Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

Identify the Properties of Mathematics

1) If you divide the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if a = b, then a / c = b / c. _____

2) When three or more numbers are multiplied, the product is the same regardless of the order of the multiplicands. For example (a x b) x c = a x (b x c) _____

3) If you subtract the same number from both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if a = b, then a - c = b - c. _____

4) When three or more numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the grouping of the addends. For example (a + b) + c = a + (b + c) _____

5) When two numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the order of the addends. For example a + b = b + a _____

6) If you add the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if a = b, then a + c = b + c. _____

7) What Property is represented by the following statement: if a = b, then b = a. _____

8) What Property is illustrated by this statement: if a = b and b = c, then a = c. _____

9) If you multiply the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if a = b, then a x c = b x c. _____

10) The equals sign is like a mirror, and the image it "reflects" is the same as the original. if a = a: anything is congruent to itself. _____

11) The sum of two numbers times a third number is equal to the sum of each addend times the third number. For example a x (b + c) = a x b + a x c _____

12) When two numbers are multiplied together, the product is the same regardless of the order of the multiplicands. For example a x b = b x a _____

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Identify the Properties of Mathematics

1) If you divide the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if a = b, then a / c = b / c.

Property of Equality for Division

2) When three or more numbers are multiplied, the product is the same regardless of the order of the multiplicands. For example (a x b) x c = a x (b x c)

Associative Property of Multiplication

3) If you subtract the same number from both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if a = b, then a - c = b - c.

Property of Equality for Subtraction

4) When three or more numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the grouping of the addends. For example (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)

Associative Property of Addition

5) When two numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the order of the addends. For example a + b = b + a

Commutative Property of Addition

6) If you add the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if a = b, then a + c = b + c.

Property of Equality for Addition

7) What Property is represented by the following statement: if a = b, then b = a.

Symmetric Property of Equality

8) What Property is illustrated by this statement: if a = b and b = c, then a = c.

Transitive Property of Equality

9) If you multiply the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if a = b, then a x c = b x c.

Property of Equality for Multiplication

10) The equals sign is like a mirror, and the image it "reflects" is the same as the original. if a = a: anything is congruent to itself.

Reflexive Property of Equality

11) The sum of two numbers times a third number is equal to the sum of each addend times the third number. For example a x (b + c) = a x b + a x c

Distributive Property

12) When two numbers are multiplied together, the product is the same regardless of the order of the multiplicands. For example a x b = b x a

Commutative Property of Multiplication