

4(2) =

8 = 8

36 - 28

3(7) = 6 + 15

21 = 21



Real-World Example 1 | Distribute Over Addition

SPORTS A group of 7 adults and 6 children are going to a University of South Florida Bulls baseball game. Use the Distributive Property to write and evaluate an expression for the total ticket cost.

$$\frac{2}{2} \left(7 + 6 \right) = 2 \left(13 \right) \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 6}{14 + 12}$$

$$\frac{26}{26}$$

USF Bulls Baseball Tickets				
Ticket	Cost (S)			
Adult Single Game	5			
Children Single Game (12 and under)	3			
Groups of 10 or more Single Game	2			
Senior Single Game (65 and over)	3			

Source: USF

SPORTS A group of 3 adults, an 11-year old, and 2 children under 10 years old
are going to a baseball game. Write and evaluate an expression to determine the
cost of tickets for the group.

Example 2 Mental Math

Use the Distributive Property to rewrite 7 • 49. Then evaluate.

GuidedPractice = 347

304.15

Use the Distributive Property to rewrite each expression. Then evaluate.

17 (30+2)

110 44.2= 44(2+=) = 88+22

850 +84 884



Example 3 Algebraic Expressions

Rewrite each expression using the Distributive Property. Then simplify.

a. 7(3w+5) = 7.3w = 7.-6 1 = 21w - 35 1 = 3w-5 + (3w-5) +

3A.
$$(8 + 4n)2$$
3B. $-6(r + 3g - f)$
3C. $(2 - 5q)(-3)$
3D. $-4(-8 - 3m)$

$$(8 + 4n)2
2 (8 + 4n)
-6 (r + 3g + 7)
-6 \cdot r + -6 \cdot 3g = 6 \cdot 1
-6 \cdot r + -6 \cdot 3g = 6 \cdot 1
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-6 \cdot r + -6 \cdot 3g = 6 \cdot 1
-6 \cdot r + -6 \cdot 3g = 6 \cdot 1
-6 \cdot r + -6 \cdot 3g = 6 \cdot 1
-7 \cdot r + -7 \cdot$$

$$2(3x^{2}+2x^{0})$$

 $3\cdot 3x^{2}+3\cdot 2x$
 $6x^{2}+4x$