$\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## The Distributive Property Guide Notes

## DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

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

Sample Problem 1: Rewrite using the distributive property, then evaluate.
a. $\mathbf{8}(\mathbf{1 0}+\mathbf{4})$
$=\mathbf{8} \cdot \mathbf{1 0}+\mathbf{8} \cdot \mathbf{4}$
$=80+32$
$=112$
b. $(5+7) 12$
$=5 \cdot 12+7 \cdot 12$
$=50+84$
$=134$
c. $5(100-72)$
$=5 \cdot 100-5 \cdot 72$
$=500-360$
$=140$
d. $\left(2+\frac{1}{5}\right) 35$
$=2 \cdot 35+\frac{1}{5} \cdot 35$
$=70+7=77$
е. $(10+7) 5=10 \cdot 5+7 \cdot 5=50+35=85$

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.

Sample Problem 2: Simplify.
a. $18 x+3 x=21 x$
b. $5 x^{2}+2-x^{2}$
$=4 x^{2}+2$
c. $3-2(4+x)$
$=3-2(4)-2(x)$
$=3-8-2 x$
$=-5-2 x$
d. $-3\left(2 x^{2}+4 x-1\right)+5 x=-3\left(2 x^{2}\right)-3(4 x)-3(-1)+5 x=-6 x^{2}-12 x+3+5 x=-6 x^{2}-7 x+3$
е. $5(x-7 y)+8(3 x+2 y)=5(x)-5(7 y)+8(3 x)+8(2 y)=5 x-35 y+24 x+16 y=29 x-19 y$

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?

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

