

Challenge: Skills and Applications

For use with pages 338–344

Simplify.

1. $(p + q)(p - q)(p^2 + q^2)$
2. $(x - y)(x + y)(x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4)$
3. $(a + b - c)(a + b + c)$
4. $(u^2 + v - w)(u^2 - v + w)$
5.
 - a. Simplify the product $(x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$.
 - b. Simplify the product $(x + y)(x^4 - x^3y + x^2y^2 - xy^3 + y^4)$.
 - c. Based on your answers to parts (a) and (b), write a general formula. Use “ $2n$ ” to represent a general even integer and “ $2n + 1$ ” to represent a general odd integer, and use “ \dots ” for missing terms.
6.
 - a. Expand $(a + b)^4$.
 - b. Use the formula you wrote in part (a) to simplify $(x^2 + 2)^4$.
 - c. Multiply the expanded form you found in part (a) by $(a + b)$ to get a formula for $(a + b)^5$. When combining like terms, express each coefficient (except the first and last) as a sum of 2 coefficients from the expansion of $(a + b)^4$. (For example, write “ $(1 + 2)$ ” instead of “3”).
 - d. Based on the way you wrote $(a + b)^5$ in part (c), state a rule for finding the coefficients of $(a + b)^n$, given the coefficients of $(a + b)^{n-1}$.
7. Explain how you know that $(n + 1)^k - n^k$ has degree $k - 1$.
8. In this problem, you will find a formula for $f(n) = 0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2$.
 - a. Assume that $f(n)$ can be expressed as a polynomial in the variable n of degree 3: $f(n) = an^3 + bn^2 + cn + d$. Use $f(0)$ to explain why $d = 0$.
 - b. Explain why $f(n + 1) - f(n) = (n + 1)^2$.
 - c. Expand $f(n + 1) - f(n)$ as given in part (a).
 - d. Use the equation in part (b) to find a , b , and c by equating the coefficients of like powers of n on both sides. Write the formula you have discovered for $f(n)$.