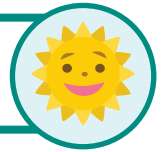




# Multiplication and the Distributive Property



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

One of the multiplication properties is distributive, which means you can multiply a sum or difference by multiplying each number separately and then adding or subtracting the products.

$$A \times (B + C) = A \times B + A \times C$$

$$A \times (B - C) = A \times B - A \times C$$

Find the product.

1.  $5 \times (4 + 3) = 5 \times (\underline{\quad}) = \boxed{\quad}$

2.  $(7 \times 3) + (7 \times 6) = (\underline{\quad}) + (\underline{\quad}) = \boxed{\quad}$

3.  $3 \times (15 - 12) = 3 \times (\underline{\quad}) = \boxed{\quad}$

4.  $(3 \times 15) - (3 \times 12) = (\underline{\quad}) - (\underline{\quad}) = \boxed{\quad}$

Rewrite the equations. An example has been provided for you.

5.  $6 \times (7 + 1) = (6 \times 7) + (6 \times 1)$   
 $= (42) + (6)$   
 $= 48$

6.  $9 \times (5 + 3) = \boxed{\quad}$   
 $= \boxed{\quad}$   
 $= \boxed{\quad}$

7.  $10 \times (10 - 3) = \boxed{\quad}$   
 $= \boxed{\quad}$   
 $= \boxed{\quad}$

### Think About It:

How could you change two out of three factors in an equation and still have the same product?