

# Chapter 1 – Whole Number Operations

**Addend** - any numbers that are added in addition

*Example:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & + & 3 = 5 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{addend} & & \text{addend} \end{array}$$

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**Associative Property of Addition** - The property that states that you can group addends in different ways and still get the same sum.

*Example:*

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 + (2 + 5) = 11 \text{ and} \\ (4 + 2) + 5 = 11 \end{array}$$

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**Commutative Property of Addition** - The property that states that you can add two or more numbers in any order and get the same sum.

*Example:*

$$\begin{array}{l} 6 + 7 = 13 \\ 7 + 6 = 13 \end{array}$$

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**Compatible numbers** - Numbers that are easy to compute mentally.

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**Difference** - The answer in a subtraction problem

*Example:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & - & 4 = 2 \\ & \uparrow & \\ & \text{difference} & \end{array}$$

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**Estimate** - A number close to an exact amount; to find about how many or how much.

*Example:*

$$\begin{array}{c} 32 \times 9 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 30 \times 10 = 300 \leftarrow \text{estimate} \end{array}$$

$32 \times 9$  is about 300.

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**Even** - A whole number that has 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 in the ones place.

*Examples:*

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, . . .

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**Formula** - a mathematical rule expressed as an equation with numbers and/or variables.

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**Identity Property of Addition** - The property that states that when you add zero to a number, the result is that number.

*Example:*

$$24 + 0 = 24$$

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**Odd** - A whole number that has 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 in the ones place.

*Examples:*

27      95      3

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**Open number line** - A number line with no numbers or markers.



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**Pattern** - An ordered set of numbers or objects; the order helps you predict what will come next.

*Examples:*

2, 4, 6, 8, 10



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**Regroup** - To exchange amounts of equal value to rename a number.

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**Related facts** - A set of related addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division, number sentences.

*Examples:*

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$28 \div 4 = 7$$

$$28 \div 7 = 4$$

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**Round** - Replace a number with another number that tells about how many or how much.

*Examples:*

374     370

or

374     400

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**Sum** - The answer to an addition problem.

*Example:*

$$6 + 4 = 10$$

↑  
sum

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**Whole number** - One of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4... There is no fractional or decimal part and no negatives. Whole numbers are the set of counting numbers that goes on without end.

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