

Addition

Today, you are a certain age, and next year you will be one year older. Each year, one will be added to your age. If you are 7 years-old and add 1, the addition sentence will be $7 + 1 = 8$. Remember, the **sum** is the answer for an addition problem. $5 + 2 = 7$. Seven is the sum of five plus two. [Image: cake w/candles]

Throughout the day, you add things together. When you count, you are adding one over and over. In your desk, you might have 3 pencils and 2 pens. How many pens and pencils do you have in all? The addition sentence is $3 + 2 = 5$. You have 5 pens and pencils in all. Five is the sum.

Most of the addition you have used is called **basic addition**. The sums are usually equal to less than 20 when you add the two digits. However, you will soon need to add larger numbers using regrouping.

Regrouping is used to make groups of tens when you need to add larger numbers. Think of the number 13 as you review the following:



The number thirteen above is represented as a single group of 13 individual dots.



Or, you can think of thirteen as 1 group of ten dots and 3 individual dots as shown above. You have regrouped the number 13.

Regrouping is used to add larger numbers.

Addition using Regrouping

When adding larger numbers, sometimes you will need to regroup. Before reviewing the steps for addition with regrouping, here is a reminder of place value: **2,359**

The **9** is in the ones place, the **5** is in the tens place, the **3** is in the hundreds place, and finally, the **2** is in the one-thousands place. For addition, regrouping is sometimes called "carrying".

Review the following addition problems that do not include regrouping:

Notice, when you add each place value, it is simply **basic addition**. All sums in each place value column equal less than 10.

2 7	5 3	1 0 9	2 7 6 8
+ 3 1	+ 1 6	+ 8 7 0	+ 3 2 1 1
5 8	6 9	9 7 9	5 9 7 9

However, when the sum in a place value is greater than 9, you will need to regroup to solve.