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?

monomial + binomial + trinomial

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

$(3x^2 + \_5\_x - 7) + (4x^2 + (-3x) + \_(-2)\_) = \_7\_x^2 + 2x - 9$

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

*multiplying

Summary of the Distributive Law

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

$$A(B + C) = AB + AC$$

$$(B + C)A = AB + AC$$

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

a) $5(4x - 1)$

$= 20x - 5$

b) $-3(2x - 7)$

$= -6x + 21$

Using an area model...

	4x	-1
5	20x	-5

$A = 20x - 5$

	2x	-7
-3	-6x	+21

$A = -6x + 21$

BEDMAS

c) $-1(2x - 4)$

$= -2x + 4$

$0 - (2x - 4)$

$= -2x + 4$

d) $3 - 2(7 + 6x)$

$= 3 - 14 - 12x$

$= -11 - 12x$

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

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

e) $8m(2m + 5m^2)$

$= 16m^2 + 40m^3$

f) $4x(1 - 2x) - 7x(3x - 4)$

$= 4x - 8x^2 - 21x^2 + 28x$

$= -29x^2 + 32x$

BEDMAS

g) $5[x + 3(x + 2)]$

$= 5[x + 3x + 6]$

$= 5(4x + 6)$

$= 20x + 30$

h) $-4[5(m - 3) - m]$

$= -4[5m - 15 - m]$

$= -4(4m - 15)$

$= -16m + 60$

$-20m + 60 + 4m$

$= -16m + 60$

Homework
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#C1, C5, 3, 5, 7, &, 9

$-2^4 = -(2\times2\times2\times2)$

$(-2)^4 = (-2)(-2)(-2)(-2)$

$x^0 = 1$

$5x(7^4)$

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

$\frac{x^6}{x^6} = 1$

$\frac{x^6}{x^6} = x^{6-6}$

$= x^0$