Distributive Law

Multiplying a number is the same as multiplying its addends of the number, then adding the products.

A product can be written as, the sum or difference between two products.

Example: 6×9 is the same as $6 \times (4 + 5)$,

which equals $(6 \times 4) + (6 \times 5)$

which equals $24 + 30$

$= 54$

Eh?

or

$6 \times (4 + 5) = (6 \times 4) + (6 \times 5)$

$6 \times 9 = 24 + 30$

$= 54$

or

$a(b + c) = ab + ac$

Task: Now make up three more examples of distributive law.