

Algebra

Distributive Law Review

Example 2	
Expand: a $2x(3x - 2)$	b $(2a - 1)b$
a $2x(3x - 2)$ $= 2x(3x + -2)$ $= 2x \times 3x + 2x \times -2$ $= 6x^2 - 4x$	b $(2a - 1)b$ $= b(2a - 1)$ $= b(2a + -1)$ $= b \times 2a + b \times -1$ $= 2ab - b$

A. Expand:

1) $2a(a - 3) =$

2) $y(4y - 10) =$

3) $3p(2p - 6) =$

4) $5x(3x - 2) =$

5) $(k + 7)7 =$

6) $(x + 6)y =$

B. Use distributive law to expand:

1) $7(x + 3z + 1) =$

2) $6(2 - 3a - 5b) =$

3) $4(5z - 2x + 3y) =$

4) $5x(x + 3y + 7z) =$

5) $8x(a - 3b + 2c) =$

