



4.6 Binomial Squares and Other Special Products

- Multiplying using the FOIL method: $(x - 2)^2 = (x - 2)(x - 2) = x^2 - 2x - 2x + 4 = x^2 - 4x + 4$
- Multiplying using the FOIL method: $(a + 3)^2 = (a + 3)(a + 3) = a^2 + 3a + 3a + 9 = a^2 + 6a + 9$
- Multiplying using the FOIL method: $(x - 5)^2 = (x - 5)(x - 5) = x^2 - 5x - 5x + 25 = x^2 - 10x + 25$
- Multiplying using the FOIL method:
$$\left(a - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(a - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(a - \frac{1}{2}\right) = a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4} = a^2 - a + \frac{1}{4}$$
- Multiplying using the FOIL method:
$$(x + 10)^2 = (x + 10)(x + 10) = x^2 + 10x + 10x + 100 = x^2 + 20x + 100$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(a + 0.8)^2 = a^2 + 2(a)(0.8) + (0.8)^2 = a^2 + 1.6a + 0.64$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(2x - 1)^2 = (2x)^2 - 2(2x)(1) + (1)^2 = 4x^2 - 4x + 1$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(4a + 5)^2 = (4a)^2 + 2(4a)(5) + (5)^2 = 16a^2 + 40a + 25$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(3x - 2)^2 = (3x)^2 - 2(3x)(2) + (2)^2 = 9x^2 - 12x + 4$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(3a + 5b)^2 = (3a)^2 + 2(3a)(5b) + (5b)^2 = 9a^2 + 30ab + 25b^2$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(4x - 5y)^2 = (4x)^2 - 2(4x)(5y) + (5y)^2 = 16x^2 - 40xy + 25y^2$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(7m + 2n)^2 = (7m)^2 + 2(7m)(2n) + (2n)^2 = 49m^2 + 28mn + 4n^2$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(6x - 10y)^2 = (6x)^2 - 2(6x)(10y) + (10y)^2 = 36x^2 - 120xy + 100y^2$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(x^2 + 5)^2 = (x^2)^2 + 2(x^2)(5) + (5)^2 = x^4 + 10x^2 + 25$$
- Multiplying using the square of binomial formula:
$$(a^2 + 1)^2 = (a^2)^2 + 2(a^2)(1) + (1)^2 = a^4 + 2a^2 + 1$$





Introductory Algebra

Problem Set 4.6

Solutions to Every Odd-Numbered Problem

Name _____

Date _____

31. Completing the table:

x	$(x+3)^2$	x^2+9	x^2+6x+9
1	16	10	16
2	25	13	25
3	36	18	36
4	49	25	49

33. Completing the table:

a	1	3	3	4
b	1	5	4	5
$(a+b)^2$	4	64	49	81
a^2+b^2	2	34	25	41
a^2+ab+b^2	3	49	37	61
$a^2+2ab+b^2$	4	64	49	81

35. Multiplying using the FOIL method: $(a+5)(a-5) = a^2 + 5a - 5a - 25 = a^2 - 25$ 37. Multiplying using the FOIL method: $(y-1)(y+1) = y^2 - y + y - 1 = y^2 - 1$ 39. Multiplying using the difference of squares formula: $(9+x)(9-x) = (9)^2 - (x)^2 = 81 - x^2$ 41. Multiplying using the difference of squares formula: $(2x+5)(2x-5) = (2x)^2 - (5)^2 = 4x^2 - 25$

43. Multiplying using the difference of squares formula:

$$\left(4x + \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(4x - \frac{1}{3}\right) = (4x)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 16x^2 - \frac{1}{9}$$

45. Multiplying using the difference of squares formula:

$$(2a+7)(2a-7) = (2a)^2 - (7)^2 = 4a^2 - 49$$

47. Multiplying using the difference of squares formula: $(6-7x)(6+7x) = (6)^2 - (7x)^2 = 36 - 49x^2$ 49. Multiplying using the difference of squares formula: $(x^2+3)(x^2-3) = (x^2)^2 - (3)^2 = x^4 - 9$ 51. Multiplying using the difference of squares formula: $(a^2+4)(a^2-4) = (a^2)^2 - (4)^2 = a^4 - 16$

53. Multiplying using the difference of squares formula:

$$(5y^4-8)(5y^4+8) = (5y^4)^2 - (8)^2 = 25y^8 - 64$$

55. Multiplying and simplifying: $(x+3)(x-3) + (x+5)(x-5) = (x^2-9) + (x^2-25) = 2x^2 - 34$

57. Multiplying and simplifying:

$$\begin{aligned} (2x+3)^2 - (4x-1)^2 &= (4x^2+12x+9) - (16x^2-8x+1) \\ &= 4x^2+12x+9-16x^2+8x-1 \\ &= -12x^2+20x+8 \end{aligned}$$





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59. Multiplying and simplifying:

$$\begin{aligned}(a+1)^2 - (a+2)^2 + (a+3)^2 &= (a^2 + 2a + 1) - (a^2 + 4a + 4) + (a^2 + 6a + 9) \\ &= a^2 + 2a + 1 - a^2 - 4a - 4 + a^2 + 6a + 9 \\ &= a^2 + 4a + 6\end{aligned}$$

61. Multiplying and simplifying:

$$\begin{aligned}(2x+3)^3 &= (2x+3)(2x+3)^2 \\ &= (2x+3)(4x^2 + 12x + 9) \\ &= 8x^3 + 24x^2 + 18x + 12x^2 + 36x + 27 \\ &= 8x^3 + 36x^2 + 54x + 27\end{aligned}$$

63. Finding the product: $49(51) = (50-1)(50+1) = (50)^2 - (1)^2 = 2,500 - 1 = 2,499$

65. Evaluating when $x = 2$:

$$\begin{aligned}(x+3)^2 &= (2+3)^2 = (5)^2 = 25 \\ x^2 + 6x + 9 &= (2)^2 + 6(2) + 9 = 4 + 12 + 9 = 25\end{aligned}$$

67. Let x and $x+1$ represent the two integers. The expression can be written as:

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

69. Let x , $x+1$, and $x+2$ represent the three integers. The expression can be written as:

$$(x)^2 + (x+1)^2 + (x+2)^2 = x^2 + (x^2 + 2x + 1) + (x^2 + 4x + 4) = 3x^2 + 6x + 5$$

71. Verifying the areas: $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

73. Simplifying: $\frac{10x^3}{5x} = 2x^{3-1} = 2x^2$

75. Simplifying: $\frac{3x^2}{3} = x^2$

77. Simplifying: $\frac{9x^2}{3x} = 3x^{2-1} = 3x$

79. Simplifying: $\frac{24x^3y^2}{8x^2y} = 3x^{3-2}y^{2-1} = 3xy$

