

What's Going On?

Checking In

Quick Quiz

Minds on

Multiplying Two Binomials

Action!

Special Cases

Consolidation

It's easy as $a b$.

Learning Goal - I will be able to recognize and perform special cases of binomial multiplication.

Concept Quiz

Copy down these four questions and answer them on a piece of lined paper. Put your name on it and hand it in.

Do the questions on your own and

SHOW YOUR WORK

(This will count for marks, but not a lot)

Expand and Simplify.

1. $(q - 2)(q + 5)$
2. $(5t - 3)(2 + 3t)$
3. $-4(x - 4)(2x - 3)$
4. $13 - 3(4y - 3)(4y + 3) - (3y + 6)(3y + 6)$

Minds on

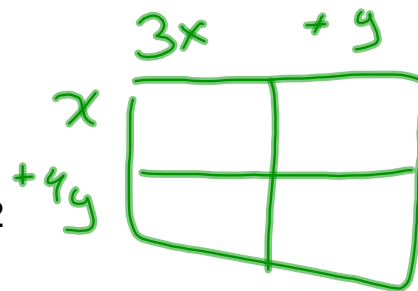
Multiplying two Binomials

Expand and Simplify. Check with a Partner. Check the solution.

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

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

$$= 3x^2 + 13xy + 4y^2$$



Minds on

Multiplying two Binomials

Expand and Simplify. Check with a Partner. Check the solution.

$$(4a - b)(2a - 5b)$$

$$= 8a^2 - 20ab - 2ab + 5b^2$$

$$= 8a^2 - 22ab + 5b^2$$

$$8a^2 - 22ab + 5b^2$$



Minds on

Multiplying two Binomials

Expand and Simplify. Check with a Partner. Check the solution.

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \quad \text{---} \overset{-9}{\text{---}} \quad \text{---} \\ & (-3a + 4b)(2a + 3b) \\ & \quad \quad \quad \text{---} \underset{8}{\text{---}} \quad \text{---} \\ & = -6a^2 - 9ab + 8ab + 12b^2 \\ & = -6a^2 - ab + 12b^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

✓

Need more Practice?

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Action!

Special Cases - Any Volunteers?

Come up and give it a shot!

$(x + 3)(x + 3)$ $x^2 + 3x + 3x + 9$ $x^2 + 6x + 9$ $x^2 + 6x + 9$	$(2y + 7)(2y + 7)$ $4y^2 + 28y + 49$ $4y^2 + 28y + 49$	$(3g + 2h)(3g + 2h)$ $9g^2 + 6gh + 6gh + 4h^2$ $9g^2 + 12gh + 4h^2$ $9g^2 + 12gh + 4h^2$
$x^2 + 6x + 9$	$4y^2 + 28y + 49$	$9g^2 + 12gh + 4h^2$

Action!

Perfect Squares I

Notice that in each example the binomials we are multiplying together are the same!

Because they are the same, we can write them in a more condensed form.

Any guesses??

$$\begin{array}{c} (x + 3)(x + 3) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \\ \downarrow \\ (x + 3)^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (2y + 7)(2y + 7) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \\ \downarrow \\ (2y + 7)^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (3g + 2h)(3g + 2h) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \\ \downarrow \\ (3g + 2h)^2 \end{array}$$


 **Action!**

$$(x + 3)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9$$

$$(2y + 7)^2 = 4y^2 + 28y + 49$$

$$(3g + 2h)^2 = 9g^2 + 12gh + 4h^2$$

We square the first term.

 We multiply both terms together and by 2
(we do it twice in the expansion)

We square the second term.

Action!

The General Case

When we square a binomial:

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3g + 2h)^2 &= (3g)^2 + 2(3g)(2h) + (2h)^2 \\ &= 9g^2 + 12gh + 4h^2 \end{aligned}$$

Action!

What About Negatives?

Come up and give it a shot!

$(x - 3)(x - 3)$ $x^2 - 6x + 9$	$(2y - 7)(2y - 7)$ $4y^2 - 28y + 49$	$(3g - 2h)(3g - 2h)$ $9g^2 - 12gh + 4h^2$
$x^2 - 6x + 9$	$4y^2 - 28y + 49$	$9g^2 - 12gh + 4h^2$

Action!

What About Negatives?

$$+ \left(\begin{array}{l} (x + 3)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9 \\ (2y + 7)^2 = 4y^2 + 28y + 49 \\ (3g + 2h)^2 = 9g^2 + 12gh + 4h^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -3^2 = -9 \\ (-3)^2 = 9 \end{array}$$

$$- \left(\begin{array}{l} (x - 3)^2 = x^2 - 6x + 9 \\ (2y - 7)^2 = 4y^2 - 28y + 49 \\ (3g - 2h)^2 = 9g^2 - 12gh + 4h^2 \end{array} \right.$$

ONLY THE SIGN
ON THE MIDDLE
TERM HAS
CHANGED!!

Action!

Perfect Squares II

Notice that in each example the binomials we are multiplying together are the same! **AGAIN**

Only this time, the binomials have a negative sign.

Again, we can rewrite in a more condensed form!

Any guesses??

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (x - 3)(x - 3) & (2y - 7)(2y - 7) & (3g - 2h)(3g - 2h) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ (x - 3)^2 & (2y - 7)^2 & (3g - 2h)^2 \end{array}$$

Action!

The General Case

When we square a binomial:
(IF THERE IS SUBTRACTION)

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overset{a}{(3g)} - \overset{b}{2h} &= \overset{a}{(3g)^2} - 2\overset{a}{(3g)}\overset{b}{(2h)} + \overset{b}{(2h)^2} \\ &= 9g^2 - 12gh + 4h^2 \end{aligned}$$

Action!

Difference of Squares

The signs are different! Come up and give it a shot!

$(x + 3)(x - 3)$ $x^2 + 3x - 3x - 9$ $x^2 - 9$	$(2y + 7)(2y - 7)$ $(4y^2 - 49)$ $4y^2 - 49$	$(3g + 2h)(3g - 2h)$ $9g^2 - 4h^2$ $9g^2 - 4h^2$
--	--	--

Action!

The General Case

When we have a **difference of squares**:

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

↑ ↑
opposing signs

$$(3g + 2h)(3g - 2h)$$

$$= 9g^2 - 6gh + 6gh - 4h^2$$

$$= 9g^2 - 4h^2$$

These cancel
each other out!

GONE, KAPUT,
SEE YA!

Action!

Summary Slide

To square a binomial, use one of the following patterns.

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

To find the product of the sum and difference of two terms (a difference of squares) use the following pattern.

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

Consolidation

Homework

WRITE IN YOUR LOG

Pg. 137

8 (cde)

11 (test worthy)



Pg. 143

1-8 (e, f in each)

16 (ALL)



After you do these questions, if you don't get it, TRY SOME MORE!

