

# Expanding Two Brackets



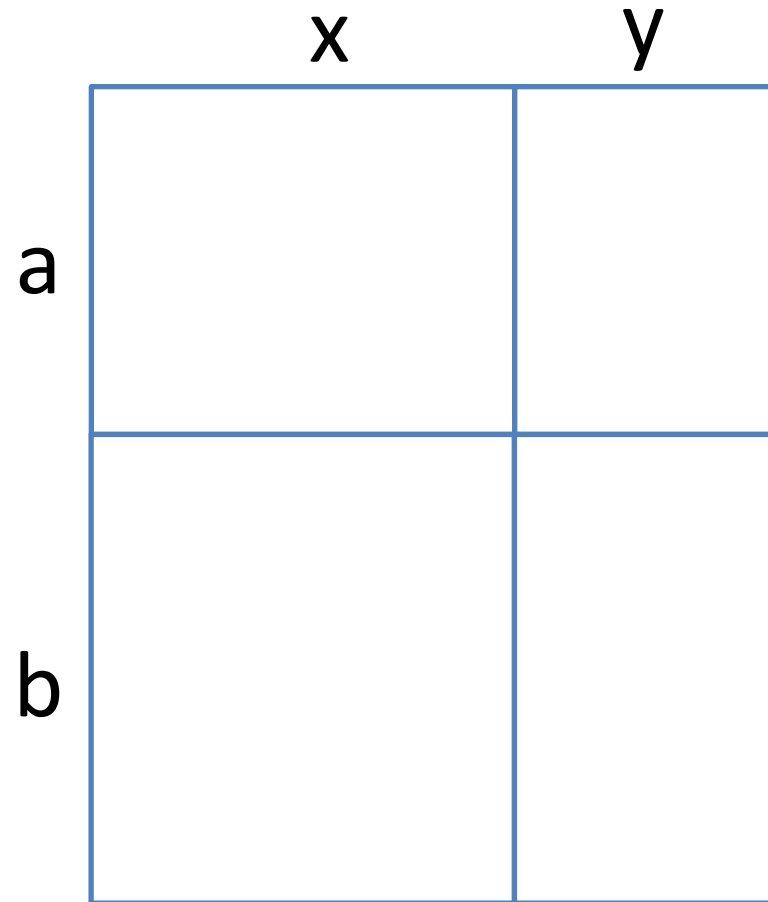
Work out the area of rectangle in two ways...

1) By using the sides of the big rectangle.

*Area* =

2) By combining the area of the four smaller rectangles.

*Area* =





To expand out two brackets, multiply each of the things in the first bracket by each of the things in the second bracket.

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

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

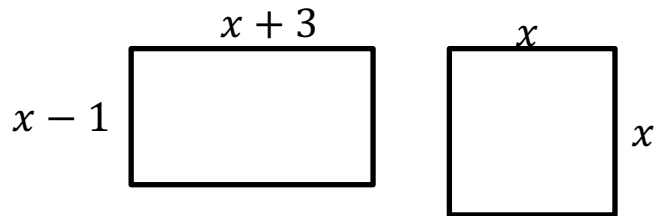
$$(2x - 1)(x + 2) =$$

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

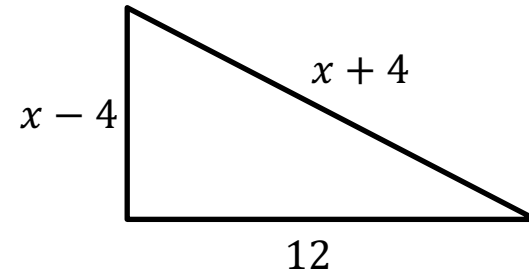
$$(x - 2)^2 =$$

1  $(x + 2)^2 - x(x + 3) =$

2 The rectangle and the square have the same area. Find  $x$ .



3 Determine  $x$  using Pythagoras Theorem:



## Expanding square brackets quickly

Notice that  $(a + b)^2 =$

Therefore, when we have two terms in a bracket, and the bracket is squared, we can expand more quickly without having to collect terms:

Expression	1 <sup>st</sup> Term Squared	2 x 1 <sup>st</sup> Term x 2 <sup>nd</sup> Term	2 <sup>nd</sup> Term Squared
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1	$(x + 3)^2 =$	$x^2$	$+6x$	$+9$
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2	$(x - 8)^2 =$			
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3	$(3x - 2)^2 =$			
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# Being careful with negatives

You need to be really careful when subtracting an expression you are about to expand.

Expand  $1 - (x + 3)(x - 4)$

=

=

=

Expand the following.

$$1 \quad x - (x + 4)(x - 1)$$

$$=$$
$$=$$
$$=$$

$$2 \quad x^2 - (2x - 1)^2$$

$$=$$
$$=$$
$$=$$

# Expanding brackets with more than 2 items

When there's more than two items in each bracket, we still use the same rule to expand: Times each thing in the first bracket by each thing in the second bracket...

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

=

=

Expand the following.

$$1 \quad (x + y)(x + y + 1)$$

$$=$$
$$=$$

$$2 \quad (x^2 + 3)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$=$$
$$=$$

1 Expand the following.

a  $(2x + 1)^2 - (2x - 1)^2 =$

b  $(3x + 3)(x - 1) - (2x - 3)(x + 2) =$

2 Expand the following

a  $(a - 1)(a^2 + a + 1) =$

b  $(x^2 + x + 1)^2 =$