Ν	lame : So	ore :
Т	eacher: Da	ate:
Identify the Properties of Mathematics		
1)	The product of any number and one is that number. For example a x	1 = a
2)	Adding 0 to any number leaves it unchanged. For example $a + 0 = a$	
3)	If you subtract the same number from both sides of an equation, the is still true. For example if $a=b$, then $a-c=b-c$.	equation
4)	When three or more numbers are multiplied, the product is the same of the order of the multiplicands. For example (a x b) x c = a x (b x c)	_
5)	When three or more numbers are added, the sum is the same regard of the grouping of the addends. For example $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$	
6)	If you add the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if $a=b$, then $a+c=b+c$.	on
7)	Multiplying any number by 0 yields 0. For example a \times 0 = 0.	
8)	If you divide the same number to both sides of an equation, the equal is still true. For example if $a=b$, then $a/c=b/c$.	ution
9)	If you multiply the same number to both sides of an equation, the eq is still true. For example if $a=b$, then $a\times c=b\times c$.	uation
10)	The sum of two numbers times a third number is equal to the sum of addend times the third number. For example $a \times (b + c) = a \times b + $	
11)	The multiplicative inverse of a number, a is $\frac{1}{a}$ so that $a \times \frac{1}{a} = 1$.	
12)	When two numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the order of the addends. For example $a+b=b+a$	e
13)	The sum of any number and zero is the original number. For example	e a + 0 = a
14)	When two numbers are multiplied together, the product is the same of the order of the multiplicands. For example a x b = b x a	regardless
15)	The additive inverse of a number, a is-a so that a +-a = 0.	



