
[T7-05-10-27]

Distribution 1

◆ Distribution of multiplication over addition (axiom called distribution)

For all real numbers $a, b, c,$

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

■ Examples

• $3(x + 5) = 3x + 3 \cdot 5 = 3x + 15$

• $7x + 21 = 7(x + 3)$

• $\frac{1}{2}x + 10 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 5)$

■ A. Rewrite using the distributive axiom

[1] $5(x + 4) = \quad +$

[2] $10(4 + x) = \quad +$

[3] $3(y + 2) = \quad +$

[4] $7(x + \pi) = \quad +$

[5] $9(a + b) = \quad +$

[6] $a(x + b) = \quad +$

[7] $\frac{1}{2}(y + 2) = \quad +$

[8] $\frac{1}{5}(5x + 5) = \quad +$

[9] $2x + 2 = 2(\quad + \quad)$

[10] $6 + 15x = 3(\quad + \quad)$

$$[11] 5y + 25 = (\quad + \quad)$$

$$[12] \frac{x}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = (\quad + \quad)$$

$$[13] 100x + 300 = (\quad + \quad)$$

$$[14] \frac{5}{7}x + \frac{3}{14} = (\quad + \quad)$$

■ **B. Rewrite using the distributive axiom**

$$[1] 3(x + 8) =$$

$$[2] 5(2 + x) =$$

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

$$[4] \frac{1}{3}(3x + 2) =$$

$$[5] \frac{2}{7}(7x + 14) =$$

$$[6] \pi(x + 2) =$$

$$[7] 3(2x + 5) =$$

$$[8] \frac{1}{\pi}(\pi x + 1) =$$

■ **C. Rewrite using the distributive axiom.**

$$[1] 3x + 3 =$$

$$[2] 2x + 6 =$$

$$[3] 10x + 5 =$$

$$[4] 3x + 15 =$$

$$[5] 25x + 30 =$$

$$[6] 2x + 100 =$$

$$[7] 21x + 49 =$$

$$[8] \pi x + \pi =$$

$$[9] 2\pi x + 3\pi$$

$$[10] 3\pi x + 15\pi =$$

$$[11] 26 + 13x =$$

$$[12] 35x + 14 =$$

■ **D. Rewrite using the distributive axiom.**

$$[1] \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$[2] \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$[3] \frac{3x}{5} + \frac{2}{5} =$$

$$[4] \frac{3x}{5} + \frac{2}{10} =$$

$$[5] \frac{x}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2\pi} =$$

$$[6] \frac{x}{15} + \frac{3}{25} =$$

Answers to T7-05-10-27

■ A. Rewrite using the distributive axiom

- [1] $5x + 20$ [2] $40 + 4x$ [3] $3y + 6$ [4] $7x + 7\pi$ [5] $9a + 9b$ [6] $ax + ab$
[7] $\frac{y}{2} + 1$ [8] $x + 1$ [9] $2(x + 1)$ [10] $3(2 + 5x)$ [11] $5(y + 5)$ [12] $(x + 2)$
[13] $1100(x + 3)$ [14] $\frac{1}{7}(5x + \frac{3}{2})$

■ B. Rewrite using the distributive axiom

- [1] $3x + 24$ [2] $10 + 5x$ [3] $10x + 15$ [4] $x + \frac{2}{3}$ [5] $2x + 2$ [6] $\pi x + 2\pi$
[7] $6x + 15$ [8] $x + \pi$

■ C. Rewrite using the distributive axiom.

- [1] $3(x + 1)$ [2] $2(x + 3)$ [3] $5(2x + 1)$ [4] $3(x + 5)$ [5] $5(5x + 6)$
[6] $2(x + 50)$ [7] $27(3x + 7)$ [8] $\pi(x + 1)$ [9] $\pi(2x + 3)$ [10] $3\pi(x + 5)$
[11] $13(2 + x)$ [12] $7(5x + 2)$

■ D. Rewrite using the distributive axiom.

- [1] $\frac{1}{2}(x + 1)$ [2] $(2x + 1)$ [3] $(3x + 2)$ [4] $\frac{1}{5}(3x + 1)$
[5] $\frac{1}{\pi}(x + \frac{1}{2})$ [6] $\frac{1}{5}(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{5})$