Algebra I
2-1
Basic Properties

Commutative Property: Stems from commute – to move

   of Addition - $7 + 6 = 6 + 7$

   of Multiplication - $7(6) = 6(7)$

Associative Property: Stems from Associate – to group
deals with grouping symbols

   of Addition - $9 + (2 + 1) = (9 + 2) + 1$

   of Multiplication - $9(2 \cdot 1) = (9 \cdot 2) \cdot 1$

Label the correct property illustrated by each.

*1) $7 + 21 = 21 + 7$

Commutative
prop. +

*2) $(6 \cdot 8)12 = 12(6 \cdot 8)$

Commutative prop ×

This is a trick problem, because of the parentheses. For it to be associative, the parentheses must change what numbers they enclose. Notice, they stay around the 6 and 8. It is the 12 that moves.

Simplify. (pg 47)

1) $\underline{275} + \underline{52} + \underline{25} + \underline{8}$

300 + 60
360

7) $6\frac{1}{2} + 4\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$

8 + 5
13

We use the commutative property to add together the numbers easiest for doing mental math.

---

17) (7y)(5z)

35yz

21) $a + \underline{3} + b + \underline{4}$

7 + a + b

The a and b don't match, so we cannot add them.

Rule -

   When adding - only add like terms $3x + 2x = 5x$
                                          $3x + 2y =$ can't do

   When multiplying - multiply anything

Assignment:
The Classic: 2-1
  pg. 47
    Oral Exercises
     13-18 all
    Written Exercises
     1-28 all