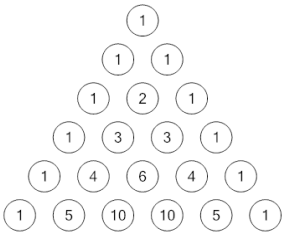
Name

Binomial Theorem - Polynomial with Two Integers and Triangle to Partly Expanded Polynomial

1 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).



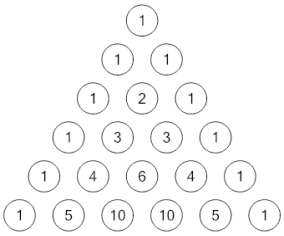
$(-3x+2)^2$

A $1\cdot(-3)^2x^2+1\cdot(-3)^1\cdot(2)^1x+0\cdot(2)^2$

B $1\cdot(-3)^2x^2+2\cdot(-3)^1\cdot(2)^1x+1\cdot(2)^2$

C $1\cdot(-3)^2x^2+3\cdot(-3)^1\cdot(2)^1x+3\cdot(2)^2$

2 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).



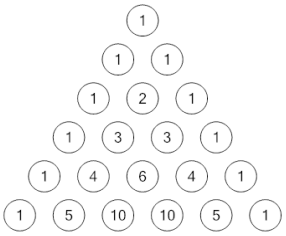
$(2p+3)^3$

A $1\cdot(2)^3p^3+2\cdot(2)^2\cdot(3)^1p^2+1\cdot(2)^1\cdot(3)^2p+0\cdot(3)^3$

B $1\cdot(2)^3p^3+3\cdot(2)^2\cdot(3)^1p^2+3\cdot(2)^1\cdot(3)^2p+1\cdot(3)^3$

C $1\cdot(2)^3p^3+4\cdot(2)^2\cdot(3)^1p^2+6\cdot(2)^1\cdot(3)^2p+4\cdot(3)^3$

3 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).



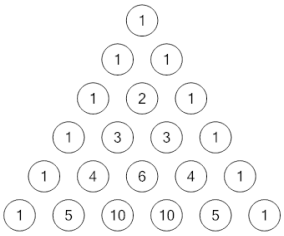
$(2r-3)^2$

A $1\cdot(2)^2r^2+3\cdot(2)^1\cdot(-3)^1r+3\cdot(-3)^2$

B $1\cdot(2)^2r^2+2\cdot(2)^1\cdot(-3)^1r+1\cdot(-3)^2$

C $1\cdot(2)^2r^2+1\cdot(2)^1\cdot(-3)^1r+0\cdot(-3)^2$

4 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).



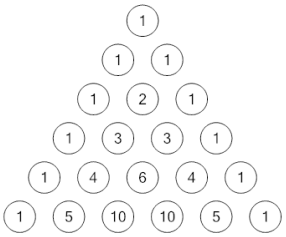
$(3r-3)^2$

A $1\cdot(3)^2r^2+1\cdot(3)^1\cdot(-3)^1r+0\cdot(-3)^2$

B $1\cdot(3)^2r^2+3\cdot(3)^1\cdot(-3)^1r+3\cdot(-3)^2$

C $1\cdot(3)^2r^2+2\cdot(3)^1\cdot(-3)^1r+1\cdot(-3)^2$

5 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).



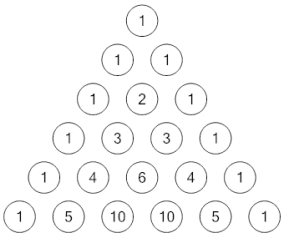
$(-2m-3)^3$

A $1\cdot(-2)^3m^3+3\cdot(-2)^2\cdot(-3)^1m^2+3\cdot(-2)^1\cdot(-3)^2m+1\cdot(-3)^3$

B $1\cdot(-2)^3m^3+2\cdot(-2)^2\cdot(-3)^1m^2+1\cdot(-2)^1\cdot(-3)^2m+0\cdot(-3)^3$

C $1\cdot(-2)^3m^3+4\cdot(-2)^2\cdot(-3)^1m^2+6\cdot(-2)^1\cdot(-3)^2m+4\cdot(-3)^3$

6 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).



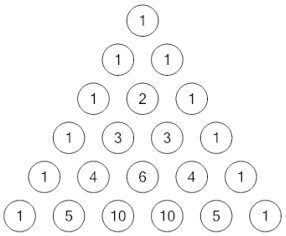
$(2n-2)^3$

A $1\cdot(2)^3n^3+4\cdot(2)^2\cdot(-2)^1n^2+6\cdot(2)^1\cdot(-2)^2n+4\cdot(-2)^3$

B $1\cdot(2)^3n^3+2\cdot(2)^2\cdot(-2)^1n^2+1\cdot(2)^1\cdot(-2)^2n+0\cdot(-2)^3$

C $1\cdot(2)^3n^3+3\cdot(2)^2\cdot(-2)^1n^2+3\cdot(2)^1\cdot(-2)^2n+1\cdot(-2)^3$

7 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).



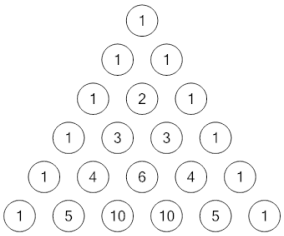
$(-3p+3)^3$

A $1\cdot(-3)^3p^3+3\cdot(-3)^2\cdot(3)^1p^2+3\cdot(-3)^1\cdot(3)^2p+1\cdot(3)^3$

B $1\cdot(-3)^3p^3+4\cdot(-3)^2\cdot(3)^1p^2+6\cdot(-3)^1\cdot(3)^2p+4\cdot(3)^3$

C $1\cdot(-3)^3p^3+2\cdot(-3)^2\cdot(3)^1p^2+1\cdot(-3)^1\cdot(3)^2p+0\cdot(3)^3$

8 Use Pascal's triangle to write the partly-expanded form (leave each power un-evaluated).



$(-2y+3)^3$

A $1\cdot(-2)^3y^3+3\cdot(-2)^2\cdot(3)^1y^2+3\cdot(-2)^1\cdot(3)^2y+1\cdot(3)^3$

B $1\cdot(-2)^3y^3+2\cdot(-2)^2\cdot(3)^1y^2+1\cdot(-2)^1\cdot(3)^2y+0\cdot(3)^3$

C $1\cdot(-2)^3y^3+4\cdot(-2)^2\cdot(3)^1y^2+6\cdot(-2)^1\cdot(3)^2y+4\cdot(3)^3$