A shortcut you can use when given multiple roots is $\qquad$ .

Fill in Pascal's Triangle.


- The rows in Pascal's triangle represent the $\ldots$ of each term.
- You will $\qquad$ the power of the first term in the binomial and $\qquad$ the power of the second term.

Example: $\quad(x+y)^{3}$ Hint: since our exponent is 3 , we will use the row with the 3 in it!!

## Expand and write in standard form.

1. $(x-y)^{5}$
2. $(2 x+3 y)^{4}$

Write the polynomial in standard form with the following zeros.
3. -4 with a multiplicity of 6
4. $1 / 2$ with a multiplicity of 3

Now You Try:
5) Find the $4^{\text {th }}$ term of $(x+y)^{7}$
6) Find the $6^{\text {th }}$ term of $(2 x+3 y)^{9}$

