Lesson 2.1 : Properties of Numbers Notesheet

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY
Definition:
General Example:
Number Examples:
Hints for Remembering:

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY
Definition:
General Example:
Number Examples:
Hints for Remembering:

IDENTITY PROPERTY - additive
Definition:
General Example:
Number Examples:
Hints for Remembering:

IDENTITY PROPERTY - multiplicative
Definition:
General Example:
Number Examples:
Hints for Remembering:

INVERSE PROPERTY- additive

Definition:

General Example:

Number Examples:

Hints for Remembering:

INVERSE PROPERTY - multiplicative

Definition:

General Example:

Number Examples:

Hints for Remembering:

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Definition:

General Example:

Number Examples:

Hints for Remembering:

ZERO PROPERTY
Definition:
General Example:
Number Examples:
Hints for Remembering:

1. Which of the following is an example of the associative property of multiplication?
   a. $2 + 3 = 3 + 2$
   b. $2 + (3 + 1) = (2 + 3) + 1$
   c. $2*3 = 3* 2$
   d. $2*(3*1) = (2*3)*1$

2. What property allows us to add numbers in any order and still get the same result?
   a.   additive inverse
   b.   commutative property of addition
   c.   additive identity
   d.   distribution property

3. Which is an example of the multiplicative inverse property?
   a. $5*1 = 5$
   b. $5*2 = 2*5$
   c. $1 = 5*(\frac{1}{5})$
   d. $5*(2*3) = (5*2)*3$

4. Which property states that the product of any number and one is the original number?
   a.   additive inverse
   b.   additive identity
   c.   multiplicative inverse
   d.   multiplicative identity

5. Which is an example of the zero property?
   a. $2 + 0 = 2$
   b. $2 + 5 = 5+2$
   c. $0 = 4 * 0$
   d. $7 * (1/7) = 1$

6. Which property is demonstrated in $5(6 + 2) = 30 + 10$?
   a.   associative property of addition
   b.   distributive property
   c.   commutative property of addition
   d.   additive identity

*** *If you finish early, complete the online practice quizzes from the class website.* ***