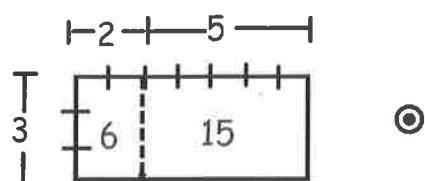


Draw a diagram to represent $3(2+5)$.



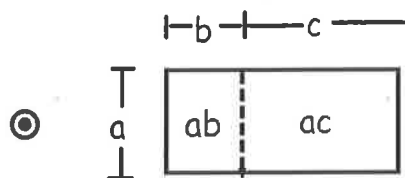
$$3(2+5)$$

$$3(2) + 3(5)$$

$$6+15$$

$$21$$

Draw a diagram to represent $a(b+c)$.



$$a(b+c)$$

$$ab+ac$$

- ⊙ These diagrams help us understand the distributive property.

How do we use the distributive property to simplify expressions?

$$a(b + c)$$

$$ab + ac$$

$$(b + c)a$$

$$ab + ac$$

$$a(b - c)$$

$$ab - ac$$

$$(b - c)a$$

$$ab - ac$$

Simplify each expression.

Ex 1: $3(x-5)$

$$\square 3(x) - 3(5)$$

$$\boxed{3x - 15}$$

$$\square 3(x+(-5))$$
$$3(x) + 3(-5)$$
$$\boxed{3x + (-15)}$$

Ex 2: $(-3-5x)8$

$$(-3 + (-5x))8$$

$$(-3)(8) + (-5x)(8)$$

$$-24 + (-40x)$$

$$\boxed{-40x + (-24)}$$

☆ Standard form of an expression puts the variable term first.
Use alphabetical order if there is more than one variable.

Ex 3: $-4(3x-12)$

$$-4(3x + (-12))$$

$$-4(3x) + (-4)(-12)$$

$$-12x + 48$$

$$-4(3x) - (-4)12$$

$$-12x - (-48)$$

$$\boxed{-12x + 48}$$

Rewrite all "double negatives". ☆

Ex 4: $-2x(3-5x)$

$$-2x(3 + (-5x))$$

$$-2x(3) + (-2x)(-5x)$$

$$-6x + 10x^2$$

$$\boxed{10x^2 + (-6x)}$$

☆ Standard form is also
in descending order.

Combining Like Terms

Like Terms: → Same variable(s) with the same exponent(s)

Coefficient: → The constant that is multiplied with the variable(s)

Like Terms	Not Like Terms
$4a, 12a, -7a$	$x, 2x^2, 3x^3$
$3xy^2, -10xy^2, xv^2$	yz, y^3z
$mn^5, -mn^5, 2mn^5$	abc, abe
$7, 6, -13.2$	$4x, 4x^4$

Name the coefficient of each term.

Ex 1: $2x$

coef: 2

Ex 2: $-3y^2$

coef: -3

Ex 3: $\frac{1}{3}xy$

coeff: $\frac{1}{3}$

Ex 4: $-m$

coef: -1

Ex 5: $\frac{2x}{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2x \div 5 \\ & \frac{2x(\frac{1}{5})}{1} \\ & \frac{2}{5}x \end{aligned}$$

coef: $\frac{2}{5}$

To combine like terms, add their coefficients.

Simplify each expression.

Ex 1: $3x + 4 - 8x + 9$

$$\underline{3x} + \underline{4} + \underline{(-8x)} + \underline{9}$$

$$\boxed{-5x + 13}$$

Ex 2: $-2(x-5) + 6x(2-x)$

$$-2(x+(-5)) + 6x(2+(-x))$$

$$-2(x) + (-2)(-5) + 6x(2) + 6x(-x)$$

$$\underline{\underline{-2x}} + \underline{\underline{10}} + \underline{\underline{12x}} + \underline{\underline{(-6x^2)}}$$

$$\boxed{-6x^2 + 10x + 10}$$

More Applications of the Distributive Property

Ex 3: $\frac{4x+12}{2}$

$$\frac{4x}{2} + \frac{12}{2}$$

$$\boxed{2x+6}$$

why? $\frac{1}{2}(4x+12)$

$$\frac{1}{2}(4x) + \frac{1}{2}(12)$$

$$\boxed{2x+6}$$

Ex 4: $\frac{30-9x}{-3}$

$$-3$$

$$\frac{30+(-9x)}{-3}$$

$$-3$$

$$\frac{30}{-3} + \frac{(-9x)}{-3}$$

$$-10+3x$$

$$\boxed{3x+(-10)}$$

Ex 5: $8x(x-3) - 2(x-5)$ ☆ Change subtraction to adding the opposite first!

$$8x(x + (-3)) + (-2)(x + (-5))$$

$$8x(x) + 8x(-3) + (-2)(x) + (-2)(-5)$$

$$\underline{8x^2} + \underline{\underline{(-24x)}} + \underline{\underline{(-2x)}} + \underline{\underline{10}}$$

$$8x^2 + (-26x) + 10$$

Homework

Finish the Distributive Property Worksheet #1

Assignment #7

Part I:

p. 99 #9-19 odd, 21-26 (only simplify by combining like terms), 31-41

Part II: p. 106 #33-41 odd