

***Distributive property with squares and cross-products:***

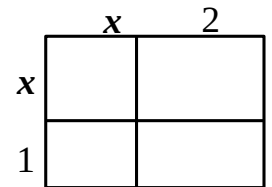
1. Remove parenthesis and simplify:

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

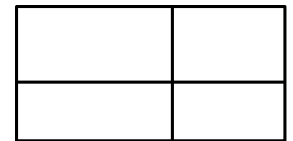
$x \cdot (2x + 3) + 3 \cdot (2x + 3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. Remove parenthesis:

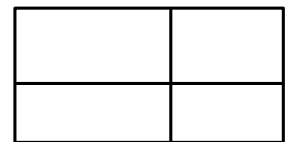
$(x + 1)(x + 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_



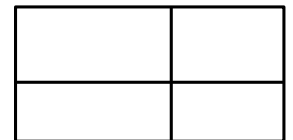
$(x + 3) \cdot (2x + 5) =$  \_\_\_\_\_



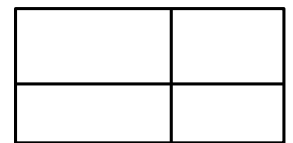
$(x - 3) \cdot (2x + 5) =$  \_\_\_\_\_



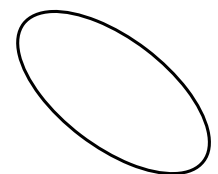
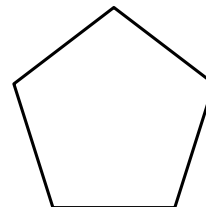
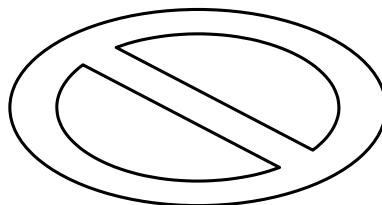
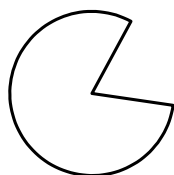
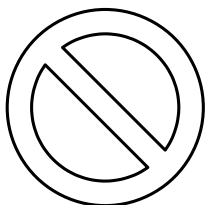
$(3 + x)(4x + a) =$  \_\_\_\_\_



$(3 + x)(4x - a) =$  \_\_\_\_\_



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



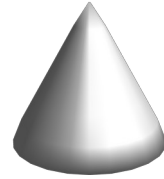
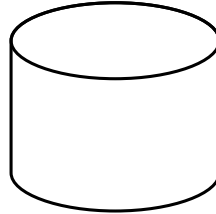
4. Solve the equations:

a).  $5 + x = 1$

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

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

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



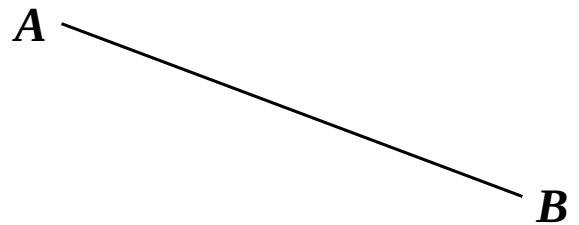
6. Use properties of a rhombus to find point  $C \in [AB]$  such that  $|AC| = |BC|$ .

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

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