

The Distributive Property Pattern

AB-TDP 1

Instructions: The Distributive Property pattern shows two equivalent forms of an expression involving a factor multiplied by a group. In these problems, if you are given the grouped form, then use the Distributive Property to re-write the expression without the group. But if you are given the distributed form, then apply the Distributive Property in *reverse* to “factor out” the common factor. See examples:

	grouped form	=	distributed form
1	$a(b + c)$	=	$ab + ac$
2	$2(x - y)$	=	$2x - 2y$
3	$5(a - b)$	=	_____
4	_____	=	$ax + ay$
5	$4(a + b - c)$	=	_____
6	$2(x - y + z)$	=	_____
7	_____	=	$xa + xb + xc$
8	_____	=	$yx^2 + yx$
9	$-2(a + b + c)$	=	_____
10	_____	=	$(-3x) + (-3y)$
11	$2(5a + 5b)$	=	_____
12	_____	=	$5x + 10y$

Applying the Distributive Property - Set 1

AB-TDP 2

Instructions: Apply the Distributive Property to eliminate the group in each expression.

1 $4(2x + 10)$

$4(2x) + 4(10)$

$8x + 40$

2 $5(a + 2b)$

3 $-2(x + 1)$

4 $-3(x - 1)$

5 $a(a + b + c)$

6 $x(x^2 - x - 1)$

7 $3(2x + b + 6c)$

8 $-1(5x - 2y + 7z)$

9 $2x(y + 4)$

10 $x^2(x - 1)$

11 $-a(a - 2b)$

12 $3x(4x + 5y)$

Applying the Distributive Property - Set 2

AB-TDP 3

Instructions: Apply the Distributive Property to eliminate the group in each expression.

1 $-5(5x^2 + x - 2)$
 $(-5)(5x^2) + (-5)(x) + (-5)(-2)$
 $-25x^2 - 5x + 10$

2 $y(3y + 5)$

3 $-3(x^2 - 5)$

4 $b(3a - 4b + c)$

5 $9(x + ax + 10)$

6 $4x(x^2 - y^2)$

7 $-x^2(x + y - 1)$

8 $6(2x - 5y + 4z)$

9 $xy(x + y)$

10 $5(-a^3 - 2a^2 + 1)$

11 $4y(2y - x + 10)$

12 $-2(-2x - 3y - 4z)$

Identifying Common Factors

AB-SP 4

Instructions: In order to apply the Distributive Property in reverse, you need to be able to identify factors that are common to each term in a polynomial. You can only factor something out if it's a factor of *every* term. For each polynomial, list any factors that all of its terms have in common. (If there are no common factors, write "none")

	common factors
1 $2x^2 + 6x + 4$	<u>2</u>
2 $3a^3 + 3a^2 + 3a$	<u>3a</u>
3 $bx + by - bz$	_____
4 $5a - 10b - 20c$	_____
5 $axy + bxc - yzx$	_____
6 $2xy + 2xa + 2xb$	_____
7 $x^6 + x^4 + x^2$	_____
8 $3a - 6b - 12c$	_____
9 $ay + by + bc$	_____
10 $-2x + (-2y) + (-2z)$	_____
11 $-4x^2 + 8x + 16$	_____
12 $6x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x$	_____

“Factoring Out” - Set 1

AB-TDP 5

Instructions: Look at each polynomial to identify the common factor(s) in each term. Then, use the Distributive Property in reverse to factor them out.

1 $6x + 24$

$6(x) + 6(4)$

$6(x + 4)$

2 $5a^2 - 10a$

$5a(a) - 5a(2)$

$5a(a - 2)$

3 $2x^2 + 20$

4 $4a - 4b - 4c$

5 $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3$

6 $9y - 99$

7 $ab + bc$

8 $2xy - 2xz$

9 $(-7)a^2 + (-7)b^2$

10 $5x + 40y + 25$

11 $-xy - 2xz$

12 $3x^3 - 6x^2 - 9x$

“Factoring Out” - Set 2

AB-TDP 6

Instructions: Look at each polynomial to identify the common factor(s) in each term. Then, use the Distributive Property in reverse to factor them out.

1 $2x^2 + 2x + 6$

$2(x^2) + 2(x) + 2(3)$

$2(x^2 + x + 3)$

2 $x^3 + x^2 - x$

$x(x^2) + x(x) - x(1)$

$x(x^2 + x - 1)$

3 $5x^2 + 5x + 5$

4 $3a - 6b - 9c$

5 $ax + ay^2 + az$

6 $2ax + 2ay + 2az$

7 $4x + 16y$

8 $-5x - 5y$

9 $7a^2 + 7ab$

10 $-2x + (-4y) + (-6z)$

11 $cba + bxa + xyb$

12 $-x^3 - x^2 - x$

The Distributive Property

1 Apply the Distributive Property

$$5(x + 3)$$

2 Apply the Distributive Property

$$-8(a + b - c)$$

3 Apply the Distributive Property

$$x(x + y)$$

4 Apply the Distributive Property

$$a(a^2 + a + 1)$$

5 Apply the Distributive Property

$$4(3x^2 + 2x - 5)$$

6 Apply the Distributive Property

$$2x(3x - 5y)$$

7 Apply the Distributive Property in reverse to factor out a '2' from this polynomial.

$$2a^2 - 2b^2 + 2c^2$$

8 Apply the Distributive Property in reverse to factor out a '2' from this polynomial.

$$8a + 10b + 2c$$

9 Apply the Distributive Property in reverse to factor out an 'x' from this polynomial.

$$7x^3 - 8x^2 - x$$

10 Can you factor anything out of this polynomial? If so, then go for it...

$$6x^2 + 9x$$

The Distributive Property Pattern

AB-TDP 1

Instructions: The Distributive Property pattern shows two equivalent forms of an expression involving a factor multiplied by a group. In these problems, if you are given the grouped form, then use the Distributive Property to re-write the expression without the group. But if you are given the distributed form, then apply the Distributive Property in *reverse* to “factor out” the common factor. See examples:

	grouped form	=	distributed form
1	$a(b + c)$	=	$ab + ac$
2	$2(x - y)$	=	$2x - 2y$
3	$5(a - b)$	=	$5a - 5b$
4	$a(x + y)$	=	$ax + ay$
5	$4(a + b - c)$	=	$4a + 4b - 4c$
6	$2(x - y + z)$	=	$2x - 2y + 2z$
7	$x(a + b + c)$	=	$xa + xb + xc$
8	$y(x^2 + x)$	=	$yx^2 + yx$
9	$-2(a + b + c)$	=	$(-2a) + (-2b) + (-2c)$
10	$-3(x + y)$	=	$(-3x) + (-3y)$
11	$2(5a + 5b)$	=	$10a + 10b$
12	$5(x + 2y)$	=	$5x + 10y$

Applying the Distributive Property - Set 1

AB-TDP 2

Instructions: Apply the Distributive Property to eliminate the group in each expression.

1 $4(2x + 10)$

$$4(2x) + 4(10)$$

$$8x + 40$$

2 $5(a + 2b)$

$$5(a) + 5(2b)$$

$$5a + 10b$$

3 $-2(x + 1)$

$$(-2)(x) + (-2)(1)$$

$$-2x - 2$$

4 $-3(x - 1)$

$$(-3)(x) + (-3)(-1)$$

$$-3x + 3$$

5 $a(a + b + c)$

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

$$a^2 + ab + ac$$

6 $x(x^2 - x - 1)$

$$x(x^2) + x(-x) + x(-1)$$

$$x^3 - x^2 - x$$

7 $3(2x + b + 6c)$

$$3(2x) + 3(b) + 3(6c)$$

$$6x + 3b + 18c$$

8 $-1(5x - 2y + 7z)$

$$(-1)(5x) + (-1)(-2y) + (-1)(7z)$$

$$-5x + 2y - 7z$$

9 $2x(y + 4)$

$$2x(y) + 2x(4)$$

$$2xy + 8x$$

10 $x^2(x - 1)$

$$x^2(x) + x^2(-1)$$

$$x^3 - x^2$$

11 $-a(a - 2b)$

$$(-a)(a) + (-a)(-2b)$$

$$-a^2 + 2ab$$

12 $3x(4x + 5y)$

$$3x(4x) + 3x(5y)$$

$$12x^2 + 15xy$$

Applying the Distributive Property - Set 2

AB-TDP 3

Instructions: Apply the Distributive Property to eliminate the group in each expression.

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \quad & -5(5x^2 + x - 2) \\ & (-5)(5x^2) + (-5)(x) + (-5)(-2) \\ & -25x^2 - 5x + 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \quad & y(3y + 5) \\ & y(3y) + y(5) \\ & 3y^2 + 5y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \quad & -3(x^2 - 5) \\ & (-3)(x^2) + (-3)(-5) \\ & -3x^2 + 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \quad & b(3a - 4b + c) \\ & b(3a) + b(-4b) + b(c) \\ & 3ab - 4b^2 + bc \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \quad & 9(x + ax + 10) \\ & 9(x) + 9(ax) + 9(10) \\ & 9x + 9ax + 90 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \quad & 4x(x^2 - y^2) \\ & 4x(x^2) + 4x(-y^2) \\ & 4x^3 - 4xy^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \quad & -x^2(x + y - 1) \\ & (-x^2)(x) + (-x^2)(y) + (-x^2)(-1) \\ & -x^3 - x^2y + x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \quad & 6(2x - 5y + 4z) \\ & 6(2x) + 6(-5y) + 6(4z) \\ & 12x - 30y + 24z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \quad & xy(x + y) \\ & xy(x) + xy(y) \\ & x^2y + xy^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 \quad & 5(-a^3 - 2a^2 + 1) \\ & 5(-a^3) + 5(-2a^2) + 5(1) \\ & -5a^3 - 10a^2 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11 \quad & 4y(2y - x + 10) \\ & 4y(2y) + 4y(-x) + 4y(10) \\ & 8y^2 - 4xy + 40y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \quad & -2(-2x - 3y - 4z) \\ & (-2)(-2x) + (-2)(-3y) + (-2)(-4z) \\ & 4x + 6y + 8z \end{aligned}$$

Identifying Common Factors

AB-SP 4

Instructions: In order to apply the Distributive Property in reverse, you need to be able to identify factors that are common to each term in a polynomial. You can only factor something out if it's a factor of *every* term. For each polynomial, list any factors that all of its terms have in common. (If there are no common factors, write "none")

	common factors
1 $2x^2 + 6x + 4$	2
2 $3a^3 + 3a^2 + 3a$	3a
3 $bx + by - bz$	b
4 $5a - 10b - 20c$	5
5 $axy + bxc - yzx$	x
6 $2xy + 2xa + 2xb$	2x
7 $x^6 + x^4 + x^2$	x^2
8 $3a - 6b - 12c$	3
9 $ay + by + bc$	none
10 $-2x + (-2y) + (-2z)$	-2
11 $-4x^2 + 8x + 16$	4
12 $6x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x$	2x

“Factoring Out” - Set 1

AB-TDP 5

Instructions: Look at each polynomial to identify the common factor(s) in each term. Then, use the Distributive Property in reverse to factor them out.

1 $6x + 24$

$6(x) + 6(4)$

$6(x + 4)$

2 $5a^2 - 10a$

$5a(a) - 5a(2)$

$5a(a - 2)$

3 $2x^2 + 20$

$2(x^2) + 2(10)$

$2(x^2 + 10)$

4 $4a - 4b - 4c$

$4(a) - 4(b) - 4(c)$

$4(a - b - c)$

5 $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3$

$3(x^2) + 3(y^2) + 3(1)$

$3(x^2 + y^2 + 1)$

6 $9y - 99$

$9(y) - 9(11)$

$9(y - 11)$

7 $ab + bc$

$b(a) + b(c)$

$b(a + c)$

8 $2xy - 2xz$

$2x(y) - 2x(z)$

$2x(y - z)$

9 $(-7)a^2 + (-7)b^2$

$(-7)(a^2) + (-7)(b^2)$

$-7(a^2 + b^2)$

10 $5x + 40y + 25$

$5(x) + 5(8y) + 5(5)$

$5(x + 8y + 5)$

11 $-xy - 2xz$

$(-x)(y) + (-x)(2z)$

$-x(y + 2z)$

12 $3x^3 - 6x^2 - 9x$

$3x(x^2) - 3x(2x) - 3x(3)$

$3x(x^2 - 2x - 3)$

“Factoring Out” - Set 2

AB-TDP 6

Instructions: Look at each polynomial to identify the common factor(s) in each term. Then, use the Distributive Property in reverse to factor them out.

1 $2x^2 + 2x + 6$

$$2(x^2) + 2(x) + 2(3)$$

$$2(x^2 + x + 3)$$

2 $x^3 + x^2 - x$

$$x(x^2) + x(x) - x(1)$$

$$x(x^2 + x - 1)$$

3 $5x^2 + 5x + 5$

$$5(x^2) + 5(x) + 5(1)$$

$$5(x^2 + x + 1)$$

4 $3a - 6b - 9c$

$$3(a) - 3(2b) - 3(3c)$$

$$3(a - 2b - 3c)$$

5 $ax + ay^2 + az$

$$a(x) + a(y^2) + a(z)$$

$$a(x + y^2 + z)$$

6 $2ax + 2ay + 2az$

$$2a(x) + 2a(y) + 2a(z)$$

$$2a(x + y + z)$$

7 $4x + 16y$

$$4(x) + 4(4y)$$

$$4(x + 4y)$$

8 $-5x - 5y$

$$(-5)(x) + (-5)(y)$$

$$-5(x + y)$$

9 $7a^2 + 7ab$

$$7a(a) + 7a(b)$$

$$7a(a + b)$$

10 $-2x + (-4y) + (-6z)$

$$(-2)(x) + (-2)(2y) + (-2)(3z)$$

$$-2(x + 2y + 3z)$$

11 $cba + bxa + xyb$

$$b(ac) + b(ax) + b(xy)$$

$$b(ac + ax + xy)$$

12 $-x^3 - x^2 - x$

$$(-x)(x^2) + (-x)(x) + (-x)(1)$$

$$-x(x^2 + x + 1)$$

The Distributive Property

1 Apply the Distributive Property

$$5(x + 3)$$

$$5(x) + 5(3)$$

$$5x + 15$$

2 Apply the Distributive Property

$$-8(a + b - c)$$

$$(-8)(a) + (-8)(b) + (-8)(-c)$$

$$-8a - 8b + 8c$$

3 Apply the Distributive Property

$$x(x + y)$$

$$x(x) + x(y)$$

$$x^2 + xy$$

4 Apply the Distributive Property

$$a(a^2 + a + 1)$$

$$a(a^2) + a(a) + a(1)$$

$$a^3 + a^2 + a$$

5 Apply the Distributive Property

$$4(3x^2 + 2x - 5)$$

$$4(3x^2) + 4(2x) + 4(-5)$$

$$12x^2 + 8x - 20$$

6 Apply the Distributive Property

$$2x(3x - 5y)$$

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

$$6x^2 - 10xy$$

7 Apply the Distributive Property in reverse to factor out a '2' from this polynomial.

$$2a^2 - 2b^2 + 2c^2$$

$$2(a^2 - b^2 + c^2)$$

8 Apply the Distributive Property in reverse to factor out a '2' from this polynomial.

$$8a + 10b + 2c$$

$$(2 \times 4)a + (2 \times 5)b + (2)c$$

$$2(4a + 5b + c)$$

9 Apply the Distributive Property in reverse to factor out an 'x' from this polynomial.

$$7x^3 - 8x^2 - x$$

$$x(7x^2 - 8x - 1)$$

10 Can you factor anything out of this polynomial? If so, then go for it...

$$6x^2 + 9x$$

$$(2)(3)(x)(x) + (3)(3)(x)$$

$$3x(2x + 3)$$