

Expanding brackets and simplifying expressions

A LEVEL LINKS

Scheme of work: 1a. Algebraic expressions – basic algebraic manipulation, indices and surds

Key points

- When you expand one set of brackets you must multiply everything inside the bracket by what is outside.
- When you expand two linear expressions, each with two terms of the form ax + b, where $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$, you create four terms. Two of these can usually be simplified by collecting like terms

Examples

Example 1 Expand 4(3x - 2)

4(3x-2) = 12x - 8	Multiply everything inside the bracket by the 4 outside the bracket
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Example 2 Expand and simplify 3(x+5) - 4(2x+3)

$$3(x+5)-4(2x+3)$$

$$= 3x+15-8x-12$$

$$= 3-5x$$
1 Expand each set of brackets separately by multiplying $(x+5)$ by 3 and $(2x+3)$ by -4
2 Simplify by collecting like terms: $3x-8x=-5x$ and $15-12=3$

Example 3 Expand and simplify (x + 3)(x + 2)

$$(x+3)(x+2)$$

$$= x(x+2) + 3(x+2)$$

$$= x^2 + 2x + 3x + 6$$

$$= x^2 + 5x + 6$$
1 Expand the brackets by multiplying $(x+2)$ by x and $(x+2)$ by x and $(x+2)$ by x and x and x and x and x are x and x are x are x are x and x are x are x are x and x are x and x are x are x and x are x are x and x are x are x are x are x and x are x are x are x are x and x are x are x and x are x and x are x and x are x are x are x are x are x and x are x and x are x and x are x are x are x are x are

Example 4 Expand and simplify (x - 5)(2x + 3)

$$(x-5)(2x+3)$$

= $x(2x+3) - 5(2x+3)$
= $2x^2 + 3x - 10x - 15$
= $2x^2 - 7x - 15$
1 Expand the brackets by multiplying $(2x+3)$ by x and $(2x+3)$ by -5
2 Simplify by collecting like terms: $3x - 10x = -7x$



Practice

1 Expand.

a
$$3(2x-1)$$

c
$$-(3xy - 2y^2)$$

a
$$7(3x+5)+6(2x-8)$$

$$\mathbf{c} = 9(3s+1) - 5(6s-10)$$

a
$$3x(4x+8)$$

$$c -2h(6h^2+11h-5)$$

a
$$3(v^2-8)-4(v^2-5)$$

c
$$4p(2p-1)-3p(5p-2)$$

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

b $-2(5pq + 4q^2)$

b 8(5p-2)-3(4p+9)

d 2(4x-3)-(3x+5)

b $4k(5k^2-12)$

d $-3s(4s^2-7s+2)$

d
$$3b(4b-3)-b(6b-9)$$

5 Expand
$$\frac{1}{2}(2y - 8)$$

6 Expand and simplify.

a
$$13 - 2(m + 7)$$

b
$$5p(p^2+6p)-9p(2p-3)$$

The diagram shows a rectangle.

Write down an expression, in terms of x, for the area of the rectangle.

Show that the area of the rectangle can be written as $21x^2 - 35x$



7x

Expand and simplify.

a
$$(x+4)(x+5)$$

b
$$(x+7)(x+3)$$

c
$$(x+7)(x-2)$$

d
$$(x+5)(x-5)$$

e
$$(2x+3)(x-1)$$

$$\mathbf{f}$$
 $(3x-2)(2x+1)$

g
$$(5x-3)(2x-5)$$

i $(3x+4y)(5y+6x)$

h
$$(3x-2)(7+4x)$$

 $(4x - 3y)^2$

$$k (2x-7)^2$$

$$(x+5)^2$$

Extend

Expand and simplify $(x + 3)^2 + (x - 4)^2$

10 Expand and simplify.

$$\mathbf{a} \qquad \left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x-\frac{2}{x}\right)$$

b
$$\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^2$$

Watch out!

When multiplying (or dividing) positive and negative numbers, if the signs are the same the answer is '+'; if the signs are different the answer is '-'.





Answers

1 **a**
$$6x - 3$$

$$\mathbf{c} = -3xy + 2y^2$$

b
$$-10pq - 8q^2$$

2 a
$$21x + 35 + 12x - 48 = 33x - 13$$

b
$$40p - 16 - 12p - 27 = 28p - 43$$

$$c$$
 $27s + 9 - 30s + 50 = -3s + 59 = 59 - 3s$

d
$$8x - 6 - 3x - 5 = 5x - 11$$

3 a
$$12x^2 + 24x$$

b
$$20k^3 - 48k$$

c
$$10h - 12h^3 - 22h^2$$

d
$$21s^2 - 21s^3 - 6s$$

4 **a**
$$-y^2 - 4$$

b
$$5x^2 - 11x$$

c
$$2p - 7p^2$$

d
$$6b^2$$

5
$$y-4$$

6 a
$$-1-2m$$

b
$$5p^3 + 12p^2 + 27p$$

$$7x(3x-5) = 21x^2 - 35x$$

8 a
$$x^2 + 9x + 20$$

$$\mathbf{c}$$
 $x^2 + 5x - 14$

e
$$2x^2 + x - 3$$

$$\mathbf{g} = 10x^2 - 31x + 15$$

i
$$18x^2 + 39xy + 20y^2$$

$$4x^2 - 28x + 49$$

b
$$x^2 + 10x + 21$$

d
$$x^2 - 25$$

f
$$6x^2 - x - 2$$

h
$$12x^2 + 13x - 14$$

$$\mathbf{j}$$
 $x^2 + 10x + 25$

1
$$16x^2 - 24xy + 9y^2$$

9
$$2x^2 - 2x + 25$$

10 a
$$x^2 - 1 - \frac{2}{x^2}$$

b
$$x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$