

## Algebraic expressions worksheet with answers

Question 1. Fill in the blanks: - i) Terms with same algebraic factors are called has a fixed value. iii) An expression with one or more terms is called iv) An expression with one term is called with two terms is terms. ii) A can take any value and and with three Question 2. State true or false: - i. The coefficient of \$y^2\$ in \$-3xy^2\$ is -3. ii. \$(x+y)-(x-y)\$ is a binomial expression iii. The degree of a constant term is 0 iv. The sum or difference of two like terms may not like the given terms v. 1 is an algebriac v) An algebraic expression with equality sign is called terms is expression vi. The expression x + y + 5x is a trinomial. vii. In like terms, the numerical coefficients should also be the same Question 3. Write down the numerical and literal coefficients should also be the same Question 4. Draw a tree diagram for i.  $-3x^2 + 15xy^2$ ii.  $4a^2b^2 + 3a$  iii.  $15xy + 11z^2$  Question 5. Write down the degrees of the following polynomials: - i.  $3x^3 - x^5$  ii.  $x^2y^4 + xy^2 + 11b^2 + b^6$  iv.  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$  Question 6. Identify the terms containing z and write the co-efficient of z also. i.  $11xz - 15xz^2 + 12x + 19$  iii.  $2x^2 - 3x^2 - 8y^2$ Question 7 Subtract -3a+7b-16 to get 4a-3b+19? Question 8 What should be added to -3a+7b-16 to get 4a-3b+19? Question 9 Find the value of below algebraic expression for x=2, y=-1 and z=2 i.  $4x^2 - 3y^2 + 5z^2$  ii.  $3x^3 - 2x(4yz+5x^2)$  iii.  $3x^3 - 2x(4yz+5x^2)$ when p=12 and q=8 ii.  $\frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$  when p=4 Question 11 The perimeter of a triangle is 4x-8, one of the side is 2x-4 and another is 3x+8. Find the third side Question 12 Identify the binomial out of the following: (a)  $3xy^2 + 5y - x^2y$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}x-2y - 5y - x^2y$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2}x-4$  and another is 3x+8. Find the third side Question 12 Identify the binomial out of the following: (a)  $\frac{1}{2}x-4$  and another is 3x+8. Find the third side Question 12 Identify the binomial out of the following: (b)  $\frac{1}{2}x-4$  and  $\frac{1}{2}x$ ab + bc + ca. Question 14 A wire is (7x - 3) metres long. A length of (3x - 4) metres is cut for use (a) How much wire is left? (b) If this left out wire is used for making an square. What is the length of each side of the square so formed? Answer 1. i. Like ii. variable , constant iii. polynomial iv. monomial , binomial , binom iii. True iv. False v. True vi. False vii. False 5. i. 5 ii. 6 iii. 6 iv. 3 6. i. 11x, -15x ii. -2y, 3 7.  $6x^2 - 3xy - 4y^2$  8.7a - 10b + 35 9. i. 33 ii. -24 iii. 65 10. i. 4 ii. 79 11. -x-12 12. d 13. +2bc + 2ca 14 a. 4x + 1 b.  $x + \frac{1}{4}$  link to this page by copying the following textAlgebraic expression worksheet for Class 7 Maths Class Class 7 Science Here is everything you need to know about algebraic expressions for GCSE maths (Edexcel, AQA and OCR). You'll learn what algebraic expressions. Look out for the algebraic expressions are, how to simplify algebraic expressions, and the different methods for using algebraic expressions. Look out for the algebraic expressions are, how to simplify algebraic expressions. at the end.An algebraic expression is a set of terms with letters and numbers that are combined using addition (+), subtraction (×) and division (+), subtraction (×) and division (×). An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. [E.g. 2x+3y-quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}\quad etc.] An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. [E.g. 2x+3y-quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}\quad etc.] An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. [E.g. 2x+3y-quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}\quad etc.] An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. [E.g. 2x+3y-quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}\quad etc.] An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. [E.g. 2x+3y-quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}\quad etc.] An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. [E.g. 2x+3y-quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}\quad etc.] An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. [E.g. 2x+3y-quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}\quad etc.] An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. [E.g. 2x+3y-quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}\quad etc.] An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. [E.g. 2x+3y-quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}\quad etc.] An expression that contains three terms is called a trinomial. 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[E.g. 2x+3y-quad etc. 5/quad or \quad 2-5y^{2}+6xy\quad etc.\]Let's define some of the keywords when using algebraic notation: A variable is a symbol (often a letter) that is used to represent an unknown quantity.\[E.g. x\quad or \quad y^{3}\]A coefficient is the value that is before a variable. It tells us how many lots of the variable there is. [ \begin{aligned}. It tells us how many lots of the variable it is called an a variable it is called an a variable. It tells us how many lots of the variable. It tells us how many lots of the variable it is called an a variable it is called an a variable. It tells us how many lots of the variable it is called an a variable it is called an a variable. It tells us how many lots of the variable it is called an a variable it is called an a variable. It tells us how many lots of the variable it is called an a variable. It tells us how many lots of the variable it is called an a variable it is called an a variable. 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It tells us how many lots of the variable. It tells us how many lots of the variable. It tells us how many lots of tel algebraic term. [E.g. 2\quad or\quad 5xy\quad or\quad 12x^{2}\quad or \quad 12xy\quad etc.]An expression that contains one term is called a monomial. A polynomial expression so that contains one term is called a monomial. A polynomial expression that contains one term is called a monomial. A polynomial expression that contains one term is called a monomial. DOWNLOAD FREE x Get your free algebraic expressions and answers. Includes reasoning and applied questions and worksheets on each one follow the links to the step by step guides below or go straight to factorising and simplifying expressions. Example of multiplying and dividing algebra So 5 x y = 4 y So Step by step guide: Collecting like terms [5 x-3 x=2 x / quad 3 y-7 y=-4 y] So Step by step guides below or go straight to factorising and simplifying expressions. Example of multiplying and dividing algebra So [5 x y / times 4 x z=20 x^{2} y z] Example of expanding brackets Multiply every term outside the bracket by every term inside the bracket. [3 \times 5=15 x \\ 3(2x+5)=6x+15] Step by step guide: Expanding bracketsSee also: Expand and simplifyExample of algebraic fractionsExample of algebraic fractions are a set of instructions which give a desired result. E.g. Area of a circle =  $\pi 2$  circle =  $\pi 2$  circle =  $\pi 2^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}-3x^{2}+4x^{2}+3x$ which simplifies to  $10x^{2}y-7x^{2}$ . For the area, we need to multiply the length (3x+1) of the base and the perpendicular height (2x+1). Area =  $(3x+1)(2x+1)=6x^{2}y+5x+1$  The numerator and denominator of  $\frac{1}{5}x^{2}y+5x+1$  The numerator and denominator simplified algebraic fraction. The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  This means we can write the fraction as  $\frac{x^{2}-25}{(x+5)(x-5)}$  The numerator can be factorised as it is the difference of two squares  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as it is the difference of two squares  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets  $x^{2}-25=(x+5)(x-5)$  The numerator can be factorised as the product of two brackets which we cancel, leaving the simplified fraction. We need to multiply each term inside the bracket by 3x 3x\times(-5x)=-15x^{2}\\ 3x\times(-5x)=-15x^{2}\\ 3x\times(-5x)=-15x^{2}\\ 3x\times(-5x)=-15x^{2}\) like terms 8x-4-3x-18=5x-22 2\left( $x^{2}+4x-3x-6$  which can be factorise the quadratic expression, we are looking for numbers that multiply to -12 and sum to +1. By considering factor pairs, we conclude that we need to use +4 and -3. We can rewrite  $2x^{2}+4x-3x-6$  which can be factorised as 2x(x+2)-3(x+2)or more concisely (2x-3)(x+2) Correct answer: (2 x+5)(2 x-5) This is a special case (difference of two squares), which means we can take square roots of the coefficient of x and the constant term, then write one bracket with a + sign and the other bracket with a + sign and the other bracket with a + sign and the constant term, then write one bracket with a + sign and the other bracket with a - sign. Algebraic expressions GCSE questions1. Simplify: 4f - 2e + 3f + 5e(2 marks)2. Expand and simplify: 4x(2x - 7)(2 marks)3. Simplify:  $\frac{15x^{3}y^{2}}{5xy^{3}}(2 \text{ marks})$  implify expressions to maintain equivalence by:- collecting like terms- multiplying a single term over a bracket- taking out common factorstranslate simple situations or procedures into algebraic expressionsEquationsSolving equationsSearranging equationsPrepare your KS4 students for maths tutors. Find out more about our GCSE maths revision programme. Here is everything you need to know about simplifying algebraic expressions, and how to simplify algebraic fractions. Look out for the simplifying expressions worksheets with correct answers, word problems and exam questions at the end.Simplifying an algebraic expression is when we use a variety of techniques to make algebraic expressions more efficient and compact - in their simplest form - without changing the value of the original expressions more efficient and compact - in their simplest form - without changing the value of the original expression. questions. DOWNLOAD FREE x Get your free simplifying expressions worksheet of 20+ questions and answers. Includes reasoning and applied questions. DOWNLOAD FREETo simplify expressions first expand any brackets, next multiply or divide any terms and use the laws of indices if necessary, then collect like terms by adding or subtracting and finally rewrite the expression. For example to simplify2Collect like terms/[\begin{aligned} 8 x+6 x&=14 x \\ 4-9&=-5 \end{aligned} \]In order to simplify an algebraic expression we need to 'collect the like terms' by grouping together the terms that are similar: When we highlight the like terms, we must include the sign in front of the terms and where necessary identify the negative numbers. Like terms + 3x and 5x are like terms 3x are not like terms X4y and 2x are not like terms. The terms involving x are like terms. The constant terms are like terms. The constant terms are like terms. The constant terms are like terms terms are like terms. by adding or subtracting/begin{aligned} 5 x+2 x=3 x \\\\ 3 y+8 y=11 y \\\\ 4-7=-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 x+8 y-7 \\ =3 x+11 y-3 \end{aligned} 5 x+3 y+4-2 Divide by the denominator [12 a^{2} b c \div 2 a=6 a b c]So, [\frac {3 a b \times 4 a c} {2 a}=6 a b c]Example of expanding brackets: 1 Multiply the term outside the bracket by the first term inside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside of the bracket by the first term inside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside of the bracket by the first term inside the bracket by the first term inside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside of the bracket by the first term inside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside the bracket by the first term inside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside of the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside the bracket by the first term inside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside the bracket by the first term inside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside of the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside of the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside of the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside of the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside of the bracket 2 Multiply the term outside the bracket 2 Multiply the term and simplifyExample of algebraic fractionsSimplify 1 Find the highest common factor (HCF) of the numerator and denominator. The HCF of 12xy and 8x is 4x 2 Divide the numerator and the denominator by this value. Numerator and denominator of the numerator and the denominator of the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 12xy and 8x is 4x 2 Divide the numerator and the denominator of the numerator and the denominator of the numerator and the denominator. fractionsWe can write algebraic expressions to help simplify problems. We will often be able to make a linear equation or a quadratic equation for the perimeter of the shape. Read the question carefully and highlight the key information. Key words: Expression: a set of terms that are combined using (+, -, × and ÷)Perimeter: the distance around the edge of a shapeWe need to add together each of the lengths of the shape.2Write an expression by adding and subtracting the terms.\[\begin{aligned} Perimeter&=\color{#00BC89}{2x}\color{#7C4DFF}  $+3\color{#00BC89}{+x}\color{#00BC89}{+x}\color{#7C4DFF}{+2}\end{aligned}}$ the expression.\begin{aligned} 8x+5-2x+6 \\\\ =6 x+11 \end{aligned} SimplifyUnderline the similar terms in the expression\begin{aligned} 5 x y-3 x y \\\ 3 y-8 y=-5 y \\\ =3 x y +3 \end{aligned} Expand:\[3 x\left(3-2 y+5 x^{2}\right)\]Multiply the term outside of the bracket by the first term inside the bracket Multiply the term outside the bracket  $\frac{3 \times 43}{3x} = 5 \times 43$  $[\frac{9x^{2}y}{15x^{3}}]$  is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator and the denominator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 is Divide the numerator. The HCF of 9 x2 y and 15x3 i  $\frac{8x^{3}-6xy}{4x^{2}y}}$  by the highest common factor (HCF) of the numerator and denominator. The HCF of 8x3 - 6xy and 4x2y is 2xDivide the numerator  $\frac{12}{3}$ ,  $\frac{12}{3}$ simplified fraction \[\frac{8x^{3}-6xy}{4x^{2}-3y}]Simplify\[=\frac{x^{2}-3y}{2x-15}{x^{2}-2x-1 guide: Difference of two squares Cancel any brackets that are common to the numerator and denominator  $[=\frac{x^{2}-2x-15}{x^{2}-3}]$  Write an expression for the area of the shape. Read the question { $\#FF0C3E}{(x+3)}$ carefully and highlight the key information.Key words: Expression: a set of terms that are combined using (+, -, × and ÷) Area: the 2D space inside a shape. This shape is a triangle is: \\text { height } {2}\]We need to multiply the base and height of the shape then divide by 2.Write an expression and simplify.[[\frac{(2x+2)(3x+2)}{2}\][= \frac{6x^{2}+10x+4}{2}\]Step by step guide: Expanding BracketsSophie is x years old, Emily is three years younger than SophieAmeila is four times older than Sophie key information. We are told that Sophie is x years oldEmily is three years younger than Sophie, so three less than x is x - 3 here are multiplying all of x - 3 by 4Write an expression and simplify. Sophie is x years oldEmily is x - 3 years oldEmily is 4(x - 3). = 4x - 12 years old The sign in front of the terms with a coefficient of 1 we don't need to write the 1\begin{aligned} 1x&=x\\ 1ab&=ab\\ 1y^{2}&=y^{2}\\ end{aligned} When adding and multiplying, the order in which we calculate doesn't matterandThis is not the case for subtracting and dividing. In order for two terms to be 'like terms2a2b and -5a2bare like terms2a2b and -5ab are not like terms2a2b are not like terms2a2b and -5ab are not like terms2a2b are not l value we need to use brackets so that each term is multiplied. Simplifying expressions practice questions For the constant terms, we have 7+2a-9+6a=2+8a By considering like terms, we have 7+2a-9+6a=-2+8a By considering like terms, we have have -2xy-6xy=-8xy and  $3x^{2}y+5x^{2}y=8x^{2}y+7x+5$ =4x+33 \end{aligned} The highest common factor of the numerator and denominator is 6, so we divide numerator and denominator by 6, resulting in the simplified fraction. \frac{3a(3a-2b)} {15ab^{2}} \frac{3a^{2}-2ab}{5ab^{2}} The numerator can be factorised, giving \frac{3a(3a-2b)}{15ab^{2}} after which the numerator and denominator into double brackets, giving \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x+1)} (2x-1)} and then cancel the common bracket from numerator and denominator, which results in the simplified fraction. With a single bracket expansion, we must be sure to include the correct index numbers. Simplifying expressions GCSE questions 1. Simplify: 4f - 2e + 3f + 5e(2 marks)2. Expand and simplify: 4a(a + b) - 2(a2 - 2b)(2 marks)4. Expand and simplify: [\frac{2x^{2}+7x-4}{x^{2}+2x-8}](3 marks)5 marks)6 maintain equivalence by taking out common factors. Model situations or procedures by translating them into algebraic expressions. Simplify and manipulate algebraic expressions and algebraic for maths GCSEs success with Third Space Learning. Weekly online one to one GCSE maths revision lessons delivered by expert maths tutors. Find out more about our GCSE maths revision programme.We use essential and non-essential cookies to improve the experience on our website. Please read our Cookies Policy for information on how we use cookies and how to manage or change your cookie settings. AcceptPrivacy & Cookies Policy

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