

Addition - Subtraction – Multiplication – Division

Addition

Addition is an operation in which one number is added to another number. For example, **1 + 2 = 3 (one plus two equals three)**.

1	Addend
<u>+ 2</u>	<u>+ Addend</u>
3	Sum

Subtraction

Subtraction is an operation in which one number is taken away from another number. For example, **4 - 1 = 3 (four minus one equals three)**. A number minus itself is equal to zero (for example, **3 - 3 = 0**). Subtraction is the inverse operation of addition. That is, **a + b - b = a**. Subtraction is considered to be a binary operation because it is performed on two numbers.

4	Minuend
<u>- 1</u>	<u>- Subtrahend</u>
3	Difference

Multiplication

The result of multiplication is the total number (product) that would be obtained by combining several groups of similar size. The same result can be obtained by repeated addition. If we are combining 7 groups with 4 objects in each group, we could arrive at the same answer by addition. For example, $4+4+4+4+4+4+4 = 28$ is equivalent to the multiplication equation $7 \times 4 = 28$

$2 \times 3 = 6$ (verbally, "two times three equals six")

multiplier \times multiplicand = product

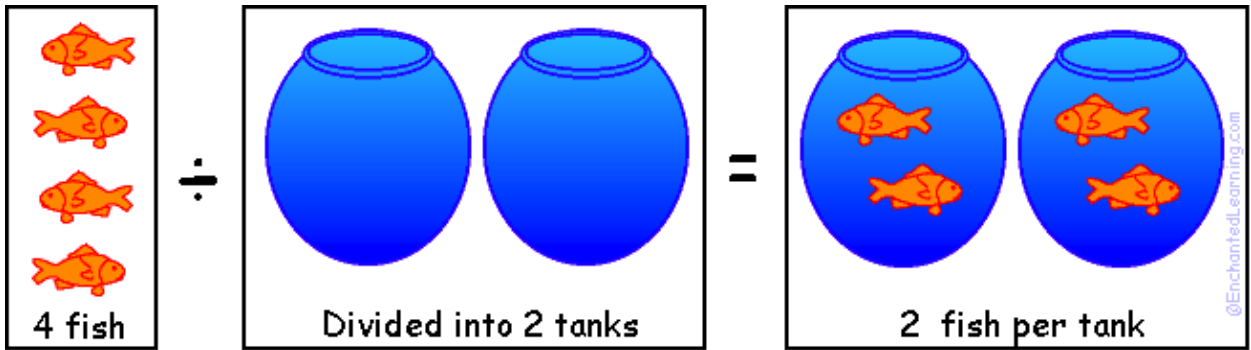
Division

Division is a mathematical operation that divides a number into portions. The \div symbol is called an obelus.

For example, 6 divided by 2 is 3, because when six is divided into two portions, each part has three.

Any number divided by one is equal to the original number. You cannot divide any number by zero.

Division is the inverse of multiplication.



If you have 4 fish and want to divide them equally into 2 tanks, you will have 2 fish in each tank.



quotient \rightarrow 5
divisor \rightarrow 3 $\overline{)16}$
dividend \nearrow 15
remainder \rightarrow 1

$3 \times 2 = 6$
 $6 \div 3 = 2$

<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/math/add/>

<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/math/subtract/>

http://www.aaamath.com/mul39_x3.htm

<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/math/divide/>