

Expanding Brackets

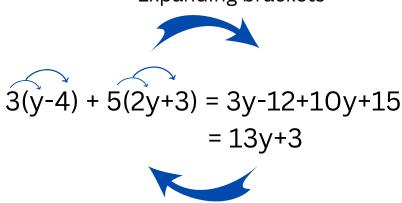
Expanding brackets means multipling each term in the brackets by the expresion outside the brackets.

It is the reverse process of factorization.

Example 1

Expand and simplify: 3(y-4) + 5(2y+3)

Expanding brackets



Factorization

Example 2

Expand and simplify: 4(x+2) = 28

$$4(x+2) = 28$$

 $4x+8 = 28$
 $4x = 20$
 $x = 5$

Expanding Brackets

(1) Expand 8(2x+8)

(2 marks)

(2) Expand and simplify 5(g+5)+2(g-4)

(2 marks)

(3) Expand and simplify 7(t-4)+6(t-2)

(2 marks)

(4) Expand and simplify 6(y+4)-5(y-2)

(2 marks)

(5) Solve 3(x+9)=21

(2 marks)

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Expanding Brackets

(6) Expand and simplify 4(y-1)+3(2y+5)

(2 marks)

(7) Expand and simplify 8(a+2)-3(a-3)

(2 marks)

(8) Expand and simplify 9(2+3y)+3(3-y)

(2 marks)

(9) Expand and simplify 5(3a+7)+2(3a-4)

(2 marks)

(10) Expand and simplify 7(5+2n)+2(5-3n)

(2 marks)



Expanding Brackets

answers

(1) Expand 8(2x+8)

Solution:

$$8(2x+8) = 16x + 64$$

(2) Expand and simplify 5(g+5)+2(g-4)

Solution:

$$5(g+5)+2(g-4) = 5g+25+2g-8$$

= 7g+17

(3) Expand and simplify 7(t-4)+6(t-2)

Solution:

$$7(t-4)+6(t-2) = 7t-28+6t-12$$

= 13t-40

(4) Expand and simplify 6(y+4)-5(y-2)

Solution:

$$6(y+4)-5(y-2)=6y+24-5y+10$$

= y+34

(5) Solve 3(x+9)=21

Solution:

$$3(x+9)=21 \implies 3x+27=21$$

 $3x=-6$
 $x=-2$



Expanding Brackets

answers

(6) Expand and simplify 4(y-1)+3(2y+5) **Solution**:

$$4(y-1)+3(2y+5)=4y-4+6y+15$$

= 10y+11

(7) Expand and simplify 8(a+2)-3(a-3)

Solution:

$$8(a+2)-3(a-3) = 8a+16-3a+9$$

= $5a+25$

(8) Expand and simplify 9(2+3y)+3(3-y) **Solution**:

$$9(2+3y)+3(3-y)=18+27y+9-3y$$

= $24y+27$

(9) Expand and simplify 5(3a+7)+2(3a-4)

Solution:

$$5(3a+7)+2(3a-4)=15a+35+6a-8$$

= $21a+27$

(10) Expand and simplify 7(5+2n)+2(5-3n) **Solution**:

$$7(5+2n)+2(5-3n)=35+14n+10-6n$$

= $8n+45$