

You need

## 1) Distributive Property

Distribute to every part of the number.

$$5(48) = 5 \cdot 40 + 5 \cdot 8$$

## 2) Commutative Property

Change order  $\Rightarrow$  Same answer

$$5 \cdot 8 = 8 \cdot 5$$

## 3) Associative Property

Change grouping  $\Rightarrow$  Same answer

$$5 \cdot (8 \cdot 7) = (5 \cdot 8) \cdot 7$$

-Green by  
Mathis

**Commutative Property** is about order, and the

**Associative Property** is about grouping.

$$(20 + 17) + 3 = 20 + (17 + 3)$$

Order is the same.  
Grouping changes.  
Associative Property

$$20 + 17 + 3 = 17 + 3 + 20$$

Order changed.  
No grouping changes.  
Distributive Property

. Write the mathematical property that justifies that step.

a)  $5 \cdot (-2) \cdot (3) = (-2) \cdot 5 \cdot (3)$  Commutative

b)  $17 + 3 + 29 + 1 = (17 + 3) + (29 + 1)$  Associative

c)  $7(819) = 7(800) + 7(10) + 7(9)$  Distributive

d)  $9 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 = 9 \cdot (2 \cdot 5)$  Associative

