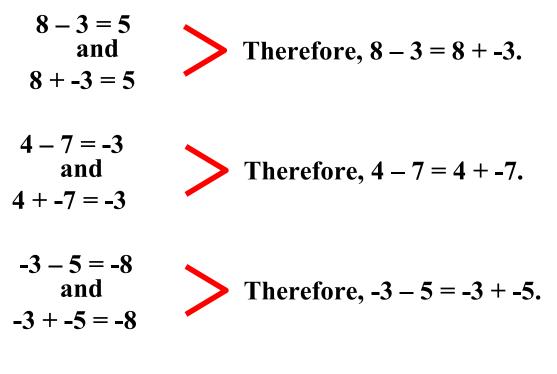
Consider the following examples.



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

This property is called

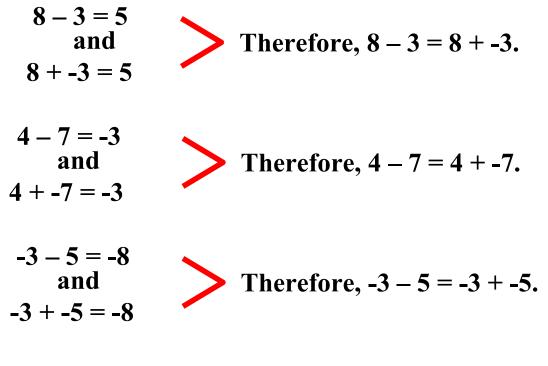
Consider the following examples.



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

This property is called the Definition of Subtraction.

Consider the following examples.



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

This property is called the Definition of Subtraction.

 $3 \cdot 5 =$

 $3\cdot 5=15$

Consider the following examples.

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ and

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

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

 $7 \cdot 2 =$

Consider the following examples.

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

 $7 \cdot 2 = 14$

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

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 $2 \cdot 7 =$

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 $2 \cdot 7 = 14$.

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,

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $6 \cdot 8 =$

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

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

 $\mathbf{6} \cdot \mathbf{8} = \mathbf{48}$

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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 $8 \cdot 6 =$

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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 $8 \cdot 6 = 48$.

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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,

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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, $6 \cdot 8 =$

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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, $6 \cdot 8 = 8 \cdot 6$.

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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,

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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, $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} =$

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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, $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{x}$.

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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, $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{x}$.

This property is called the

 $3 \cdot 5 = 15$ 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, $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{x}$.

This property is called the Commutative Law of Multiplication.

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

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

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

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

and
 $3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$ Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

Consider the following examples.

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

and
 $3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$ Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

and
 $3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$ Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

and
 $3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5) = 3 \cdot 20 = 60$ Therefore, $(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $4 \cdot (3 \cdot 2) = 4 \cdot 6 =$

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

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,

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

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

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,

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, $(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}) \cdot \mathbf{z} =$

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

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

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.

5 · **1** =

 $5 \cdot 1 = 5$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In general,

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

In general, $x \cdot 1 =$

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

In general, $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{x}$

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

In general, $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{x}$ and

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is called the

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

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

This is called the Identity Law of Multiplication.

 $2 \cdot 1/2 =$

 $2 \cdot 1/2 = 1$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In general,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is called the

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

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

This is called the Inverse Law of Multiplication.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Consider the following examples.

8 ÷ 3 =

Consider the following examples.

 $8 \div 3 = 8/3$

Consider the following examples.

 $8 \div 3 = 8/3$ and

Consider the following examples.

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

Consider the following examples.

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

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

and
 $8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$ Therefore,

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

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

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

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

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 ÷ 7 =

Consider the following examples.

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

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

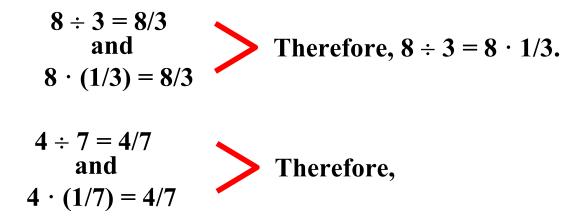
 $4 \div 7 = 4/7$

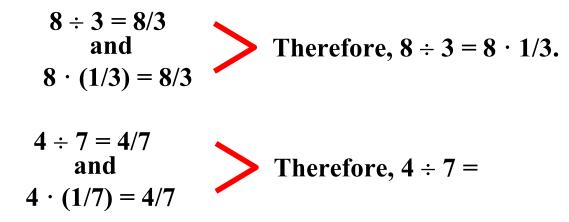
$$8 \div 3 = 8/3$$

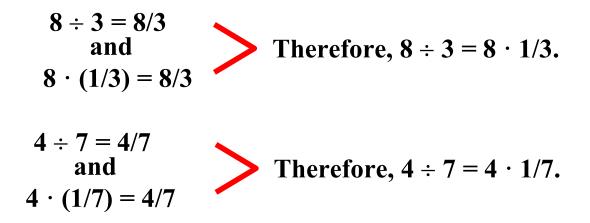
and
 $8 \cdot (1/3) = 8/3$ Therefore, $8 \div 3 = 8 \cdot 1/3$.
 $4 \div 7 = 4/7$
and
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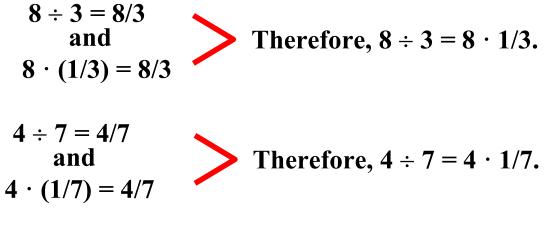
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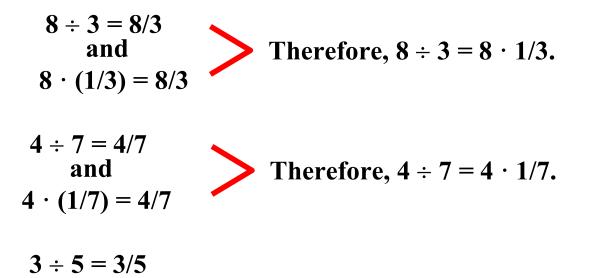


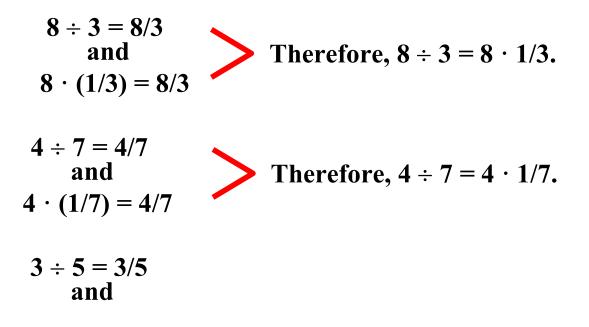


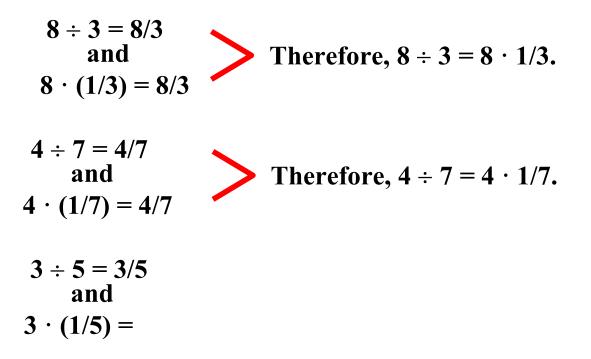
Consider the following examples.

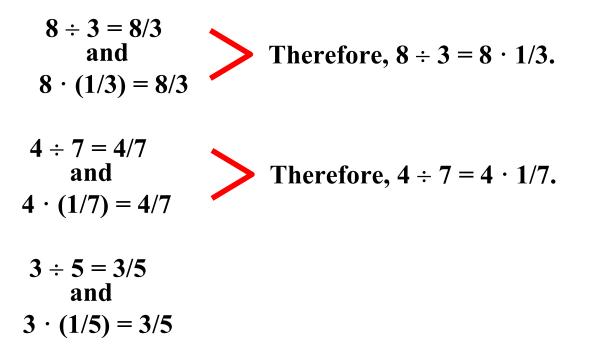


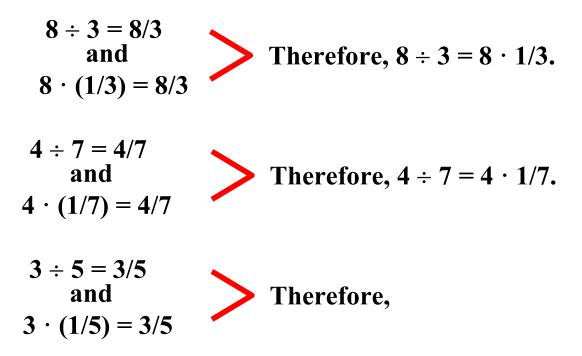
 $3 \div 5 =$

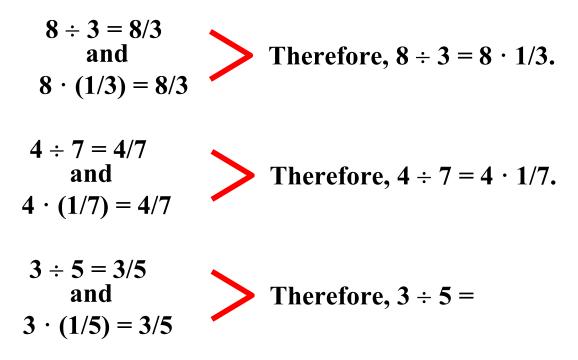


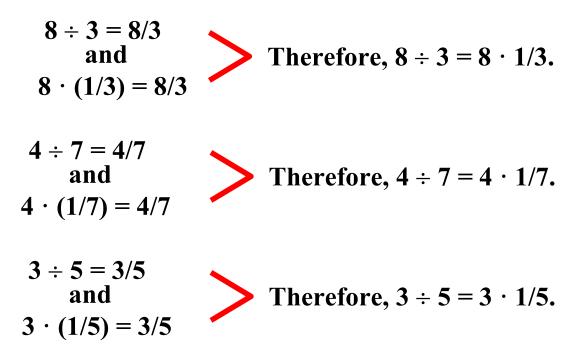




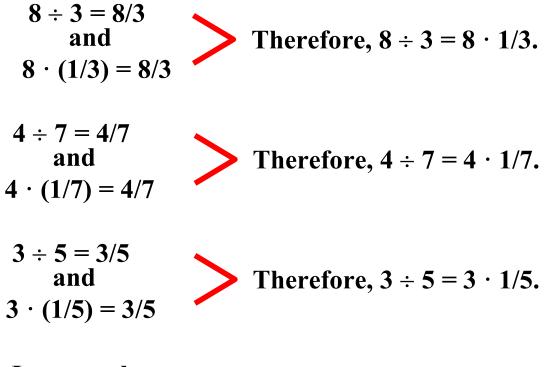






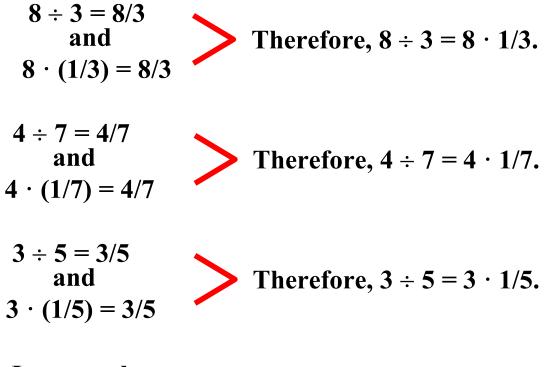


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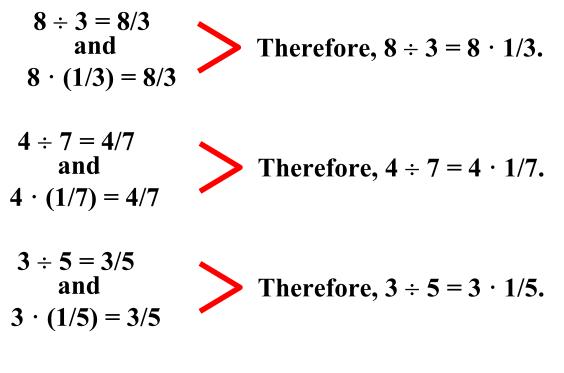
In general,

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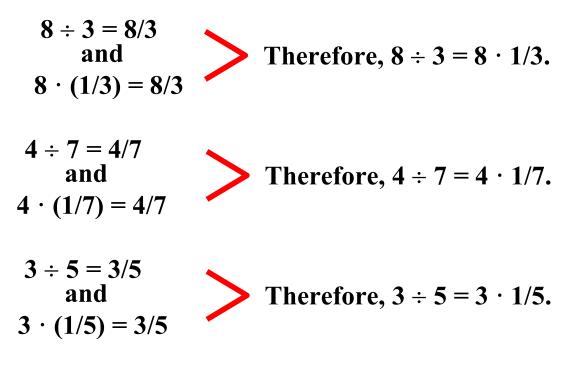
In general, $x \div y =$

Consider the following examples.



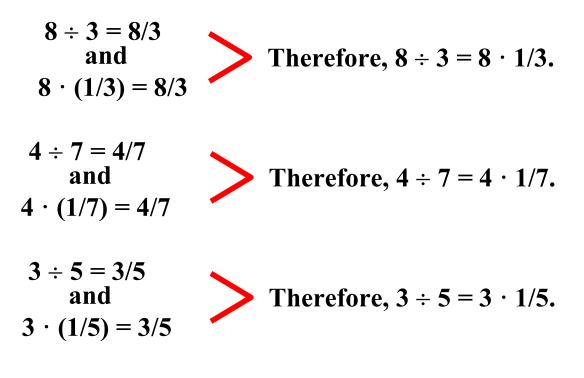
In general, $x \div y = x \cdot$

Consider the following examples.



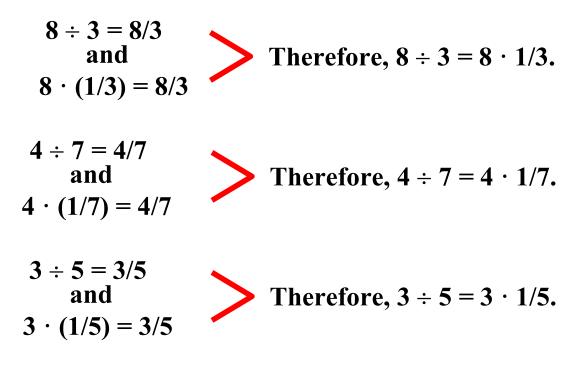
In general, $\mathbf{x} \div \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{1/y}$.

Consider the following examples.



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

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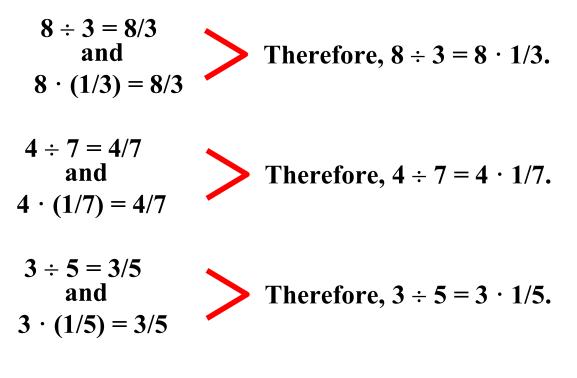


In general, $x \div y = x \cdot 1/y$. (y can not be 0.)

This property is called the

Algebra I Properties of Multiplication and Division Unit 1

Consider the following examples.



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

This property is called the Definition of Division.

Commutative Law of Addition:

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

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

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

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

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. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) =$ _____
(78 + -78) + 35

13. (73 + 89) + 27 =_____

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

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

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

(78 + -78) + 35

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

13. (73 + 89) + 27 =_____ 14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 =$ _____

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

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

(78 + -78) + 35
12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = _____$

13. (73 + 89) + 27 = 14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 =$

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

11.
$$78 + (35 - 78) = 35$$
 12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) =$
 $(78 + -78) + 35$
 $(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

13. (73 + 89) + 27 = 14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 =$

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

11.
$$78 + (35 - 78) = 35$$
 12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = 705$
 $(78 + -78) + 35$
 $(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

13. (73 + 89) + 27 = 14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 =$

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

11.
$$78 + (35 - 78) = 35$$
 12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = 705$
 $(78 + -78) + 35$
 $(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

13. (73 + 89) + 27 =_____

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

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

11.
$$78 + (35 - 78) = 35$$
 12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = 705$
 $(78 + -78) + 35$
 $(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

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

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

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

11.
$$78 + (35 - 78) = 35$$
 12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = 705$
 $(78 + -78) + 35$
 $(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

13. (73 + 89) + 27 = 18989 + (73 + 27)

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

11.
$$78 + (35 - 78) = 35$$
 12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = 705$
 $(78 + -78) + 35$
 $(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

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

89 + (73 + 27)

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

11.
$$78 + (35 - 78) = 35$$
 12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = 705$
 $(78 + -78) + 35$
 $(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

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

89 + (73 + 27)

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

63 \cdot (25 \cdot 4)

11.
$$78 + (35 - 78) = 35$$
 12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = 705$
 $(78 + -78) + 35$
 $(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

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

89 + (73 + 27)

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

63 \cdot (25 \cdot 4)

11.
$$78 + (35 - 78) = 35$$
 12. $15 \cdot (705 \div 15) = 705$
 $(78 + -78) + 35$
 $(15 \cdot \frac{1}{15}) \cdot 705$

13.
$$(73 + 89) + 27 = 189$$
 14. $(25 \cdot 63) \cdot 4 = 6300$
 63 \cdot (25 \cdot 4)

 89 + (73 + 27)
 63 \cdot (25 \cdot 4)

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = _____
 16. $(8x)(5y) = _____

 17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = _____
 18. $24p \div 8 = _____$$$$$

19.
$$(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$$
_____ 20. $(1/4)(8x) =$ _____

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = _____
 16. $(8x)(5y) = _____

 17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = _____
 18. $24p \div 8 = _____$$$$$

19.
$$(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$$
_____ 20. $(1/4)(8x) =$ _____

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

16. (8x)(5y) =

- 15. (4x 6y) + (8x + 9y) =_____ (4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)
- 17. (9d + 7) + (5d 7) = 18. $24p \div 8 =$

19.
$$(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$$
 20. $(1/4)(8x) =$

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

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$

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

17. (9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = 18. $24p \div 8 =$

19.
$$(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$$
_____ 20. $(1/4)(8x) =$ _____

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

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = 12x + 3y$$
 16. $(8x)(5y) = _____

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 16. $(8x)(5y) = _____

 17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = _____
 18. $24p \div 8 = _____$$$$

19. (6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) = 20. (1/4)(8x) =

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = 12x + 3y$$
 16. $(8x)(5y) =$
 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

 17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$
 18. $24p \div 8 =$

19.
$$(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) = 20. (1/4)(8x) =$$

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = 12x + 3y$$
 16. $(8x)(5y) = 40xy$
 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

 17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = 128$
 18. $24p \div 8 = 128$

19.
$$(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) = 20.$$
 $(1/4)(8x) =$

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = 12x + 3y$$
 16. $(8x)(5y) = 40xy$
 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

 17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$
 18. $24p \div 8 =$

 19. $(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$
 20. $(1/4)(8x) =$

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

40xy

=

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
16. $(8x)(5y) = ______(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$
17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = _______(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$
18. $24p \div 8 = ______(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$

19.
$$(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$$
 20. $(1/4)(8x) =$

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

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$

16. (8x)(5y) = 40xy(8 · 5) · (x · y)

17. (9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =<u>14d</u> (9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)

18. $24p \div 8 =$

19.
$$(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) =$$
 20. $(1/4)(8x) =$

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = 12x + 3y$$
 16. $(8x)(5y) = 40xy$
 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

 17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = 14d$
 18. $24p \div 8 = 160$
 $(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$
 18. $24p \div 8 = 160$

 19. $(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) = 160$
 20. $(1/4)(8x) = 160$

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = 12x + 3y$$
 16. $(8x)(5y) = 40xy$
 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

 17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = 14d$
 18. $24p \div 8 = 160$
 $(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$
 $(24 \cdot \frac{1}{8}) \cdot p$

 19. $(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) = 160$
 20. $(1/4)(8x) = 160$

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = 12x + 3y$$
 16. $(8x)(5y) = 40xy$
 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

 17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = 14d$
 18. $24p \div 8 = 3p$
 $(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$
 $(24 \cdot \frac{1}{8}) \cdot p$

 19. $(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) = 20$
 20. $(1/4)(8x) = 20$

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

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$

17.
$$(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$$
14d
 $(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$

16.
$$(8x)(5y) = 40xy$$

(8 · 5) · (x · y)

18.
$$24p \div 8 = 3p$$

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

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

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

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$

17.
$$(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$$
14d
 $(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$

16.
$$(8x)(5y) = 40xy$$

(8 · 5) · (x · y)

18.
$$24p \div 8 = 3p$$

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

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

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

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

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$

17.
$$(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$$
14d
 $(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$

9.
$$(6x + 5y) + (5y - 6x) = 10y$$

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

16.
$$(8x)(5y) = 40xy$$

(8 · 5) · (x · y)

18.
$$24p \div 8 = 3p$$

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

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

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

17.
$$(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$$
14d
 $(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$

$$(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y})$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

17.
$$(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$$
14d
 $(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$

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

18. $24p \div 8 = 3p$

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$

16. $(8x)(5y) = 40xy$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

17. $(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = 14d$

18. $24n \div 8 = 3n$

$$(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$$
 $(24 \cdot \frac{1}{8}) \cdot p$

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

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

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

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

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

 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$

17.
$$(9d + 7) + (5d - 7) =$$
14d
 $(9d + 5d) + (7 + -7)$

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

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

16.
$$(8x)(5y) = 40xy$$

(8 · 5) · (x · y)

18.
$$24p \div 8 = 3p$$

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

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

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

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

15.
$$(4x - 6y) + (8x + 9y) = 12x + 3y$$
 16. $(8x)(5y) = 40xy$
 $(4x + 8x) + (-6y + 9y)$
 $(8 \cdot 5) \cdot (x \cdot y)$

 17. (9d + 7) + (5d - 7) = 14d
 18. $24p \div 8 =$ 3p

 Good luck on your homework !!

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

 10y
 20. (1/4)(8x) = 2x

(6x + -6x) + (5y + 5y) $(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 8) \cdot x$