

Solving for x: Lesson 08

Distributive Property: Notes

Name: _____



Solve two ways:

$$6(3+7)$$

$$6(3+7)$$

$$3(8x+5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

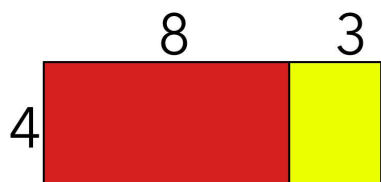
$$-6(7z-3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$+(10y-73) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-(2b-11) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Area two ways:

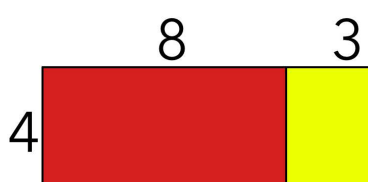
One big rectangle:



$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cdot (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) =$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ units}^2$$

Two smaller rectangles:



$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{1cm}} =$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} =$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ units}^2$$

Multiplying in your head:

1. Pick one of your numbers (usually the _____ one) and _____ it up into easy numbers.
2. Put your broken number in parenthesis and use _____ property!

$$7 \cdot 32 = 7(\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$11 \cdot 96 = 11(\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$11 \cdot 96 = 96(\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$7(x^2 - 4) - (3x^2 + 5) =$$

$$\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad}$$