Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

Identify the Properties of Mathematics

1) 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. _____

2) 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 _____

3) Adding 0 to any number leaves it unchanged. For example a + 0 = a. _____

4) The multiplicative inverse of a number, a is $\frac{1}{a}$ so that a x $\frac{1}{a}$ = 1. _____

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

6) The additive inverse of a number, a is -a so that a + -a = 0. _____

7) Adding 0 to any number leaves it unchanged. For example a + 0 = a. _____

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

9) 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) _____

10) The sum of any number and zero is the original number. For example a + 0 = a. _____

11) The sum of any number and zero is the original number. For example a + 0 = a. _____

12) The product of any number and one is that number. For example a x 1 = a. _____

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

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

15) The product of any number and one is that number. For example a x 1 = a. _____

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Identify the Properties of Mathematics

1) 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

2) 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

3) Adding 0 to any number leaves it unchanged. For example a + 0 = a. Addition Property of Zero

4) The multiplicative inverse of a number, a is $\frac{1}{a}$ so that a x $\frac{1}{a}$ = 1. Multiplicative Inverse of a Number

5) What Property is represented by the following statement: if a = b, then b = a. Symmetric Property of Equality

6) The additive inverse of a number, a is -a so that a + -a = 0. Additive Inverse of a Number

7) Adding 0 to any number leaves it unchanged. For example a + 0 = a. Addition Property of Zero

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

9) 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

10) The sum of any number and zero is the original number. For example a + 0 = a. Identity Property of Addition

11) The sum of any number and zero is the original number. For example a + 0 = a. Identity Property of Addition

12) The product of any number and one is that number. For example a x 1 = a. Identity Property of Multiplication

13) 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

14) What Property is illustrated by this statement: if a = b and b = c, then a = c. Transitive Property of Equality

15) The product of any number and one is that number. For example a x 1 = a. Identity Property of Multiplication