## $A \infty \Omega$ Math@TD

## Chapter 2 – Polynomial and Rational Expressions

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2.2: Multiplying Polynomials
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This stuff is so easy it's ridiculous. Seriously. It's ridiculous.

There are really only two "new" concepts (in addition to what you saw yesterday):

1) The Distributive Property (for multiplication over addition)

2) The Associative Property (for multiplication)

(ab)k = a(b)= (ac)b

Note: you may also see the Commutative Property, but it's not so important to today's stuff

ab = b.a

Coefficients y Coefficients Numbers y numbers veriddes y veriddes

Examples:

Expand and Simplify: a)  $3x(2x^2-3x+2) = (9x^3 - 9x^2 + 6x)$ Coefficient-

b)  $(2x-5)(3x+1) = (6x^2 + 2x - 15x - 5)(3x+1) = (6x^2 + 2x - 5)(3x+1)$ - 622 - 13x -1-

c) 
$$(5-2x)^{2} = (5-2x)(5-2x)$$
  
=  $2(5-2x)(5-2x)$   
=  $2(5-2x)(5-2x)$   
=  $2(5-2x)(5-2x)$   
=  $2(5-2x)(5-2x)$   
=  $2(5-2x)(5-2x)$   
=  $2(5-2x)$ 

$$= \lambda^{2} - 2xy + 3xz - 2xy + 4y^{2} - 6yz + 3xz - 6yz + 9z^{2}$$
$$= 2x^{2} - 4xy + 6xz - 12yz + 4y^{2} + 9z^{2}$$

Class/Homework

Section 2.2

- $\stackrel{()}{=} 1) \text{ Read Examples 2 and 3 on Pgs } 92 93$ 
  - 2) Pg 95 #4ace, 5, 7, 9, 11