

## What's Going On?

**Checking In**

Yesterday's Assignment

**Minds on**

Multiplying Two Binomials

**Action!**

**FOIL**ed by The **Grid**

**Consolidation**

Kicking it Up Some Notches?

**Learning Goal - I will be able to perform simple operations with polynomials.**

## Yesterday's "Assignment"

I am going to post the solutions to the assignment I left for you yesterday.

Please CIRCLE your mistakes and explain to yourself what you did wrong.

I forgot...  
I accidentally...

1. Evaluate  $-3x^2 - 2xy + 4y^2 - xy^3$  for  $x = 3$  and  $y = -1$ .

$$= -3(\underline{3})^2 - 2(\underline{3})(\underline{-1}) + 4(\underline{-1})^2 - (\underline{3})(\underline{-1})^3$$

$$= -3(\underline{9}) - 2(\underline{-3}) + 4(\underline{1}) - 3(\underline{-1})$$

$$= -27 + 6 + 4 + 3$$

$$= -14$$

2. Simplify  $\frac{100x^2y^5z^3}{-25xy^5z}$

We don't  
need to  
write  
exponents  
of 1.

$$= -4x^{2-1}y^{5-5}z^{3-1}$$

$$= -4x^1y^0z^2$$

Anything to the  
exponent zero is  
just 1!  
(So... it disappears!)

$$= -4xz^2$$

3. Simplify  $-2a(a + 3ab - b^2) + 6b(2a - ab + b)$

3. Simplify  $-2a(a + 3ab - b^2) + 6b(2a - ab + b)$

$$= -2a^2 - 6a^2b + 2ab^2 + 12ab - 6ab^2 + 6b^2$$

$2ab^2$  and  $-6ab^2$  are like terms!

$$= -2a^2 - 6a^2b - 4ab^2 + 12ab + 6b^2$$

## Minds on

# Multiplying two Binomials

Expand and Simplify.

$$(x + 4)(x + 3) = x^2 + 7x + 12$$

## Minds on

# Multiplying two Binomials

Expand and Simplify.

$$(x - 3)(x + 5) = x^2 + 2x - 15$$

## Minds on

# Multiplying two Binomials

Expand and Simplify.

$$(x - 6)(x - 5) = x^2 - 11x + 30$$



## Minds on

# Multiplying two Binomials

What's the Pattern?

$$(x + 4)(x + 3) = x^2 + 7x + 12$$

$$(x - 3)(x + 5) = x^2 + 2x - 15$$

$$(x - 6)(x - 5) = x^2 - 11x + 30$$

Multiply the first value in each set of brackets together.

Multiply the first value in the first set of brackets by the second value in the second set of brackets.

Multiply the second value in the first set of brackets by the first value in the second set of brackets.

Multiply the last value in each set of brackets together.

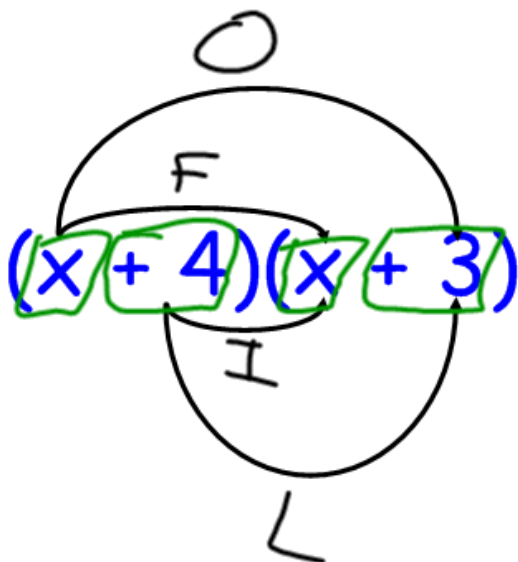
$$(x)(x) + (x)(3) + (4)(x) + (4)(3)$$

$$= x^2 + 3x + 4x + 12$$

$$= x^2 + 7x + 12$$

**Action!**

**FOIL** ed!!!



**F**irst  
**O**utside  
**I**nside  
**L**ast

**Action!**

$$(x + 4)(x + 3)$$

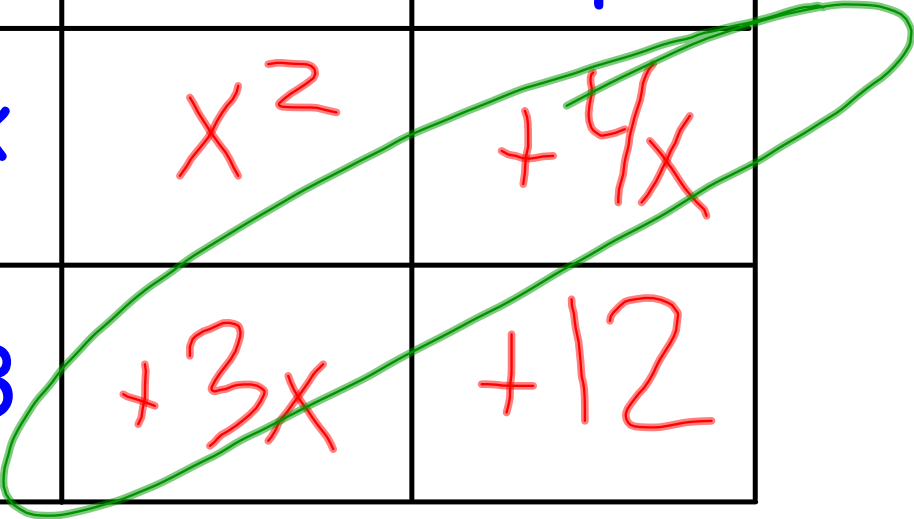
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{F} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{I} \quad \text{L} \\ = & (x)(x) + (x)(+3) + (+4)(x) + (+4)(+3) \\ = & x^2 + 3x + 4x + 12 \\ = & x^2 + 7x + 12 \end{aligned}$$

**Action!**

by The Grid

$$(x + 4)(x + 3)$$

	$x$	$+4$
$x$	$x^2$	$+4x$
$+3$	$+3x$	$+12$



**Action!**

## Multiplying two Binomials

### Using FOIL

1. Multiply the **first** term of each polynomial together.

2. Multiply the **outside** term of each polynomial together.

3. Multiply the **inside** term in each of each polynomial together.

4. Multiply the **last** term of each polynomial together.

5. Collect like terms and simplify.

**Action!**

## Multiplying two Binomials

### Using The Grid Method

1. Place both terms from the first polynomial along the top of the grid.
2. Place both terms from the second polynomial along the side of the grid.
3. Where each row and column meet, multiply the terms together.
4. Collect like terms and simplify.

**Action!**

## Trying it Out

Pg. 131 #1

a)  $(x + 1)(x + 5)$

e)  $(x - 4)(x - 3)$

i)  $(x - 6)(x + 3)$

Try each question  
(by yourself) then  
check with a  
partner.

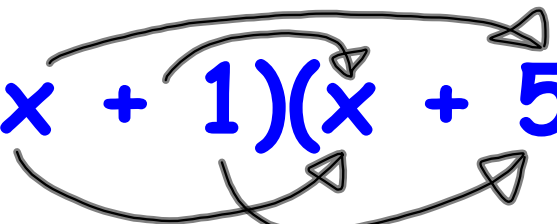
Use FOIL or the  
Grid



**Action!**

Trying it Out

**FOIL**

$$a) (x + 1)(x + 5)$$


$$= (x)(x) + (x)(5) + (1)(x) + (1)(5)$$
$$= x^2 + 6x + 5$$

**Action!**

Trying it Out

a)  $(x + 1)(x + 5)$

**The Grid**

	$x$	$+ 1$
$x$	$x^2$	$x$
$+ 5$	$5x$	$5$

$= x^2 + 6x + 5$

**Action!**

Trying it Out

**FOIL**

e)  $(x - 4)(x - 3)$

$$= x^2 \cancel{3}x \cancel{4}x + 12$$

$$= x^2 - 7x + 12$$

**Action!**

Trying it Out

e)  $(x - 4)(x - 3)$

**The Grid**

	$x$	$-4$
$x$	$x^2$	$-4x$
$-3$	$-3x$	$+12$

$$= x^2 - 7x + 12$$

**Action!**Trying it Out **FOIL**

$$i) (x - 6)(x + 3)$$

$$= x^2 + 3x - 6x - 18$$

$$= x^2 - 3x - 18$$

**Action!**

Trying it Out

i)  $(x - 6)(x + 3)$

**The Grid**

.	$x$	$-6$
$x$	$x^2$	$-6x$
$+3$	$+3x$	$-18$

$= x^2 - 3x - 18$

# Not 100% yet?

## Page 137 #1, 2

A handwritten diagram illustrating the FOIL method for expanding the binomial product  $(4-x)(3+x)$ . The first binomial  $(4-x)$  is on the left and the second  $(3+x)$  is on the right. Red arrows show the following connections:   
 - Top-left to top-right: labeled 'I' (Inner)   
 - Top-left to bottom-right: labeled 'O' (Outer)   
 - Bottom-left to top-right: labeled 'F' (First)   
 - Bottom-left to bottom-right: labeled 'L' (Last)   
 The resulting terms are written below the diagram:   
  $= 24 + 8x - 3x - x^2$    
  $= 24 + 5x - x^2$    
  $= -x^2 + 5x + 24$

## Consolidation

### Kicking it Up a Notch?

Using FOIL

$(4x - 3)(7 - 9x)$   
 $= 28x - 36x^2 - 21 + 27x$   
 $= -36x^2 + 28x + 27x - 21$   
 $= -36x^2 + 55x - 21$   
 The terms are in descending order of  $x$ .

1. Multiply the **first** term of each polynomial together.
2. Multiply the **outside** term of each polynomial together.
3. Multiply the **inside** term in each of each polynomial together.
4. Multiply the **last** term of each polynomial together.
5. Collect like terms and simplify.



## Consolidation

# Kicking it Up a Notch?

### Using The Grid Method

$$(4x - 3)(7 - 9x)$$

	$4x$	$-3$
$7$	$+28x$	$-21$
$-9x$	$-36x^2$	$+27x$

$$= -36x^2 + 55x - 21$$

*like terms*

1. Place both terms from the first polynomial along the top of the grid.

2. Place both terms from the second polynomial along the side of the grid.

3. Where each row and column meet, multiply the terms together.

4. Collect like terms and simplify.

**Need more Practice?**

**Page 137 #3**

## Consolidation

### Kicking it Up Another Notch?

Using FOIL

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -2(3x + 6)(-2x - 3) \\
 &= -2[-6x^2 - 9x - 12x - 18] \\
 &= -2[-6x^2 - 21x - 18] \\
 &= 12x^2 + 42x + 36
 \end{aligned}$$

Handwritten annotations: Red arrows labeled 'F' and 'O' connect the first and last terms of the binomials. Green arrows labeled 'I' and 'L' connect the inner and outer terms. A bracket under  $-9x - 12x$  is labeled 'like!'.

1. Multiply the **first** term of each polynomial together.

2. Multiply the **outside** term of each polynomial together.

3. Multiply the **inside** term in each of each polynomial together.

4. Multiply the **last** term of each polynomial together.

5. Collect like terms and simplify.

6. Multiply each term of the new trinomial by the constant!

## Consolidation

# Kicking it Up Another Notch?

### Using The Grid Method

$$-2(3x + 6)(-2x - 3)$$

	$3x$	$+6$
$-2x$	$-6x^2$	$-12x$
$-3$	$-9x$	$-18$

like terms

1. Place both terms from the first polynomial along the top of the grid.

2. Place both terms from the second polynomial along the side of the grid.

3. Where each row and column meet, multiply the terms together.

4. Multiply each term in the grid by the constant.

5. Collect like terms and simplify.

$$= -2(-6x^2 - 21x - 18)$$

$$= 12x^2 + 42x + 36$$

You should do these...

Page 137 #4

...definitely do these ones:

(c, f, g, h)

## Consolidation

Kicking it Up One Final Notch?

$$8(2x + 5)(x - 3) - 3(4x - 3)(7 - x)$$

-split into two parts.  
repeat the process from  
previous slide

$$= 8(2x^2 - 6x + 5x - 15)$$

$$- 3(28x - 4x^2 - 21 + 3x)$$

$$= 8(2x^2 - x - 15) - 3(31x - 4x^2 - 21)$$

$$= \underline{16x^2} - \underline{8x} - \underline{120} - \underline{93x} + \underline{12x^2} + \underline{63}$$

$$= 28x^2 - 101x - 57$$

You should do these...

Page 137 #5

...definitely do these ones:

(c, f, g, h)

## Consolidation

# Homework

Pg. 137

1-3 (at your discretion)

4,5 (at least c, f, g, h)

8 (check your answers)

11 (test worthy)

*reassigned  
to Monday*