Algebra I Lesson #5 Unit 1

Class Worksheet #5

For Worksheet #6

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 =$

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$$8 \cdot -1 = -8$$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 =$

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule:

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ **$3 \cdot -1 = -3$** **$-1 \cdot 5 = -5$** **$-1 \cdot 2 = -2$**

Rule: **$x \cdot -1 = -x$** and **$-1 \cdot x =$**

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

-x is the opposite of x.

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

-x is the opposite of x. Don't assume that -x is negative.

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

-x is the opposite of x. Don't assume that -x is negative.

If x represents a negative number,

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

-x is the opposite of x. Don't assume that -x is negative.

If x represents a negative number, then -x is positive !!

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

-x is the opposite of x. Don't assume that -x is negative.

If x represents a negative number, then -x is positive !!

Consider these examples.

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

Consider these examples.

$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

-x is the opposite of x. Don't assume that -x is negative.

If x represents a negative number, then -x is positive !!

Consider these examples.

$-8 \cdot -1 =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

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$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

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Consider these examples.

$-8 \cdot -1 = 8$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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Consider these examples.

$-8 \cdot -1 = 8$ $-3 \cdot -1 =$

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$8 \cdot -1 = -8$ $3 \cdot -1 = -3$ $-1 \cdot 5 = -5$ $-1 \cdot 2 = -2$

Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

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If x represents a negative number, then -x is positive !!

Consider these examples.

$-8 \cdot -1 = 8$ $-3 \cdot -1 = 3$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Multiplication by -1

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Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

-x is the opposite of x. Don't assume that -x is negative.

If x represents a negative number, then -x is positive !!

Consider these examples.

$-8 \cdot -1 = 8$ $-3 \cdot -1 = 3$ $-1 \cdot -5 =$

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Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

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Consider these examples.

$-8 \cdot -1 = 8$ $-3 \cdot -1 = 3$ $-1 \cdot -5 = 5$

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Consider these examples.

$-8 \cdot -1 = 8$ $-3 \cdot -1 = 3$ $-1 \cdot -5 = 5$ $-1 \cdot -2 =$

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Consider these examples.

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Rule: $x \cdot -1 = -x$ and $-1 \cdot x = -x$.

-x is the opposite of x. Don't assume that -x is negative.

If x represents a negative number, then -x is positive !!

Consider these examples.

$-8 \cdot -1 = 8$ $-3 \cdot -1 = 3$ $-1 \cdot -5 = 5$ $-1 \cdot -2 = 2$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot$

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6$$

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 =$

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$$

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$$

and

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$$

and

$$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 =$$

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$$

and

$$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12$$

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$$

and

$$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 +$$

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$$

and

$$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6$$

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$$

and

$$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 =$$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$$

and

$$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

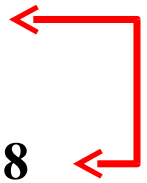
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$$

and

$$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$$



Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

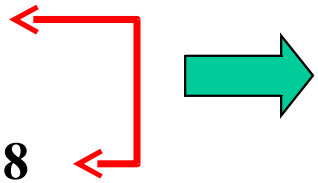
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

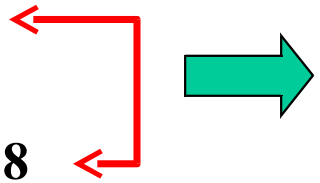
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

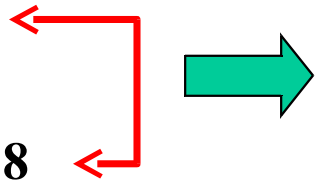
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2)$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

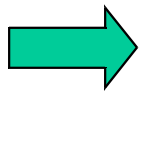
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

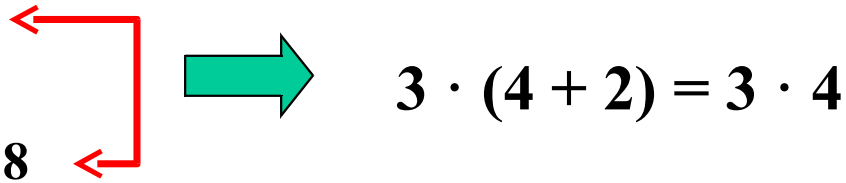
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

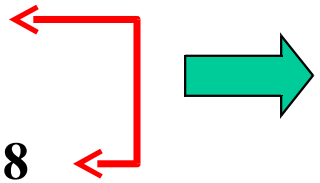
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 +$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

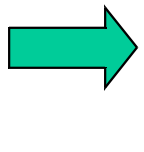
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

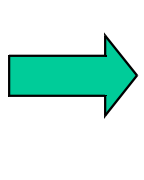
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

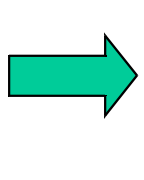
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

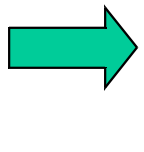
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

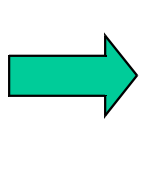
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11 =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

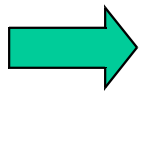
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

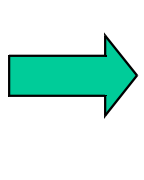
The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$

and

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

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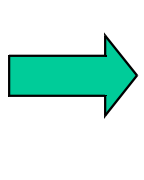

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$

and

$5 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 3 =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

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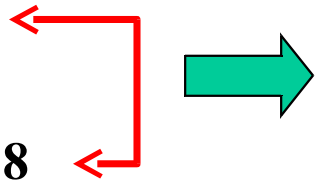

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$

and

$5 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 3 = 40$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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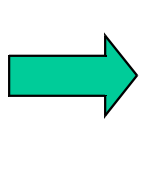

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$

and

$5 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 3 = 40 +$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

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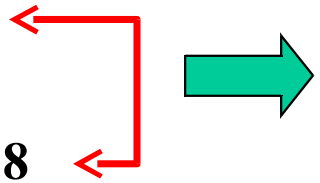
$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

and

$3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 = 12 + 6 = 18$



$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$

and

$5 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 3 = 40 + 15$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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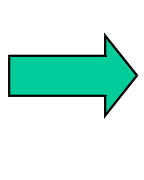

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$

and

$5 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 3 = 40 + 15 =$

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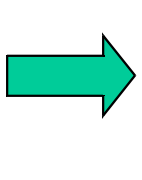

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 + 3) = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$

and

$5 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 3 = 40 + 15 = 55$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$3 \cdot (4 + 2) = 3 \cdot 6 = 18$

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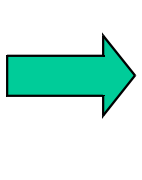

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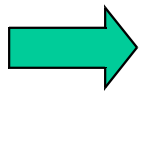

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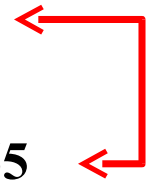

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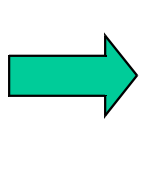

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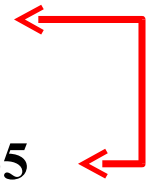

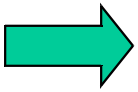

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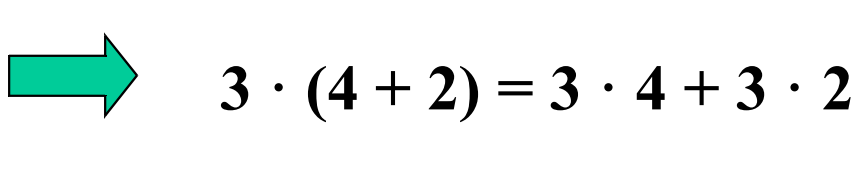

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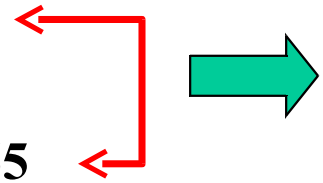

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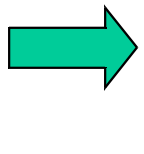

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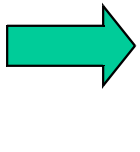

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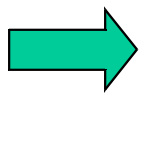

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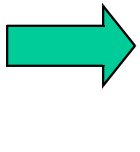

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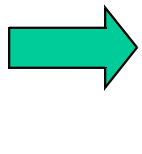

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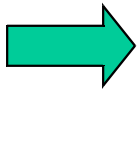

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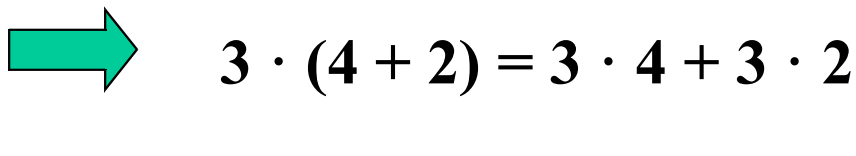

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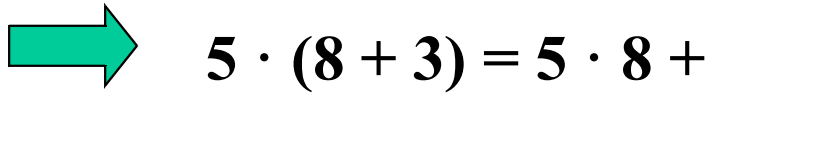

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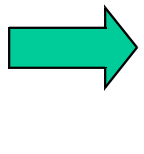

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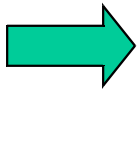

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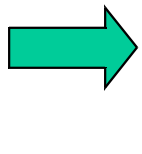

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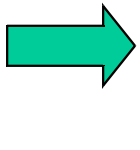

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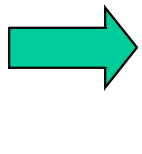

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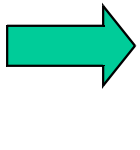

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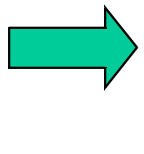

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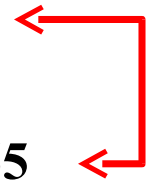

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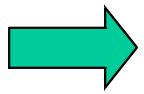

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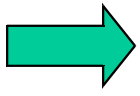

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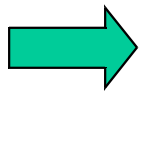

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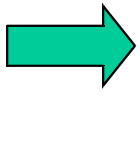

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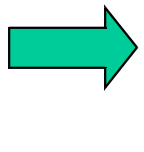

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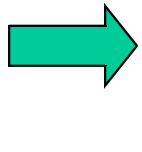

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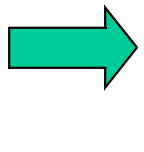

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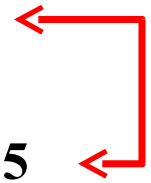

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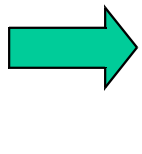

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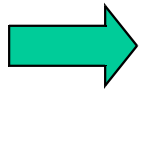

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In general, $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$

This is the distributive law for multiplication over addition.

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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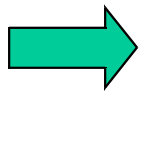

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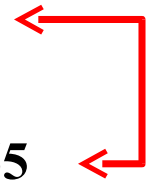

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This is the distributive law for multiplication over addition.

$$x(y + z) = xy + xz$$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

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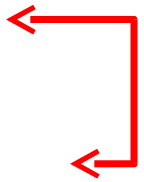

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Distributive Laws

Consider these examples.

$$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$$

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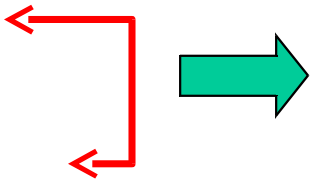

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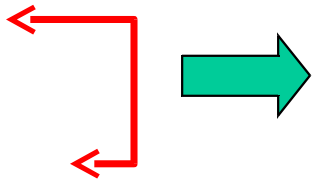

3 ·

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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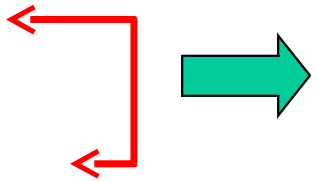

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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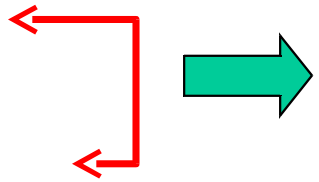

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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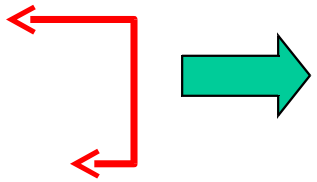

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4$

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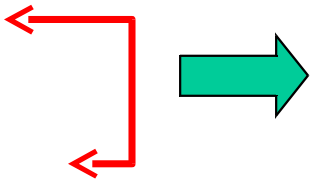

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 -$

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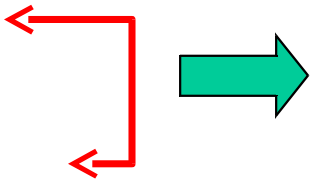

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 2$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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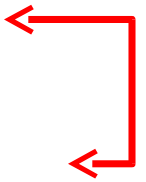

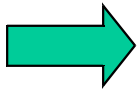

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 2$

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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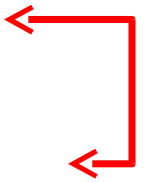

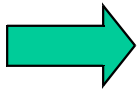

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 2$

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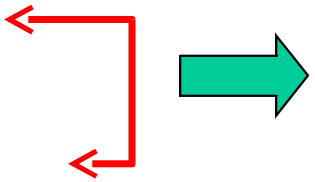

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 - 3) = 5 \cdot 5$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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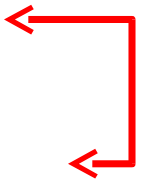

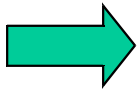

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 2$

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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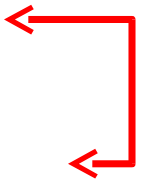

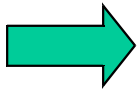

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 - 3) = 5 \cdot 5 = 25$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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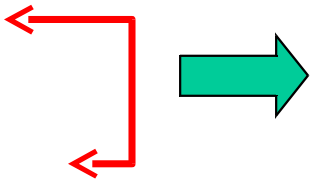

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 2$

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and

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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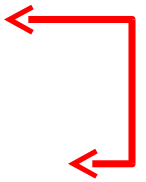

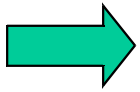

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 - 3) = 5 \cdot 5 = 25$

and

$5 \cdot 8 - 5 \cdot 3 =$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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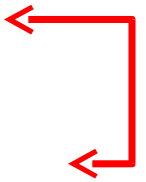

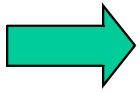

$3 \cdot (4 - 2) = 3 \cdot 4 - 3 \cdot 2$

$5 \cdot (8 - 3) = 5 \cdot 5 = 25$

and

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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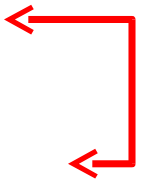

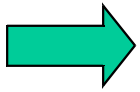

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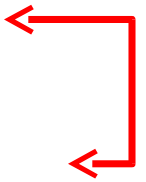

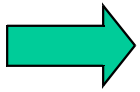

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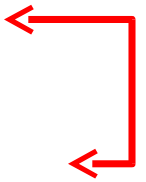

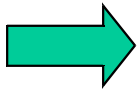

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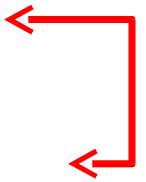

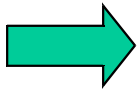

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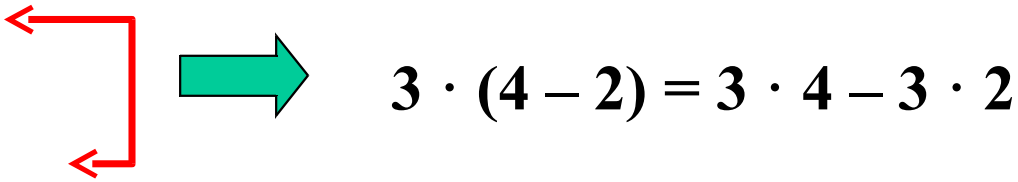

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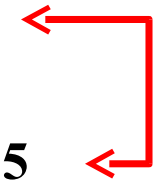

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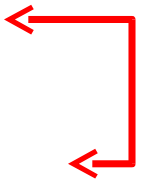

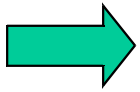

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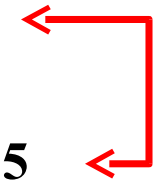

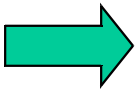

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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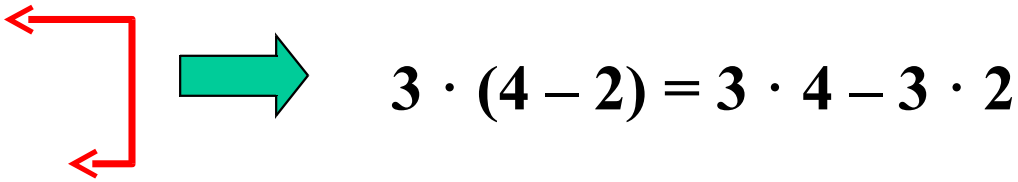

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$5 \cdot$

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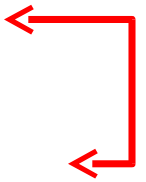

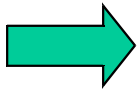

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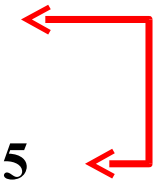

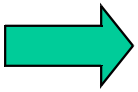

$5 \cdot (8 - 3)$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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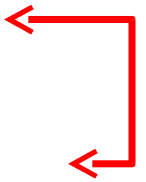

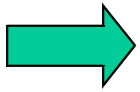

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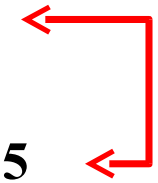

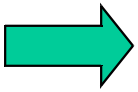

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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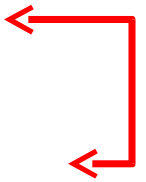

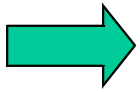

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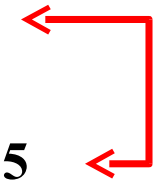

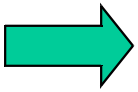

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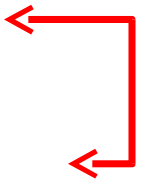

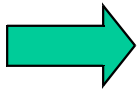

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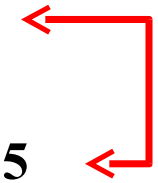

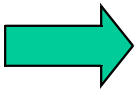

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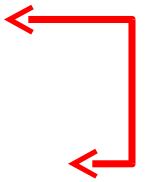

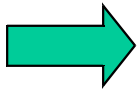

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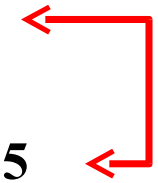

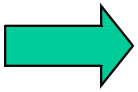

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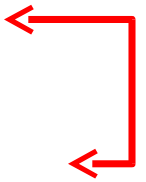

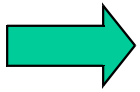

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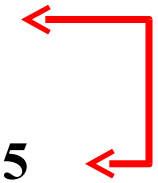

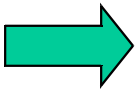

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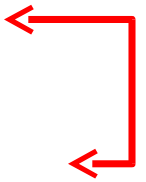

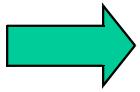

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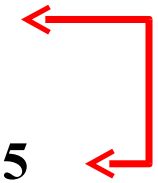

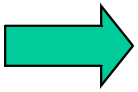

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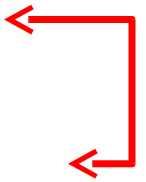

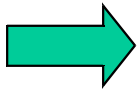

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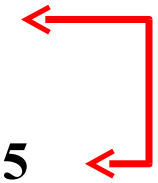

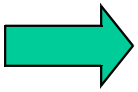

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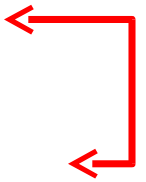

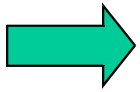

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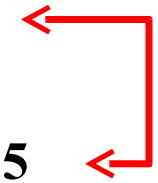

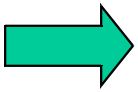

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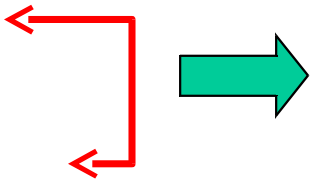

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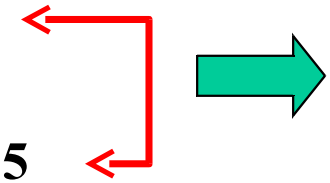

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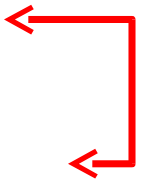

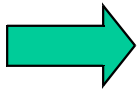

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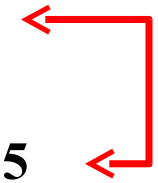

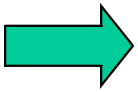

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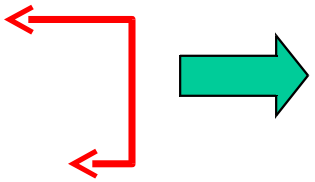

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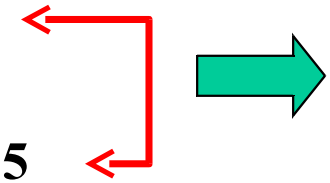

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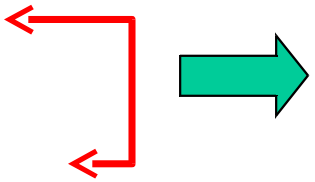

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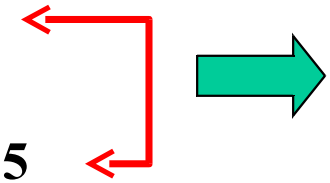

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In general, $x \cdot (y - z) = x \cdot y - x \cdot z$

This is the distributive law for multiplication over subtraction.

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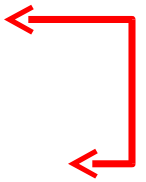

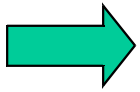

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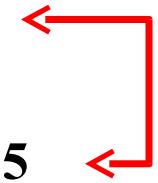

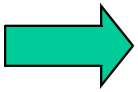

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This is the distributive law for multiplication over subtraction.

$$x(y - z) = xy - xz$$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Opposite of a Sum

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The Opposite of a Sum

Consider these examples.

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-(3 + 4)

The Opposite of a Sum

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-(3 + 4) =

The Opposite of a Sum

Consider these examples.

-(3 + 4) = -7

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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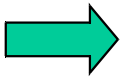
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$ 

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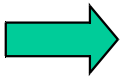
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4)$**

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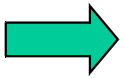
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) =$**

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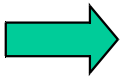
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3$**

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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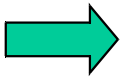
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 +$**

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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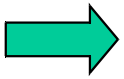
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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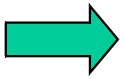
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9)$

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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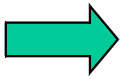
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

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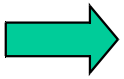
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

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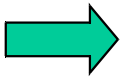
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

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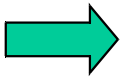
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

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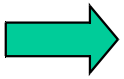
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

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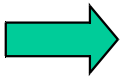
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

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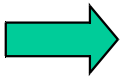
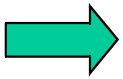
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$ 

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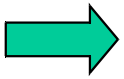
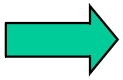
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9)$**

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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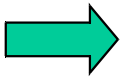
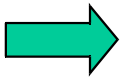
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) =$**

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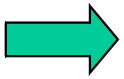
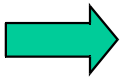
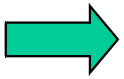
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

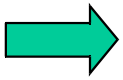
$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2$**

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Opposite of a Sum

Consider these examples.

-(3 + 4) = -7 and -3 + -4 = -7  **-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4**

-(2 + 9) = -11 and -2 + -9 = -11  **-(2 + 9) = -2 +**

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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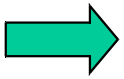
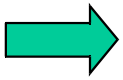
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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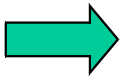
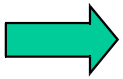
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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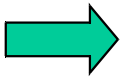
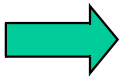
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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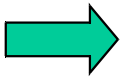
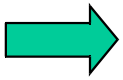
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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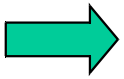
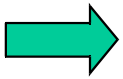
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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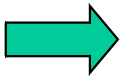
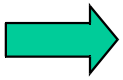
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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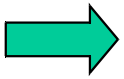
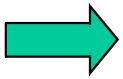
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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Don't assume that -x and -y represent negative numbers.

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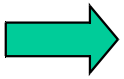
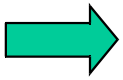
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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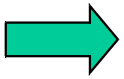
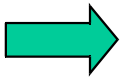
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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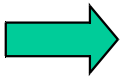
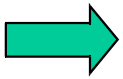
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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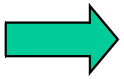
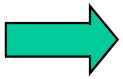
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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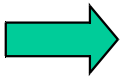
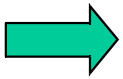
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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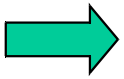
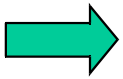
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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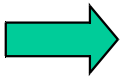
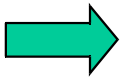
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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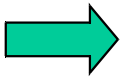
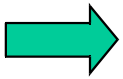
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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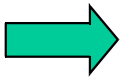
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$ 

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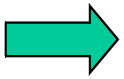
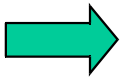
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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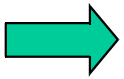
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3)$**

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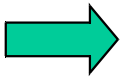
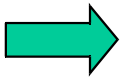
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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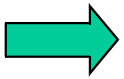
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) =$**

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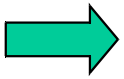
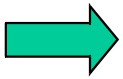
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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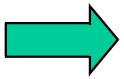
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8$**

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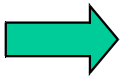
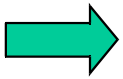
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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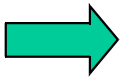
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 +$**

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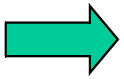
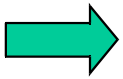
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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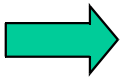
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

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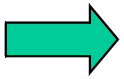
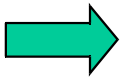
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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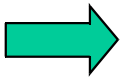
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

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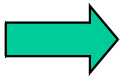
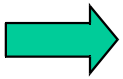
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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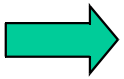
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

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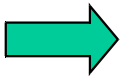
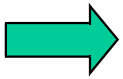
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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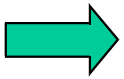
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

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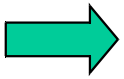
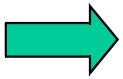
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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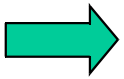
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

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Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

The Opposite of a Sum

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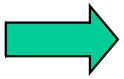
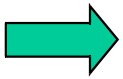
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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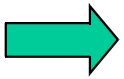
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

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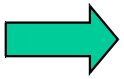
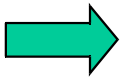
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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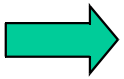
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

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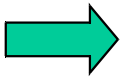
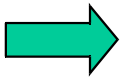
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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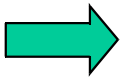
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

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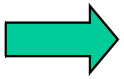
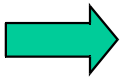
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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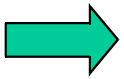
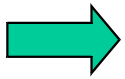
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

$-(-7 + 10) = -3$ and $7 + -10 = -3$ 

Algebra I Unit 1 Other Useful Properties

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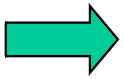
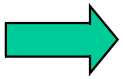
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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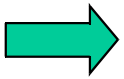
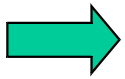
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

$-(-7 + 10) = -3$ and $7 + -10 = -3$  **$-(-7 + 10) =$**

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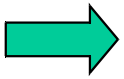
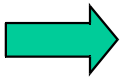
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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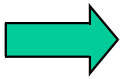
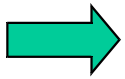
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

$-(-7 + 10) = -3$ and $7 + -10 = -3$  **$-(-7 + 10) = 7$**

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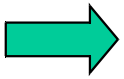
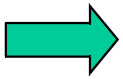
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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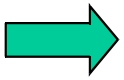
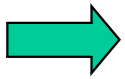
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

$-(-7 + 10) = -3$ and $7 + -10 = -3$  **$-(-7 + 10) = 7 +$**

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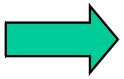
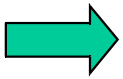
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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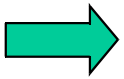
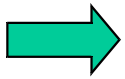
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

$-(-7 + 10) = -3$ and $7 + -10 = -3$  **$-(-7 + 10) = 7 + -10$**

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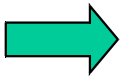
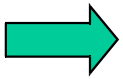
$-(3 + 4) = -7$ and $-3 + -4 = -7$  **$-(3 + 4) = -3 + -4$**

$-(2 + 9) = -11$ and $-2 + -9 = -11$  **$-(2 + 9) = -2 + -9$**

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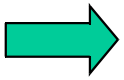
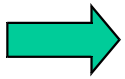
$-(8 + -3) = -5$ and $-8 + 3 = -5$  **$-(8 + -3) = -8 + 3$**

$-(-7 + 10) = -3$ and $7 + -10 = -3$  **$-(-7 + 10) = 7 + -10$**

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

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Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) =$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x$

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Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x +$

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Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

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1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

2. $6(x - 5) =$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

2. $6(x - 5) = 6x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

2. $6(x - 5) = 6x -$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

2. $6(x - 5) = 6x - 30$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

2. $6(x - 5) = 6x - 30$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

2. $6(x - 5) = 6x - 30$

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

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

2. $6(x - 5) = 6x - 30$

3. $5(2x + 7) = 10x$

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1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

2. $6(x - 5) = 6x - 30$

3. $5(2x + 7) = 10x +$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$

2. $6(x - 5) = 6x - 30$

3. $5(2x + 7) = 10x + 35$

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2. $6(x - 5) = 6x - 30$
3. $5(2x + 7) = 10x + 35$
4. $7(3x - 4) =$

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1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$
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3. $5(2x + 7) = 10x + 35$
4. $7(3x - 4) = 21x$

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4. $7(3x - 4) = 21x -$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Use the appropriate distributive law to write an equivalent expression without parentheses. (Don't leave any 'double signs' in your answers.)

1. $3(x + 4) = 3x + 12$
2. $6(x - 5) = 6x - 30$
3. $5(2x + 7) = 10x + 35$
4. $7(3x - 4) = 21x - 28$

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$=$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x +$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y +$

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x$

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$=$

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x +$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

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Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$=$

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$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a$

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Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a -$

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$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

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$= 6a - 21b$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

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$= 6a - 21b +$

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$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a - 21b + 21a$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a - 21b + 21a +$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a - 21b + 21a + 9b$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a - 21b + 21a + 9b =$

$=$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a - 21b + 21a + 9b =$

$= 27a$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a - 21b + 21a + 9b =$

$= 27a +$

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$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a - 21b + 21a + 9b =$

$= 27a + -12b$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a - 21b + 21a + 9b =$

$= 27a + -12b$

$= 27a - 12b$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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

$= 15x + 10y + 2x + 10y =$

$= 17x + 20y$

8. $3(2a - 7b) + 3(7a + 3b) =$

$= 6a - 21b + 21a + 9b =$

$= 27a + -12b$

$= 27a - 12b$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

$= (5x + 7y)$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

$= (5x + 7y) +$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$=$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x +$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

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Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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$= 3x + 4y$

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Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

$= (2b + 9)$

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Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

$= (2b + 9) +$

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Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

$= (2b + 9) + (-5b$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

$= (2b + 9) + (-5b + 2) =$

$=$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

$= (2b + 9) + (-5b + 2) =$

$= -3b$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

$= (2b + 9) + (-5b + 2) =$

$= -3b +$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

$= (2b + 9) + (-5b + 2) =$

$= -3b + 11$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

9. $(5x + 7y) - (2x + 3y) =$

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

$= 3x + 4y$

10. $(2b + 9) - (5b - 2) =$

$= (2b + 9) + (-5b + 2) =$

$= -3b + 11$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16)$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) +$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15)$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$=$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

12. $5(4x + 6) - 3(5x + 1) =$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

12. $5(4x + 6) - 3(5x + 1) =$

$= (20x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

12. $5(4x + 6) - 3(5x + 1) =$

$= (20x + 30)$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

12. $5(4x + 6) - 3(5x + 1) =$

$= (20x + 30) +$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

12. $5(4x + 6) - 3(5x + 1) =$

$= (20x + 30) + (-15x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

12. $5(4x + 6) - 3(5x + 1) =$

$= (20x + 30) + (-15x - 3)$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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$=$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

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$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

12. $5(4x + 6) - 3(5x + 1) =$

$= (20x + 30) + (-15x - 3) =$

$= 5x$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

12. $5(4x + 6) - 3(5x + 1) =$

$= (20x + 30) + (-15x - 3) =$

$= 5x + 27$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

12. $5(4x + 6) - 3(5x + 1) =$

$= (20x + 30) + (-15x - 3) =$

$= 5x + 27$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 1

Perform the indicated operations. Express your answers in simplest form.

11. $2(3x - 8) - 3(4x - 5) =$

$= (6x - 16) + (-12x + 15) =$

$= -6x - 1$

Good luck on your homework !!

$= (20x + 30) + (-15x - 3) =$

$= 5x + 27$