

$$3(x - 1) - 2(x^2 + 2x + 3) - 5(x + 8) =$$

Solution:

Expanding brackets

$$3 \cdot x + (-1) \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot x^2 - 2 \cdot 2x - 2 \cdot 3 - 5 \cdot x - 5 \cdot 8 =$$

$$3x - 3 - 2x^2 - 4x - 6 - 5x - 40 =$$

Combining like terms

$$-2x^2 + 3x - 4x - 5x - 3 - 6 - 40 =$$

$$-2x^2 - 6x - 49$$

Answer: $-2x^2 - 6x - 49$