

<b>associative property of addition</b>	For three or more real numbers, the sum is the same regardless of how you group the numbers. For example, $(6 + 2) + 1 = 6 + (2 + 1)$ .
<b>associative property of multiplication</b>	For three or more real numbers, the product is the same regardless of how you group the numbers. For example, $(3 \cdot 5) \cdot 7 = 3 \cdot (5 \cdot 7)$ .
<b>commutative property of addition</b>	Two real numbers can be added in any order without changing the sum. For example, $6 + 4 = 4 + 6$ .
<b>commutative property of multiplication</b>	Two real numbers can be multiplied in any order without changing the product. For example, $8 \cdot 9 = 9 \cdot 8$ .
<b>distribute</b>	To rewrite the product of the number and a sum or difference using the distributive property.
<b>distributive property of multiplication</b>	The product of a sum (or a difference) and a number is the same as the sum (or difference) of the product of each addend (or each number being subtracted) and the number. For example, $3(4 + 2) = 3(4) + 3(2)$ , and $3(4 - 2) = 3(4) - 3(2)$ .