

1] Celina says that each of the following expressions is actually a binomial in disguise:

i. $5abc - 2a^2 + 6abc = 11abc - 2a^2$

ii. $5x^3 \cdot 2x^2 - 10x^4 + 3x^5 + 3x \cdot (-2)x^4 = 10x^5 - 10x^4 + 3x^5 - 6x^5 = 7x^5 - 10x^4$

iii. $(t+2)^2 - 4t = (t+2)(t+2) - 4t = t^2 + 2t + 2t + 4 - 4t = t^2 + 4$

iv. $5(a-1) - 10(a-1) + 100(a-1) = 5a - 5 - 10a + 10 + 100a - 100 = 95a - 95$

For example, she sees that the expression in (i) is algebraically equivalent to $11abc - 2a^2$, which is indeed a binomial. (She is happy to write this as $11abc + (-2)a^2$, if you prefer.) Is she right about the remaining four expressions?

2] Find the product:

$4x(x^3 - 10)$

$4x^4 - 40x$

$(10w - 1)(10w + 1)$

$100w^2 + 10w - 10w - 1$
 $100w^2 - 1$

$(x^2 - x + 1)(x - 1)$

$x^3 - x^2 - x^2 + x + x - 1$

$x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1$

$(w^2 + 1)(w^3 - w + 1)$

$w^5 - w^3 + w^2 + w^3 - w + 1$

$w^5 + w^2 - w + 1$

3] Fill in the blanks by providing an example for each property

Commutative Property of Addition $a + b = b + a$ Example: <u>$3 + 7 = 7 + 3$</u>	Commutative Property of Multiplication $a \bullet b = b \bullet a$ Example: <u>$2x = x \cdot 2$</u>
Associative Property of Addition $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ Example: <u>$(3 + 5) + 2 = 3 + (5 + 2)$</u>	Associative Property of Multiplication $(a \bullet b) \bullet c = a \bullet (b \bullet c)$ Example: <u>$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 = 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$</u>
Distributive Property $a(b + c) = ab + ac$ Example: <u>$3(x + 5) = 3x + 15$</u>	

4] Try this tricky flow chart!

Fill in each circle of the following flow diagram with one of the letters: C for Commutative Property (for either addition or multiplication), A for Associative Property (for either addition or multiplication), or D for Distributive Property

