

Algebra I

Notes 11.3, Part 1 Multiplying Binomials using a Geometric Model

Objective: Complete binomial multiplication using a geometric model.

Use a multiplication table to compute the following.

$$(2 + 6)(3 + 4) = (\quad)(\quad) =$$

	3 + 4
2	
+	
6	

$$(4 - 2)(3 - 6) = (\quad)(\quad) =$$

	3 + -6
4	
+	
-2	

$$(a + 3)(a - 1) =$$

	a + -1
a	
+	
3	

$$(3 + 1)(5 + 2) = (\quad)(\quad) =$$

	5 + 2
3	
+	
1	

$$(-3 - 5)(3 + -4) = (\quad)(\quad) =$$

	3 + -4
-3	
+	
-5	

$$(b + 2)(3b + 4) =$$

	3b + 4
b	
+	
2	

$$(5 + 5)(1 + 3) = (\quad)(\quad) =$$

	1 + 3
5	
+	
5	

$$(a + 4)(a + 1) =$$

	a + 1
a	
+	
4	

$$(b^2 - 9)(b + 4) =$$

	b + 4
b ²	
+	
-9	

$$(a - 1)(a + 2) =$$

	$a + 2$
a	
$+$	
-1	

$$(8a + 1)(a + 3) =$$

	$a + 3$
$8a$	
$+$	
1	

$$(a^2 + 1)(a - 5) =$$

	$a + -5$
a^2	
$+$	
1	

$$(y + 4)(y + 4) =$$

	$y + 4$
y	
$+$	
4	

$$(3y - 2)(y + 5) =$$

	$y + 5$
$3y$	
$+$	
-2	

$$(y^2 - 1)(y - 4) =$$

	$y + -4$
y^2	
$+$	
-1	

$$(a - 2)(a - 7) =$$

	$a + -7$
a	
$+$	
-2	

$$(6a + 1)(a - 2) =$$

	$a + -2$
$6a$	
$+$	
1	

$$(a^2 - 3)(2a^2 + 8) =$$

	$2a^2 + 8$
a^2	
$+$	
-3	

$$(b - 1)(b - 1) =$$

	$b + -1$
b	
$+$	
-1	

$$(y^2 + 1)(y + 1) =$$

	$y + 1$
y^2	
$+$	
1	

$$(y^2 + 6)(y^2 + 6) =$$

	$y^2 + 6$
y^2	
$+$	
6	