



FHSST Authors

**The Free High School Science Texts:
Textbooks for High School Students
Studying the Sciences
Mathematics
Grades 10 - 12**

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FHSST Core Team

Mark Horner ; Samuel Halliday ; Sarah Blyth ; Rory Adams ; Spencer Wheaton

FHSST Editors

Jaynie Padayachee ; Joanne Boule ; Diana Mulcahy ; Annette Nell ; René Toerien ; Donovan
Whitfield

FHSST Contributors

Rory Adams ; Prashant Arora ; Richard Baxter ; Dr. Sarah Blyth ; Sebastian Bodenstein ;
Graeme Broster ; Richard Case ; Brett Cocks ; Tim Crombie ; Dr. Anne Dabrowski ; Laura
Daniels ; Sean Dobbs ; Fernando Durrell ; Dr. Dan Dwyer ; Frans van Eeden ; Giovanni
Franzoni ; Ingrid von Glehn ; Tamara von Glehn ; Lindsay Glesener ; Dr. Vanessa Godfrey ; Dr.
Johan Gonzalez ; Hemant Gopal ; Umeshree Govender ; Heather Gray ; Lynn Greeff ; Dr. Tom
Gutierrez ; Brooke Haag ; Kate Hadley ; Dr. Sam Halliday ; Asheena Hanuman ; Neil Hart ;
Nicholas Hatcher ; Dr. Mark Horner ; Mfandaizwa Hove ; Robert Hovden ; Jennifer Hsieh ;
Clare Johnson ; Luke Jordan ; Tana Joseph ; Dr. Jennifer Klay ; Lara Kruger ; Sihle Kubheka ;
Andrew Kubik ; Dr. Marco van Leeuwen ; Dr. Anton Machacek ; Dr. Komal Maheshwari ;
Kosma von Maltitz ; Nicole Masureik ; John Mathew ; JoEllen McBride ; Nikolai Meures ;
Riana Meyer ; Jenny Miller ; Abdul Mirza ; Asogan Moodaly ; Jothi Moodley ; Nolene Naidu ;
Tyrone Negus ; Thomas O'Donnell ; Dr. Markus Oldenburg ; Dr. Jaynie Padayachee ;
Nicolette Pekeur ; Sirika Pillay ; Jacques Plaut ; Andrea Prinsloo ; Joseph Raimondo ; Sanya
Rajani ; Prof. Sergey Rakityansky ; Alastair Ramlakan ; Razvan Remsing ; Max Richter ; Sean
Riddle ; Evan Robinson ; Dr. Andrew Rose ; Bianca Ruddy ; Katie Russell ; Duncan Scott ;
Helen Seals ; Ian Sherratt ; Roger Sieloff ; Bradley Smith ; Greg Solomon ; Mike Stringer ;
Shen Tian ; Robert Torregrosa ; Jimmy Tseng ; Helen Waugh ; Dr. Dawn Webber ; Michelle
Wen ; Dr. Alexander Wetzler ; Dr. Spencer Wheaton ; Vivian White ; Dr. Gerald Wigger ;
Harry Wiggins ; Wendy Williams ; Julie Wilson ; Andrew Wood ; Emma Wormauld ; Sahal
Yacoob ; Jean Youssef

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this a continuously evolving resource!

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Chapter 9

Products and Factors - Grade 10

9.1 Introduction

In this chapter you will learn how to work with algebraic expressions. You will recap some of the work on factorisation and multiplying out expressions that you learnt in earlier grades. This work will then be extended upon for Grade 10.

9.2 Recap of Earlier Work

The following should be familiar. Examples are given as reminders.

9.2.1 Parts of an Expression

Mathematical expressions are just like sentences and their parts have special names. You should be familiar with the following names used to describe the parts of an mathematical expression.

$$a \cdot x^k + b \cdot x + c^m = 0 \quad (9.1)$$

$$d \cdot y^p + e \cdot y + f \leq 0 \quad (9.2)$$

Name	Examples (separated by commas)
term	$a \cdot x^k, b \cdot x, c^m, d \cdot y^p, e \cdot y, f$
expression	$a \cdot x^k + b \cdot x + c^m, d \cdot y^p + e \cdot y + f$
coefficient	a, b, d, e
exponent (or index)	k, p
base	x, y, c
constant	a, b, c, d, e, f
variable	x, y
equation	$a \cdot x^k + b \cdot x + c^m = 0$
inequality	$d \cdot y^p + e \cdot y + f \leq 0$
binomial	expression with two terms
trinomial	expression with three terms

9.2.2 Product of Two Binomials

A *binomial* is a mathematical expression with two terms, e.g. $(ax + b)$ and $(cx + d)$. If these two binomials are multiplied, the following is the result:

$$\begin{aligned}(a \cdot x + b)(c \cdot x + d) &= (ax)(c \cdot x + d) + b(c \cdot x + d) \\ &= (ax)(cx) + (ax)d + b(cx) + b \cdot d\end{aligned}$$



Worked Example 17: Product of two Binomials

Question: Find the product of $(3x - 2)(5x + 8)$

Answer

$$\begin{aligned}(3x - 2)(5x + 8) &= (3x)(5x) + (3x)(8) + (-2)(5x) + (-2)(8) \\ &= 15x^2 + 24x - 10x - 16 \\ &= 15x^2 + 14x - 16\end{aligned}$$

The product of two identical binomials is known as the *square of the binomials* and is written as:

$$(ax + b)^2 = a^2x^2 + 2abx + b^2$$

If the two terms are $ax + b$ and $ax - b$ then their product is:

$$(ax + b)(ax - b) = a^2x^2 - b^2$$

This is known as the *difference of squares*.

9.2.3 Factorisation

Factorisation is the opposite of expanding brackets. For example expanding brackets would require $2(x + 1)$ to be written as $2x + 2$. Factorisation would be to start with $2x + 2$ and to end up with $2(x + 1)$. In previous grades you factorised based on common factors and on difference of squares.

Common Factors

Factorising based on common factors relies on there being common factors between your terms. For example, $2x - 6x^2$ can be factorised as follows:

$$2x - 6x^2 = 2x(1 - 3x)$$

Activity :: Investigation : Common Factors

Find the highest common factors of the following pairs of terms:

- (a) $6y; 18x$ (b) $12mn; 8n$ (c) $3st; 4su$ (d) $18kl; 9kp$ (e) $abc; ac$
 (f) $2xy; 4xyz$ (g) $3uv; 6u$ (h) $9xy; 15xz$ (i) $24xyz; 16yz$ (j) $3m; 45n$

Difference of Squares

We have seen that:

$$(ax + b)(ax - b) = a^2x^2 - b^2 \quad (9.3)$$

Since 9.3 is an equation, both sides are always equal. This means that an expression of the form:

$$a^2x^2 - b^2$$

can be factorised to

$$(ax + b)(ax - b)$$

Therefore,

$$a^2x^2 - b^2 = (ax + b)(ax - b)$$

For example, $x^2 - 16$ can be written as $(x^2 - 4^2)$ which is a difference of squares. Therefore the factors of $x^2 - 16$ are $(x - 4)$ and $(x + 4)$.

**Worked Example 18: Factorisation**

Question: Factorise completely: $b^2y^5 - 3aby^3$

Answer

$$b^2y^5 - 3aby^3 = by^3(by^2 - 3a)$$

**Worked Example 19: Factorising binomials with a common bracket**

Question: Factorise completely: $3a(a - 4) - 7(a - 4)$

Answer

Step 1 : bracket $(a - 4)$ is the common factor

$$3a(a - 4) - 7(a - 4) = (a - 4)(3a - 7)$$

**Worked Example 20: Factorising using a switch around in brackets**

Question: Factorise $5(a - 2) - b(2 - a)$

Answer

Step 1 : Note that $(2 - a) = -(a - 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} 5(a - 2) - b(2 - a) &= 5(a - 2) - [-b(a - 2)] \\ &= 5(a - 2) + b(a - 2) \\ &= (a - 2)(5 + b) \end{aligned}$$



Exercise: Recap

1. Find the products of:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} 2y(y+4) & \text{(b)} (y+5)(y+2) & \text{(c)} (y+2)(2y+1) \\ \text{(d)} (y+8)(y+4) & \text{(e)} (2y+9)(3y+1) & \text{(f)} (3y-2)(y+6) \end{array}$$

2. Factorise:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} 2l + 2w \\ \text{(b)} 12x + 32y \\ \text{(c)} 6x^2 + 2x + 10x^3 \\ \text{(d)} 2xy^2 + xy^2z + 3xy \\ \text{(e)} -2ab^2 - 4a^2b \end{array}$$

3. Factorise completely:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} 7a + 4 & \text{(b)} 20a - 10 & \text{(c)} 18ab - 3bc \\ \text{(d)} 12kj + 18kq & \text{(e)} 16k^2 - 4k & \text{(f)} 3a^2 + 6a - 18 \\ \text{(g)} -6a - 24 & \text{(h)} -2ab - 8a & \text{(i)} 24kj - 16k^2j \\ \text{(j)} -a^2b - b^2a & \text{(k)} 12k^2j + 24k^2j^2 & \text{(l)} 72b^2q - 18b^3q^2 \\ \text{(m)} 4(y-3) + k(3-y) & \text{(n)} a(a-1) - 5(a-1) & \text{(o)} bm(b+4) - 6m(b+4) \\ \text{(p)} a^2(a+7) + a(a+7) & \text{(q)} 3b(b-4) - 7(4-b) & \text{(r)} a^2b^2c^2 - 1 \end{array}$$

9.3 More Products

We have seen how to multiply two binomials in section 9.2.2. In this section we learn how to multiply a binomial (expression with two terms) by a trinomial (expression with three terms). Fortunately, we use the same methods we used to multiply two binomials to multiply a binomial and a trinomial.

For example, multiply $2x + 1$ by $x^2 + 2x + 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} & (2x + 1)(x^2 + 2x + 1) \\ &= 2x(x^2 + 2x + 1) + 1(x^2 + 2x + 1) \quad (\text{apply distributive law}) \\ &= [2x(x^2) + 2x(2x) + 2x(1)] + [1(x^2) + 1(2x) + 1(1)] \\ &= 4x^3 + 4x^2 + 2x + x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad (\text{expand the brackets}) \\ &= 4x^3 + (4x^2 + x^2) + (2x + 2x) + 1 \quad (\text{group like terms to simplify}) \\ &= 4x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x + 1 \quad (\text{simplify to get final answer}) \end{aligned}$$



Important: Multiplication of Binomial with Trinomial

If the binomial is $A + B$ and the trinomial is $C + D + E$, then the very first step is to apply the distributive law:

$$(A + B)(C + D + E) = A(C + D + E) + B(C + D + E) \quad (9.4)$$

If you remember this, you will never go wrong!



Worked Example 21: Multiplication of Binomial with Trinomial

Question: Multiply $x - 1$ with $x^2 - 2x + 1$.

Answer

Step 1 : Determine what is given and what is required

We are given two expressions: a binomial, $x - 1$, and a trinomial, $x^2 - 2x + 1$. We need to multiply them together.

Step 2 : Determine how to approach the problem

Apply the distributive law and then simplify the resulting expression.

Step 3 : Solve the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x - 1)(x^2 - 2x + 1) \\
 = & x(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 1(x^2 - 2x + 1) \quad (\text{apply distributive law}) \\
 = & [x(x^2) + x(-2x) + x(1)] + [-1(x^2) - 1(-2x) - 1(1)] \\
 = & x^3 - 2x^2 + x - x^2 + 2x - 1 \quad (\text{expand the brackets}) \\
 = & x^3 + (-2x^2 - x^2) + (x + 2x) - 1 \quad (\text{group like terms to simplify}) \\
 = & x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 \quad (\text{simplify to get final answer})
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4 : Write the final answer

The product of $x - 1$ and $x^2 - 2x + 1$ is $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$.



Worked Example 22: Sum of Cubes

Question: Find the product of $x + y$ and $x^2 - xy + y^2$.

Answer

Step 1 : Determine what is given and what is required

We are given two expressions: a binomial, $x + y$, and a trinomial, $x^2 - xy + y^2$. We need to multiply them together.

Step 2 : Determine how to approach the problem

Apply the distributive law and then simplify the resulting expression.

Step 3 : Solve the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2) \\
 = & x(x^2 - xy + y^2) + y(x^2 - xy + y^2) \quad (\text{apply distributive law}) \\
 = & [x(x^2) + x(-xy) + x(y^2)] + [y(x^2) + y(-xy) + y(y^2)] \\
 = & x^3 - x^2y + xy^2 + yx^2 - xy^2 + y^3 \quad (\text{expand the brackets}) \\
 = & x^3 + (-x^2y + yx^2) + (xy^2 - xy^2) + y^3 \quad (\text{group like terms to simplify}) \\
 = & x^3 + y^3 \quad (\text{simplify to get final answer})
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4 : Write the final answer

The product of $x + y$ and $x^2 - xy + y^2$ is $x^3 + y^3$.



Important: We have seen that:

$$(x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2) = x^3 + y^3$$

This is known as a *sum of cubes*.

Activity :: Investigation : Difference of Cubes

Show that the difference of cubes $(x^3 - y^3)$ is given by the product of $x - y$ and $x^2 + xy + y^2$.



Exercise: Products

1. Find the products of:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) $(-2y^2 - 4y + 11)(5y - 12)$ | (b) $(-11y + 3)(-10y^2 - 7y - 9)$ |
| (c) $(4y^2 + 12y + 10)(-9y^2 + 8y + 2)$ | (d) $(7y^2 - 6y - 8)(-2y + 2)$ |
| (e) $(10y^5 + 3)(-2y^2 - 11y + 2)$ | (f) $(-12y - 3)(12y^2 - 11y + 3)$ |
| (g) $(-10)(2y^2 + 8y + 3)$ | (h) $(2y^6 + 3y^5)(-5y - 12)$ |
| (i) $(6y^7 - 8y^2 + 7)(-4y - 3)(-6y^2 - 7y - 11)$ | (j) $(-9y^2 + 11y + 2)(8y^2 + 6y - 7)$ |
| (k) $(8y^5 + 3y^4 + 2y^3)(5y + 10)(12y^2 + 6y + 6)$ | (l) $(-7y + 11)(-12y + 3)$ |
| (m) $(4y^3 + 5y^2 - 12y)(-12y - 2)(7y^2 - 9y + 12)$ | (n) $(7y + 3)(7y^2 + 3y + 10)$ |
| (o) $(9)(8y^2 - 2y + 3)$ | (p) $(-12y + 12)(4y^2 - 11y + 11)$ |
| (q) $(-6y^4 + 11y^2 + 3y)(10y + 4)(4y - 4)$ | (r) $(-3y^6 - 6y^3)(11y - 6)(10y - 10)$ |
| (s) $(-11y^5 + 11y^4 + 11)(9y^3 - 7y^2 - 4y + 6)$ | (t) $(-3y + 8)(-4y^3 + 8y^2 - 2y + 12)$ |

2. Remove the brackets and simplify: $(2h + 3)(4h^2 - 6h + 9)$

9.4 Factorising a Quadratic

Finding the factors of a quadratic is quite easy, and some are easier than others.

The simplest quadratic has the form ax^2 , which factorises to $(x)(ax)$. For example, $25x^2$ factorises to $(5x)(5x)$ and $2x^2$ factorises to $(2x)(x)$.

The second simplest quadratic is of the form $ax^2 + bx$. We can see here that x is a common factor of both terms. Therefore, $ax^2 + bx$ factorises to $x(ax + b)$. For example, $8y^2 + 4y$ factorises to $4y(2y + 1)$.

The third simplest quadratic is made up of the difference of squares. We know that:

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2.$$

This is true for any values of a and b , and more importantly since it is an equality, we can also write:

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b).$$

This means that if we ever come across a quadratic that is made up of a difference of squares, we can immediately write down what the factors are.



Worked Example 23: Difference of Squares

Question: Find the factors of $9x^2 - 25$.

Answer

Step 1 : Examine the quadratic

We see that the quadratic is a difference of squares because:

$$(3x)^2 = 9x^2$$

and

$$5^2 = 25.$$

Step 2 : Write the quadratic as the difference of squares

$$9x^2 - 25 = (3x)^2 - 5^2$$

Step 3 : Write the factors

$$(3x)^2 - 5^2 = (3x - 5)(3x + 5)$$

Step 4 : Write the final answer

The factors of $9x^2 - 25$ are $(3x - 5)(3x + 5)$.

The three types of quadratic that we have seen are very simple to factorise. However, many quadratics do not fall into these categories, and we need a more general method to factorise quadratics like $x^2 - x - 2$?

We can learn about how to factorise quadratics by looking at how two binomials are multiplied to get a quadratic. For example, $(x + 2)(x + 3)$ is multiplied out as:

$$\begin{aligned} (x + 2)(x + 3) &= x(x + 3) + 2(x + 3) \\ &= (x)(x) + 3x + 2x + (2)(3) \\ &= x^2 + 5x + 6. \end{aligned}$$

We see that the x^2 term in the quadratic is the product of the x -terms in each bracket. Similarly, the 6 in the quadratic is the product of the 2 and 3 the brackets. Finally, the middle term is the sum of two terms.

So, how do we use this information to factorise the quadratic?

Let us start with factorising $x^2 + 5x + 6$ and see if we can decide upon some general rules. Firstly, write down two brackets with an x in each bracket and space for the remaining terms.

$$(\quad x \quad)(\quad x \quad)$$

Next decide upon the factors of 6. Since the 6 is positive, these are:

Factors of 6	
1	6
2	3
-1	-6
-2	-3

Therefore, we have four possibilities:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Option 1} & \text{Option 2} & \text{Option 3} & \text{Option 4} \\ (x + 1)(x + 6) & (x - 1)(x - 6) & (x + 2)(x + 3) & (x - 2)(x - 3) \end{array}$$

Next we expand each set of brackets to see which option gives us the correct middle term.

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
$(x+1)(x+6)$	$(x-1)(x-6)$	$(x+2)(x+3)$	$(x-2)(x-3)$
$x^2 + 7x + 6$	$x^2 - 7x + 6$	<u>$x^2 + 5x + 6$</u>	$x^2 - 5x + 6$

We see that Option 3 $(x+2)(x+3)$ is the correct solution. As you have seen that the process of factorising a quadratic is mostly trial and error, however there is some information that can be used to simplify the process.

Method: Factorising a Quadratic

1. First divide the entire equation by any common factor of the coefficients, so as to obtain an equation of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where a , b and c have no common factors and a is positive.
2. Write down two brackets with an x in each bracket and space for the remaining terms.

$$(\quad x \quad)(\quad x \quad) \quad (9.5)$$

3. Write down a set of factors for a and c .
4. Write down a set of options for the possible factors for the quadratic using the factors of a and c .
5. Expand all options to see which one gives you the correct answer.

There are some tips that you can keep in mind:

- If c is positive, then the factors of c must be either both positive or both negative. The factors are both negative if b is negative, and are both positive if b is positive. If c is negative, it means only one of the factors of c is negative, the other one being positive.
- Once you get an answer, multiply out your brackets again just to make sure it really works.



Worked Example 24: Factorising a Quadratic

Question: Find the factors of $3x^2 + 2x - 1$.

Answer

Step 1 : Check whether the quadratic is in the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ with a positive.

The quadratic is in the required form.

Step 2 : Write down two brackets with an x in each bracket and space for the remaining terms.

$$(\quad x \quad)(\quad x \quad) \quad (9.6)$$

Write down a set of factors for a and c . The possible factors for a are: (1,3). The possible factors for c are: (-1,1) or (1,-1).

Write down a set of options for the possible factors for the quadratic using the factors of a and c . Therefore, there are two possible options.

Option 1	Option 2
$(x-1)(3x+1)$	$(x+1)(3x-1)$
$3x^2 - 2x - 1$	<u>$3x^2 + 2x - 1$</u>

Step 3 : Check your answer

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x + 1)(3x - 1) &= x(3x - 1) + 1(3x - 1) \\
 &= (x)(3x) + (x)(-1) + (1)(3x) + (1)(-1) \\
 &= 3x^2 - x + 3x - 1 \\
 &= x^2 + 2x - 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4 : Write the final answer

The factors of $3x^2 + 2x - 1$ are $(x + 1)$ and $(3x - 1)$.

**Exercise: Factorising a Trinomial**

1. Factorise the following:

(a) $x^2 + 8x + 15$

(b) $x^2 + 10x + 24$

(c) $x^2 + 9x + 8$

(d) $x^2 + 9x + 14$

(e) $x^2 + 15x + 36$

(f) $x^2 + 13x + 36$

2. Factorise the following:

(a) $x^2 - 2x - 15$

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

(c) $x^2 + 2x - 8$

(d) $x^2 + x - 20$

(e) $x^2 - x - 20$

3. Find the factors for the following quadratic expressions:

(a) $2x^2 + 11x + 5$

(b) $3x^2 + 19x + 6$

(c) $6x^2 + 7x + 2$

(d) $12x^2 + 7x + 1$

(e) $8x^2 + 6x + 1$

4. Find the factors for the following trinomials:

(a) $3x^2 + 17x - 6$

(b) $7x^2 - 6x - 1$

(c) $8x^2 - 6x + 1$

(d) $2x^2 - 5x - 3$

9.5 Factorisation by Grouping

One other method of factorisation involves the use of common factors. We know that the factors of $3x + 3$ are 3 and $(x + 1)$. Similarly, the factors of $2x^2 + 2x$ are $2x$ and $(x + 1)$. Therefore, if we have an expression:

$$2x^2 + 2x + 3x + 3$$

then we can factorise as:

$$2x(x + 1) + 3(x + 1).$$

You can see that there is another common factor: $x + 1$. Therefore, we can now write:

$$(x + 1)(2x + 3).$$

We get this by taking out the $x + 1$ and see what is left over. We have a $+2x$ from the first term and a $+3$ from the second term. This is called *factorisation by grouping*.



Worked Example 25: Factorisation by Grouping

Question: Find the factors of $7x + 14y + bx + 2by$ by grouping

Answer

Step 1 : Determine if there are common factors to all terms

There are no factors that are common to all terms.

Step 2 : Determine if there are factors in common between some terms

7 is a common factor of the first two terms and b is a common factor of the second two terms.

Step 3 : Re-write expression taking the factors into account

$$7x + 14y + bx + 2by = 7(x + 2y) + b(x + 2y)$$

Step 4 : Determine if there are more common factors

$x + 2y$ is a common factor.

Step 5 : Re-write expression taking the factors into account

$$7(x + 2y) + b(x + 2y) = (x + 2y)(7 + b)$$

Step 6 : Write the final answer

The factors of $7x + 14y + bx + 2by$ are $(7 + b)$ and $(x + 2y)$.



Exercise: Factorisation by Grouping

- Factorise by grouping: $6x + 9 + 2ax + 3$
- Factorise by grouping: $x^2 - 6x + 5x - 30$
- Factorise by grouping: $5x + 10y - ax - 2ay$
- Factorise by grouping: $a^2 - 2a - ax + 2x$
- Factorise by grouping: $5xy - 3y + 10x - 6$

9.6 Simplification of Fractions

In some cases of simplifying an algebraic expression, the expression will be a fraction. For example,

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x}{x + 3}$$

has a quadratic in the numerator and a binomial in the denominator. You can apply the different factorisation methods to simplify the expression.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x + 3} \\ &= \frac{x(x + 3)}{x + 3} \\ &= x \quad \text{provided } x \neq -3 \end{aligned}$$



Worked Example 26: Simplification of Fractions

Question: Simplify: $\frac{2x-b+x-ab}{ax^2-abx}$

Answer

Step 1 : Factorise numerator and denominator

Use *grouping* for numerator and *common factor* for denominator in this example.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(ax - ab) + (x - b)}{ax^2 - abx} \\ &= \frac{a(x - b) + (x - b)}{ax(x - b)} \\ &= \frac{(x - b)(a + 1)}{ax(x - b)} \end{aligned}$$

Step 2 : Cancel out same factors

The simplified answer is:

$$= \frac{a + 1}{ax}$$



Worked Example 27: Simplification of Fractions

Question: Simplify: $\frac{x^2-x-2}{x^2-4} \div \frac{x^2+x}{x^2+2x}$

Answer

Step 1 : Factorise numerators and denominators

$$= \frac{(x + 1)(x - 2)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)} \div \frac{x(x + 1)}{x(x + 2)}$$

Step 2 : Multiply by factorised reciprocal

$$= \frac{(x + 1)(x - 2)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)} \times \frac{x(x + 2)}{x(x + 1)}$$

Step 3 : Cancel out same factors

The simplified answer is

$$= 1$$



Exercise: Simplification of Fractions

1. Simplify:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) $\frac{3a}{15}$ | (b) $\frac{2a+10}{4}$ |
| (c) $\frac{5a+20}{a+4}$ | (d) $\frac{a^2-4a}{a-4}$ |
| (e) $\frac{3a^2-9a}{2a-6}$ | (f) $\frac{9a+27}{9a+18}$ |
| (g) $\frac{6ab+2a}{2b}$ | (h) $\frac{16x^2y-8xy}{12x-6}$ |
| (i) $\frac{4xyp-8xp}{12xy}$ | (j) $\frac{3a+9}{14} \div \frac{7a+21}{a+3}$ |
| (k) $\frac{a^2-5a}{2a+10} \div \frac{3a+15}{4a}$ | (l) $\frac{3xp+4p}{8p} \div \frac{12p^2}{3x+4}$ |
| (x) $\frac{16}{2xp+4x} \div \frac{6x^2+8x}{12}$ | (y) $\frac{24a-8}{12} \div \frac{9a-3}{6}$ |
| (o) $\frac{a^2+2a}{5} \div \frac{2a+4}{20}$ | (p) $\frac{p^2+pq}{7p} \div \frac{8p+8q}{21q}$ |
| (q) $\frac{5ab-15b}{4a-12} \div \frac{6b^2}{a+b}$ | (r) $\frac{f^2a-fa^2}{f-a}$ |

2. Simplify: $\frac{x^2-1}{3} \times \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2}$

9.7 End of Chapter Exercises

1. Factorise:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) $a^2 - 9$ | (b) $m^2 - 36$ | (c) $9b^2 - 81$ |
| (d) $16b^6 - 25a^2$ | (e) $m^2 - (1/9)$ | (f) $5 - 5a^2b^6$ |
| (g) $16ba^4 - 81b$ | (h) $a^2 - 10a + 25$ | (i) $16b^2 + 56b + 49$ |
| (j) $2a^2 - 12ab + 18b^2$ | (k) $-4b^2 - 144b^8 + 48b^5$ | (l) $a^3 - 27$ |
| (m) $125a^3 + b^3$ | (n) $128b^7 - 250ba^6$ | (o) $c^3 + 27$ |
| (p) $64b^3 + 1$ | (q) $5a^3 - 40c^3$ | (r) $2b^4 - 128b$ |

2. Show that $(2x - 1)^2 - (x - 3)^2$ can be simplified to $(x + 2)(3x - 4)$

3. What must be added to $x^2 - x + 4$ to make it equal to $(x + 2)^2$

Appendix A

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