## Properties of Real Numbers Review #2

1. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.

$$-h \cdot \frac{1}{-h} = 1$$

2. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.

$$2a \cdot 1 = 2a$$

- 3. Use the Distributive Property to rewrite the expression. 7(4p-4).
- 4. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.

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

5. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.

$$-6 + 0 = -6$$

6. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.

$$(2+10) + 19 = (10+2) + 19$$

- 7. Use the Distributive Property to rewrite the expression. 2(13y+2).
- 8. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation. -6 + 6 = 0

9. Use the Distributive Property to rewrite the expression. 
$$-7(6r + 10)$$
.

10. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.

$$2 + (-2) = 0$$

- 11. Use the Distributive Property to rewrite the expression. 4(3g+8).
- 12. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.

$$(4+12) + 11 = 11 + (4+12)$$

13. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.  $-4 \cdot 1 = -4$ 

$$-4 \cdot 1 = -4$$

- 14. Use the Distributive Property to rewrite the expression. -2(13t+10).
- 15. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.

$$\frac{1}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

16. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.

$$(2+8)+6=(8+2)+6$$

- 17. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.  $(6 \cdot a) \cdot b = 6 \cdot (a \cdot b)$
- 18. Name the property that is illustrated in the equation.  $(2 \cdot 9) \cdot 4 = 4 \cdot (2 \cdot 9)$