

Name _____
Date _____

MTH 098 – Introduction to Algebra
Class #18

Chapter 5 – Multiplication of Monomials

Quality – Accuracy – Transfer – 100%

Section 1. Monomial × Monomial

1. Use rules of signs and product rule for different powers of the same base.

a. $(2x^2)(-3x^3) = \underline{-6x^5}$

d. $6x^2y(-3x^5y^4)^2 = \underline{+54x^{12}y^9}$
 $6x^2y(-3x^5y^4)(-3x^5y^4)$

b. $(-2y^4)^3(-6y^7) = \underline{+48y^{19}}$
 $(-2y^4)(-2y^4)(-2y^4)(-6y^7)$

e. $(-4x^4y^9)(-3xy^7z^3) = \underline{+12x^5y^{16}z^3}$

c. $(2x^2y)(-5xy^3) = \underline{-10x^3y^4}$

f. $6x^2y^3 \cdot 3x^4y = \underline{18x^6y^4}$

2. Use the Distributive Property to Multiply the Monomial × the Polynomial.

a. $3(x - 4) = \underline{3x - 12}$

b. $-4p(-3p + 6) = \underline{+12p^2 - 24p}$

c. $(x^2 - x - 1)x = \underline{x^3 - x^2 - x}$
Rewrite $x^1(x^2 - x - 1)$

Consideration of the Fractional Multiplier Break It Up

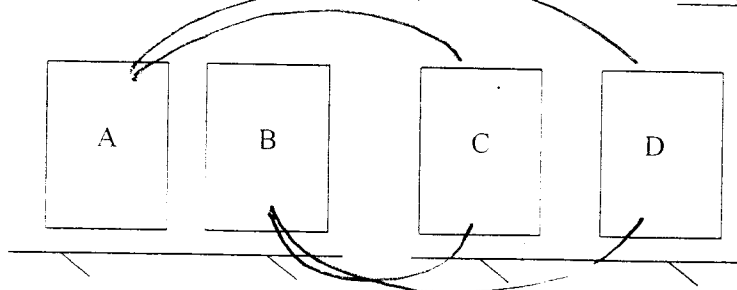
d. $-\frac{1}{2}x(2x^2 + 4x - 6) = \underline{-x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x}$
 $-\frac{1}{2}x(2x^2) \quad -\frac{1}{2}x(4x) \quad -\frac{1}{2}x(-6)$

Section 2. A SPECIAL PRODUCT FORMULA.

It's Friday night, and you wish to rent a couple of videos from Blockbuster for the weekend. When you walk into the store they have a display. 2 for the price of 1 for the weekend. There are 2 shelves with 2 videos on each. You can take a video from each shelf (one only), and you can rent them 2 for 1.

How many different combinations of selections do you have?

$2 \times 2 = 4$



First:

AC

Outside:

AD

Inside:

BC

Last:

BD

FOIL

3. Multiplying a Binomial by a Binomial – Using a Special Case:

FOIL

a. $(x+5)(x+2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x + 5x + 10 \\ \hline x^2 + 7x + 10 \end{array}$$

b. $(x-5)(x-3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 3x - 5x + 15 \\ \hline x^2 - 8x + 15 \end{array}$$

c. $(x-4)(x+5)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 5x - 4x - 20 \\ \hline x^2 + 1x - 20 \end{array}$$

d. $(x+7)(x-3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 3x + 7x - 21 \\ \hline x^2 + 4x - 21 \end{array}$$

e. $(x+5)(x-5)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 5x + 5x - 25 \\ \hline x^2 - 25 \end{array}$$

f. $(x-7)(x+7)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 7x - 7x - 49 \\ \hline x^2 - 49 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x^2 - 4x + 15x - 10 \\ \hline 6x^2 + 11x - 10 \end{array}$$

h. $(5x-1)(5x+1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25x^2 + 5x - 5x - 1 \\ \hline 25x^2 - 1 \end{array}$$

Expand

i. $(x-6)^2 (x+6)(x+6)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 6x + 6x + 36 \\ \hline x^2 + 12x + 36 \end{array}$$

j. $(3x-4)^2 (3x-4)(3x-4)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9x^2 - 12x - 12x + 16 \\ \hline 9x^2 - 24x + 16 \end{array}$$

EXTRA SECTION:

Multiplication of Longer Polynomials: "Old School"

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x^3 + 4x^2 + 15x^2 + 10x - 21x - 14 \\ \hline 6x^3 + 19x^2 - 11x - 14 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x^3 + 4x^2 - 10x + 15x^2 + 10x - 25 \\ \hline 6x^3 + 4x^2 + 15x^2 - 10x + 10x - 25 \\ \hline 6x^3 + 19x^2 - 25 \end{array}$$

Section 3. Multiplication of Polynomials – the "Follow The Path" Method. **Old School Section (6/12)**

5. Consider Multiplication of any two Polynomials.

$(x^2 + 5x + 6)(2x + 3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 5x + 6 \\ \hline (2x) \quad | \quad + \quad 3 | \\ \hline 2x^3 + 10x^2 + 12x \\ \quad + \quad 3x^2 + 15x + 18 \\ \hline 2x^3 + 13x^2 + 27x + 18 \end{array}$$

a. $(5d^2 + 1)(3d - 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5d^2 + 1 \\ \hline (3d) \quad | \quad - \quad 1 | \\ \hline 15d^3 + 3d - 5d^2 - 1 \\ \hline 15d^3 - 5d^2 + 3d - 1 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^2 - 2x + 5 \\
 \hline
 6x - 1 \\
 \hline
 18x^3 - 12x^2 + 30x \\
 - 3x^2 + 2x - 5 \\
 \hline
 18x^3 - 15x^2 + 32x - 5
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (2x+3)(2x+3)(2x+3) \\
 4x^2 + 6x + 6x + 9 \\
 \hline
 (4x^2 + 12x + 9)(2x+3)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4x^2 + 12x + 9 \\
 \hline
 2x + 3 \\
 \hline
 8x^3 + 24x^2 + 12x \\
 + 12x^2 + 36x + 27 \\
 \hline
 8x^3 + 36x^2 + 54x + 27
 \end{array}$$

Section 4. Division of Polynomials.

1. Division of a Polynomial by a monomial: Key Idea:

Each monomial is the Original LCD between
Polynomial Terms

a. $\frac{10x^2 - 4x}{2x}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10x^2 \\
 - 4x \\
 \hline
 2x
 \end{array}$$

$5x - 2$

b. $\frac{2x + 16}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x \\
 + 16 \\
 \hline
 2
 \end{array}$$

$x + 8$

c. $\frac{12y^3z + 18y^2z^2}{6xy}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12y^3z \\
 + 18y^2z^2 \\
 \hline
 6xy
 \end{array}$$

d. $\frac{15x^3 + 10x^2 - 5x}{5x}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 15x^3 \\
 + 10x^2 \\
 - 5x \\
 \hline
 5x
 \end{array}$$

$3x^2 + 2x - 1$

2nd Idea:

Not Every Term divides Nicely

a. $\frac{4t^3 - 6t^2 + 8t - 3}{2t^2}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4t^3 \\
 - 6t^2 \\
 + 8t - 3 \\
 \hline
 2t^2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2t^3 - 3t^2 + \frac{4}{t} - \frac{3}{2t^2}
 \end{array}$$

$\frac{3x^3 - 6x^2 + 4x - 1}{-5x}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^3 \\
 - 6x^2 \\
 + 4x - 1 \\
 \hline
 -5x
 \end{array}$$

$$-x^2 + 2x - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5x}$$

Homework Section:

Section / Pages	Pages / Topics	Problems
5.5	327 → 328	9 → 97 EOO*
5.6	335	17 → 41 Odd