

8-2 Study Guide and Intervention

Multiplying a Polynomial by a Monomial

Polynomial Multiplied by Monomial The Distributive Property can be used to multiply a polynomial by a monomial. You can multiply horizontally or vertically. Sometimes multiplying results in like terms. The products can be simplified by combining like terms.

Example 1 Find $-3x^2(4x^2 + 6x - 8)$.

Horizontal Method

$$\begin{aligned} & -3x^2(4x^2 + 6x - 8) \\ &= -3x^2(4x^2) + (-3x^2)(6x) - (-3x^2)(8) \\ &= -12x^4 + (-18x^3) - (-24x^2) \\ &= -12x^4 - 18x^3 + 24x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Vertical Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x^2 + 6x - 8 \\ (\times) \quad -3x^2 \\ \hline -12x^4 - 18x^3 + 24x^2 \end{array}$$

The product is $-12x^4 - 18x^3 + 24x^2$.

Example 2 Simplify $-2(4x^2 + 5x) - x(x^2 + 6x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} & -2(4x^2 + 5x) - x(x^2 + 6x) \\ &= -2(4x^2) + (-2)(5x) + (-x)(x^2) + (-x)(6x) \\ &= -8x^2 + (-10x) + (-x^3) + (-6x^2) \\ &= (-x^3) + [-8x^2 + (-6x^2)] + (-10x) \\ &= -x^3 - 14x^2 - 10x \end{aligned}$$

Exercises

Find each product.

1. $x(5x + x^2)$
 $5x^2 + x^3$

2. $x(4x^2 + 3x + 2)$
 $4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x$

3. $-2xy(2y + 4x^2)$
 $-4xy^2 - 8x^3y$

4. $-2g(g^2 - 2g + 2)$
 $-2g^3 + 4g^2 - 4g$

5. $3x(x^4 + x^3 + x^2)$
 $3x^5 + 3x^4 + 3x^3$

6. $-4x(2x^3 - 2x + 3)$
 $-8x^4 + 8x^2 - 12x$

7. $-4ax(10 + 3x)$
 $-40ax - 12ax^2$

8. $3y(-4x - 6x^3 - 2y)$
 $-12xy - 18x^3y - 6y^2$

9. $2x^2y^2(3xy + 2y + 5x)$
 $6x^3y^3 + 4x^2y^3 + 10x^3y^2$

Simplify each expression.

10. $x(3x - 4) - 5x$
 $3x^2 - 9x$

11. $-x(2x^2 - 4x) - 6x^2$
 $-2x^3 - 2x^2$

12. $6a(2a - b) + 2a(-4a + 5b)$
 $4a^2 + 4ab$

13. $4r(2r^2 - 3r + 5) + 6r(4r^2 + 2r + 8)$
 $32r^3 + 68r$

14. $4n(3n^2 + n - 4) - n(3 - n)$
 $12n^3 + 5n^2 - 19n$

15. $2b(b^2 + 4b + 8) - 3b(3b^2 + 9b - 18)$
 $-7b^3 - 19b^2 + 70b$

16. $-2z(4z^2 - 3z + 1) - z(3z^2 + 2z - 1)$
 $-11z^3 + 4z^2 - z$

17. $2(4x^2 - 2x) - 3(-6x^2 + 4) + 2x(x - 1)$
 $28x^2 - 6x - 12$

8-2 Study Guide and Intervention *(continued)****Multiplying a Polynomial by a Monomial***

Solve Equations with Polynomial Expressions Many equations contain polynomials that must be added, subtracted, or multiplied before the equation can be solved.

Example Solve $4(n - 2) + 5n = 6(3 - n) + 19$.

$4(n - 2) + 5n = 6(3 - n) + 19$	Original equation
$4n - 8 + 5n = 18 - 6n + 19$	Distributive Property
$9n - 8 = 37 - 6n$	Combine like terms.
$15n - 8 = 37$	Add $6n$ to both sides.
$15n = 45$	Add 8 to both sides.
$n = 3$	Divide each side by 15.

The solution is 3.

Exercises

Solve each equation.

1. $2(a - 3) = 3(-2a + 6)$ **3**

2. $3(x + 5) - 6 = 18$ **3**

3. $3x(x - 5) - 3x^2 = -30$ **2**

4. $6(x^2 + 2x) = 2(3x^2 + 12)$ **2**

5. $4(2p + 1) - 12p = 2(8p + 12)$ **-1**

6. $2(6x + 4) + 2 = 4(x - 4) - 3\frac{1}{4}$

7. $-2(4y - 3) - 8y + 6 = 4(y - 2)$ **1**

8. $x(x + 2) - x(x - 6) = 10x - 12$ **6**

9. $3(x^2 - 2x) = 3x^2 + 5x - 11$ **1**

10. $2(4x + 3) + 2 = -4(x + 1)$ **-1**

11. $3(2h - 6) - (2h + 1) = 9$ **7**

12. $3(y + 5) - (4y - 8) = -2y + 10$ **-13**

13. $3(2a - 6) - (-3a - 1) = 4a - 2$ **3**

14. $5(2x^2 - 1) - (10x^2 - 6) = -(x + 2)$ **-3**

15. $3(x + 2) + 2(x + 1) = -5(x - 3)$ **$\frac{7}{10}$**

16. $4(3p^2 + 2p) - 12p^2 = 2(8p + 6) - \frac{3}{2}$