Lesson #5.2: Multiplying Binomials

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Learning Goal: We are learning to multiply two binomials by using the distributive property.

Review: Expand by using the Distributive Property



As you can see, the monomial in front gets multiplied into each term of the binomial. What happens if we have two binomials being multiplied? We follow a very similar method!. This time the front bracket is distributed to each term, and then we need to distribute each term into the brackets. This is called the "Double Distributive" property.

Expand by Double Distributing

3)
$$(4x-6)(7x+8)$$

2) $(4x-6)(7x+8)$

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3) $(4x-6)(7x+8)$

4) $(4x-6)(7$

We can do this a little bit fast by using the acronym FOIL.

Expand by foiling.

5)
$$(8n + 2)(3n - 8)$$

= $24n^2 + 64n + 6n - 16$

= $24n^2 - 58n - 16$

6)
$$(x+1)(3x-8)$$

= $3x^2-8x+3x-8$
= $3x^2-5x-8$

7)
$$(5x+3)(5x-3)$$

 $-25x^2+15x+15x-9$

8)
$$(4x-7)^2$$
= $(4x-7)(4x-7)$
= $16x^2 - 28x - 28x + 49$
= $16x^2 - 56x + 49$

Expand the binomials FIRST, then distribute the number in front.

9)
$$4(x+9)(x-5)$$
= $4(x^{2}+9x-45)$
= $4(x^{2}+4x-45)$
= $4x^{2}+16x-180$

10)
$$-\frac{1}{2}(x-10)(x+4)$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\left[x^{2}+4x-10x-40\right]$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\left[x^{2}-6x-40\right]$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}+3x+20$$

Hey, those are trinomials!!!

11)
$$(2x+3)(4x^2-2x+7)$$

= $8x^2+4x^2+14x+12x^2+6x+21$
= $8x^3+8x^2+8x+21$

12)
$$(2x^2-3x+2)(5x^2+2x-6)$$

 $10x^4+4x^3-12x^2-12x^2-12x^3-6x^2+8x^2+10x^4+1x^2-12x^3-8x^2+22x-12$

Success Criteria

• I can multiply two binomials by using the distributive property.