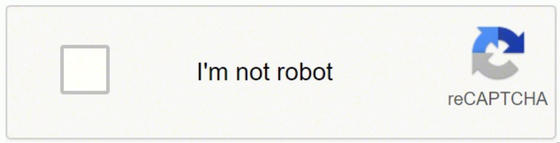

Open

Distributive Property (C)

Use the distributive property to simply each expression.

3m(-6 - 9m)	-d(-1 + 9d)
t(4 + 4t)	-w(-3w + 7)
5h(6 - 2h)	-6h(3 + 9h)
4g(8g + 9)	-9q(1 + 4q)
v(-5v - 8)	-5p(-5p - 5)
6k(-6k - 9)	6g(3g + 1)
-5x(4 - 9x)	g(5 - 6g)
3y(3y + 5)	-5j(5j - 5)
2v(-5 - 2v)	3t(-4 + 7t)
-2r(7r + 9)	7n(n + 4)

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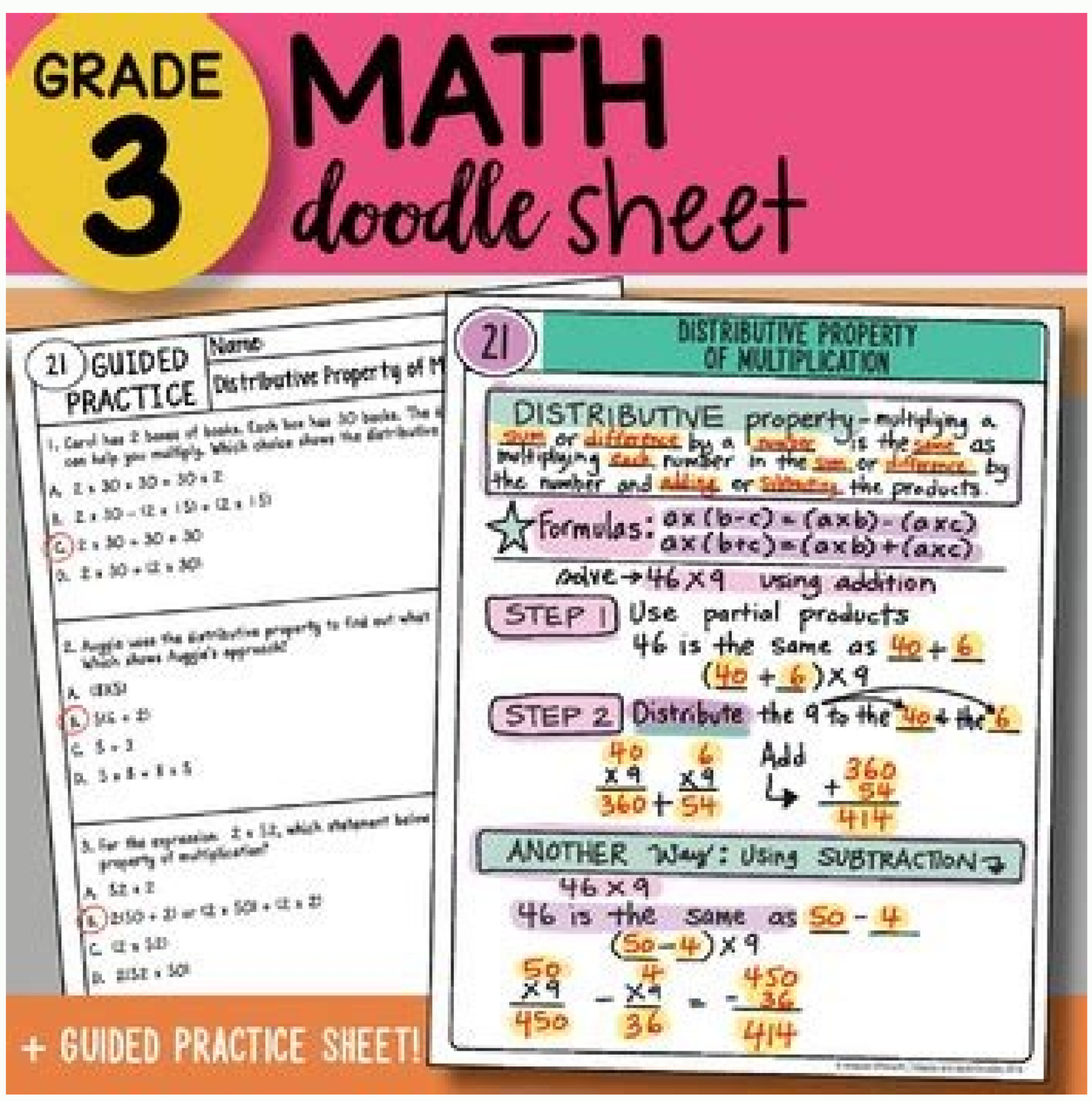

Distributive Property Multiplication (G)

Instructions: Multiply the whole numbers below by using the distributive property. Multiply the tens and ones place values separately and add the products.

96 × 9 = 90 × 9 + 6 × 9 = 810 + 54 = 864

69 × 3 = __ × 3 + 9 × 3 = 180 + 27 = 207

34 × 6 = __ × 6 + __ × 6 = 180 + 24 = 204

29 × 8 = __ × 8 + __ × 8 = ___ + 72 = 232

52 × 8 = __ × 8 + __ × 8 = ___ + __ = 416

24 × 4 = __ × 4 + __ × 4 = ___ + __ = ___

92 × 8 = __ × __ + __ × 8 = ___ + __ = ___

22 × 3 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + __ = ___

35 × 2 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + __ = ___

17 × 9 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + __ = ___

79 × 8 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + __ = ___

13 × 7 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + __ = ___

Multiplying Exponents (C)

Simplify each expression.

1. $(-6)^9 \cdot (-6)^9$
2. $4^1 \cdot 4^9$
3. $2^8 \cdot 2^2$
4. $6^3 \cdot 6^4$
5. $(-9)^3 \cdot (-9)^4$
6. $3^2 \cdot 3^3$
7. $(-3)^{-6} \cdot (-3)^6$
8. $9^{-5} \cdot 9^8$
9. $(-5)^2 \cdot (-5)^{-3}$
10. $9^2 \cdot 9^9$

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Distributive Property Multiplication (D)

Use the distributive property as shown to find each product.

97 × 9 = 90 × 9 + 7 × 9 = 810 + 63 = 873

23 × 8 = __ × 8 + __ × 8 = 160 + 24 = 184

25 × 4 = __ × 4 + __ × 4 = ___ + ___ = 100

88 × 7 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + ___ = 616

17 × 9 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + ___ = ____

76 × 2 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + ___ = ____

33 × 7 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + ___ = ____

39 × 3 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + ___ = ____

78 × 5 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + ___ = ____

53 × 3 = __ × __ + __ × __ = ___ + ___ = ____

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Now, we realize that this will not work for any linear equation as Ã¨ hard to have jelly negative beans, but Ã¨ another teaching strategy you can use for algebra. Consider the question, 35 Ã- 12. This page begins with some worksheets of missing numbers for younger students. Otherwise, eat a bit and try again. Probably the best way to illustrate this Ã¨ through an example. Linear systems Quadratic expressions and equations Quadratic expressions and equations Worksheet equations including multiplication factors, factoring, and the resolution of quadratic equations. And there is nothing like a series of coordinate axes to solve systems of linear equations. Other polynomial and monomial expressions and equations that make non-quadratic expressions worksheets with various levels of complexity. Now comes the fun part... Most popular algebra worksheets this week Properties and laws of number worksheets The associative law The associative law or the property associative allows you to change the grouping of operations into an arithmetic problem with two or more steps¹ without changing the result. The rest of the page covers some of the main topics you will encounter in the units algebra. In this case, no matter whether you add 9 + 5 before or 5 + 6 before, you will end up with the same result. As with commutative law, it applies to single or multiplication problems. On this page, you will find Algebra mostly¹ worksheets for middle school students on algebra topics such as algebra expressions, equations, and graphics functions. Any bag you use has to be balanced across the equation with the empty ones. On the other side of the balance, place 14 jelly beans and three empty bags that you notice are To "balance" correctly the equation. This will probably give you a good indication of how many jelly beans there are in each bag. 3 in 3x means that we need three bags. Reading a book could be supported as both or not associative as you could potentially read the final chapters first and still understand the book and someone reading the book the normal way. The goal is to isolate the bags on one side of the balance without any loose beans while still balancing the equation. In Algebra, the distributive property becomes useful in cases where you can’t easily add the other factor before multiplying. In the second section, expressions are generally equal to something other than X, so there’s a further step at the beginning to make the quadratic expression equal to zero. In the first section, worksheets include questions where the quadratic expressions equal to 0. Simply put, it means you can divide one of the factors in the multiplication in Addend, multiply each Addend separately, add the results, and you’ll end up with the same answer. Let’s use 3x plus 2 is equal to 14. The order of numbers remains the same in the law of associations. Finally, add 350 + 70 to get 420. Algebra cards are used by many teachers to help students understand a variety of algebra topics. Instead, distributive property can be used to multiply 3 Ã- x and 3 Ã- 5 to get 3x + 15. On one side of the two pan balance, place the three bags with X Jelly Beans in each and two loose jelly beans to represent part + 2 of the equation. This makes the process similar to quadratic factoring expressions, with the additional step of finding values for X when the expression is equal to 0. An example of the law of association is: (9 + 5) + 6 = 9 + If their tray looks the same both times, they will have shaped the law of association. Second, multiply 35 Ã- 2 to get 70. Worksheets of algebraic expressions using the distributive property The distributive property An important ability to have in algebra. It is better to fill the bags with the requested number of ice cream out of the students, so they must actually solve the Inequalities including graphs Worksheets on inequalities including writing inequality that corresponds to a graph and chart of inequalities on a numeric line. Remember that teaching student algebra, you are helping to create future financial whims, engineers and scientists who will solve all the problems of our world. Solving linear equations is much more funny with two-pans balancing, some mysterious bags and a pile of jellies. Algebra is much more interesting when things are more real. Solving linear equations with jellies is a funny activity to try with students learning algebraic concepts. Numbers missing or unknown in the worksheets of equations missing numbers in the worksheets of three types equations: empty spaces for unknowns, symbols for unknowns and variables for unknowns. First multiply 35 Â- 10 to get 350. Eating jellies is optional. Rules and properties of exponents Expressions and linear equations Working cards for linear equations that include simplification, graph, evaluation and resolution of linear equation systems. The last step is to divide the dissolved jellies from one side of the equation in the same number of groups as there are bags. It is better to frame it in the context of the order of operations, as it requires that the parentheses are first treated. Ideally, you will want opaque envelopes without mass, but since this is quite possible (the part without mass), here there is a bit of a condition that will help students better understand equations. You can recognize the X as the unknown that is actually the number of jellies that we put in each opaque bag. For example, in the expression, 3 (x + 5), x + 5 cannot be added without knowing the value of x. If the students take off o o otardauq li odnatelpmoc ,irorre de ivitatnet azzilitu is eS .irap esoc el erenetnam rep aicnalib alled otal ortlaållad enitaleg eud erevoumir onoved idniuq ,etaicnalibs onatnevid esoc el ,enoizauqeâlled otal nu ad etloics enitaleg eud general quadratic formula, these worksheets include a plethora of practical questions with answers. They could put the milk and vegetables on the tray before the sandwich or they could start with the vegetables and the sandwich and then put on the milk. Divide the 12 into 10 + 2 ci dÃ the opportunity to complete the question mentally using the property distribution. Then we go straight into algebra and help students recognize and understand the basic language of algebra. Students might think of some examples from their experience like putting articles on a tray at lunch. Welcome to the Algebra worksheets page on Math-Drills.com, where unknowns are common and variables are the norm. It also useful in mental mathematics, and an example of this should help illustrate the definition. Graphic of inequalities on numerical lines Graphic of inequalities (Basic)