Today - Distributive Property

Wednesday - Finish Distributive Property

- Start Unit 1 Review

Thursday - Practice Test

Friday -

Monday - Unit 1 Review

Tuesday March 2 - UNIT 1 TEST

1. Colin added a monomial, a binomial and a trinomial. The result was a binomial. What could the three polynomials he added together be?

2. Determine the missing numbers to make the following true:

$$(3x^2) + 5x - 7 + (4x^2) + (-3x) + (-2) = 7x^2 + 2x - 9$$

- 2. Answer the following TRUE or FALSE
- Q1 If two binomials have two like terms, their sum will be a binomial. T/F
- Q2 A monomial added to a binomial will produce a polynomial with at least 2 terms.

  T/F

Q3 The rules for adding integers apply to adding like terms. T/F

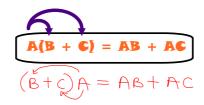
- Q4 Adding polynomials is just like simplifying polynomials. T/F
- Q5 Algebra tiles can always help with polynomial addition. T/F
- Q6 To add polynomials, group the like terms then add their coefficients. T/F

## 1.11 Distributive Property



Summary of the **Distributive Law** 

When you apply the distributive property, you are expanding an expression.



Ex. 1: Simplify = expand = get rid of brackets

a) 
$$5(4x - 1)$$
  
=  $20x - 5$ 

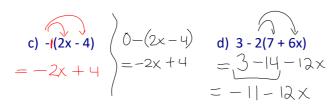
b) 
$$-3(2x - 7)$$
  
=  $-6x + 2$ 

Using an area model..

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
4x & -1 \\
5 & 20x & -5
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2x & -7 \\
-3 & -6x & +21
\end{array}$$

$$A = -6$$



Remember: Use product rule for exponents if multiplying same bases (ADD THE EXPONENTS)

$$(a^m)(a^n) = a^{m+n}$$

e) 
$$8m(2m + 5m^2)$$
  
=  $16m^2 + 40m^3$ 

e) 
$$8m(2m + 5m^2)$$
  
=  $16m^2 + 40m^3$   
f)  $4x(1 - 2x) - 7x(3x - 4)$   
=  $4x - 8x^2 - 21x^2 + 28x$   
=  $-29x^2 + 32x$ 

REDMAS

g) 
$$5[x + 3(x + 2)]$$
  
=  $5[x + 3x + 6]$   
=  $5(4x + 6)$   
=  $20x + 30$ 

g) 
$$5[x + 3(x + 2)]$$
  
=  $5[x + 3x + 6]$   
=  $5(4x + 6)$   
=  $20x + 30$   
h)  $-4[5(m - 3) - m]$   
=  $-4[5m - 15 - m]$   
=  $-4[4m - 15]$   
=  $-16m + 60$