

Solving for x: Lesson 08

Distributive Property: Worksheet 1

Name: _____



Solve using order of operations.

$$7(4+2) = \underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$-3(9-5) = \underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Solve using distributive property.

$$7(4+2) = \underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$-3(9-5) = \underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Simplify using distributive property.

$$7(6w+1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-9(2e^2-5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$+(21y+17) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

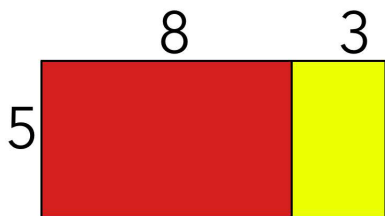
$$-11(3a+4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$10(9x-8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-(12b^2-13) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Show area two ways.

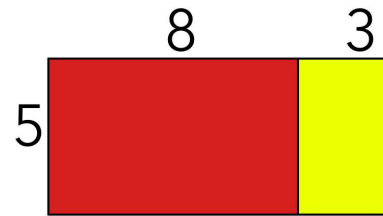
One big rectangle



$$\underline{\quad} (\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}) = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Two smaller rectangles



$$\underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \cdot \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Multiply using the distributive property.

$$8 \cdot 22 =$$

$$20 \cdot 37 =$$

$$9 \cdot 53 =$$

Simplify.

$$-4(x^2 - 3) + (x^2 - 13) =$$

$$8(3a^3 - 1) - (5a^3 + 7) =$$

$$-9(x + 6) + 6(3x + 5) =$$

$$17(y^2 - 1) - 2(3y^2 - 5) =$$