# 13. Algebraic Formulae- Expansion of Square

- An identity is an equality which is true for all values of the variables in it. It helps us in shortening our calculations.
- Identities for "Square of Sum or Difference of Two Terms" are:

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

## **Example:**

Evaluate 
$$(5x + 2y)^2 - (3x - y)^2$$
.

#### **Solution:**

Using identities (i) and (ii), we obtain

$$(5x + 2y)^{2} = (5x)^{2} + 2(5x)(2y) + (2y)^{2}$$

$$= 25x^{2} + 20xy + 4y^{2}$$

$$(3x - y)^{2} = (3x)^{2} - 2(3x)(y) + (y)^{2}$$

$$= 9x^{2} - 6xy + y^{2}$$

$$\therefore (5x + 2y)^{2} - (3x - y)^{2} = 25x^{2} + 20xy + 4y^{2} - 9x^{2} + 6xy - y^{2} = 16x^{2} + 26xy + 3y^{2}$$

• 
$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$

## **Example:**

Evaluate  $95 \times 105$ .

# **Solution:**

We have, 
$$95 \times 105 = (100 - 5) \times (100 + 5)$$
  
=  $(100)^2 - (5)^2$  [Using identity  $(a + b) (a - b) = a^2 - b^2$ ]  
=  $10000 - 25$   
=  $9975$ 

• Algebraic expressions are formed by combining variables with constants using operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

For example: 4xy, 2x2 - 3, 7xy + 2x, etc.

In an algebraic expression, say 2xy - 3x2 + 2; 2xy, (-3x2), 2 are known as the terms of the expression.



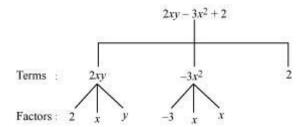




The expression 2xy - 3x2 + 2 is formed by adding the terms 2xy, (-3x2) and 2 where 2, x, y are factors of the term 2xy; (-3), x, x are factors of the term (-3x2); 2 is the factor of the term 2.

For an expression, the terms and its factors can be represented easily and elegantly by a tree diagram.

Tree diagram for the expression 2xy - 3x2 + 2:



Note: In an expression, 1 is not taken as separate factor.

- The numerical factor of a term is known as its coefficient. For example, for the term -3x2y, the coefficient is (-3).
- The terms having the same algebraic factors are called like terms, while the terms having different algebraic factors are called unlike terms.

For example: 13x2y, -23x2y are like terms; 12xy, 3x2 are unlike terms

