## Expanding Single Brackets

Prior Knowledge:

- Multiply an algebraic term by a whole number.
- Multiply an algebraic term by an algebraic term.
- Simplify by collecting like terms.

When you expand a bracket, you are removing a set of brackets from an expression. To do this, you multiply the term outside the bracket by each separate term inside the bracket.

## Example 1

Here, we need to multiply both terms inside the bracket by 3 . Sometimes, it helps to draw lines to represent each multiplication, so you don't forget one:
$\underbrace{3(2 x+5)}_{3}$
$3 \times 2 x=6 x$
$3 \times 5=15$

We combine these into a single expression for our answer:

$$
6 x+15
$$

The terms can be written in any order ( $15+6 x$ is also correct) but, generally, we write them in decreasing powers of $x$.

## Example 2

Expand the following bracket:

$$
2 x(3 x-7)
$$

In this example, we follow the same process, but our multiplications will be a little trickier:


First, we need to multiply $2 x$ by $3 x$. You can do this in two stages, multiply 2 by 3 to get 6 , then multiply $x$ by $x$ to get $x^{2}$ :
$2 x \times 3 x=6 x^{2}$

Secondly, we need to multiply $2 x$ by -7 . Here, you need to take note of the sign:
$2 x \times-7=-14 x$

This gives us a final answer of:

$$
6 x^{2}-14 x
$$

## Example 3

Expand and simplify:

$$
5(2 x+1)-3(3 x-2)
$$

Sometimes, you'll be asked to expand and simplify two brackets. This means you expand both brackets individually, then simplify the answer. For the first bracket:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \underbrace{5(2 x+1)} \\
& 5 \times 2 x=10 x \\
& 5 \times 1=5 \\
& 5(2 x+1)=10 x+5
\end{aligned}
$$

For the second bracket, be careful with the signs. We're multiplying by -3 , not by 3 :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \underbrace{}_{-3(3 x-2)} \\
& -3 \times 3 x=-9 x \\
& -3 \times-2=6 \\
& -3(3 x-2)=-9 x+6
\end{aligned}
$$

Now, we'll bring the expanded brackets together:

$$
10 x+5-9 x+6
$$

Collect the $x$ terms:

$$
10 x-9 x=x
$$

Collect the numbers:

$$
5+6=11
$$

Finally, combine these for our answer:

$$
5(2 x+1)-3(3 x-2)=x+11
$$

## Your Turn

1. Expand the following brackets.
a. $2(x+5)$
d. $10(t-2)$
g. $x(x-2)$
j. $10 m(2 m+7)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
b. $3(x+6)$
$\qquad$
e. $7(2-x)$
h. $a(a-4)$
k. $-4(3 y-2)$
$\qquad$
c. $5(y+7)$
f. $4(8-x)$
i. $r(2 r+3)$
I. $-2(4-2 g)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. Expand and fully simplify:
a. $9(x+2)+4(x+3)$
f. $-4(y+3)-3(y-5)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
b. $2(x+3)+2(x+8)$
g. $10 x(x+2)+x(x+6)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
c. $3(z-6)+4(z+4)$
h. $3 a(a-4)-2 a(a-2)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
d. $2(5-x)+7(2+x)$
i. $2 y(y+7)+y(y+3)+4(y+5)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
e. $6(p+5)-2(p-2)$
j. $4 b(2-b)-b(3 b+2)+6(b-5)$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Challenge

Write an expression to find the area of this rectangle. Expand and simplify the expression.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

