

Basic Arithmetic
Skill-BUILDER # W - 5
Adding Whole Numbers

In the equation $2 + 3 = 5$, 2 and 3 are called the **addends** and 5 is called the **sum**. The symbol + (plus) is used to denote the **addition** operation.

When adding whole numbers with more than one digit, one has to align the digits according to their place value. Perform the single-digit addition from right to left. If the sum exceeds 10, write the units or ones digit and carry the tens digit to the next column on the left.

Examples

1. $28 + 437 + 9$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{2}{2}8 \\ + 427 \\ + \underline{9} \\ 464 \end{array}$$

Here's what happened:

$8 + 7 + 9 = 24$, so write the 4 and "carry" the 2. Now add $2 + 2 + 2$ to get 6. There is nothing to add to 4 so bring it down.

If you prefer, you can fill in the missing place values with 0's. These zeros will act as place holders.

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{2}{0}28 \\ + 427 \\ + \underline{009} \\ 464 \end{array}$$

2. $28,107 + 170,012 + 3,456$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{2}8, \overset{1}{1}07 \\ + \overset{1}{1}70,012 \\ + \underline{3,456} \\ 201,575 \end{array}$$

Basic Arithmetic
Skill-Builder # W - 5
Adding Whole Numbers

Add.

1. $23 + 8$

2. $403 + 59$

3. $7,084 + 67 + 206$

4. $14 + 1,329 + 375 + 10,032$

Basic Arithmetic
Skill-Builder # W - 5
Adding Whole Numbers

Answers

1. 31
2. 462
3. 7,357
4. 11,750

Prepared by: Teresa V. Sutcliffe, Spring 2012