

Lesson 5

The Distributive Property and Combining Like Terms

Lesson

The Distributive Property lets us remove parentheses:

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac$$

Like terms are terms with the same variable raised to the same power. We simplify expressions by combining like terms:

$$3x + 5x = 8x \quad (\text{add the coefficients})$$

$$7y - 2y = 5y$$

Example: Simplify $3(2x + 4) - 5x$

Step 1: Distribute the 3

$$6x + 12 - 5x$$

Step 2: Combine like terms ($6x$ and $-5x$)

$$x + 12$$

Practice Problems

1) Simplify: $4(x + 3) + 2x$

2) Simplify: $5(2y - 1) + 3y$

3) Simplify: $2(3a + 4) - (a + 5)$

4) Simplify: $-3(x - 6) + 2x$

5) Solve: $2(x + 3) = 16$

6) Solve: $4(2n - 1) + 3 = 19$

7) Solve: $3(y + 5) - 2y = 20$

8) Simplify: $6(x - 2) + 3(x + 1)$

9) Simplify: $-(3x - 4) + 5x$

10) Simplify: $4(2m - 3) - 2(m + 1)$

11) Simplify: $3(a + 2b) - 2(a - b)$

12) Solve: $5(x - 4) = 0$

13) Solve: $3(2x + 1) - 5 = 22$

14) Solve: $-2(x - 4) = 10$

15) Solve: $4(3x + 2) = 2(5x + 8)$

16) Simplify: $7a - 3(2a - 1) + 5$

17) Simplify: $2(4x - 3) - (3x + 1) + 8$

18) Solve: $6(x + 2) - 3(x - 1) = 27$

19) A rectangle has length $(3x + 4)$ and width 2.

Write and simplify an expression for its perimeter.

20) Simplify: $5(2x - 1) - 3(x + 2) + 4(x - 3)$
