## The University of New South Wales School of Mathematics and Statistics Mathematics Drop-in Centre

## **ALGEBRAIC IDENTITIES**

There are a number of algebraic identities which you need to know in order to help you solve equations and simplify expressions (by an *identity* we mean an equation involving one or more variables, which is true for all values of those variables).

Addition of fractions:

$$\frac{w}{x} + \frac{y}{z} = \frac{wz + xy}{xz} \ .$$

• Square of a sum:

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$
.

• The same for a sum of three terms:

$$(x + y + z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 2yz$$
.

• Di erence of two squares:

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x - y)(x + y)$$
.

• Di erence of two powers:

$$x^{n} - y^{n} = (x - y)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}y)$$
  $y = (x + y)(x^{n-1} - x^{n-2}y + \dots - xy^{n-2} + y^{n-1})$ .

Note that there is no form ple,  $x^2 + y^2$  cannot be fact

- The Binomial Theorem to in a separate sheet.
- Power laws and logarithm are dealt with in separate

## Comments.

- You must be able to use the For example, if you see x² be factorised, and if you see that it can be expanded a
- You must be able to replace by di erent variables, con "di erence of two squares"

$$m^2 - n^2 =$$

$$x^2 - \mathbf{5} =$$

$$\overline{5})(x + \sqrt{5})$$

$$9a^{2} - 100b^{2} = (3a - 10b)(3a + 10b)$$

$$x^{6} - y^{6} = (x^{3} - y^{3})(x^{3} + y^{3}).$$

Sometimes we can use a number of these identities successively in order to give a detailed factorisation of a certain expression. For instance,

$$x^6 - y^6 = (x^3 - y^3)(x^3 + y^3)$$

## **EXERCISES.**

Please try to complete the following exercises. Remember that you cannot expect to understand mathematics without doing lots of practice! Please do not look at the answers before trying the questions. If you get a question wrong you should go through your working carefully, find the mistake and fix it. If there is a mistake which you cannot find, or a question which you cannot even start,