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The Distributive Property

## THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

## Students will be able to: use the distributive property, and simplify expressions by combining like terms.

- Term
- Like Terms


## Key Vocabulary:

- Coefficient
- Simplest Form


## THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

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For any numbers $\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}$, and $\boldsymbol{c}$, the product of $\boldsymbol{a}$ and $(\boldsymbol{b}+\boldsymbol{c})$ is:

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

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

For any numbers $\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}$, and $\boldsymbol{c}$, the product of $\boldsymbol{a}$ and $(\boldsymbol{b}-\boldsymbol{c})$ is:

$$
a(b-c)=a b-a c
$$

$$
(b-c) a=b a-c a
$$

## THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Sample Problem 1: Rewrite using the distributive property, then evaluate.
a. $\mathbf{8}(\mathbf{1 0}+\mathbf{4})=\mathbf{8} \cdot \mathbf{1 0}+\mathbf{8} \cdot \mathbf{4}=\mathbf{8 0}+\mathbf{3 2}=\mathbf{1 1 2}$
b. $(\mathbf{5}+7) \mathbf{1 2}=\mathbf{5} \cdot \mathbf{1 2}+\mathbf{7} \cdot \mathbf{1 2}=\mathbf{5 0}+\mathbf{8 4}=134$
c. $\mathbf{5 ( 1 0 0 - 7 2 )}=\mathbf{5} \cdot \mathbf{1 0 0}-\mathbf{5} \cdot \mathbf{7 2}=\mathbf{5 0 0}-\mathbf{3 6 0}=\mathbf{1 4 0}$
d. $\left(2+\frac{1}{5}\right) 35=2 \cdot 35+\frac{1}{5} \cdot 35=70+7=77$
e. $(\mathbf{1 0}+\mathbf{7}) \mathbf{5}=\mathbf{1 0} \cdot \mathbf{5}+\mathbf{7} \cdot \mathbf{5}=\mathbf{5 0}+\mathbf{3 5}=\mathbf{8 5}$

## THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

TERM is a number, a variable or a product or quotient of numbers and variables.

LIKE TERMS are terms that contain the same variables, with corresponding variables having the same power.

## SIMPLIFYING EXPRESSIONS:

Distributive property is used to combine like terms by adding their coefficients. A simplified expression must not have grouping symbols and fractions are reduced to its lowest term.

## THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

## Sample Problem 2: Simplify.

a. $18 x+3 x$
b. $5 x^{2}+2-x^{2}$
c. $3-2(4+x)$
d. $-3\left(2 x^{2}+4 x-1\right)+5 x$
e. $5(x-7 y)+8(3 x+2 y)$

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Sample Problem 2: Simplify.
a. $18 x+3 x=21 x$
b. $5 x^{2}+2-x^{2}=4 x^{2}+2$
c. $3-2(4+x)=3-2(4)-2(x)=3-8-2 x=-5-2 x$

$$
\text { d. } \begin{aligned}
-3\left(2 x^{2}+4 x-1\right)+5 x & =-3\left(2 x^{2}\right)-3(4 x)-3(-1)+5 x \\
& =-6 x^{2}-12 x+3+5 x \\
& =-6 x^{2}-7 x+3
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { e. } \begin{aligned}
5(x-7 y)+8(3 x+2 y) & =5(x)-5(7 y)+8(3 x)+8(2 y) \\
& =5 x-35 y+24 x+16 y \\
& =29 x-19 y
\end{aligned}
$$

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Sample Problem 3: Manny runs a restaurant. One day, a total of 50 steaks are sold. Each steak cost $\$ 14.95$ and received an average tip of $\$ 1$ for each. Write the expression that determines the total amount he earned. How much did Manny earned?

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& 50(14.95+1) \\
& =50(15.95) \\
& =\$ 797.5
\end{aligned}
$$

