## S. 2 Mathematics | ALGEBRA

## Algebraic expressions and Equations

Algebraic expressions are expressions that involve letters or symbols. Numbers can be represented by letters or symbols and what is formed in algebraic expressions. E.g.
$a+3,2 n, 3 a b, 2 a+5$ etc.
These expressions are treated like it were a number. We can add, subtract, multiply and divide like we do for numbers.

## Algebraic equations

We can use algebraic expressions to form algebraic equations. e.g.

$$
a+3=5
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 n=12 \\
& 3 x+5=17 \\
& 2 a+b=36
\end{aligned}
$$

## Example 1:

Form an algebraic equations for each of the statements
below.
a) John is twice as old as his son James.
b) My father gave me half his books. I had 10 books already but now I have 35 note books.
c) I have 5 more pens than pencils.
d) If had 5 more cows than I have now, I should have 9 .

## Solutions

a) Let John's age be $y$ and James' age be $x$

$$
y=2 x
$$

b)Let the number of books my father had be n , he gave $\frac{n}{2}$

$$
10+\frac{n}{2}=35
$$

c) Let the number of pencils I have be $a$ and pens be $b$
$a+5=b \quad$ or $b-a=5$ or $b-5=a$
d) Let the number of cows I have now be n

$$
n+5=9
$$

## Example 2:

Simplify the following algebraic expressions
a) $2 a+3+5 a$
b) $13-b+6 b$
c) $3(1+a)-4 a$

## Solutions

a) $2 a+3+5 a$

Arrange the terms containing a together and collect like terms.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 a+5 a+5 \\
& 7 a+5
\end{aligned}
$$

b) $13-b+6 b$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13+6 b-b \\
& 13+5 b
\end{aligned}
$$

c) $3(1+a)-4 a$
$3 \times 1+3 \times a-4 a$
$3+3 a-4 a$
3-a

## Example 3:

Simplify these expressions
a) $2 p-5+7 p$
b) $2(x+9)-3 x+4$
C) $2 x y-1+4 x y$
d) $x y z+y z x+z x y+x z y-3 x y z$
e) $a b+2 b c-3 a c+1$

## Solutions

a) $2 p-5+7 p$
$=2 p+7 p-5$
$=9 p-5$
b) $2(x+9)-3 x+4$
$2 x+18-3 x+4$
$2 x-3 x+18+4$
$-x+22$ or $22-x$
c) $2 x y-1+4 x y$

$$
2 x y+4 x y-1
$$

$$
6 x y-1
$$

d) $x y z+x y z+x y z+x y z-3 x y z$

$$
=4 x y z-3 x y z
$$

=xyz
e) $a b+2 a b c-3 a c+1$

The terms in part (e) do not have exactly the same letters; therefore, they are not like terms and cannot be simplified.

## Example 4:

(Substitution)
a) Given that, $a=2 b-3 c$, find the value of a when
i) $\mathrm{b}=12, \mathrm{c}=5$
ii) $b=9, c=1$
iii) $b=8, c=6$
b) $m=n^{2}+\frac{1}{4} p$. Find the value of $m$ when
i) $n=4, p=8$
ii) $n=6, p=4$
iii) $n=20, p=400$

## Solutions

a) $a=2 b-3 c$
i) when $b=12, c=5$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a=2(12)-3(5) \\
& =24-15 \\
& =9
\end{aligned}
$$

ii) When $b=9, c=1$

$$
\begin{aligned}
a & =2(9)-3(1) \\
& =18-3 \\
& =15
\end{aligned}
$$

iii) When $b=8, c=6$

$$
\begin{aligned}
a & =2(8)-3(6) \\
& =16 p-18 \\
& =-2
\end{aligned}
$$

b) $\mathrm{m}=n^{2}+\frac{1}{4} p$
i) when $n=4, p=8$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{m} & =(4)^{2}+\frac{1}{4}(8) \\
& =16+2 \\
& =18
\end{aligned}
$$

ii) When $n=6, p=4$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{m} & =(6)^{2}+\frac{1}{4}(4) \\
& =36+1 \\
& =37
\end{aligned}
$$

iii) When $n=20, p=400$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{m}=20^{2}-\frac{1}{4}(400) \\
& =400-100 \\
& =300
\end{aligned}
$$

## EXERCISE

## 1) Form an algebraic expression for each of the following quantities.

a) I have $n$ bananas, my sister has three more than I do. How many bananas does she have?
b) I weigh ykg. I am 7 kg lighter than my mother. How many kg does my mother weigh?
c) Mariam's rope is bcm long and Milly's is 8 cm longer. How long is Milly's rope in terms of Mariam's?
d) I am f years old. My brother is twice as old as I am. How old is my brother?

## 2) Form an algebraic equation for each of these statements.

a) Yesterday I picked m bags of oranges. Today, I picked $n$ bags. Altogether I picked 25 bags.
b) I have h hens. If I had six more, I should have 18 hens.
c) There were ten trees in the field. A ranger cut down $t$ of them. How many are left?
d) My sister has a total of 3 m beads. She has 12 white onesand n blue ones.
3. A pen costs $\mathbf{b}$ shillings and a pencil costs 900 shillings less than a pen. Write an expression for the total cost of a pen and a pencil.
4. Simplify the following by grouping the positives and negatives.
a) $11 a+5 a-2 a+a$
b) $12 d-5 d-3 d+4 d$
c) $17 p-8 p-2 p$
d) $4 b+2 b-9 b+8 b$
5. Simplify the following by collecting like term
a) $15-2 x+10 x$
b) $4 y-2 x+5 x-3 y$
c) $20 x-4 y-y-3 x$
d) $9 a+10 b-5 a-4 b$

## Algebraic products

If an expression contains two or more terms, we may write it in brackets. E.g. $4+3$ may be written as $(4+3)$ or $a+b+c$ may be written as $(a+b+c)$. If multiply this number by a number say 2 , itmultiplies each term inside the bracket.
i.e. $2(4+3)=2 \times 4+2 \times 3$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =8+6 \\
& =14
\end{aligned}
$$

But $2(4+3)$ is also equal to
$2 \times 7$
$=14$
Similarly $2(a+b+c)$

## Example 1:

Multiply out i) $5(2 a+4 b)$
ii) $32(2 w+3 x-4 y)$
iii) $(2 m-5 n) 2 l+(3 I+4 m) 2 n$

## Solution

$$
\text { i) } \begin{aligned}
& =5(2 a+4 b) \\
& =5 \times 2 a+5 \times 4 b \\
& =10 a+20 b
\end{aligned}
$$

ii) $3 x(2 w+3 x-4 y)$
$=3 \mathrm{x} \times 2 \mathrm{w}+3 \mathrm{x} \times 3 \mathrm{x}-3 \mathrm{x} \times 4 \mathrm{y}$
$=6 x w+9 x^{2}-12 x y$
iii) $(2 m-5 n) 2 l+(3 I+4 m) 2 n$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =4 m l-10 l n+6 l n+8 m n \\
& =4 m l-4 l n+8 m n
\end{aligned}
$$

Note that $5(2 a-4 b)=(2 a-4 b) 5$
The number outside the brackets is called a factor.

## Example 2:

Evaluate each expression in two ways
a) $3(6+3)$
b) $4(7+4)$
c) $6(9-7)$
d) $(2+5) \times 8$
e) $(6+5) \times 7$
f) $(11-6) \times 6$

## Solution

a) $3(6+3)=3 \times 6+3 \times 3$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =18+9 \\
& =27
\end{aligned}
$$

OR $3(6+3)=3 \times 9$

$$
=27
$$

b) $4(7+4)=4 \times 7+4 \times 4$

$$
=28+16
$$

$$
=44
$$

OR $\quad 4(7+4)=4 \times 11$ $=44$
c) $6(9-7)=6 \times 9-6 \times 7$

$$
=54-42
$$

$$
=12
$$

OR $6(9-7)=6 \times 2$

$$
=12
$$

d) $(2+5) \times 8=2 \times 8+5 \times 8$

$$
=16+40
$$

$$
=56
$$

$$
\mathrm{OR}(2+5) \times 8=7 \times 8
$$

$$
=56
$$

e) $(6+5) \times 7=6 \times 7+5 \times 7$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =42+35 \\
& =77
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{OR}(6+5) \times 7 & =11 \times 7 \\
& =77
\end{aligned}
$$

f) $(11-6) \times 6=11 \times 6-6 \times 6$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =66-36 \\
& =30
\end{aligned}
$$

OR $(11-6) \times 6=5 \times 6$

$$
=30
$$

## Example 3:

Multiply each term in the brackets by the factor.
a) $4(a+b)$
b) $2(3 g+h)$
c) $3(3 n-2)$
d) $4(r-2 s+3 t)$
e) $(5 n-3) p$
f) $3 a(b+2 c-4 d)$

## Solution

a) $4(a+b)=4 x a+4 x b=4 a+4 b$
b) $2(3 g+h)=2 \times 3 g+2 x h=6 g+2 h$
c) $3(3 n-2)=3 \times 3 n-3 \times 2=9 n-6$
d) $4(r-2 s+3 t)=4 \times r-4 \times 2 s+4 \times 3 t=4 r-8 s+12 t$
e) $(5 n-3) p=5 n \times p-3 \times p=5 n p-3 p$
f) $3 a(b+2 c-4 d)=3 a \times b+3 a \times 2 c-3 a \times 4 d$

$$
=3 a b+6 a c-12 a d
$$

## Example 4:

Expand and simplify each of the following expressions as much as possible
a) $2(a+b)+3(a-b)$
b) $4(2 c+d)+5(d-c)$
c) $5(3 j-k)-4(5 k+m)$
d) $2 g(h-2 j)-3 g(h-2 j)$

## Remember

*When there is a positive sign before the bracket, the signs of the terms inside the bracket remain the same when the bracket are removed.
*When there is negative sign before the bracket, the signs of the terms inside the brackets change when the brackets are removed.

## Solutions

$$
\begin{aligned}
a) & =2(a+b)+3(a-b) \\
& =2 a+2 b+3 a-3 b \\
& =2 a+3 a+2 b-3 b \\
& =5 a-b
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
b) & =4(2 c+d)+5(d-c) \\
& =8 c+4 d+5 d-5 c \\
& =8 c-5 c+4 d+5 d \\
& =3 c+9 d
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { c) }=5(3 j-k)-4(5 k+m)
$$

$$
=15 j-5 k-20 k-4 m
$$

$$
=15 j-25 k-4 m
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
d) & =2 g(h-2 j)-3 g(h-2 j) \\
& =2 g h-4 g h-3 g h+6 g j \\
& =2 g j-g h
\end{aligned}
$$

## EXERCISE

1) Remove the brackets and then simplify.
a) $6 x+(3-x)$
b) $(2 p+6 q)-q$
c) $(x-3 y)+(x+3 y)$
d) $(12 a+7)+(4-5 a)$
2) Remove the brackets from the following (or expand).
a) $6(7-h)$
b) $7(2 x+9 y)$
c) $3 x(2 y-7)$
d) $(w-x) 4 x$
3) Simplify the expressions as much as possible.
a) $2(3 e+2 f)+5(e-2 f)$
b) $2(3 p+q)+3(p-2 q)$
c) $3(4 g-3 h)-2(5 g+2 h)$
d) $2 d(e-3 f)-d(e-2 f)$

## Binomial Products

A binomial is an expression with two terms. E.g. $a+b, 2 x+3,2+a$, etc.
An expression with two or more terms may be written with brackets as $(a+b),(2 x+3),(2+a S)$.

