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This product provides a useful worksheet with scaffolding to support students in expanding double brackets using a "grid multiplication" method, perfect for numeracy intervention groups. The accompanying videos and examples cater specifically to GCSE Maths students, offering a clear understanding of the FOIL method and the Grid method. When expanding double brackets, it's essential to remember that adjacent terms are multiplied together. This can be achieved through two different methods: drawing arcs linking each term in the first bracket to each term in the second bracket, or splitting up each bracket into a grid and multiplying each bit together. Both methods result in the same simplified expression: $x^2 - 2x - 15$. For triple brackets, it's recommended to expand the first two brackets and then multiply that answer by the third bracket. The website also offers additional resources, such as videos on quadratics and expanding single brackets, making it an excellent tool for students and teachers alike. Expanding Double Brackets Using a Grid Method for KS3 Students We need to expand the brackets using this grid method, which uses algebra tiles and the area model. Section A starts with an example that shows how to use algebra tiles to expand the brackets, followed by scaffolded questions that ease learners into it. The section begins with positive terms and builds up to include both positive and negative terms, including variables like -1. We'll start again with another example in Section B, which includes expressions that have a coefficient different from 1 and -1, using just the variable x for consistency. In this worksheet, your students will learn how to expand double brackets using the grid method, starting with simple examples and progressing to more challenging ones. The goal is to help them understand how to remove brackets from pairs of expressions and simplify them using algebra tiles and the area model. Consider the light blue rectangle's dimensions: its height is x, while its width remains at 2. The area of this rectangle is still 2x. Moving on to the orange rectangle, we have a height of 1 and a width of x, resulting in an area of x. The pink rectangle has a height of 1 and a width of 2, which gives us an area of 2. Now, the combined area of these rectangles must equal the total area of the entire rectangle: $(x + 1)(x + 2) = x^2 + 2x + x + 2$. Expanding this expression is indeed straightforward, but let's apply a grid method to double brackets to visualize it better. First, we identify the terms within each bracket and create our grid accordingly. The first term inside the first bracket is x, so we draw a vertical line labeled with this value. Next, we find the second term in the first bracket, which is 2; we then draw another vertical line down from the previous one, labeling its height as well. Moving on to the inner brackets, we locate the terms y and 3, drawing horizontal lines to represent their widths. Now, our grid is complete! To calculate the area of each rectangle within this grid, we simply multiply the respective heights and widths: xy for the first grid, 3x for the second, 2y for the third, and 6 for the fourth. Adding these areas together yields the expression xy + 3x + 2y + 6. Interestingly, expanding (x + 2)(y + 3) results in the very same expression: xy + 3x + 2y + 6. This illustrates the grid method's effectiveness in visualizing and simplifying algebraic expressions.

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