

+ Associative Property +

of Addition

$$+^- x \div +^- x \div +^- x \div +^- x \div +^- x \div$$

When three or more numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the grouping of the addends.

$$+^- x \div +^- x \div +^- x \div +^- x \div +^- x \div$$

Examples

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

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

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

$$(8 + 1) + 2 = 8 + (1 + 2)$$

$$(8 + 1) + 2 = 11$$

$$8 + (1 + 2) = 11$$

+ Commutative Property +

of Addition

$$+^- \times \div +^- \times \div +^- \times \div +^- \times \div +^- \times \div$$

You can change the order of the addends and the sum stays the same.

$$+^- \times \div +^- \times \div +^- \times \div +^- \times \div +^- \times \div$$

Turn Around Facts


$$5 + 3 = 3 + 5$$




Think:

You COMMUTE to school everyday and TURN AROUND to go back home.

+ Identity Property +

of Addition

$$+^-x\div +^-x\div +^-x\div +^-x\div +^-x\div$$

If zero is added to a given number, the sum is the same as the given number.

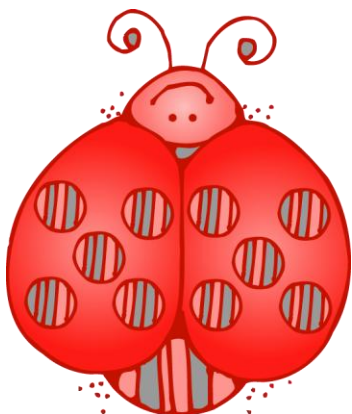
$$+^-x\div +^-x\div +^-x\div +^-x\div +^-x\div$$

Examples

$$5+0=5$$

$$9+0=9$$

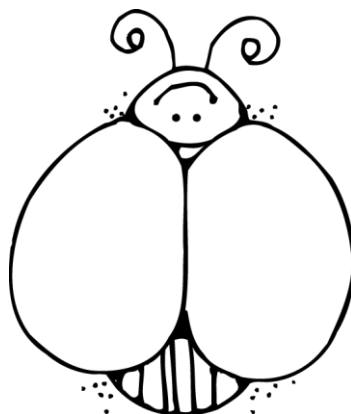
$$12+0=12$$



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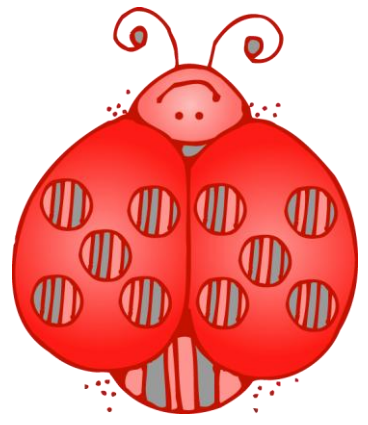
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Addition Property Posters
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Reformatted by Jessica Winston 9/2011
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