$\qquad$
Lesson \# 3-Multiplying Binomials


PART II: Binomial x Binomial = F.O.I.L (First $\underline{\text { Outside }}$ Inside Last)

(1) foll
(2) collect Liketerms
y watch $\Theta$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 x^{2}+6 x+5 x+15 \\
& =2 x^{2}+11 x+15
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
5 x^{2}-10 x+6 x-12 \quad \text { Foil }
$$

$$
=5 x^{2}-4 x+6=-4
$$

$$
49 x^{2}-7 x+7 x-1
$$

$$
-7+7=\varnothing
$$

$=49 x^{2}-1$ *There is no $x$ term.
5. $(5 x-4)^{2}=(5 x-4)(5 x-4)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 25 x^{2}-20 x-20 x+16 \\
& =25 x^{2}-40 x+16
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
x^{3} \neq x^{2} \neq x
$$

PART III: Binomial x Trinomial ( 6 multiplication steps)

1. $\frac{x+12\left(x^{2}+5 x+3\right)}{1}=x^{3}+5 x^{2}+3 x+2 x^{2}+10 x+6$

$$
=x^{3}+7 x^{2}+13 x+6
$$

(1) FOIC to expand
(2) Collect Like Terms
(2T) $(2 T) \cdot(2 T) \rightarrow$ (Binomial) (Trinomial) PART IV: Binomial x Binomial x Binomial
(2) Binomial Trinomial (FOLL)
(1) expand 2 al the binomials


$$
\text { 1. }(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)=x+(2)\left(x^{2}+7 x+12\right)
$$

(3) Combine Like Terms

- First 2

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =x^{3}+7 x^{2}+12 x+2 x^{2}+14 x+24 \\
& =x^{3}+9 x^{2}+26 x+24
\end{aligned}
$$

- or last 2
(1) multiply monomial $\times$ binomial
(2) Expand $1^{\text {st }} 2$ binomicues FOIL (docent matter if you do $1^{\text {st }} 2$ )

$$
(3 x^{2} \underbrace{-6 x+30 x-60)}_{\text {colfecterms }}(x+2)
$$

$$
\left(3 x^{2}-6 x+30 x-60\right)(x+\alpha) \text { (3) Multiply the binomial xtrinomial }
$$

$3 x^{3}+6 x^{2}+24 x^{2}+48 x-60 x-12$ (4) Collect Like Terms -Simplify

$$
=3 x^{3}+30 x^{2}-12 x-120
$$

Multiplying Binomials

Challenge:
108. Which of the following are equal to $x^{2}+$ $9 x+18 ?$
a) $(x+3)(x+6)$
b) $(x+1)(x+18)$
c) $(x-3)(x-6)$
d) $(x+2)(x+9)$
110. Write an equation represented by the diagram below and then multiply the two polynomials using the area model.

113. Write an equation represented by the diagram below and then multiply the two polynomials using the area model.

111. Write an equation represented by the diagram below and then multiply the two polynomials using the area model.

14. Draw and use an area model to find the product:
$(x+2)(2 x+1)$

## Challenge:

109. Multiply $(2 x+1)(x-5)$

110. Find the area, length and width that can be represented by the diagram.


Area:
Length:
Width:
125. Draw tiles that represent the multiplication of $(x+1)(x-3)$.
 $(x+1)(x-3)$ ?
123. Find the area, length and width that can be represented by the diagram.


Area:
Length:
Width:
126. Draw tiles that represent the multiplication of $(2 x+1)(2 x+1)$.


What is the product of $(2 x+1)(2 x+1) ?$
124. Find the area, length and width that can be represented by the diagram.


Area:
Length:
Width:
127. Draw tiles that represent the multiplication of $(x-4)(x+4)$.
What is the product of

$$
(x-4)(x+4) ?
$$

Multiplying Binomials:
*use FOIL
Eg.1. $(x+3)(x+6)=x^{2}+6 x+3 x+18=x^{2}+\mathbf{9} x+18$


Eg.2. $(2 x+1)(x-5)=2 x^{2}-10 x+x-5=2 \boldsymbol{x}^{2}-\mathbf{9 x}-\mathbf{5}$

Multiplying a Binomial by a Trinomial:
Eg. $(y-3)\left(y^{2}-4 y+7\right)=y^{3}-4 y^{2}+7 y-3 y^{2}+12 y-21=\boldsymbol{y}^{\mathbf{3}}-\mathbf{7} \boldsymbol{y}^{2}+\mathbf{1 9 y}-\mathbf{2 1}$
Multiply each term in the first polynomial by each term in the second.

Multiplying: Binomial $\times$ Binomial $\times$ Binomial

| Eg. | $\begin{aligned} & (x+2)(x-3)(x+4) \\ & =\left(x^{2}-3 x+2 x-6\right)(x+4) \\ & =\left(x^{2}-x-6\right)(x+4) \\ & =x^{3}+4 x^{2}-x^{2}-4 x-6 x-24 \end{aligned}$ | Multiply the first two brackets (FOIL) to make a new trinomial. <br> Then multiply the new trinomial by the remaining binomial |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Multiply the following as illustrated above.

| 128. $(x+2)(x-5)$ | 129. $(2 x+1)(x-3)$ | 130. $(x-3)(x-3)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 128. $(x+2)(x-5)$ | 129. $(2 x+1)(x-3)$ | 130. $(x-3)(x-3)$ |
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Multiply the following.

131. $(x+2)(x+2)$
133. $(2 x+1)(2 x-1)$

| $134 .(x+2)^{2}$ | $135 .(2 x+5)^{2}$ | $136 .(x-1)(x-1)(x+4)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $137 .(x-5)\left(x^{2}-5 x+1\right)$ |  |  |
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