Welcome!

We will explore lots of exciting topics in math and examine applications of the concepts learned in real world settings. So, let's begin with the basics, and then see how we apply them to actual math problems that are encountered in every day math.

Whole Number Addition Properties, Estimation, and Problem Solving

We begin by looking at addition properties. The addition properties help organize multi-step math problems. By following the properties, problems may be reordered and regrouped to solve mentally.

Sometimes a quick estimate of an amount is all that is needed. We'll look at a problem where all that is needed is a close number rather than the actual number.

Basic computations begin with adding whole numbers. Lining up place value is crucial to adding whole numbers correctly. Estimate first to find an approximate answer and then add to find the actual answer.

To solve a word problem read it through carefully. It helps to read it through more than once. Look for key words that are clues for solving the problem.

Mental Addition Using Properties

Estimation

Whole Number Addition

Problem Solving

Mental Addition Using Properties



Use the commutative, associative, and identity properties to simplify.

Look for sums that add up to multiples of ten.

Steps	Reasons
<mark>31 + 0</mark> + (66 + 9)	Identity Property $31 + 0 = 31$
<mark>31</mark> + (<mark>66 + 9</mark>)	Commutative Property $66 + 9 = 9 + 66$
$\overline{31} + (9 + 66)$	Associative Property
(31+9)+66	Add 31 + 9 first
40 + 66	Add on 66
106	

Estimation

The principal wants an estimate of how many students are in the middle school. The secretary gives him these numbers.

Grade	Boys	Girls
6 th	124	175
7 th	210	187
8 th	105	94

As the principal looks over the numbers he decides to round them to the nearest 100 to get a quick estimate. He looks at the hundreds place, then the number to the right (tens place). He remembers that if the number is 5 or higher, round up.

Grade	Boys	Girls
6 th	<u>1</u> 24 rounds to 100	<u>1</u> 75 rounds to 200
7 th	<u>2</u> 10 rounds to 200	<u>1</u> 87 rounds to 200
8 th	<u>1</u> 05 rounds to 100	<mark>9</mark> 4 (think of 94 as <u>0</u> 94) rounds to 100

The principal estimates there are approximately **900** students in his school. (100 + 200 + 200 + 200 + 100 + 100)

Whole Number Addition

Estimate the sum, and then solve: 245 + 378 + 2995

Estimation:

300 + 400 + 3000 = 3700 *The estimated answer is 3700.*

Solution:

Line up the numbers from right to left so that all place values are in line.

Add the ones	Add the tens	Add the hundreds	Add the thousands
245 378 + 2995 8	2 245 378 + 2995 18	1245 378 + 2995 618	1245 378 +2995 3618

18 ones makes 1 ten 8 ones. Put down an 8 in ones place, carry the 1.	21 tens, 21 x 10, or 210, makes 2 hundreds 1 ten. Put down a 1 in tens place, carry the 2.	16 hundreds, 16 x 100, or 1600, makes 1 thousand 6 hundreds. Put down a 6 in hundreds place, carry a 1.	2000 + 1000 makes 3000 or add the 1 and 2 and put down a 3 in thousands place.
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Answer:

245 + 378 + 2995 = 3618

Check: 3618.

The estimated answer, 3700, is close to

Problem Solving - Addition

Read through this problem and solve. Look for key words that aid in determining the correct method for solving.

The 4-H club mowed lawns to earn money for a trip to the baseball park. On Monday they earned \$150, on Tuesday they earned \$126, and on Wednesday they earned \$100. What is the total earnings?

The key word is total – this is an addition problem because all of the

money is being put together.

150 + 126 + 100 = \$376