Factorisation

Factorising Expressions	
Factorisation is the opposite of expanding brackets. It involves identifying the highest common factor (HCF) of each term and bringing them out of the brackets.	For example, **Factorise $5x + 15$.** The **HCF** for both terms is **5**. Therefore, bring 5 outside the brackets and **fill in the remaining terms** so that the expression is equal. $5x + 15 = 5(x + 3)$

Instructions: Factorise the expressions below.

1	$3x + 6$	2	$5x + 10$
3	$4s - 8$	4	$3a + 15$
5	$8c - 32$	6	$12h + 3$

7	$7x + 14$	8	$27x + 9$
9	$6q - 24$	10	$9e + 12$
11	$12f + 8$	12	$14h + 21$
13	$10a - 12$	14	$20l + 15$
15	$16k - 12$	16	$18m + 15$

17	$10bc + 5b$	18	$x^2 - 3x$
19	$2j + 6jk$	20	$8n^2 - 4n$
21	$5u^2 - 5u$	22	$3d + 9de$
23	$9c^2 - 6c$	24	$12h^3 + 8h$
25	$10t^2 + 6t$	26	$18w^3 - 12w^2$

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Instructions: Factorise the expressions below.

1	$4t + 8$	2	$6c - 30$
3	$9m - 45$	4	$11n + 99$
5	$32 - 8j$	6	$18s + 27$

7	$15m + 12$	8	$25k - 45$
9	$108 - 48a$	10	$21 + 77p$
11	$3mn + 9m$	12	$12xy + 6y$
13	$18u - 9uv$	14	$60c - 12cd$
15	$110k - 11kl$	16	$7g + 42gh$

17	$27x^2 - 18x$	18	$30s - 10st^2$
19	$8h^2 + 20h$	20	$36p^2 - 45p^2q$
21	$35y^2 + 42xy$	22	$24p^3q - 48p^3$
23	$16a^2 + 28a^2b$	24	$44v^3 - 33vu$
25	$60cd^3 - 24c^2$	26	$27b^2c + 72b^2c^2$