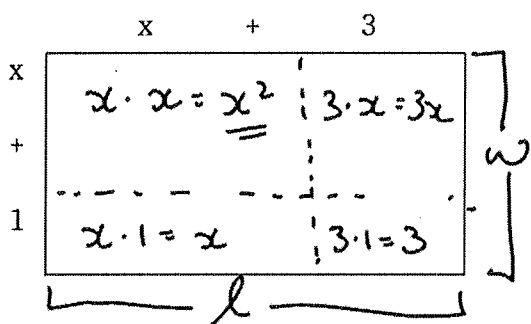


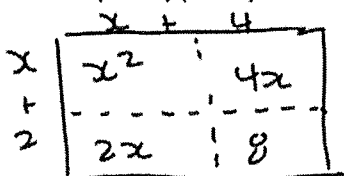
**Binomial Products**

Find an expression for the area of the example below.



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= l \cdot w \\
 &= (x+3)(x+1) \\
 &= x^2 + 3x + x + 3 \\
 &= x^2 + 4x + 3
 \end{aligned}$$

What about  $(x+2)(x+4)$ ? Find a pattern.



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= l \cdot w \\
 &= (x+4)(x+2) \\
 &= x^2 + 4x + 2x + 8 \\
 &= x^2 + 6x + 8
 \end{aligned}$$

\* Each term must be multiplied by all the other terms.

Another way to think of this is:

First  
Outside  
Inside  
Last

$$(x+4)(x+2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (x \cdot x)(2 \cdot x)(4 \cdot x)(4 \cdot 2) \\
 &= x^2 + 2x + 4x + 8 \\
 &= x^2 + 6x + 8
 \end{aligned}$$

Shaking Hands

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(x+4)(x+2) - \text{separate 1st binomials} \\
 &= x(x+2) + 4(x+2) \\
 &= x^2 + 2x + 4x + 8 - \text{each term must shake hands with the other!} \\
 &= x^2 + 6x + 8
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex: 1) Expand and simplify:

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

b)  $(x-8)(x+2)$   
 $= x^2 - 8x + 2x - 16$   
 $= x^2 - 6x - 16$

c)  $(y-8)(y-3)$   
 $= y^2 - 8y - 3y + 24$   
 $= y^2 - 11y + 24$

d)  $(2x+3)(x-2)$   
 $= 2x^2 + 3x - 4x - 6$   
 $= 2x^2 - x - 6$

e)  $(3x-4)(2x-5)$   
 $= 6x^2 - 15x - 8x + 20$   
 $= 6x^2 - 23x + 20$