

Part I - Conjugate Products

- 1) Multiply using double distribution:

$$(x + 3)(x - 3)$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 3x - 9$$

$$= \boxed{x^2 - 9}$$

$$(2x - 5)(2x + 5)$$

$$4x^2 + 10x - 10x - 25$$

$$= \boxed{4x^2 - 25}$$

- 2) Try to identify a pattern to this type of binomial multiplication question. Make up a question and solve it using your pattern.

Varies

- product of two binomials that differ only by the sign between
- the middle terms always cancel out

- 3) Multiply $(a - b)(a + b)$ to create an algebraic formula for this type of binomial multiplication.

$$= a^2 - b^2$$

- 4) Use your pattern and/or the formula to multiply the following more quickly than double distribution:

$$(x + 4)(x - 4)$$

$$x^2 - 4^2$$

$$= \boxed{x^2 - 16}$$

$$(x - 9)(x + 9)$$

$$x^2 - 9^2$$

$$= \boxed{x^2 - 81}$$

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

$$(3x)^2 - 7^2$$

$$= \boxed{9x^2 - 49}$$

$$(x^3 - 2y)(x^3 + 2y)$$

$$(x^3)^2 - (2y)^2$$

$$= \boxed{x^6 - 4y^2}$$

- 5) Could you apply the pattern/formula to each product, explain:

$$(x + 6)(x + 6)$$

no, same sign between

$$(3x - 7)(2x + 7)$$

no, terms different

Part II – Binomial Squares

- 1) Multiply using double distribution:

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

$$x^2 + 3x + 3x + 9$$

$$= \boxed{x^2 + 6x + 9}$$

$$(2x-5)^2$$

$$(2x-5)(2x-5)$$

$$4x^2 - 10x - 10x + 25$$

$$= \boxed{4x^2 - 20x + 25}$$

- 2) Try to identify a pattern to this type of binomial multiplication question. Make up a question and solve it using your pattern.

- binomial times itself
Varies - square each term and double the product of the terms

- 3) Multiply $(a-b)^2$ and $(a+b)^2$ to create algebraic formulas for this type of binomial multiplication.

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

- 4) Use your pattern and/or the formula to multiply the following more quickly than double distribution:

$$(x+4)^2 \quad (x-9)^2 \quad (3x+2)^2 \quad (5x-3)^2$$

$$x^2 + 2(x)(4) + 4^2 \quad x^2 + 2(x)(-9) + (-9)^2 \quad 2(3x)(2) \quad 2(5x)(-3)$$

$$= \boxed{x^2 + 8x + 16} \quad = \boxed{x^2 - 18x + 81} \quad \begin{matrix} (3x)^2 & \downarrow & 2^2 \\ 9x^2 + 12x + 4 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} (5x)^2 & \downarrow & (-3)^2 \\ 25x^2 - 30x + 9 \end{matrix}$$

- 5) Could you apply the pattern/formula to each product, explain:

$(x+6)(x-6)$
no, signs different

$(3x-7)^3$
no, not square