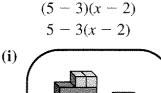
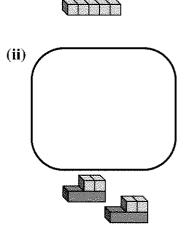


1. Compare these two expressions, and these two figures.



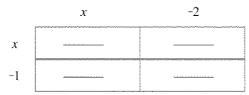


- a. Which expression means multiply (x-2) by 3 and subtract the result from 5? (Remember order of operations.)
- b. Which figure shows that expression with the Lab Gear?
- c. Which expression means subtract 3 from 5 and multiply the result by (x - 2)?

Write without parentheses.

2.	7 - 3(y - 4)	3. $(7-3)(y-4)$
4.	(4-2)x + 1	5. $(4-2)(x+1)$
6.	x - 2(x + 1)	7. $(x-2)(x+1)$
8.	(x-2)x - 1	

If you added another set of parentheses to the expression in problem 8, you would get (x-2)(x-1). One way to multiply these binomials is to use the multiplication table format.



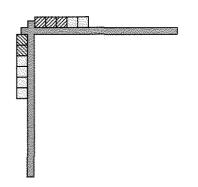
9. What is the product?

USING THE CORNER PIECE

In this lesson, you will learn how to model a product like this with the Lab Gear. You will practice it with numbers before using variables.

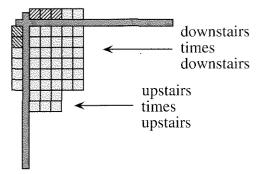
Example: In the case of (6-2)(5-3) set up the problem as shown in the figure. The method you will follow is to multiply all the blocks on the left side by all the blocks across the top.



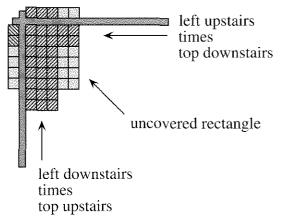


Put the upstairs blocks at the corner of the corner piece.

First, multiply the downstairs blocks. Then multiply the upstairs blocks by each other. Since -2(-3) = 6, a positive number, these blocks must appear *downstairs* somewhere. They will be arranged in a 2-by-3 rectangle. It would be nice to line up the rectangle with its factors, but then it would have to be upstairs, making it -6, which would be wrong. So we can *line it up with only one of the two factors*. Let's choose the -3.



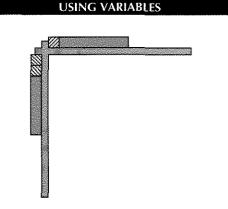
Finally, multiply upstairs blocks on the left with downstairs blocks at the top, and vice versa, placing them as shown.



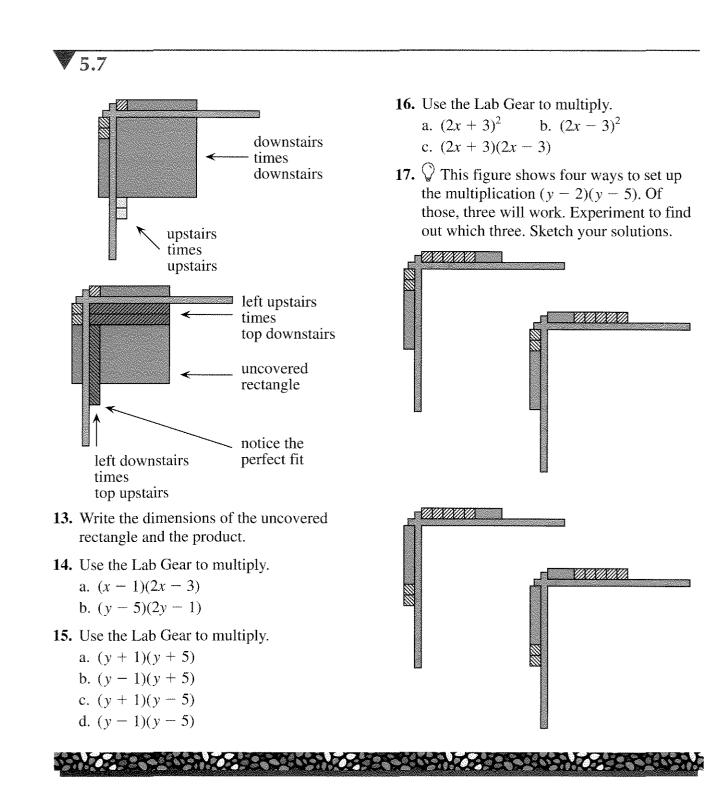
You can now see that the answer (4 times

2 = 8) is shown by the uncovered rectangle.

10. Use the corner piece to show the product (5 - 2)(7 - 4).



- 11. Write the polynomials being multiplied.
- 12. Follow the process shown in the following figures with your blocks. Write a brief explanation of each step.



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DISCOVERY) MAKE A SQUARE

For each problem, arrange the blocks into a square. Not all are possible. Write an equation relating the side length and area of the square.

18. $x^{2} + 6x + 9$ **19.** $4x^{2} + 4x + 1$ **20.** $x^{2} + 8x + 4$ **21.** $x^{2} + 4x + 16$ **22.** $9x^{2} + 12x + 4$ **23.** $x^{2} + 2xy + y^{2}$

REVIEW SOLVING EQUATIONS

- **24.** Use the cover-up method to solve these equations.
 - a. 30 3(2x + 1) = 9b. 19 - 2(x + 5) = 1
 - c. (5-3x) 2 = -3d. 5 - 3(x - 2) = 20
 - e. (5-3)(x-2) = 10

REVIEW FUNCTION DIAGRAMS FOR CONSTANT PRODUCTS

For each equation, 25-27:

- a. Make a large function diagram (with number lines ranging from at least -12 to 12), using your calculator to help you find values if needed.
- b. Do all the in-out lines meet in a single point?
- c. Are there any horizontal in-out lines? (In other words, in-out lines where x = y.) For what values of x and y?
- d. Follow the *y*-value with your finger as *x* changes from -12 to 12. Describe *y*'s motion. (Does it move up or down? Does it ever *jump*? For what values of *x* does it move fast? Slowly?)
- **25.** xy = 9
- **26.** xy = 8
- **27.** xy = -9
- **28.** \bigcirc *x* is greater than 1, and 6/*x* is a whole number. What could *x* be? (Hint: There are more than three solutions.)