Expanding two binomials:

- FOIL-Method
- Distributive Property
- Box-Method

Expand:

$(3b - 5)(2b + 7)$

Using the FOIL Method:

$$\underset{F}{6b^2} + \underset{O}{21b} + \underset{I}{-10b} + \underset{L}{-35}$$

$$= 6b^2 + 11b - 35$$

Expand:

$(3b - 5)(2b + 7)$

Using the Distributive Property:

$$6b^2 + 21b - 10b - 35$$

$$= 6b^2 + 11b - 35$$

Expand:

$(3b - 5)(2b + 7)$

Using the Box Method:

	$2b$	$+7$
$3b$	$6b^2$	$+21b$
-5	$-10b$	-35

$$= 6b^2 + 11b - 35$$

1. $(b+3)(b+6)$

$= b^2 + 9b + 18$

2. $(N-2)(N-5)$

$= N^2 - 7N + 10$

3. $(4c+9)(3c+4)$

$= 12c^2 + 43c + 36$

4. $(5k-7)(2k-3)$

$= 10k^2 - 29k + 21$

Expand

$(c + 7)(c + 2) = c^2 + 9c + 14$

	c	$+7$
c	c^2	$+7c$
$+2$	$+2c$	$+14$

Expand

$(w - 8)(w + 3) = w^2 - 5w - 24$

	w	$+3$
w	w^2	$+3w$
-8	$-8w$	-24

When the coefficients of BOTH variables are 1

The first term is always...first term squared

you can quickly find the middle by.......sum of the constants

The last term is always..... the product of the constants

$(c + 7)(c + 2) = \boxed{c^2}\boxed{+9c}\boxed{+14}$

$(w - 8)(w + 3) = \boxed{w^2}\boxed{-5w}\boxed{-24}$

Expand $(k + 11)(k - 9)$

$\underbrace{k^2}_{k \cdot k} \underbrace{+2k}_{11 + -9} \underbrace{-99}_{(11)(-9)}$

Expand $(b - 6)(b - 8)$ $=$ $\underbrace{b^2}_{b \cdot b} \underbrace{-14b}_{-6 + -8} \underbrace{+48}_{(-6)(-8)}$

Expand $(2R - 3)(4R + 5)$

Expand $(3m^2 - 5)(2m - 7)$