Algebra 1: 12.2 Notes \& Practice $\qquad$ Multiplying Polynomials - Area Models

When you multiply polynomials in $\qquad$ form, the product is a polynomial in
$\qquad$ form.

## Method 1: FOIL



Distribute, Distribute, Distribute!
$\times$ Multiply the coefficients

+ Add the exponents of powers with the same base


## Combine Like Terms!

## Let's Practice

1. $-5 x(6 x+1)$
2. $(6 s+4)(-2 s-5)$
3. $(-9 r+3)(3 r+4)$
4. $(10 n-6)\left(-4 n^{2}+n-8\right)$
5. Find the area of the rectangle.


## Method 2: Area Models

Another way to multiply polynomials is to use an area model.

## Example

$(x+1)(x+2)$

| $\bullet$ | $x$ | +2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x$ |  |  |
| +1 |  |  |

- Write each term of one polynomial in a separate box in column 1.
- Write each term of the other polynomial in a separate box in row 1.
- Multiply each term in the $1^{\text {st }}$ row by each term in the $1^{\text {st }}$ column and write each product in the other boxes.
- Combine like terms.


## Let's Practice

6. $3 x(4 x+1)$

| $\bullet$ | $4 x$ | +1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3 x$ |  |  |

7. $(x-4)(2 x+3)$

| $\bullet$ | $2 x$ | +3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x$ |  |  |
| -4 |  |  |

8. $5 x^{3}\left(4 x^{2}+3 x+7\right)$

| $\bullet$ | $4 x^{2}$ | $+3 x$ | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 x^{3}$ |  |  |  |

9. $(x+5)\left(2 x^{2}-3 x-4\right)$

| $\bullet$ | $2 x^{2}$ | $-3 x$ | -4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x$ |  |  |  |
| +5 |  |  |  |

