

## 7.2 Multiplying Polynomials by Monomials

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\* polynomials are made up of 2 or more terms connected by a "+" or "-"

ex  $x+5$ ,  $2d-2.4$ ,  $3s^2-5s-6$

\* to multiply a polynomial by a monomial algebraically, you can EXPAND the expression using the DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

↳ multiplying each term of the polynomial by the monomial

Ex. #1

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{monomial} \quad \text{polynomial} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2(2x-1) \end{array}$$

"expand" or "distributive property"

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{distributive property} \\ \curvearrowright \quad \curvearrowleft \\ 2(2x-1) \\ = 2(2x) - 2(1) = \boxed{4x-2} \end{array}$$

Ex #2

a)  $-y(y^2-7)$

$$= \boxed{-y^3 + 7y}$$

b)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right)(2a+4)$

$$= \frac{2a^2}{2} + \frac{4a}{2}$$

c)  $4x(x^2-x+7)$

$$= \boxed{4x^3 - 4x^2 + 28x}$$

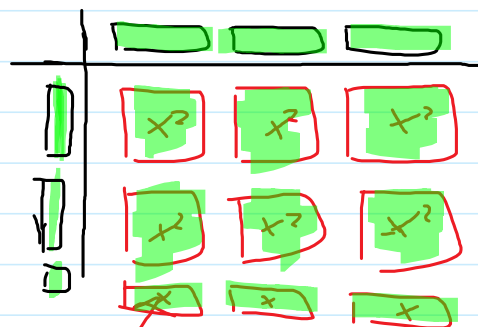
$$= \boxed{a^2 + 2a}$$

Use a Model

# Use a Model

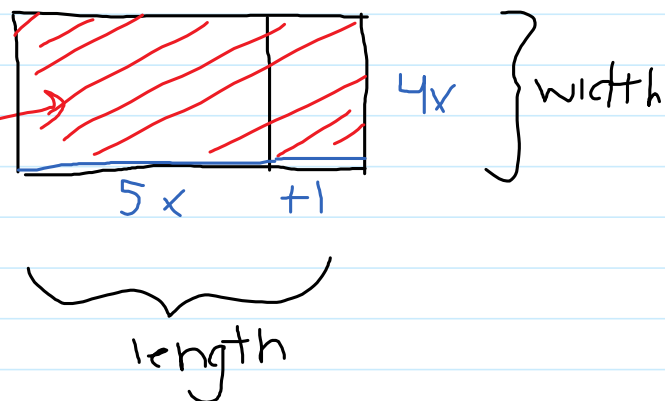
Algebra Tiles

$$3x(2x+1) = 6x^2 + 3x$$



Area Model

$$4x(5x+1) = 20x^2 + 4x = \text{Area}$$



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