Addition

Addition means putting things together. It helps us find the total or sum.

Example:

If you have 3 apples and get 2 more, you now have

3 + 2 = 5 apples

Addition Terms:

Addends: The numbers being added (Example: in 4 + 5, 4 and 5 are addends)

Sum: The answer we get after adding (Example: in 4 + 5 = 9, 9 is the sum)

How to Add:

- Start from the right (ones place)
- Add each place value (ones, tens, hundreds)
- If the sum is 10 or more, carry over to the next place
- If the sum is less than 10, write it directly

Why do we use Addition?

- To know how many things we have in all
- To solve daily problems
- To find the total number

Let's Understand with Examples:

Example 1 (Without Carrying – 2-digit numbers)
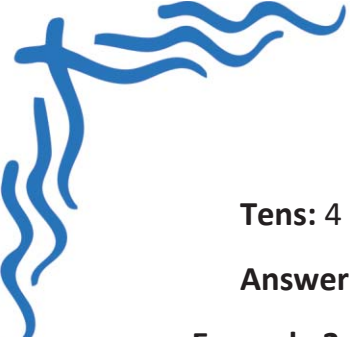
Add: 31 + 25

Ones: 1 + 5 = 6

Tens: 3 + 2 = 5

Answer: 31 + 25 = 56

Example 2 (With Carrying – 2-digit numbers)

Add: 47 + 36

Ones: 7 + 6 = 13 → Write 3, carry 1

Tens: 4 + 3 = 7 → 7 + 1 = 8

Answer: 47 + 36 = 83

Example 3 (Without Carrying – 3-digit numbers)

Add: 142 + 235

Ones: 2 + 5 = 7

Tens: 4 + 3 = 7

Hundreds: 1 + 2 = 3

Answer: 142 + 235 = 377

Example 4 (With Carrying – 3-digit numbers)

Add: 178 + 256

Ones: 8 + 6 = 14 → Write 4, carry 1

Tens: 7 + 5 = 12 → 12 + 1 = 13 → Write 3, carry 1

Hundreds: 1 + 2 = 3 → 3 + 1 = 4

Answer: 178 + 256 = 434

Summary Points

- Addition means finding the total.
- Always start adding from the rightmost digit.
- Use carry-over when the sum is more than 9.
- Order of numbers does not change the result.
- Adding 0 does not change the number.