

Factorising to a Single Bracket

Factorising to a single bracket means that we take out the **highest common factor** from each term in an algebraic expression, and then write the expression as a **product** of the HCF and a single bracket.

 Example

$$3x + 6 = 3(x + 2)$$

→ 3 is the HCF of $3x$ and 6, so this is written outside the single bracket.

 Example

$$4xy + 6y = 2y(2x + 3)$$

→ $2y$ is the HCF of $4xy$ and $6y$, so this is written outside the single bracket.