$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Warm Up } \\
& \text { 1. } 2 \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} \\
& \text { 5. } \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{17}{5} \\
& 2 . \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{7} \times 3 \frac{3}{4} \\
& \text { 6. } \frac{1}{3} \times 1 \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{12}{7} \\
& \text { 3. } 1 \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 2 \frac{1}{5} \\
& \text { ․ } \frac{2}{3} \times 3 \frac{3}{7} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Learning Objective: Students will be able to use properties to show that expressions are equivalent.

## Warm Up Answers

1. $2 \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{6}$
$=\frac{13}{12}=1 \frac{1}{12}$
2. $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{17}{5} \\ = & \frac{51}{8}=6 \frac{3}{8}\end{aligned}$
3. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{7} \times 3 \frac{3}{4}$
$=\frac{5}{7}$
4. $\frac{1}{3} \times 1 \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{12}{7}$
$=\frac{20}{21}$
5. $1 \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 2 \frac{1}{5}$
$=\frac{77}{45}=1 \frac{32}{45}$

$$
\text { 7. } \begin{aligned}
& \frac{2}{3} \times 3 \frac{3}{7} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\
& =\frac{24}{7}=3 \frac{3}{7}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Essential Question:

Does the order in which you perform an operation matter?

Lesson 3.3

## Lesson Objective:

Students will be able to:
use properties to show that expressions are equivalent.

## Self-Evaluation Scale

| ScOre | I can teach other students how to use properties to show that <br> expressions are equivalent. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 | I can use properties to show that expressions are equivalent. |
| 2 | expressions are equivalent. |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | I do not know how to use properties to show that expressions are <br> equivalent. |
| 1 |  |

## ACTIVITY: Does Order Matter?

Work with a partner. Place each statement in the correct oval.
a. Fasten 5 shirt buttons.
b. Put on a shirt and tie.
c. Fill and seal an envelope.
d. Floss your teeth.
e. Put on your shoes.

Order Matters

f. Chew and swallow.


# Equivalent Expressions 

Expressions with the same value

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Learning Objective: Students will be able to use properties to show that expressions are equivalent.


## Commutative Properties

Words Changing the order of addends or factors does not change the sum or product.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Numbers } 5+8=8+5 \\
& 5 \cdot 8=8 \cdot 5 \\
& \text { Algebra } \\
& a+b=b+a \\
& a \cdot b=b \cdot a
\end{aligned}
$$

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## Commutative Properties

Words Changing the order of addends or factors does not change the sum or product.
Numbers $\quad \begin{aligned} 5+8 & =8+5 \\ 5 \cdot 8 & =8 \cdot 5\end{aligned} \quad$ Algebra $\quad \begin{aligned} a+b & =b+a \\ a \cdot b & =b \cdot a\end{aligned}$

$$
5 \cdot 8=8 \cdot 5 \quad a \cdot b=b \cdot a
$$

## Associative Properties

Words Changing the grouping of addends or factors does not change the sum or product.
Numbers $(7+4)+2=7+(4+2)$
$(7 \cdot 4) \cdot 2=7 \cdot(4 \cdot 2)$
Algebra $(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)$

$$
(a \cdot b) \cdot c=a \cdot(b \cdot c)
$$

## 1 Using Properties to Write Equivalent Expressions

a. Simplify the expression $7+(12+x)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
7+(12+x) & =(7+12)+x & & \text { Associative Property of Addition } \\
& =19+x & & \text { Add 7 and } 12 .
\end{aligned}
$$

b. Simplify the expression $(6.1+x)+8.4$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
(6.1+x)+8.4 & =(x+6.1)+8.4 & & \text { Commutative Property of Addition } \\
& =x+(6.1+8.4) & & \text { Associative Property of Addition } \\
& =x+14.5 & & \text { Add 6.1 and 8.4. }
\end{aligned}
$$

c. Simplify the expression 5 (11y).

$$
\begin{aligned}
5(11 y) & =(5 \cdot 11) y & & \text { Associative Property of Multiplication } \\
& =55 y & & \text { Multiply } 5 \text { and } 11 .
\end{aligned}
$$

## Essential Question:

Does the order in which you perform an operation matter?

Lesson 3.3

## Lesson Objective:

Students will be able to:
use properties to show that expressions are equivalent.

## Self-Evaluation Scale

| ScOre | I can teach other students how to use properties to show that <br> expressions are equivalent. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 | I can use properties to show that expressions are equivalent. |
| 2 | expressions are equivalent. |
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| 1 |  |

