

Propiedad distributiva

Recuerda

Forma 1

Forma 2

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

$$2 \cdot 7 = 6 + 8$$

$$14 = 14$$

Aplica la propiedad distributiva para los siguientes problemas.

$$6 \cdot (8 + 4)$$

Forma 1

$$6 \cdot (8 + 4) =$$

$$6 \cdot 12 =$$

Forma 2

$$(6 \cdot 8) + (6 \cdot 4) =$$

$$\square + \square$$

$$9 \cdot (6 + 5) =$$

Formula 1

$$9 \cdot (6 + 5) =$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \square & \cdot & \square \\ & & \square \end{array}$$

Formula 2

$$(9 \cdot 6) + (9 \cdot 5) =$$

$$54 + 45$$

$$\square$$

$$4 \cdot (10 + 9) =$$

Forma 1

$$4 \cdot (10 + 9) =$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \square & \cdot & \square \\ & & \square \end{array}$$

Forma 2

$$(4 \cdot 10) + (4 \cdot 9) =$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \square & + & \square \\ & & \square \end{array}$$

$$5 \cdot (7 + 8) =$$

Forma 1

$$5 \cdot (7 + 8) =$$

$$\square \cdot \square$$

$$\square$$

Forma 2

$$(5 \cdot 7) + (5 \cdot 8) =$$

$$\square + \square$$

$$\square$$

$$8 \cdot (4 + 6) =$$

Forma 1

$$\square \cdot \square + \square =$$

$$\square \cdot \square$$

$$\square$$

Forma 2

$$\square \cdot \square + \square \cdot \square$$

$$\square + \square$$

$$\square$$