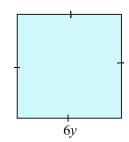
## **Multiplying and Dividing Monomials**

What are two ways to represent the perimeter of the square?



What are two ways to represent the area of the square?

$$6y \cdot 6y$$
 or  $(6y)^2$   
=  $36y^2$ 

Example: Multiply each pair of monomials.

a) 
$$(3x)(2x) = 6x^2$$
 b)  $(3x)(-2x) = -6x^2$  c)  $(3x)(2y) = 6xy$  =  $6 \cdot x \cdot y$ 

Practise: Multiply each pair of monomials.

a) 
$$(4x)(2x) = 8x^2$$
 b)  $(-3x)(5x) = -15x^2$  c)  $(5y)(4x) = 20yx$  =  $20xy$ 

Example: Divide each pair of monomials.

a) 
$$(8x^2) \div (4x^4) = 2x$$
 b)  $\frac{-4x\sqrt{y}}{2x^4} = -2x$  c)  $\frac{12m^2n}{-3yn} = -4mn$ 

Practise: Divide each pair of monomials.

a) 
$$(6x^2) \div (-2x) = -3x$$
 b)  $\frac{10xy}{5y} = 2x$  c)  $\frac{-12xy}{-3x} = 4y$ 

The area of a rectangle is given by the expression  $15x^2$ . The width of the rectangle is represented by 3x. What is the length of the rectangle in terms of x?

Area = length • width  

$$15x^2 = length • 3x \rightarrow length = \frac{15x^2}{3x} = 5x$$
  
The length is 5x.

Crackers are often packaged by stacking them in boxes shaped as square-based prisms. The volume of one cracker is given as  $\pi r^2 h$ , where r is the radius of the cracker and h is its height. The volume of the box is given as  $4r^2hn$ , where n is the number of crackers it can hold.

a) What does  $\frac{4r^2hn}{hn}$  equal? What does it represent?

$$\frac{4r^2hn}{hn} = 4r^2$$
 + represents the area of the base of the box

b) What does  $\frac{\pi r^2 h}{4r^2 hn}$  equal? What does it represent?

$$\frac{\pi e^{x} H}{4e^{x} hn} = \frac{\pi}{4n} \leftarrow \text{represents the fraction of space}$$
in the box taken by one cracker.

Assignment: p. 258 #7 – 10, 15 – 19, 22