

Objective: Evaluate algebraic expressions involving multiplication, division, and the Distributive Property.

Algebraic Expressions Involving Multiplication

$6h$ means “_____.”

If $h = 2$, $6h =$ _____. If $h = \frac{1}{2}$, $6h =$ _____. If $h = -1$, $6h =$ _____. If $h = 1.5$, $6h =$ _____.

$3t + 2$ means “_____.”

If $t = 1$, $3t + 2 =$ _____. If $t = 0$, $3t + 2 =$ _____. If $t = -1$, $3t + 2 =$ _____. If $t = \frac{1}{3}$, $3t + 2 =$ _____.

$3x \cdot 2$ means “_____” or “_____”

using algebra tiles:

$$3x \cdot 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$4 \cdot 2x$ means “_____” or “_____”

using algebra tiles:

$$4 \cdot 2x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$8x \cdot 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 2 \cdot 9b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad -2x \cdot 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 1.4x \cdot 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 9x \cdot 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Multiply “like terms” to simplify a term.

$x \cdot x$ means “_____” or “_____”

using an algebra tile:

$$2x \cdot 3x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad -4x \cdot x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$x \cdot x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 1.1x \cdot 8x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 12x \cdot \frac{1}{2}x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$3(x + 2)$ means “ _____ ” or “ _____ .”

using algebra tiles:

$$3(x + 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$2(4x + 1)$ means “ _____ ” or “ _____ .”

using algebra tiles:

$$2(4x + 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4(y + 7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$2(5y + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6(2x + 8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$4(x - 3)$ means “ _____ ” or “ _____ .”

using algebra tiles:

$$4(x - 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$2(3x - 1)$ means “ _____ ” or “ _____ .”

using algebra tiles:

$$2(3x - 1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3(x - 6) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$5(a - 9) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7(b - 10) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

<p>The Distributive Property of Addition</p> $a(b + c) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	<p>The Distributive Property of Subtraction</p> $a(b - c) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} - \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
---	--

Follow the same pattern for distributing negative numbers.

$$-4(y + 9) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-2(3y + 9) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-6(5x + 8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-3(x - 6) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-5(3a - 9) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$-7(4b - 10) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Algebraic Expressions Involving Division

Simplify these division expressions by writing each division problem as a **fraction**, then **reduce**.

$$14x \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} =$$

$$60x \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} =$$

$$-12x \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} =$$

$$-25y \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} =$$

$$35x^2 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} =$$

$$-42x^2 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} =$$

Dividing an Expression

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\frac{a-b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} - \frac{b}{c}$$

Re-write each division problem as the sum or difference of two fractions, then reduce.

$$\frac{12x + 4}{4} =$$

$$\frac{25x - 15}{5} =$$

$$\frac{-18x^2 + 27}{9} =$$

=

=

=

$$\frac{22 - 4x}{2} =$$

=

=

$$\frac{-27 - 30x^2}{3} =$$

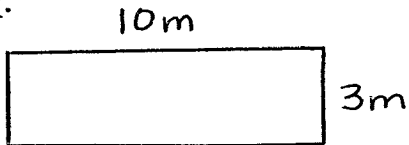
=

=

$$\frac{-10 + 270x^2}{10} =$$

=

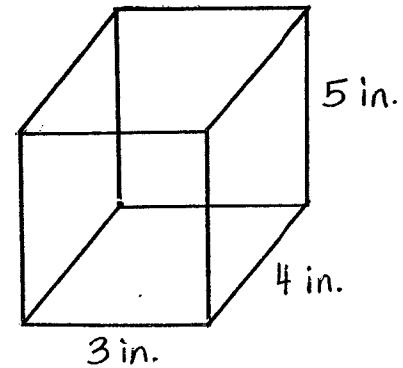
=

Geometry:Find the **perimeter** of the rectangle shown above.

$$P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

Find the **area** of the rectangle shown above.

$$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^2$$

Find the **volume** of the box shown above.

$$V = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in.}^3$$

Simplify these expressions.

1. $5(-3a - 4) =$

2. $3(5x + 2y - 7) =$

3. $-4(4x + 5y - 3) =$

4. $-2(8x + 2y + 8) =$

5. $-3(4a - b + 3) - (5a + 2b - 9) =$

6. $-(5x + 2y - 7) - 2(3x + 4y + 1) =$

7. $-5(5x + y - 7) - 3(x + 4y + 1) =$

8. $8(2x + 3y - 1) + (-4)(9x + 4y + 3) =$

9. $[3(2x + 4) - 5] - [6(x + 3) - 7] =$

10. $[-(3y + 9) - 2] + [-2(y + 3) - 1] =$