

L

CONFIDENT EDITION
(SAMPLE EBOOK)

20 Algebra Formulas With Examples

$$(a + b)^2 = ?$$

ALG-1	$(\alpha + \beta r)^2$	ALG-6	$(\alpha + \beta r)(\alpha - \beta r)$	ALG-11	$ \alpha \cdot \beta r $	ALG-16	$\alpha \beta r - c$
ALG-2	$\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta r + \beta r^2$	ALG-7	$(\alpha - \beta r)^3$	ALG-12	$ \frac{\alpha}{\beta r} $	ALG-17	$(\alpha \beta r)^2$
ALG-3	$(\alpha - \beta r)^2$	ALG-8	$(\alpha - \beta r)^3$	ALG-13	$\alpha^2 + \beta r^2 = 0$	ALG-18	$(\alpha \cdot \beta r)^2$
ALG-4	$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta r + \beta r^2$	ALG-9	$\alpha^3 + \beta r^3$	ALG-14	α^{-1}	ALG-19	$(\frac{\alpha}{\beta r})^2$
ALG-5	$\alpha^2 - \beta r^2$	ALG-10	$\alpha^3 - \beta r^3$	ALG-15	$\beta r + c$	ALG-20	$(\alpha + \beta r \cdot i) + (\alpha + \beta r \cdot i)$

Formula 1:

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2$$

Example:

$$(1 + \sqrt{5})^2 = ?$$

Solution:

$$(1 + \sqrt{5})^2 = 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{5} + (\sqrt{5})^2 =$$

$$= 1 + 2\sqrt{5} + 5 = 1 + 5 + 2\sqrt{5} = 6 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

Formula 2 :

$$a^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2 = (a + b)^2$$

Example :

Factor $x^2 + 6x + 9$

Solution :

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 6x + 9 &= x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 3 + 3^2 = \\ &= (x + 3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Formula 3:

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2$$

Example:

$$(1 - \sqrt{5})^2 = ?$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}(1 - \sqrt{5})^2 &= 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (\sqrt{5}) + (\sqrt{5})^2 = \\&= 1 - 2\sqrt{5} + 5 = 1 + 5 - 2\sqrt{5} = 6 - 2\sqrt{5}\end{aligned}$$

Formula 4 :

$$a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2 = (a - b)^2$$

Example :

Factor : $x^2 - 6x + 9$

Solution :

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 6x + 9 &= x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 3 + 3^2 = \\ &= (x - 3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Formula 5:

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b) \cdot (a - b)$$

Example:

Factor $9x^2 - 16$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 9x^2 - 16 &= 3^2 \cdot x^2 - 4^2 = (3x)^2 - (4)^2 = \\ &= (3x + 4) \cdot (3x - 4) \end{aligned}$$

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