

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Identify the Properties of Mathematics

- 1) If you multiply the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if $a = b$, then $a \times c = b \times c$. _____
- 2) The equals sign is like a mirror, and the image it "reflects" is the same as the original. if $a = a$: anything is congruent to itself. _____
- 3) The equals sign in an equation is like a scale: both sides, left and right, must be the same in order for the scale to stay in balance and the equation to be true. _____
- 4) The equals sign in an equation is like a scale: both sides, left and right, must be the same in order for the scale to stay in balance and the equation to be true. _____
- 5) The equals sign is like a mirror, and the image it "reflects" is the same as the original. if $a = a$: anything is congruent to itself. _____
- 6) What Property is represented by the following statement: if $a = b$, then $b = a$. _____
- 7) What Property is illustrated by this statement: if $a = b$ and $b = c$, then $a = c$. _____
- 8) What Property is represented by the following statement: if $a = b$, then $b = a$. _____
- 9) If you subtract the same number from both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if $a = b$, then $a - c = b - c$. _____
- 10) If you subtract the same number from both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if $a = b$, then $a - c = b - c$. _____



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- 1) If you multiply the same number to both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if $a = b$, then $a \times c = b \times c$. Property of Equality for Multiplication

- 2) The equals sign is like a mirror, and the image it "reflects" is the same as the original. if $a = a$: anything is congruent to itself. Reflexive Property of Equality

- 3) The equals sign in an equation is like a scale: both sides, left and right, must be the same in order for the scale to stay in balance and the equation to be true. Property of Equality

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- 6) What Property is represented by the following statement: if $a = b$, then $b = a$. Symmetric Property of Equality

- 7) What Property is illustrated by this statement: if $a = b$ and $b = c$, then $a = c$. Transitive Property of Equality

- 8) What Property is represented by the following statement: if $a = b$, then $b = a$. Symmetric Property of Equality

- 9) If you subtract the same number from both sides of an equation, the equation is still true. For example if $a = b$, then $a - c = b - c$. Property of Equality for Subtraction

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