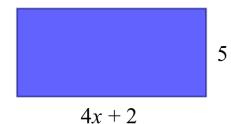
# Section 3.7 – The Distributive Property

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#### Part 1: Do It Now

Write a simplified expression for the area of the rectangle:

Area of rectangle =



Remember:  $Area = length \times width$ 

Before we can simplify the expression we need to learn the distributive property!

## **Distributive Property**

$$a(x + y) = ax + ay$$

When you apply the distributive property, you are getting rid of the brackets by multiplying everything in the brackets by the term in front of the brackets.

**Example:** 

$$5(4x + 2)$$

= 20x + 10

To apply the distributive property, I must multiply both terms in the bracket by 5.

# Part 2: Multiply a Constant by a Polynomial

Expand and simplify the following:

**1)** 
$$2(5x + 3)$$

**2)** 
$$-2(7x-4)$$

**Note:** Make sure to include the negative sign when distributing the -2. Follow integer rules for multiplication.

3) 
$$-3(2x^2 - 5x + 4)$$

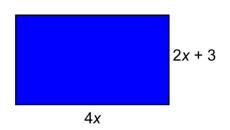
**Note:** You can also apply the distributive property to

**4)** 
$$2(6m-3)+3(16+4m)$$

**Remember:** You can collect like terms! Like terms have identical variables (same letters and exponents)

## Part 3: Apply Our Knowledge

Write an expression for the area of the rectangle in expanded form:



What is the area of the rectangle if x = 5 cm?

### **Part 4: Distribute Variables**

### **Example:**

$$x(x^2 - 3)$$

$$= x^3 - 3x$$

**6)** 
$$x(x-3)$$

# Remember the exponent laws:

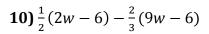
$$x(x^2) = x^{1+2} = x^3$$

**7)** 
$$-x(7x-4)$$

8) 
$$-3x(2x^2 - 5x + 4)$$

**9)** 
$$3m(m-5)-(2m^2-m)$$

For this question you can multiply the second polynomial by -1 or use the properties for subtracting polynomials; both give the same result!



## **Part 5: Nested Brackets**

If there is a bracket inside of a bracket, simplify the inner most brackets first and then work your way out.

**11)** 
$$3[2+5(2k-1)]$$