

Topic: SIMPLIFYING ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS

Introduction

An *algebraic expression* is a mathematical phrase that can contain ordinary numbers, variables (like x or y) and operators (like add, subtract, multiply, and divide). In algebra, we use letters to stand for numbers. We need to be able to work with these letters by following a few simple rules

Outline:

- Collecting like terms
- Multiplying out brackets
- Simplifying algebraic expressions
- Factorising algebraic expressions

Video clip on: Simplifying Algebraic Expressions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mw0QpaSriZw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w8htNTIH32g>

Collecting like terms

We can often simplify algebraic expressions by '**collecting like terms**'.

Look at the expression: $2x + 5y + x - 3y$.

There are four **terms** and $2x$, $5y$, x and $3y$.

Two of the terms involve x , and two involve y .

We can **re-order** the terms in the expression so that the x terms are together and the y terms are together:

Now we can combine the **x** terms and combine the **y** terms to get: $2x + x + 5y - 3y$

So, when simplified, becomes: $3x + 2y$

Example

Collect like terms and simplify this algebraic expression:

$$a + 4b + 3a - 3b$$

- Change the order to: $a + 3a + 4b - 3b$
- Simplify to: $4a + b$

Exercises1:

Now, have a go at simplifying the following:

Question 1: $5a + 4b - a + b$

Question 2: $4x - y - x + 2x$

Question 3: $3m + n - m + 4n - 2m$

Question 4: $6a + 5b - 2a - b + 3a$

Answers:

Q1: $4a + 5b$

Q2: $5x - y$

Q3: $5n$

Q4: $7a + 4b$

Multiplying out brackets (To remove brackets, we multiply them out).

Example:

Look at the expression: $4(y - 5)$

This expression means everything inside the brackets is **multiplied by 4**.

$$4(y - 5)$$

$$= 4y - 4 \times 5$$

$$= 4y - 20$$

Therefore $4(y - 5)$ becomes $4y - 20$, when the brackets is removed.

Exercises 2:

Not try these questions:

Question 1: Multiply out the brackets in: $5(3 + y)$

Question 2: Multiply out the expression $2(6 - 4y)$

Question 3: Remove the brackets from: $4(3w - 2y)$

Question 4: Remove the brackets from: $9(3a + 6b)$

Answers:

Q1: $15 + 5y$

Q2: $12 - 8y$

Q3: $12w - 8y$

Q4: $27a + 54b$

Simplifying algebraic expressions

Now we'll combine multiplying out brackets and collecting like terms, to simplify algebraic expressions.

Example 1: We want to simplify the expression: $5(a + b) - 2b$

$$5(a + b) - 2b$$

$$= 5a + 5b - 2b \text{ (when the brackets are multiplied out)}$$

$$= 5a + 3b \text{ (when like terms are collected and combined)}$$

Therefore,

$$5(a + b) - 2b = 5a + 3b$$

Example 2: Simplify: $3(x - 2y) + 4x$

We want to simplify it:

$$= 3 \times x - 3 \times 2y + 4x$$

$$= 3x - 6y + 4x$$

$$= 3x + 4x - 6y \text{ (collecting like terms)}$$

$$= 7x - 6y$$

Exercises 3:

Now try these questions:

Question 1: Simplify $2(x + 7) + 3x + 2$

Question 2: Simplify $4(2a + b) - 6a - b$

Questions 3: Simplify $2(m + 5) - 4 + m$

Question 4: Simplify $3(x + y) + 2(3x - y)$

Answers:

Q1: $5x + 16$

Q2: $2a - 3b$

Q3: $3m + 6$

Q4: $9x + y$

Factorising algebraic expressions

The largest factor of the expression: $10 + 4x$, is 2 because 2 is the largest number that divides exactly into both 10 and $4x$.

$$\frac{10}{2} = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{4x}{2} = 2x$$

Therefore: $10 + 4x = 2(5 + 2x)$

We say that the expression $10 + 4x$ has been **factorised** (the factors being 2 and $5 + 2x$)

Example

Factorise $6a - 9$

$$\frac{6a}{3} = 2a \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

The largest number dividing $6a$ and 9 exactly is 3.

Therefore, $6a - 9$, becomes $3(2a - 3)$ when factorised.

Exercises 4:

Now try these questions:

Question 1: Factorise: $15 + 10x$

Question 2: Factorise: $3 - 12a$

Question 3: Factorise $20y - 6$

Question 4: Factorise $16 + 4m$

Answers:

Q1: $5(3 + 2x)$

Q2: $3(1 - 4a)$

Q3: $2(10y - 3)$

Q4: $4(4 + m)$

Exercises 5:

Q1: Simplify the following expressions by collecting like terms:

(a) $2x + 3y + 4x$ (b) $9u - 2u + 6v$

Q2: Multiply out the brackets:

(a) $6(3 + 2a)$ (b) $6(2m - 3)$

Q3: Simplify the following:

Answers:

1. (a) $6x + 3y$ (b) $7u + 6v$

2. (a) $18 + 12a$ (b) $12m - 18$

3. (a) $4x - 8$ (b) $6m + 6n$

4. (a) $5(2x + 1)$ (b) $5(1 - 3y)$

- Q4: Factorise the following:
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) $2(3x + 4) - 2x$ | (b) $3m + 3(m + 2n)$ |
| (a) $10x + 5$ | (b) $5 - 15y$ |