

GCSE to A level Transition Work

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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 $15 - 12 = 3$
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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 3 2 Simplify by collecting like terms: $2x + 3x = 5x$
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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: $3x - 10x = -7x$
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Practice

1 Expand.

a $3(2x - 1)$

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

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

2 Expand and simplify.

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

c $9(3s + 1) - 5(6s - 10)$

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

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

3 Expand.

a $3x(4x + 8)$

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

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

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

4 Expand and simplify.

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

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

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

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

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

6 Expand and simplify.

a $13 - 2(m + 7)$

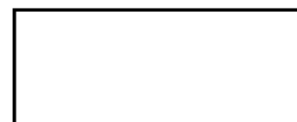
b $5p(p^2 + 6p) - 9p(2p - 3)$

7 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 $21x^2 - 35x$

$3x - 5$



$7x$

8 Expand and simplify.

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

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

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

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

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

k $(2x - 7)^2$

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

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

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

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

j $(x + 5)^2$

l $(4x - 3y)^2$

Extend

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

10 Expand and simplify.

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

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 $6x - 3$

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 $12x^2 + 24x$

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

b $20k^3 - 48k$

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

4 a $-y^2 - 4$

$$\mathbf{c} \quad 2p - 7p^2$$

b $5x^2 - 11x$

d $6b^2$

5 $y - 4$

6 a $-1 - 2m$

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

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

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

c $x^2 + 5x - 14$

e $2x^2 + x - 3$

g $10x^2 - 31x + 15$

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

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

b $x^2 + 10x + 21$

d $x^2 - 25$

f $6x^2 - x - 2$

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

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