

December 5, 2017

UNIT 4: POLYNOMIALS

**SECTION 5.5:
MULTIPLYING AND
DIVIDING A
POLYNOMIAL BY A
CONSTANT**

**K. SEARS
MATH 9**



WHAT'S THE POINT OF TODAY'S LESSON?

We will begin working on the Math 9 Specific Curriculum Outcome (SCO) "Patterns and Relations 7" OR PR7 which states:

PR7: "Model, record and explain the operations of multiplication and division of polynomial expressions (limited to polynomials of degree less than or equal to 2) by monomials concretely, pictorially and symbolically."



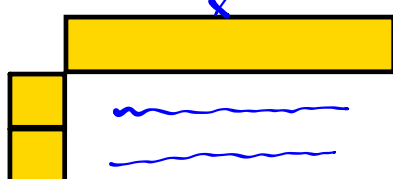
What does THAT mean???

SCO PR7 means that we will multiply and divide polynomials with one or more terms by monomials (expressions containing only one term). We will do this with pictures (algebra tiles) and without. The largest exponent allowed is 2.

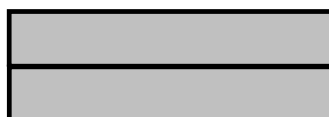


MULTIPLYING USING ALGEBRA TILES:

EX 1: $2(x)$



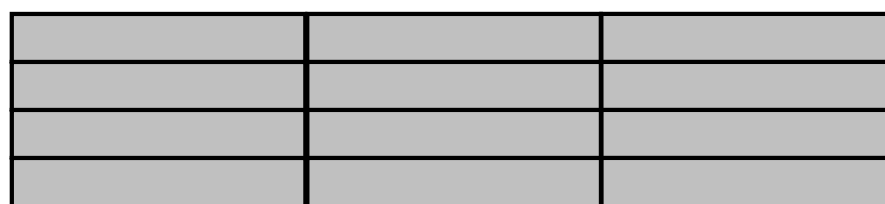
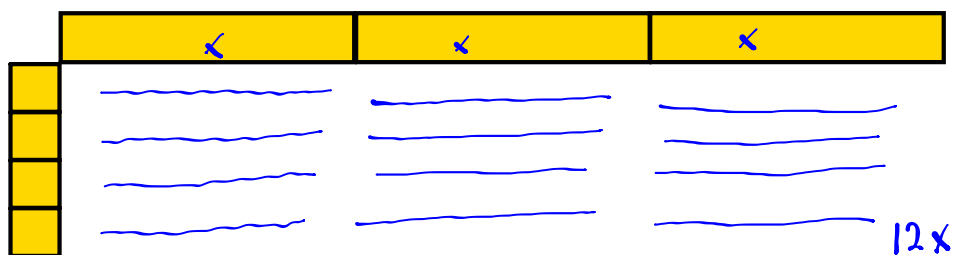
$$\begin{array}{r} 1(x) = 1x \\ 1(x) = 1x \\ \hline 2x \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{So...} \\ = \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2(x) \\ 2x \end{array}$$

MULTIPLYING USING ALGEBRA TILES:

EX 2 : $4(3x) = 12x$

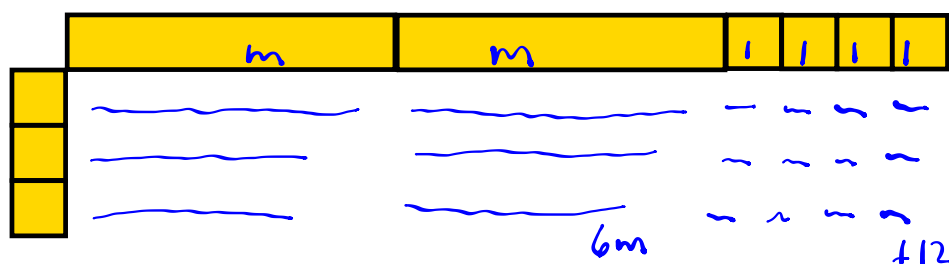


So... $4(3x)$
 $= 12x$

MULTIPLYING USING ALGEBRA TILES:

EX 3: $3(2m + 4) = 6m + 12$

$\rightarrow 3(2m) + 3(4)$



So... $3(2m + 4)$
 $= 6m + 12$

TO MULTIPLY A POLYNOMIAL BY A CONSTANT:

Multiply the constant outside the brackets by the coefficients and/or constants inside the brackets. ("Distribute" the constant to all of the actual numbers inside the brackets.)

Distributive Property: A product can be written as a sum or difference of two products.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EX: } a(b+c) \\ = ab+ac \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} a(b-c) \\ = ab-ac \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EX: } 2(4+3) \\ = 2(7) \\ = 14 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} 2(4-3) \\ = 2(1) \\ = 2 \end{array} \quad \text{(BEDMAS)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EX: } 2(4+3) \\ = 2(4)+2(3) \\ = 8+6 \\ = 14 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} 2(4-3) \\ = 2(4)-2(3) \\ = 8-6 \\ = 2 \end{array} \quad \text{(DIST. PROP.)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EX: } 3(2m+4) \\ = 3(2m)+3(4) \\ = 6m+12 \end{array}$$

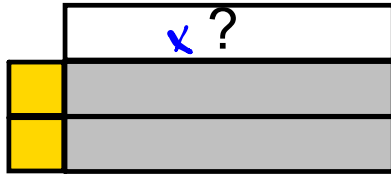
MULTIPLYING USING THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EX 1: } 4(3x) \\ = 12x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EX 2: } 5(2y-7) \\ = 5(2y)-5(7) \\ = 10y-35 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EX 3: } -2(4p^2-p+6) \\ = -8p^2+2p-12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{EX 4: } (4x^2+3xy-7y)(2) \\ = 8x^2+6xy-14y \end{array}$$

DIVIDING USING ALGEBRA TILES:**EX 1: $2x/2$** 

$$\text{So... } \frac{2x}{2} = x$$

DIVIDING USING ALGEBRA TILES:**EX 2: $12x/4 = 3x$** 

$$\text{So... } \frac{12x}{4} = 3x$$

DIVIDING USING ALGEBRA TILES:

EX 3: $(6m + 12)/3 = 2m + 4$ $\leftarrow \frac{6m}{3} + \frac{12}{3}$

	?	?	?	?	?	?
■						
■						
■						

So... $(6m + 12)/3$
 $= 2m + 4$

$$\frac{10gh - 30g^2 - 15h}{5} = \frac{10gh}{5} - \frac{30g^2}{5} - \frac{15h}{5}$$

$$= 2gh - 6g^2 - 3h$$

TO DIVIDE A POLYNOMIAL BY A
CONSTANT:

Divide the coefficients and/or constants in the dividend (the polynomial that is being divided) by the constant in the divisor (what you are dividing by).

["Distribute" the constant to all of the actual numbers in the polynomial.]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EX: } & \frac{2x}{2} \\ & = x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EX: } & \frac{12x}{4} \\ & = 3x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EX: } & \frac{6m + 12}{3} \\ & = \frac{6m}{3} + \frac{12}{3} \\ & = 2m + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EX: } & \frac{-10y + 35}{5} \\ & = \frac{-10y}{5} + \frac{35}{5} \\ & = -2y + 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EX: } & \frac{-8p^2 + 2p - 12}{-2} \\ & = 4p^2 - p + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EX: } & (6y^2 - 36y) \div (-3) \\ & = -2y^2 + 12y \end{aligned}$$

CONCEPT REINFORCEMENT:

MMS9

Page 246: 7ab, 8ab

Page 247: 12, 14, 15, 16

Page 248: 18a, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24