

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Working with the Properties of Mathematics

- 1) Which property is represented in the following statement ? If $a = b$, then $a + c = b + c$
- A. Reflexive Property of Equality B. Symmetric Property of Equality _____
C. Transitive Property of Equality D. Property of Equality for Addition
- 2) Which property is represented in the following statement ? If $a = a$: anything is congruent to itself.
- A. Reflexive Property of Equality B. Property of Equality for Division _____
C. Transitive Property of Equality D. Symmetric Property of Equality
- 3) Which property is represented in the following statement ? If $a = b$, then $b = a$.
- A. Reflexive Property of Equality B. Property of Equality for Subtraction _____
C. Symmetric Property of Equality D. Transitive Property of Equality
- 4) Which property is used in the following ? $5 \times (3 + 4) = 5 \times 3 + 5 \times 4$
- A. None of the above B. Commutative Property _____
C. Distributive Property D. Associative Property
- 5) Simplify this expression : $6(y + z)$
- A. $6yz$ B. $6y + 6z$ _____
C. $6z + y$ D. $6y + z$
- 6) Which Property of Multiplication is shown ? $(2 + 9) \times 4 = 2 \times 4 + 9 \times 4$
- A. Distributive Property B. Identity Property _____
C. Associative Property D. Commutative Property
- 7) Which property would you use to simplify the following expression ? $9(y + 7)$
- A. Associative Property B. Distributive Property _____
C. Commutative Property D. Multiplication Property of Zero
- 8) Which property is represented in the following statement ? If $a = b$ and $b = c$, then $a = c$.
- A. Reflexive Property of Equality B. Property of Equality for Addition _____
C. Transitive Property of Equality D. Symmetric Property of Equality
- 9) Which property is represented in the following statement ? If $a = b$, then $a \times c = b \times c$
- A. Transitive Property of Equality B. Reflexive Property of Equality _____
C. Property of Equality for Multiplication D. Symmetric Property of Equality
- 10) Which property is represented in the following statement ? If $a = b$, then $a - c = b - c$
- A. Property of Equality for Subtraction B. Transitive Property of Equality _____
C. Symmetric Property of Equality D. Reflexive Property of Equality

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Working with the Properties of Mathematics

11) Which property is represented in the following statement ? If $a = b$, then $a / c = b / c$

A. Symmetric Property of Equality

B. Reflexive Property of Equality _____

C. Transitive Property of Equality

D. Property of Equality for Division

12) Which property is used in the following expression ? $4(8 + 2) = 32 + 8$

A. Associative Property of Addition

B. Distributive Property _____

C. Commutative Property of Addition

D. Associative Property of Multiplication

Definitions for Properties of Mathematics

Associative Property of Addition

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 Multiplication

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

Commutative Property of Addition

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 Multiplication

When two numbers are multiplied together, the product is the same regardless of the order of the multiplicands. For example $a \times b = b \times a$

Distributive Property

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

Identity Property of Addition

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

Identity Property of Multiplication

The product of any number and one is that number. For example $a \times 1 = a$.

Additive Inverse of a Number

The additive inverse of a number, a is $-a$ so that $a + -a = 0$.

Multiplicative Inverse of a Number

The multiplicative inverse of a number, a is $\frac{1}{a}$ so that $a \times \frac{1}{a} = 1$.

Definitions for Properties of Mathematics

Addition Property of Zero

Adding 0 to any number leaves it unchanged. For example $a + 0 = a$.

Multiplication Property of Zero

Multiplying any number by 0 yields 0. For example $a \times 0 = 0$.

Property of Equality

The equals sign in an equation is like a scale: both sides, left and right, must be the same in order for the scale to stay in balance and the equation to be true.

Property of Equality for Addition

Property of Equality for Addition says that if $a = b$, then $a + c = b + c$.

If you add the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true.

Property of Equality for Subtraction

Property of Equality for Subtraction says that if $a = b$, then $a - c = b - c$.

If you subtract the same number from both sides of an equation, the equation is still true.

Property of Equality for Multiplication

Property of Equality for Multiplication says that if $a = b$, then $a \times c = b \times c$.

If you multiply the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true.

Property of Equality for Division

Property of Equality for Division says that if $a = b$, then $a / c = b / c$.

If you divide the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true.

Reflexive Property of Equality

Reflexive Property of Equality says that if $a = a$: anything is congruent to itself.

The equals sign is like a mirror, and the image it "reflects" is the same as the original.

Symmetric Property of Equality

Symmetric Property of Equality says that if $a = b$, then $b = a$.

Transitive Property of Equality

Transitive Property of Equality says that if $a = b$ and $b = c$, then $a = c$.