

# Algebraic Fractions: Simplifying

Mathematicards

Grade 5-9

## PRO TIP: Factorising

Never cancel terms separated by a + or -. Only cancel **factors**!

$$\frac{x+2}{x} \text{ (Cannot be simplified)}$$

$$\frac{x(x+2)}{x} \text{ (Can be simplified)}$$

## KEY PATTERN: DOTS

The Difference of Two Squares is your best friend:

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

Watch out for:

$$4x^2 - 25 = (2x - 5)(2x + 5)$$

## Section 1: The Essentials (Grade 5-7)

Factorise completely, then simplify.

- $\frac{4x+12}{x^2+3x} = \frac{4(\cancel{x+3})}{x(\cancel{x+3})} = \frac{4}{x}$
- $\frac{x^2+7x+10}{x+5} = \frac{(x+2)(\cancel{x+5})}{(\cancel{x+5})} = (x+2)$
- $\frac{x^2-25}{2x+10} = \frac{(x-5)(\cancel{x+5})}{2(\cancel{x+5})} = \frac{x-5}{2}$
- $\frac{x^2-9}{x^2+6x+9} = \frac{(x-3)(\cancel{x+3})}{(\cancel{x+3})(x+3)} = \frac{x-3}{x+3}$
- $\frac{x^2-3x-10}{x^2-4} = \frac{(x-5)(\cancel{x+2})}{(\cancel{x-2})(x+2)} = \frac{x-5}{x-2}$
- $\frac{x^2-8x+15}{x^2-5x} = \frac{(x-3)(\cancel{x-5})}{x(\cancel{x-5})} = \frac{x-3}{x}$
- $\frac{3x-21}{x^2-49} = \frac{3(\cancel{x-7})}{(\cancel{x-7})(x+7)} = \frac{3}{x+7}$
- $\frac{x^2+x-12}{x^2+5x+4} = \frac{(\cancel{x+4})(x-3)}{(\cancel{x+4})(x+1)} = \frac{x-3}{x+1}$

## Section 2: Higher Tier (Grade 8-9)

Factorise quadratics ( $a > 1$  included) and perform operations.

### OPERATIONS

**Multiply:** Numerator  $\times$  Numerator, Denominator  $\times$  Denominator.

**Divide:** Multiply by the reciprocal.

$$\frac{3x^2 - 12x - 9x + 3}{x(3x-1) - 3(3x-1)}$$

- $\frac{2x^2+5x+3}{x+1} = \frac{(2x+3)(\cancel{x+1})}{(\cancel{x+1})} = 2x+3$
- $\frac{3x^2-10x+3}{x^2-9} = \frac{(3x-1)(\cancel{x-3})}{(\cancel{x-3})(x+3)} = \frac{3x-1}{x+3}$
- $\frac{5x^2-13x-6}{x-3} = \frac{(5x+2)(\cancel{x-3})}{(\cancel{x-3})} = 5x+2$
- $\frac{4x^2-25}{2x^2-x-10} = \frac{(2x-5)(2x+5)}{(2x-5)(x+2)} = \frac{2x+5}{x+2}$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{12}{2(x+1)} = \frac{6}{x+1} \cdot \frac{\cancel{6(x+1)}}{3(x+1)} \quad \left| \quad \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{4x} \times \frac{2x}{x+1} \right. \\
 \left. \frac{x+1}{3} \times \frac{12}{2x+2} = \frac{x+1}{3} \times \frac{6}{x+1} \right. \quad \left. \frac{x^2-1}{4x} \times \frac{2x}{x+1} = \frac{x-1}{2} \right. \\
 = 2 \quad \left. = \frac{\cancel{x(x-1)(x+1)}}{2\cancel{4x}(x+1)} \right. \\
 15. \frac{x^2-4}{x+3} \div (x-2) = \frac{x+2}{x+3} \quad 16. \frac{x^2+5x+6}{x^2-1} \times \frac{x-1}{x+2} = \frac{x+3}{x+1} \\
 17. \frac{3x^2+14x-5}{x^2+10x+25} \div \frac{3x-1}{x} = \frac{x}{x+3} \quad 18. \frac{x^2-9}{x^2+4x+4} \times \frac{2x+4}{x+3} = \frac{2(x-3)}{(x+2)} \\
 19. \frac{x^2-36}{x^2-12x+36} \div \frac{x+6}{x^2-6x} = x \quad 20. \frac{2x^2-7x-4}{x^2-16} \times \frac{x+4}{2x^2+x} = \frac{1}{x}
 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l}
 15) \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x+3} \times \frac{1}{(x-2)} \quad 16) \frac{(x+2)(x+3)}{(x+1)(x+1)} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}}{\cancel{(x+2)}} \\
 \frac{\cancel{(x-2)}(x+2)}{(x+3)\cancel{(x-2)}} \quad 17) \frac{(3x-1)(x+5)}{(x+5)(x+3)} \\
 = \frac{3x-1}{x+3} \\
 18) \frac{(x-3)(x+3) \cdot 2(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+2)(x+3)} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(3x-1)}}{(x+3)} \cdot \frac{(x)}{\cancel{(3x-1)}} = \frac{x}{x+3} \\
 19) \frac{(x-6)(x+6)}{(x-6)(x+6)} \cdot \frac{x\cancel{(x-6)}}{\cancel{(x+6)}} \quad 20) \frac{(2x+1)(x-4)}{(x-4)(x+4)} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(x+4)}}{x\cancel{(x+1)}}
 \end{array}$$