

***Distributive property with squares and crossproducts:***

**1.** Remove parenthesis and simplify:

$$3 \cdot (x + 1) + x \cdot (x + 1) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$x \cdot (2x + 3) + 3 \cdot (2x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

**2.** Remove parenthesis:

$$(x + 1)(x + 2) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$x$		$2$
1		

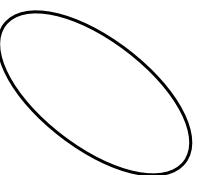
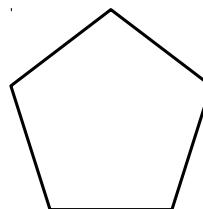
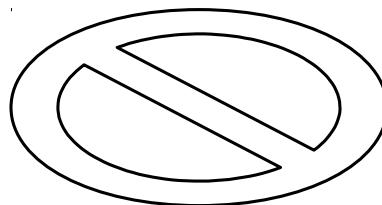
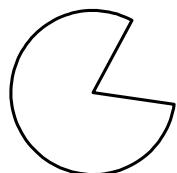
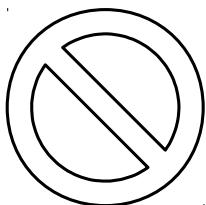
$$(x + 3) \cdot (2x + 5) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

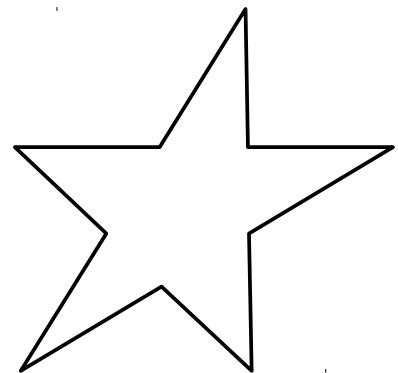
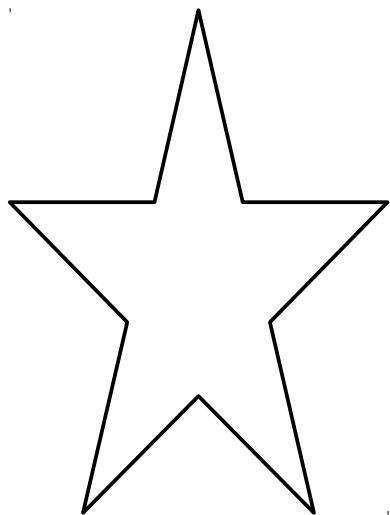
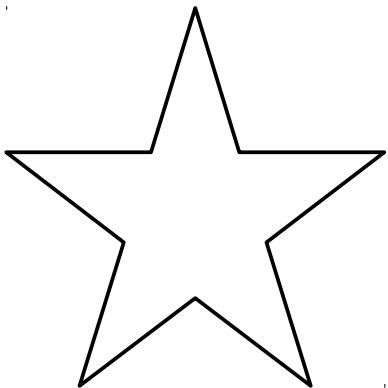

$$(x - 3) \cdot (2x + 5) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$


$$(3 + x)(4x + a) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$


$$(3 + x)(4x - a) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$


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





4. Solve the equations:

a).  $5 + 2x = 1$

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

c).  $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = 3$

A large rectangular grid of small squares, intended for students to work out their solutions to the equations provided above.