Essential Question: How do we multiply polynomials?

## Do Now:

Jillian, a 4<sup>th</sup> grade student, is asked to find the product of 23 and 42.

She writes the following on the chalkboard.

$$(20 + 3) \times (40 + 2)$$

|    | 40  | 2  |
|----|-----|----|
| 20 | 800 | 40 |
| 3  | 120 | 0  |



Can you explain what she is doing?

## **Multiplying Binomials**

Is it possible to use Jillian's method to multiply (2x + 3) and (x + 5)?

| 1 |  |
|---|--|
| 1 |  |
|   |  |
|   |  |
|   |  |
|   |  |

Use the distributive property to check your work. Multiply each term of one polynomial by each term of the other polynomial.

$$(2x + 3)(x + 5)$$

Use the distributive property or a box diagram in order to multiply the binomials below.

1. 
$$(x + 8)^2$$

2. 
$$(3x^2 - 2x)(x + 5)$$

## **Multiplying Polynomials**

Jillian was asked the following day to multiply 342 by 23. She did so by writing the following.

|    | 300  | 40  | 2  |
|----|------|-----|----|
| 20 | 6000 | 800 | 40 |
| 3  | 900  | 120 | 6  |

How does Jillian's process help us multiply the following polynomials?

4. 
$$(3x^2 + 4x + 2)(2x + 3)$$

5. 
$$(k-2)(k^2-k+1)$$

6. 
$$(2x^2 + 10x - 1)(x^2 - 6x + 1)$$

7. Represent the product of 3 consecutive integers as a polynomial expression in simplest form. Let **x** represent the first integer.

**Helpful Hint:** To represent consecutive integers algebraically, think about them numerically first. An example of a set of consecutive integers is 3, 4, 5.

1<sup>st</sup> Integer: **x** 

| 2 <sup>nd</sup> | Integer: |      |  |
|-----------------|----------|------|--|
| _               | ege      | <br> |  |

| 3 <sup>rd</sup> | Integer: |  |
|-----------------|----------|--|
| _               |          |  |



| Today's Take Away                         |           |
|---|-----------|
| In order to multiply polynomials, use the | Property. |
| Sometimes it's helpful to create a        | ·         |

## Perform the indicated operation.

1. 
$$(10p^2 - 2p + 1) + (-5p^2 - 3p + 12)$$

2. 
$$(-d^2 + 19d - 8) - (-5d^2 - 6d + 12)$$

3. 
$$(6a^2b^5)(3ab)$$

4. 
$$2a^2(5a^3 + 3a^2 + 6a + 1)$$

5. 
$$(x-5)^2$$

6. 
$$(3x^2 - 1)(2x + 5)$$

7. 
$$(3x-4)(-2x^3+5x-6)$$

8. 
$$(y^2 - 5y + 4)(y + 2)$$

9. Tina has two brothers. One brother is seven years older than Tina and the other brother is four years younger than Tina. If Tina's age is represented by **x**, represent the product of all three of their ages as a polynomial expression <u>in simplest form</u>.

Hint: Write expressions to represent the brothers' ages in terms of x.

x = Tina's age

\_\_\_\_ = older brother's age

\_\_\_\_ = younger brother's age