

Distributive property with squares and cross-products:

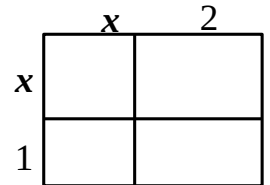
1. Remove parenthesis and simplify:

$3 \cdot (x + 1) + x \cdot (x + 1) =$ _____

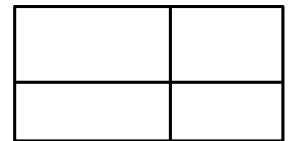
$x \cdot (2x + 3) + 3 \cdot (2x + 3) =$ _____

2. Remove parenthesis:

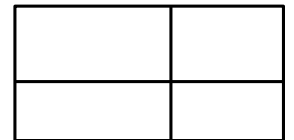
$(x + 1)(x + 2) =$ _____



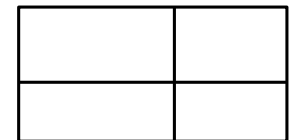
$(x + 3) \cdot (2x + 5) =$ _____



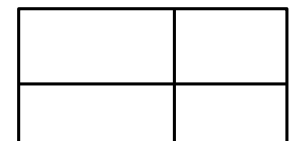
$(x - 3) \cdot (2x + 5) =$ _____



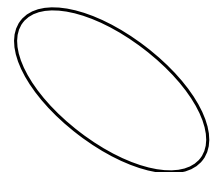
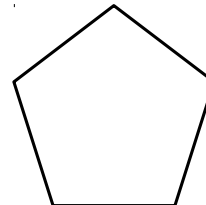
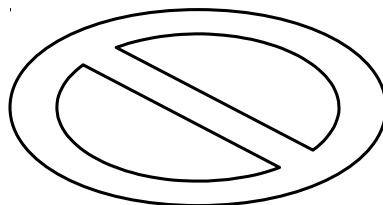
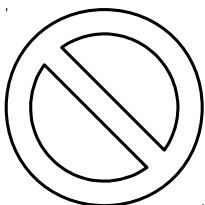
$(3 + x)(4x + a) =$ _____

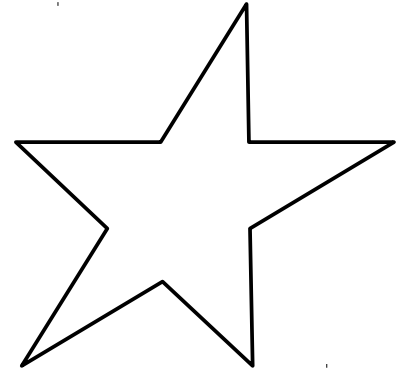
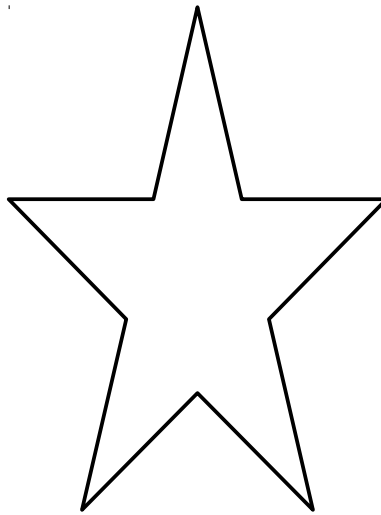
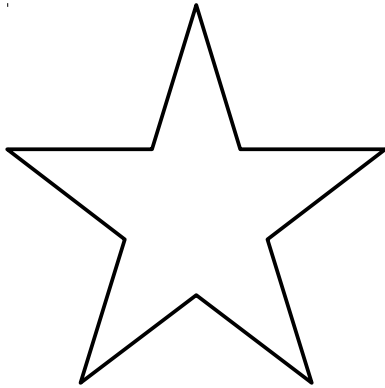


$(3 + x)(4x - a) =$ _____



3. Find which shapes have lines of symmetry and how many:





4. Solve the equations:

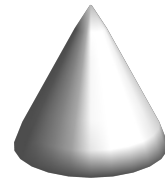
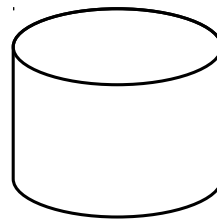
a). $5 + 2x = 1$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = 3$$

b). $|5 + 2x| = 1$

c).

5. Analyze symmetries of 3D shapes:
planes of symmetry, rotational axes



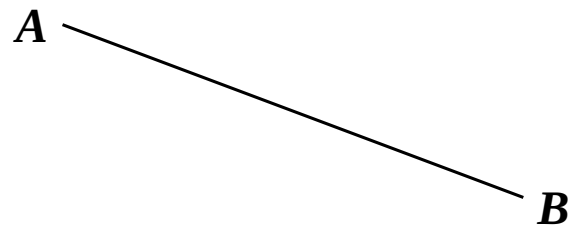
6. Solve the equations:

a) $\frac{3}{2+x} = \frac{1}{2}$

b) $\frac{6+x}{2+x} = 2$

d) $\frac{4}{3x+1} = \frac{2}{5}$

7. Use properties of a rhombus to find point $C \in [AB]$ such that $|AC| = |BC|$.



8. Find the middle of the line segment $[PQ]$.

