Addition and Subtraction Properties

Today's Standard

1.OA.B3 - Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract. Examples: If 8 + 3 = 11 is known, then 3 + 8 = 11 is also known. (Commutative property of addition.) To add 2 + 6 + 4, the second two numbers can be added to make a ten, so 2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12. (Associative property of addition.)

Real-World Applications for this Standard

Using commutative property to rearrange numbers in grocery shopping calculations.; Applying associative property to simplify adding numbers in daily budgeting.; Using properties of addition during game scoring and tallying.

Today I Learned

Today, we learned about the commutative and associative properties of addition and subtraction. These properties help us understand that we can change the order or grouping of numbers to make adding and subtracting easier.

Common Stumbling Blocks

Some kids think that the order of numbers doesn't matter in subtraction, but it does. Also, they might think the associative property works for subtraction like it does for addition, but it doesn't.

Quiz Me

- What happens if you change the order of numbers when adding?
- Can you change the order of numbers when subtracting?
- What is the commutative property?
- What is the associative property?
- Can you give an example of the associative property?

Help Me

The commutative property means you can switch the order of numbers when adding, and it won't change the sum. The associative property means you can group numbers differently when adding, and it won't change the sum. For example, when you add 2 + 6 + 4, you can group 6 and 4 to make 10, then add 2 to get 12.