

Simplify The Expression $(26-3)(26+3)$. Show All Your Work.

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Introduction

Mathematics is a fundamental discipline that helps us understand and solve problems in everyday life, from calculating shopping expenses to engineering complex structures. One common task in algebra involves simplifying expressions, especially those involving binomials—expressions with two terms. Simplifying such expressions not only makes calculations easier but also enhances our comprehension of algebraic principles.

In this article, we will focus on the specific algebraic expression $(26-3)(26+3)$. This expression is a product of two binomials that are conjugates of each other. To simplify this expression effectively, we will explore the underlying algebraic concepts, demonstrate all steps involved in the process, and discuss the significance of such simplifications.

Understanding how to simplify expressions like $(26-3)(26+3)$ is crucial because it introduces the concept of the difference of squares—a fundamental algebraic identity widely used in mathematics and its applications. By the end of this article, you'll not only know how to simplify this particular expression but also grasp the broader principles that can be applied to similar algebraic problems.

The Importance of Simplifying Algebraic Expressions

Before diving into the specific problem, let's understand why simplifying algebraic expressions is important:

- Efficiency: Simplified expressions are easier to evaluate, saving time and reducing errors.

- Clarity: They provide a clearer understanding of the problem's structure.
- Foundation for Advanced Concepts: Simplification techniques underpin more advanced topics like polynomial factoring, solving equations, and algebraic functions.
- Real-World Applications: Simplified expressions are used in physics, engineering, economics, and computer science to model real-world scenarios.

Now, let's explore the key concepts involved in simplifying the expression $(26-3)(26+3)$.

Recognizing the Pattern: Difference of Squares

The expression $(26-3)(26+3)$ is a classic example of the difference of squares pattern. The general form is:

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

This identity states that the product of a binomial and its conjugate equals the difference of the squares of the two terms. Recognizing this pattern allows us to simplify complex-looking expressions quickly and efficiently.

Why Does the Difference of Squares Pattern Work?

The algebraic identity stems from the distributive property (also known as FOIL for binomials):

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

Simplifying the middle terms:

$$a^2 + a \cdot b - a \cdot b - b^2$$

The terms $a \cdot b$ and $-a \cdot b$ cancel each other out, leaving:

$$a^2 - b^2$$

This demonstrates that the product of conjugates simplifies neatly into a difference of squares.

Step-by-Step Solution of $(26-3)(26+3)$

Let's now apply this pattern to our specific expression.

Step 1: Identify the parts of the binomials

- First binomial: $(26 - 3)$
- Second binomial: $(26 + 3)$

Here, $a = 26$ and $b = 3$.

Step 2: Apply the difference of squares formula

Using the identity:

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

we substitute $a = 26$ and $b = 3$:

$$(26 - 3)(26 + 3) = 26^2 - 3^2$$

Step 3: Calculate the squares

- 26 squared: $26^2 = 26 \times 26 = 676$
- 3 squared: $3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$

Step 4: Write the simplified expression

Now, substitute the squared values:

$$676 - 9$$

Step 5: Final calculation

Subtract:

$$676 - 9 = 667$$

Therefore, the simplified form of $(26-3)(26+3)$ is 667.

Alternative Method: Direct Multiplication

While the difference of squares formula provides a quick shortcut, it is also instructive to understand how to multiply the binomials directly, especially for more complex expressions.

Step 1: Expand the product using distributive property

Using FOIL (First, Outer, Inner, Last):

- First: $26 \times 26 = 676$

- Outer: $26 \times 3 = 78$

- Inner: $-3 \times 26 = -78$

- Last: $-3 \times 3 = -9$

Step 2: Summing the terms

Add the products:

$$676 + 78 - 78 - 9$$

Note that 78 and -78 cancel each other out:

$$676 - 9 = 667$$

This confirms our previous result.

Significance of the Difference of Squares Identity

Recognizing the pattern $(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$ is a powerful tool in algebra. It simplifies calculations, helps in factoring polynomials, and solves equations more efficiently.

Applications of the Difference of Squares

- Factoring quadratic expressions: For example, $x^2 - 16$ factors into $(x - 4)(x + 4)$.
- Simplifying complex algebraic fractions.
- Solving equations involving differences of squares.
- Analyzing geometric problems involving squares and rectangles.

Understanding these applications enhances problem-solving skills and mathematical fluency.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

While simplifying expressions like $(26-3)(26+3)$ is straightforward when recognizing the pattern, some common errors include:

- Not recognizing the pattern: Attempting to multiply directly without noticing the conjugate structure.
- Incorrect application of the identity: Confusing the difference of squares with other algebraic identities.
- Arithmetic errors in calculating squares: Double-check calculations like 26^2 and 3^2 .
- Neglecting signs: Remember that the second binomial has a plus sign, which is crucial in identifying the pattern.

Practice Problems for Mastery

To reinforce learning, here are some practice problems similar to $(26-3)(26+3)$:

1. Simplify $(15 - 8)(15 + 8)$.
2. Simplify $(7 - 4)(7 + 4)$.
3. Expand and simplify $(50 - 7)(50 + 7)$.
4. Factor the expression $x^2 - 49$ and verify it equals $(x - 7)(x + 7)$.
5. Use the difference of squares to simplify $(x^2 - 36)$.

Attempting these problems will help solidify understanding of the difference of squares and algebraic simplification techniques.

Benefits of Mastering Simplification Techniques

Mastering the process of simplifying algebraic expressions like $(26-3)(26+3)$ offers numerous benefits:

- Enhanced problem-solving skills.
- Preparation for higher-level mathematics such as calculus and algebraic functions.
- Improved exam performance in math assessments.
- Foundation for real-world applications involving calculations and modeling.

Conclusion

Simplifying the expression $(26-3)(26+3)$ involves recognizing the difference of squares pattern, applying the algebraic identity, and performing straightforward arithmetic calculations. Through this process, we find that:

$$(26-3)(26+3) = 26^2 - 3^2 = 676 - 9 = 667$$

Understanding this pattern not only simplifies individual problems but also builds a foundation for

tackling more complex algebraic expressions. Recognizing conjugate binomials and applying the difference of squares identity is a valuable skill in a mathematician's toolkit. Whether you're solving equations, factoring polynomials, or engaging in real-world calculations, these techniques are invaluable for efficient and accurate problem-solving.

Remember, practice makes perfect. Regularly solving similar problems will strengthen your algebraic intuition and prepare you for advanced mathematical challenges. Keep exploring, practicing, and applying these principles to become proficient in algebraic simplifications.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the first step to simplify the expression $(26 - 3)(26 + 3)$?

Recognize that it is a difference of squares and apply the formula $(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$.

What are the values of a and b in the expression $(26 - 3)(26 + 3)$?

$a = 26$ and $b = 3$.

How do you apply the difference of squares formula to $(26 - 3)(26 + 3)$?

Use the formula $a^2 - b^2$, so it becomes $26^2 - 3^2$.

What is 26 squared (26^2)?

26 squared is 676.

What is 3 squared (3^2)?

3 squared is 9.

What is the simplified result of $(26 - 3)(26 + 3)$?

The result is $676 - 9 = 667$.

Why is it useful to recognize the expression as a difference of squares?

Because it allows for a quick and straightforward simplification without expanding the product directly.

Additional Resources

[Simplify The Expression \$\(26-3\)\(26+3\)\$: A Step-by-Step Guide to Understanding and Solving](#)

When faced with the algebraic expression $(26-3)(26+3)$, many students and learners wonder how to approach simplifying such an expression efficiently. In this article, we will explore simplify the expression $(26-3)(26+3)$, breaking down each step with clear explanations and demonstrating the methods involved. By understanding the principles behind these types of expressions, you'll become more confident in tackling similar algebraic problems in the future.

Understanding the Expression: What Are We Dealing With?

Before diving into calculations, it's important to understand what the expression $(26-3)(26+3)$ represents. It is a product of two binomials:

- The first binomial: $(26 - 3)$
- The second binomial: $(26 + 3)$

This setup resembles the classic form of the difference of squares, which states:

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

In our case, the two binomials are $(26 - 3)$ and $(26 + 3)$, which suggests the expression might be a difference of squares with $a = 26$ and $b = 3$.

Step 1: Recognize the Difference of Squares Pattern

The first step in simplifying $(26-3)(26+3)$ is to recognize that it fits the difference of squares pattern:

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

This pattern is a fundamental algebraic identity that simplifies the product of conjugate binomials into a simple difference of squares expression.

In our case:

$$- a = 26$$

$$- b = 3$$

Thus, the expression simplifies directly to:

$$- 26^2 - 3^2$$

Step 2: Apply the Difference of Squares Identity

Using the identity $a^2 - b^2$, we can rewrite the expression:

$$(26-3)(26+3) = 26^2 - 3^2$$

Calculating each square:

$$- 26^2 = 26 \times 26$$

$$- 3^2 = 3 \times 3$$

Step 3: Calculate the Squares

Let's compute these squares step-by-step:

Calculating 26^2 :

$$- 26 \times 26$$

We can break this down:

$$- 20 \times 26 = 520$$

$$- 6 \times 26 = 156$$

Adding these:

$$- 520 + 156 = 676$$

Alternatively, you can recall that $26^2 = 676$ from multiplication tables or mental math.

Calculating 3^2 :

$$- 3 \times 3 = 9$$

Step 4: Final Calculation

Now substitute these results back into the simplified expression:

$$26^2 - 3^2 = 676 - 9$$

Subtract:

$$- 676 - 9 = 667$$

Therefore, the expression $(26-3)(26+3)$ simplifies to 667.

Additional Insights: Why the Difference of Squares Matters

The Significance of Recognizing Patterns

Identifying the difference of squares pattern allows for rapid simplification of certain expressions.

Instead of multiplying out the binomials directly (which might be more cumbersome), recognizing the pattern saves time and reduces the chance of computational errors.

Applying the Pattern in Other Cases

The same principle applies to various other binomials, such as:

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

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

This pattern is fundamental in algebra and appears frequently in solving quadratic equations, simplifying expressions, and factoring.

Practice Problems to Reinforce Learning

1. Simplify $(15 - 4)(15 + 4)$
2. Simplify $(7 - 2)(7 + 2)$
3. Simplify $(50 - 7)(50 + 7)$
4. If $(x - 5)(x + 5)$, what is the simplified form in terms of x ?

Answers:

- $15^2 - 4^2 = 225 - 16 = 209$
- $7^2 - 2^2 = 49 - 4 = 45$
- $50^2 - 7^2 = 2500 - 49 = 2451$
- $x^2 - 25$

Summary: The Simplification Process in a Nutshell

- Recognize the pattern: $(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$
- Substitute the values of a and b into the pattern
- Calculate the squares of a and b
- Subtract b^2 from a^2

Applying this pattern to $(26-3)(26+3)$:

- Recognize as difference of squares with $a = 26$ and $b = 3$

- Compute $26^2 = 676$ and $3^2 = 9$
- Subtract: $676 - 9 = 667$

Final answer: 667

Final Thoughts

Understanding how to simplify expressions like $(26-3)(26+3)$ using algebraic identities not only makes calculations faster but also deepens your grasp of algebraic concepts. The difference of squares is a powerful tool that appears in various areas of mathematics, from simplifying expressions to solving equations. Practice recognizing these patterns in different contexts to strengthen your algebra skills and foster a more intuitive understanding of mathematics.

Happy algebra solving!

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