

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Sept. 11

Hour Alg I

**Unit 1B Day 1d: The Distributive Property**

How do we use the distributive property?

- A. Without a calculator, multiply:  $28 \cdot 3$ .

1. Explain your strategy.

$$(20+8)(20+8)$$

2. Use the square strategy

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \boxed{100} \quad \boxed{+24} \\ 20 \quad + 8 \end{array} = 84$$

- B. The following pictures are pools with a swimming area and diving area. What is the area of the entire pool?

Pool 1



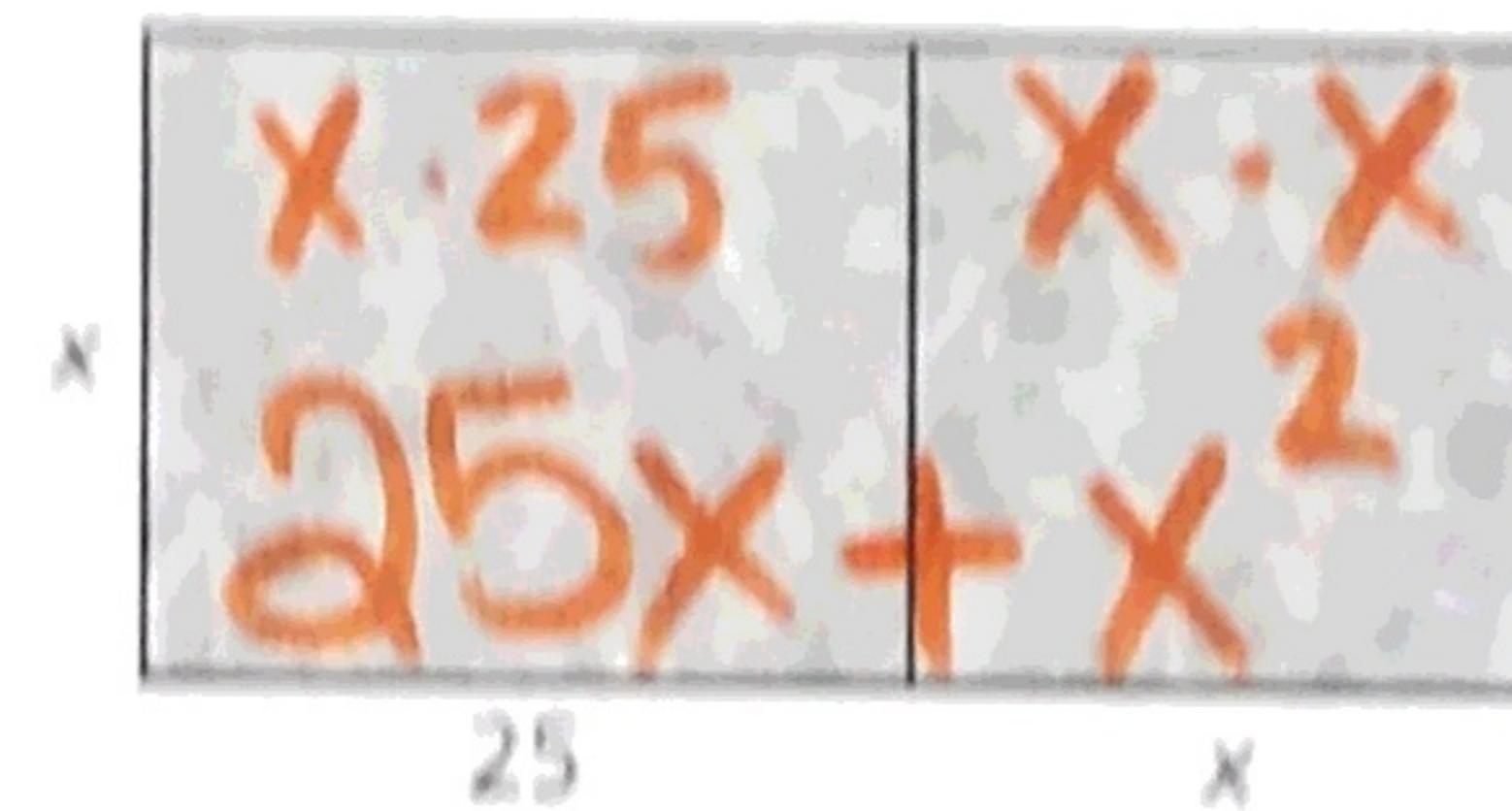
Area =

$$20(25+10)$$

Problem you just did:

$$20(25+10)$$

Pool 3



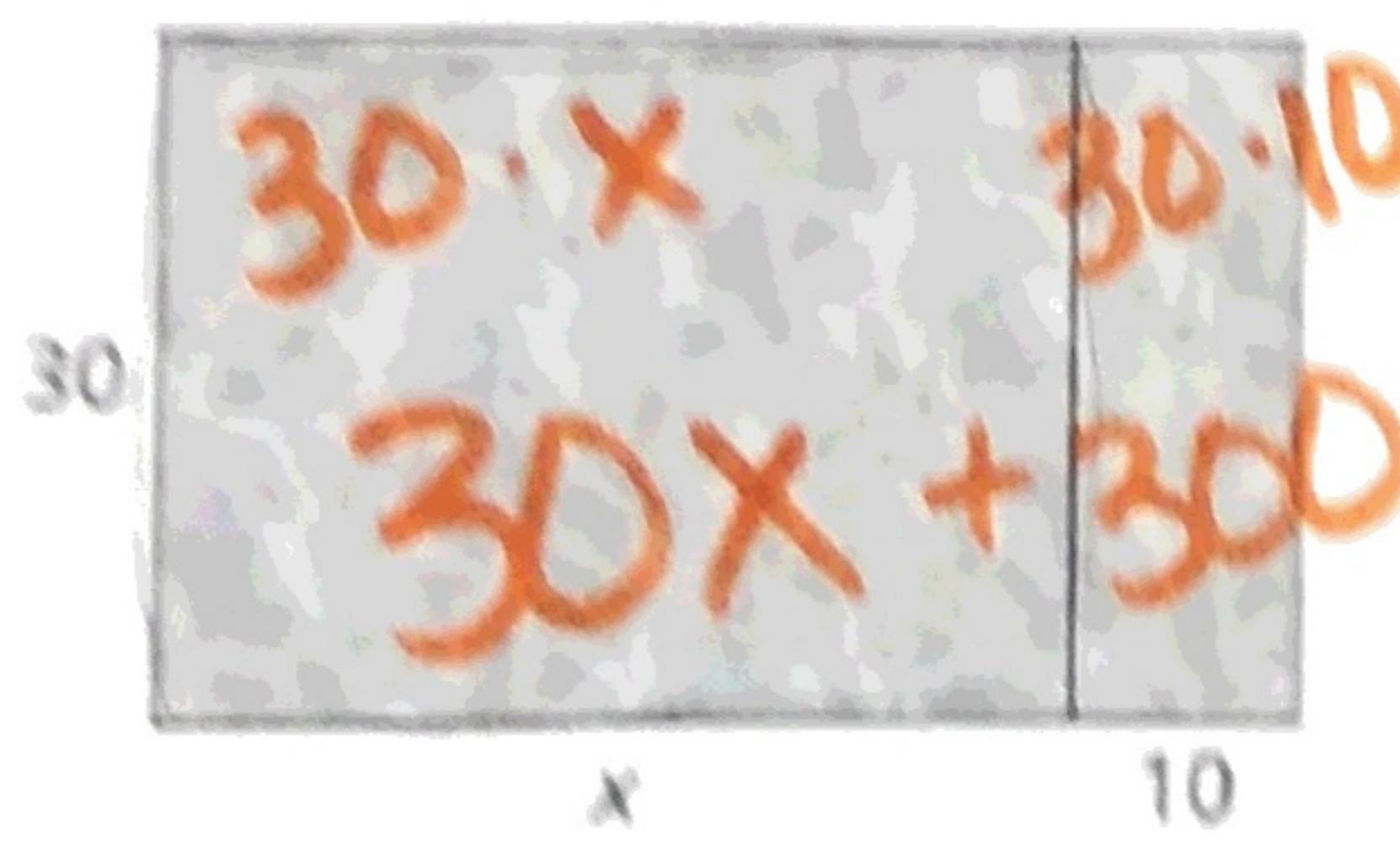
Area =

$$25x + x^2$$

Problem you just did:

$$x(25+x)$$

Pool 2



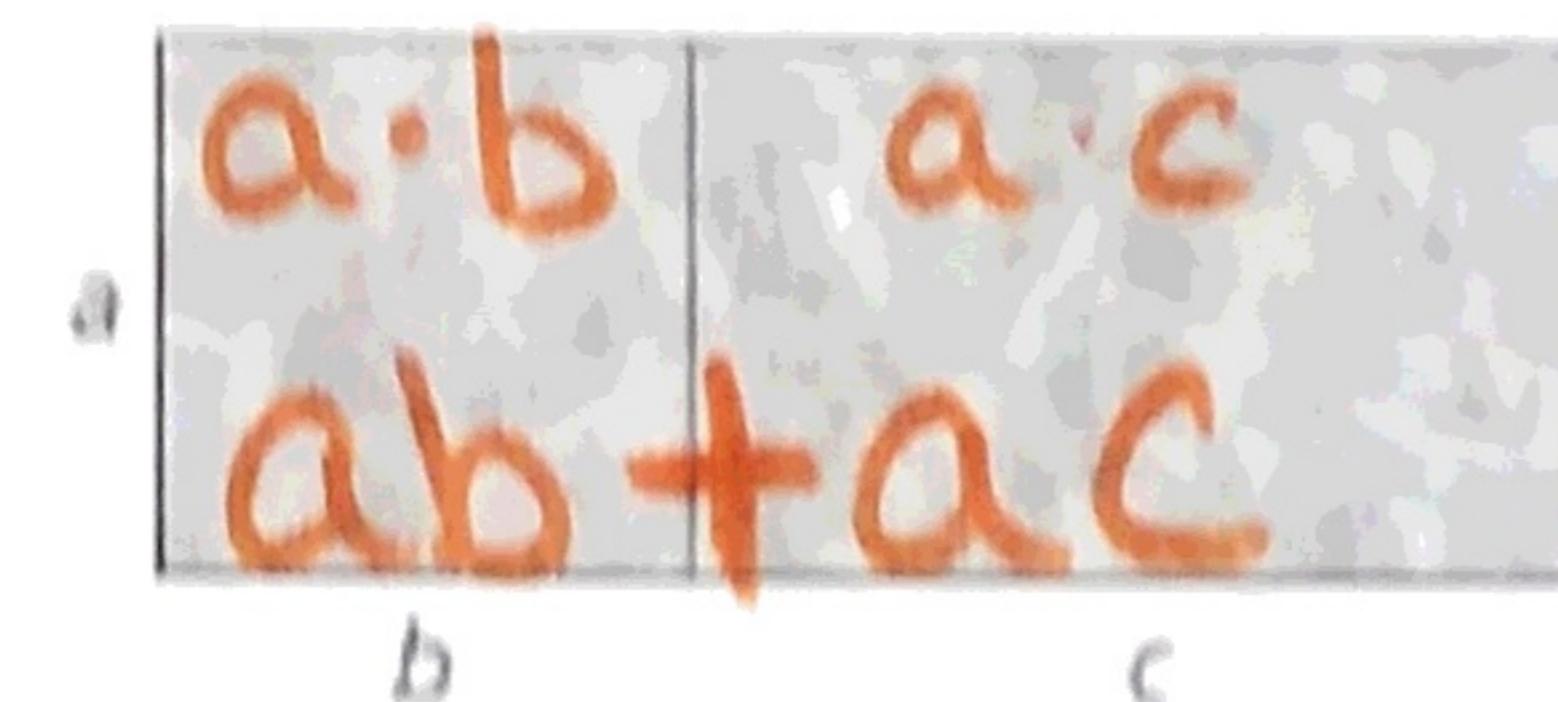
Area =

$$30x + 300$$

Problem you just did:

$$30(x+10)$$

Pool 4



Area =

$$ab+ac$$

Problem you just did:

$$a(b+c)$$

The distributive property says for all real numbers  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ ,

$$a(b+c) = ab + ac$$

$a(b+c)$  is called factored form

$ab + ac$  is called expanded form

- C. Use the Distributive Property to write each expression in expanded form.

1.  $3(x+5)$   $3(x)+3(5)$   
 $3x+15$

2.  $2(3x^2 - 10)$   $2(3x^2) + 2(-10)$   
 $6x^2 - 20$

$$*3. 2x(x + 5) \quad \underline{2x(x) + 2x(5)} \\ \underline{2x^2 + 10x}$$

$$5. -2(4x - 5) \quad \underline{-2(4x) - 2(-5)} \\ \underline{-8x + 10}$$

$$7. 6(x + 3) - 2x \quad \underline{(6x) + 6(3) - 2x} \\ \underline{6x + 18 - 2x} \\ \underline{4x + 18}$$

D. Solve the following equations for x.

$$1. 3(x + 5) = 9$$

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$

$$2. 5 - 6(x + 4) = 10$$

$$3. -4 = 3(x + 4)$$

$$3(x) + 3(5) = 9$$

$$5 - 6(x) - 6(4) = 10$$

$$-4 = 3(x) + 3(4)$$

$$3x + 15 = 9$$

$$(5 - 6x) - 24 = 10$$

$$-4 = 3x + 12$$

$$\underline{-15 - 15}$$

$$-6x - 19 = 10$$

$$-12 - 12$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = -6$$

$$\underline{-6x - 19 + 19 + 19}$$

$$\frac{-16}{3} = \frac{3x}{3}$$

$$4. -10 = \frac{x - 3}{7}$$

$$5. 15 = 2\left(\frac{2}{3} + x\right)$$

$$6. 4(x + 5) = k$$

\*Note: Remember parentheses are a grouping symbol, so it is possible to get rid of them last rather than distributing first if you truly understand what you are doing. Sometimes doing that is easiest (#1) and other times it makes it more difficult (#3)

In fractions, numerators are a grouping symbol so we eliminate the fraction (division) first.

You should remember from 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> grade the opposite of distribution: factoring.

$$3x + 12$$

$$5x - 30$$

$$9x - 24$$

$$3x^2 + 30x$$

$$3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 4$$

$$3(x + 4)$$