

**[T7-05-11-29] REV1**  
*Distribution*

---

**Examples**

- Ex 1: Simplify

$$11 - 2(x + 4)$$

Solution (*the full story*)

We will use theorem F3 which says  $-a \cdot b = -(a b)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 11 - 2(x + 4) &= 11 + [-(2 \cdot (x + 4))] && \text{def sub} \\ &= 11 + [-2 \cdot (x + 4)] && \text{F3} \\ &= 11 + [-2x + (-2)4] && \text{dist} \\ &= 11 + [-2x + (-8)] && \text{arith} \\ &= 11 + [(-8) + (-2x)] && \text{comm} \\ &= [11 + (-8)] + (-2x) && \text{assoc} \\ &= 3 + (-2x) && \text{arith} \\ &= 3 - 2x && \text{def sub} \end{aligned}$$

- Ex 2: Simplify

$$11 - (x - 4)$$

Solution (*the short story - many steps combined*)

$$\begin{aligned} 11 - (x - 4) &= 11 + (-1)[x + (-4)] && \text{Why?} \\ &= 11 + (-1)(x) + (-1)(-4) \\ &= 11 + (-x) + 4 \\ &= 15 - x \end{aligned}$$

---

- Ex 3: Simplify

$$11 - (x - 4)$$

Solution (*the really short story - nearly all steps combined*)

$$\begin{aligned}11 - (x - 4) &= 11 + (-x) + 4 \\ &= 15 - x\end{aligned}$$

---

*Work and answer on separate piece of paper. Not on here.*

■ **A1. Simplify the following. Show all steps - like the "long story" example above.**

[1]  $12 - 3(x + 1)$

[2]  $21 - 2(x + 8)$

[3]  $a - b(x - c)$

[4]  $32 - \pi(-x + 6)$

■ **A2. Simplify the following.**

[5]  $13 - 5(x + 8)$

[6]  $12 - 3(2 + x)$

[7]  $100 - 5(5 + x)$

[8]  $25 - \frac{1}{2}(x + 8)$

[9]  $8x - 2(x + 2)$

[10]  $8x + 12 - 3(x + 2)$

[11]  $-2(x + 3) - 5$

[12]  $-3(x + 2) - x + 20$

[13]  $-4(x + 3) - 7(x + 14) + 3(x + 5)$

[14]  $\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{3}(3x + \frac{5}{6})$

[15]  $-\frac{11}{15} - \frac{2}{3}(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{5})$

[16]  $3\pi - \frac{1}{2}(2x + 2\pi)$

■ **B. Simplify the following**

[1]  $12 - 3(x - 1)$

[2]  $21 - 2(x - 8)$

[3]  $a - b(x - c)$

[4]  $32 - \pi(-x + 6)$

$$[5] 13 - 5(-x - 8)$$

$$[6] 12 - 3(2 - x)$$

$$[7] 100 - 5(-5 + x)$$

$$[8] 25 - \frac{1}{2}(-x - 8)$$

$$[9] 8x - 2(x - 2)$$

$$[10] 8x + 12 - 3(-x + 2)$$

$$[11] -2(-x - 3) - 5$$

$$[12] -3(-x - 2) - x + 20$$

$$[13] -4(x - 3) - 7(-x + 14) + 3(-x - 5)$$

$$[14] \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{3}(-3x + \frac{5}{6})$$

$$[15] -\frac{11}{15} - \frac{2}{3}(\frac{-x}{3} + \frac{3}{5})$$

$$[16] 3\pi + \frac{1}{2}(-2x + 2\pi)$$

■ C. Simplify the following

$$[1] 12 - (x - 1)$$

$$[2] 21 - (x - 8)$$

$$[3] a - (x - c)$$

$$[4] 32 - (-x + 6)$$

$$[5] 13 - (-x - 8)$$

$$[6] 12 - (2 - x)$$

$$[7] 100 - (-5 + x)$$

$$[8] 25 - (-x - 8)$$

$$[9] 8x - (x - 2)$$

$$[10] 8x + 12 - (-x + 2)$$

$$[11] -(-x - 3) - 5$$

$$[12] -(-x - 2) - x + 20$$

$$[13] -(x - 3) - (-x + 14) + 3(-x - 5)$$

$$[14] \frac{5}{6} - (-3x + \frac{1}{6})$$

$$[15] -\frac{11}{15} - \left(\frac{-x}{3} + \frac{1}{15}\right)$$

$$[16] 3\pi - (-2x + 2\pi)$$

---

## Answers to Alg1 PS5

### *Solutions - Distributive Problems A1*

$$[1] 12 - 3(x + 1) = 9 - 3x$$

$$[2] 21 - 2(x + 8) = 5 - 2x$$

$$[3] a - b(x - c) = a + bc - bx$$

$$[4] 32 - \pi(-x + 6) = \pi x - 6\pi + 32$$

### *Solutions - Distributive Problems A2*

$$[5] 13 - 5(x + 8) = -5x - 27$$

$$[6] 12 - 3(2 + x) = 6 - 3x$$

$$[7] 100 - 5(5 + x) = 75 - 5x$$

$$[8] 25 - \frac{1}{2}(x + 8) = 21 - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$[9] 8x - 2(x + 2) = 6x - 4$$

$$[10] 8x + 12 - 3(x + 2) = 5x + 6$$

$$[11] -2(x + 3) - 5 = -2x - 11$$

$$[12] -3(x + 2) - x + 20 = 14 - 4x$$

$$[13] -4(x + 3) - 7(x + 14) + 3(x + 5) = -8x - 95$$

$$[14] \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{3}(3x + \frac{5}{6}) = \frac{5}{36} - x$$

$$[15] -\frac{11}{15} - \frac{2}{3}(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{5}) = -8x - 95$$

$$[16] 3\pi - \frac{1}{2}(2x + 2\pi) = 2\pi - x$$

### *Solutions - Distributive Problems B*

$$[1] 12 - 3(x - 1) = 15 - 3x$$

$$[2] 21 - 2(x - 8) = 37 - 2x$$

$$[3] a - b(x - c) = a + bc - bx$$

$$[4] 32 - \pi(-x + 6) = \pi x - 6\pi + 32$$

$$[5] 13 - 5(-x - 8) = 5x + 53$$

$$[6] 12 - 3(2 - x) = 3x + 6$$

$$[7] 100 - 5(-5 + x) = 125 - 5x$$

$$[8] 25 - \frac{1}{2}(-x - 8) = \frac{x}{2} + 29$$

$$[9] 8x - 2(x - 2) = 6x + 4$$

$$[10] 8x + 12 - 3(-x + 2) = 11x + 6$$

$$[11] -2(-x - 3) - 5 = 2x + 1$$

$$[12] -3(-x - 2) - x + 20 = 2x + 26$$

$$[13] -4(x-3) - 7(-x+14) + 3(-x-5) = -101 \quad [14] \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{3}(-3x + \frac{5}{6}) = x + \frac{5}{36}$$

$$[15] -\frac{11}{15} - \frac{2}{3}(\frac{-x}{3} + \frac{3}{5}) = \frac{2x}{9} - \frac{17}{15} \quad [16] 3\pi + \frac{1}{2}(-2x + 2\pi) = 4\pi - x$$

### ***Solutions - Distributive Problems C***

$$[1] 12 - (x - 1) = 13 - x \quad [2] 21 - (x - 8) = 29 - x$$

$$[3] a - (x - c) = a + c - x \quad [4] 32 - (-x + 6) = x + 26$$

$$[5] 13 - (-x - 8) = x + 21 \quad [6] 12 - (2 - x) = x + 10$$

$$[7] 100 - (-5 + x) = 105 - x \quad [8] 25 - (-x - 8) = x + 33$$

$$[9] 8x - (x - 2) = 7x + 2 \quad [10] 8x + 12 - (-x + 2) = 9x + 10$$

$$[11] -(-x - 3) - 5 = x - 2 \quad [12] -(-x - 2) - x + 20 = 22$$

$$[13] -(x - 3) - (-x + 14) + 3(-x - 5) = -(x - 3) - (-x + 14) + 3(-x - 5)$$

$$[14] \frac{5}{6} - (-3x + \frac{1}{6}) = 3x + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$[15] -\frac{11}{15} - (\frac{-x}{3} + \frac{1}{15}) = \frac{x}{3} - \frac{4}{5} \quad [16] 3\pi - (-2x + 2\pi) = 2x + \pi$$