Forms
1 (8x+ ty - 16z) 2x + y - 7z Are (A) and (B) the some? Yes (A) 1 (8x+ ty-162) C12x+4-42 Distributive property:

 $\int a + b = \chi \times + \mu \rightarrow (a+b) \cdot x$

(215/27) (atb).4 axtbx + ay + by $(|x|+2)(x-3)=x^2+-3x$ + 2x + -6 $=(x^2-|x-6|$ Expand $(\chi+3)(\chi-3)=\chi^2+$ +3x -9

2 , 5

$$(x-5)(x+7) = x^{2} + 2x - 35$$

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

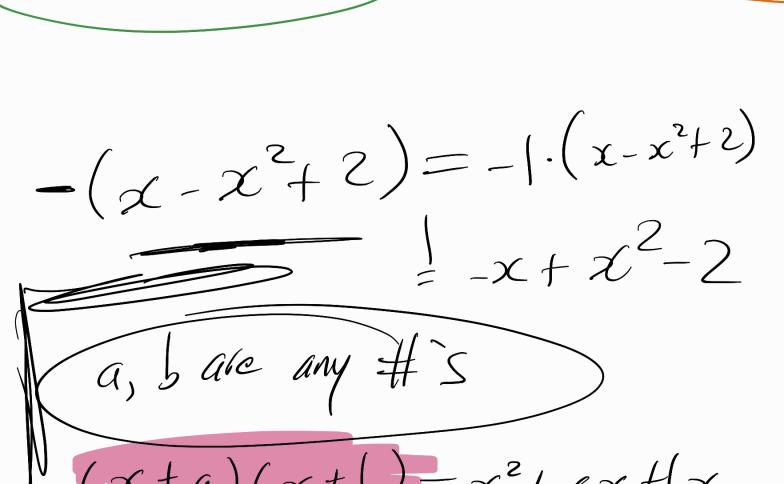
$$(x+2)$$

$$(-2x-6)(x+2)$$

$$(-2x^{2} - 6x - 6x - 12 - 2x^{2} - 6x - 6x - 12$$

$$(-2x^{2} - 10x - 12)$$

$$(-2x^{2} - 10x - 12)$$



$$\frac{(x^{2}a)(x^{2}b)-x+axtbx}{\sqrt{1+ab}}$$

$$(1x+30)(1x-5)$$

$$= (x^2 + 25x + -150)$$

$$(1x+a)(1x-a) =$$

$$x^2 + ax = ax - a^2$$

$$(-12)(y-7)-y^2-9$$

$$(x-9)(x+9) = x^2 - 8($$
 $(x+5)(x-5) = (x^2 - 25)$

Q: for think about:
What is

(100,011) X (99,989)