

## REMARKABLE IDENTITIES

### Square of a sum

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

We say that  $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$  is a perfect square trinomial.

$$\text{Ex.: } (2x + 5y)^2 = (2x)^2 + 2(2x)(5y) + (5y)^2 \\ = 4x^2 + 20xy + 25y^2$$

### Square of a difference

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

We say that  $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$  is a perfect square trinomial.

$$\text{Ex.: } (3x - 2y)^2 = (3x)^2 - 2(3x)(2y) + (2y)^2 \\ = 9x^2 - 12xy + 4y^2$$

### Product of a sum and a difference

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

The product of a sum by a difference is equal to a difference of two squares.

$$\text{Ex.: } (3x + 5y)(3x - 5y) = (3x)^2 - (5y)^2 \\ = 9x^2 - 25y^2$$

**1. a)** Calculate the following products using the distributive property.

$$1. (3x + 5)^2 \underline{9x^2 + 30x + 25} \quad 2. (2x - 7)^2 \underline{4x^2 - 28x + 49} \quad 3. (2x + 5)(2x - 5) \underline{4x^2 - 25}$$

**b)** Calculate the following products using the appropriate remarkable identity.

$$1. (3x + 5)^2 \underline{9x^2 + 30x + 25} \quad 2. (2x - 7)^2 \underline{4x^2 - 28x + 49} \quad 3. (2x + 5)(2x - 5) \underline{4x^2 - 25}$$

**2.** Calculate the following products using the identity  $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ .

<p>a) <math>(x + 5)^2 \underline{x^2 + 10x + 25}</math></p> <p>c) <math>(2x + 5y)^2 \underline{4x^2 + 20xy + 25y^2}</math></p> <p>e) <math>(3x^2y + xy^2)^2 \underline{9x^4y^2 + 6x^3y^3 + x^2y^4}</math></p>	<p>b) <math>(3x + 4)^2 \underline{9x^2 + 24x + 16}</math></p> <p>d) <math>\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 7\right)^2 \underline{\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 7x + 49}</math></p> <p>f) <math>\left(\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{2}{9}y^2\right)^2 \underline{\frac{9}{16}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^2y^2 + \frac{4}{81}y^4}</math></p>
---	---

**3.** Calculate the following products using the identity  $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ .

<p>a) <math>(2x - 7)^2 \underline{4x^2 - 28x + 49}</math></p> <p>c) <math>(3x^2 - 2x)^2 \underline{9x^4 - 12x^3 + 4x^2}</math></p> <p>e) <math>\left(\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 \underline{\frac{9}{16}x^2 - \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{25}{36}}</math></p>	<p>b) <math>(4a - b)^2 \underline{16a^2 - 8ab + b^2}</math></p> <p>d) <math>(-3x - 4y)^2 \underline{9x^2 + 24xy + 16y^2}</math></p> <p>f) <math>\left(\frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x\right)^2 \underline{\frac{4}{9}x^4 - x^3 + \frac{9}{16}x^2}</math></p>
--	--

**4.** Calculate the following products using the identity  $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$ .

<p>a) <math>(2x + 7)(2x - 7) \underline{4x^2 - 49}</math></p> <p>c) <math>(2 - 3x)(2 + 3x) \underline{4 - 9x^2}</math></p> <p>e) <math>\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{3}{4}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{3}{4}\right) \underline{\frac{4}{9}x^2 - \frac{9}{16}}</math></p>	<p>b) <math>(4x + 3y)(4x - 3y) \underline{16x^2 - 9y^2}</math></p> <p>d) <math>(-2x + 3y)(-2x - 3y) \underline{4x^2 - 9y^2}</math></p> <p>f) <math>(5x^2y + 3x^3)(5x^2y - 3x^3) \underline{25x^4y^2 - 9x^6}</math></p>
--	--

5. Expand using the appropriate identity.

- a)  $(3x^2 - 2y)^2 = \frac{9x^4 - 12x^2y + 4y^2}{\quad}$       b)  $(2x^3 + 3y^2)(2x^3 - 3y^2) = \frac{4x^6 - 9y^4}{\quad}$   
 c)  $(3x^4 + 2y^2)^2 = \frac{9x^8 + 12x^4y^2 + 4y^4}{\quad}$       d)  $(-3x^2 + 5x)^2 = \frac{9x^4 - 30x^3 + 25x^2}{\quad}$   
 e)  $(-2x - 3y)^2 = \frac{4x^2 + 12xy + 9y^2}{\quad}$       f)  $(5x^2 - 3y)(5x^2 + 3y) = \frac{25x^4 - 9y^2}{\quad}$

6. Expand, and simplify the resulting expressions.

- a)  $(3x + 2y)^2 + (2x - 3y)^2 = \frac{13x^2 + 13y^2}{\quad}$   
 b)  $(3x + 5y)^2 - (3x - 5y)^2 = \frac{60xy}{\quad}$   
 c)  $(2x + 3)(4x^2 + 9)(2x - 3) = \frac{16x^4 - 81}{\quad}$   
 d)  $3x(2x - 3)^2 - 2x(3x + 2)^2 = \frac{-6x^3 - 60x^2 + 19x}{\quad}$   
 e)  $(x + 1)(x^2 - 1)(x - 1) = \frac{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{\quad}$   
 f)  $(2x + 3)^2 + (2x - 3)^2 + (2x + 3)(2x - 3) = \frac{12x^2 + 9}{\quad}$   
 g)  $(3x + 5)^2 - (3x - 5)^2 + (3x + 5)(3x - 5) = \frac{9x^2 + 60x - 25}{\quad}$   
 h)  $(4x + 3y)^2 - (4x + 3y)(4x - 3y) = \frac{18y^2 + 24xy}{\quad}$   
 i)  $(4x - 1)^2 - (3x + 5)^2 = \frac{7x^2 - 38x - 24}{\quad}$

7. Use the remarkable identities to calculate mentally.

- a)  $101^2 = \underline{10\ 201}$       b)  $99^2 = \underline{9\ 801}$       c)  $101 \times 99 = \underline{9\ 999}$

8. If  $x$  represents Karen's age, use a reduced polynomial to represent

- a) the square of Karen's age 3 years from now;  $\underline{x^2 + 6x + 9}$   
 b) the square of Karen's age 5 years ago;  $\underline{x^2 - 10x + 25}$   
 c) the product of Karen's age 4 years from now with her age 4 years ago;  $\underline{x^2 - 16}$   
 d) the difference between the square of Karen's age 1 year from now and the square of her age 1 year ago;  $\underline{4x}$

9. Complete the following trinomials to obtain a perfect square trinomial.

- a)  $x^2 + 6x + \underline{9}$       b)  $4x^2 - 20x + \underline{25}$       c)  $\underline{9x^2} + 12x + 4$   
 d)  $\underline{9x^2} - 6x + 1$       e)  $9x^2 + \underline{24x} + 16$       f)  $16x^2 - \underline{24x} + 9$   
 g)  $9x^4 + 12x^2y + \underline{4y^2}$       h)  $\underline{4x^2} + 12x^3 + 9x^4$       i)  $25x^4 + \underline{20x^2y^2} + 4y^4$

10. Prove the following identities.

- a)  $(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$       b)  $(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$   
 c)  $(a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = a^3 + b^3$       d)  $(a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = a^3 - b^3$