

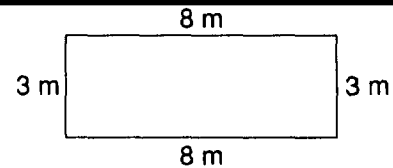
Another Look

For use with Lesson 1-5.

Investigating the Distributive Property

Explore

Examine the rectangle to the right.



Analyze

To determine its perimeter, the sum of the length of its sides, you could write:

$$P = (2 \times 8 \text{ m}) + (2 \times 3 \text{ m}) = 22 \text{ m}$$

Or you could devise the following method:

$$P = 2 \times (8 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ m}) = 22 \text{ m}$$

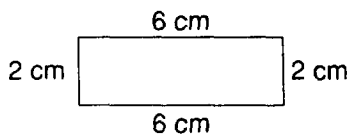
Generalize

$$(2 \times \text{_____}) + (2 \times \text{_____}) = 2 \times (8 + 3)$$

The Distributive Property can be used to find perimeters more easily.

Verify

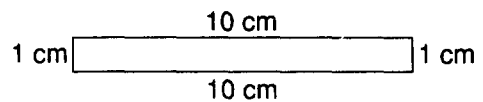
Use two methods to find each perimeter below.



1. $P = (2 \times \text{_____}) + (2 \times \text{_____})$

$$P = 2 \times (\text{_____} + \text{_____})$$

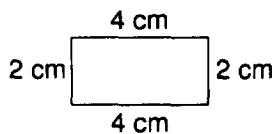
$$P = \text{_____ cm}$$



2. $P = (2 \times \text{_____}) + (2 \times \text{_____})$

$$P = 2 \times (\text{_____} + \text{_____})$$

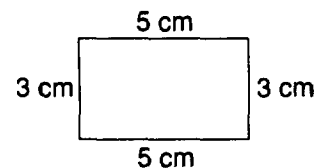
$$P = \text{_____ cm}$$



3. $P = (2 \times \text{_____}) + (2 \times \text{_____})$

$$P = 2 \times (\text{_____} + \text{_____})$$

$$P = \text{_____ cm}$$



4. $P = (2 \times \text{_____}) + (2 \times \text{_____})$

$$P = 2 \times (\text{_____} + \text{_____})$$

$$P = \text{_____ cm}$$