

Review - Rational Functions

Simplify each expression.

$$1) \frac{x+6y}{15xy^2} - \frac{x+3y}{15xy^2} = \frac{3y}{15xy^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5xy}$$

$$\frac{(7p-3)2}{(7p-3)7} - \frac{6}{7p-3} \cdot \frac{7}{7}$$

$$\frac{14p-6-42}{7(7p-3)} = \frac{14p-48}{7(7p-3)}$$

or

$$\frac{2(7p-24)}{7(7p-3)}$$

Dist. by 3

$$\frac{8}{8} \frac{8b}{2b^2+b-3} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{(2b+3)(b-1)}{(2b+3)(b-1)}$$

$$\frac{64b + 6b^2 + 3b - 9}{8(2b+3)(b-1)} = \frac{6b^2 + 67b - 9}{8(2b+3)(b-1)}$$

Distribute/multiply by 2!

$$\frac{(n+5)(n-1)2 + \frac{n+3}{n^2+4n-5}}{(n+5)(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{2n^2 + 8n - 10 + n + 3}{(n+5)(n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{2n^2 + 9n - 7}{(n+5)(n-1)}$$

$$5) \frac{20}{5} \cdot \frac{8x}{18} = 4 \cdot \frac{4x}{9}$$

$$= \frac{16x}{9}$$

$$6) \frac{10}{19} \cdot \frac{4n^2}{13} = \frac{40n^2}{247}$$

$$7) \frac{8a^2}{28a+8} \div \frac{8}{28a+8}$$

$$\frac{8a^2}{4(7a+2)} \cdot \frac{4(7a+2)}{8}$$

$$= a^2$$

$$8) \frac{2v-8}{2} \div \frac{v^2+v-20}{v+7}$$

$$\frac{2(v-4)}{2} \cdot \frac{v+7}{(v+5)(v-4)}$$

$$= \frac{v+7}{v+5}$$

I factored this quickly because I noticed a $(7n+6)$ in the denominator.

$$9) \frac{7n^2 - 64n - 60}{14n + 12} \cdot \frac{10n - 4}{5n^2 + 48n - 20}$$

$$\frac{(7n+6)(n-10)}{2(7n+6)} \cdot \frac{2(5n-2)}{(5n-2)(n+10)}$$

$$= \frac{n-10}{n+10}$$

I took a guess that one of my factors in the numerator was $(7n+6)$ and it worked. Same idea here.

$$10) \frac{x+1}{20x-40} \cdot \frac{20x-40}{24x}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{20(x-2)} \cdot \frac{20(x-2)}{24x}$$

$$= \frac{x+1}{24x}$$

$$11) \frac{49k^2 - 35k - 24}{7k+3} \div \frac{49k^2 - 91k + 40}{7k^2 + 2k - 5}$$

$$\frac{(7k+3)(7k-8)}{7k+3} \cdot \frac{(7k-5)(k+1)}{(7k-5)(7k-8)}$$

$$= k+1$$

Doesn't always work, but it did here!

Use it here too!

Use other easily found factors to help factor the crazy ones!

Solve each equation. Remember to check for extraneous solutions.

$$12) \frac{7}{n^2+7n} - \frac{1}{n+7} - \frac{1}{n^2+7n}$$

$$\left[\frac{7}{n(n+7)} - \frac{1}{n+7} - \frac{1}{n(n+7)} \right] \cdot n(n+7)$$

$$7 = n - 1$$

$$+1 \quad +1$$

$$\boxed{n = 8}$$

$$13) \frac{1}{x^2+3x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-2}{x^3+4x^2+3x}$$

$$\left[\frac{(x+1)1}{(x+1)x(x+3)} - \frac{1(x+1)(x+3)}{x(x+1)(x+3)} \right] \cdot x(x+1)(x+3)$$

$$x+1 - x^2 - 4x - 3 = x - 2$$

$$-x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$-x(x+4) = 0$$

$$\boxed{\text{Ext } x=0}, \quad \boxed{x=-4}$$

Can't divide by 0

$$15) \frac{\frac{4}{4} \frac{2x-5}{2x-5} + \frac{2x-5}{4} \frac{2x-5}{2x-5}}{\frac{2x-5}{2x-5} \frac{2x-3}{x-5} - \frac{4}{2x-5} \frac{x-5}{x-5}} = \frac{16 + 4x^2 - 20x + 25}{4(2x-5)}$$

$$\frac{16 + 4x^2 - 20x + 25}{4(2x-5)}$$

$$\frac{4x^2 - 16x + 15 - 4x + 20}{(2x-5)(x-5)}$$

$$= \frac{4x^2 - 20x + 41}{4(2x-5)} \cdot \frac{(2x-5)(x-5)}{4x^2 - 20x + 35}$$

Simplify each expression.

$$14) \frac{\frac{x-5}{25} + \frac{(x-5)5}{5 \cdot 5}}{\frac{25}{x+5} - \frac{2x-10}{x+5}} = \frac{6x-30}{25} \cdot \frac{x+5}{-2x+35}$$

$$= \frac{6x-30}{25} \cdot \frac{x+5}{-2x+35}$$

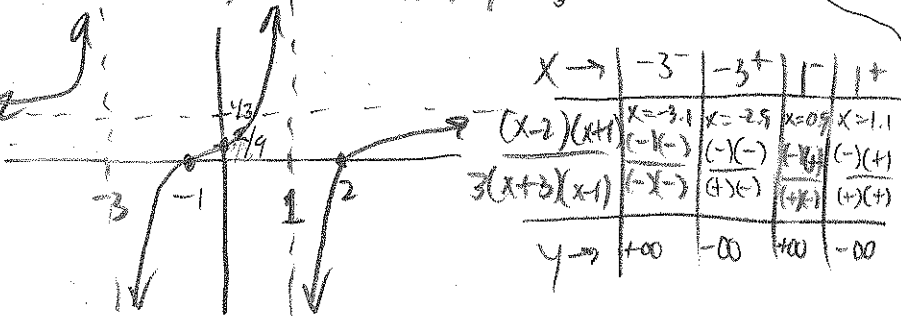
$$= \frac{6(x-5)(x+5)}{25(-2x+35)}$$

$$= \frac{(4x^2 - 20x + 41)(x-5)}{4(4x^2 - 20x + 35)}$$

Identify the holes, vertical asymptotes, x-intercepts, and horizontal asymptote of each. Then sketch the graph.

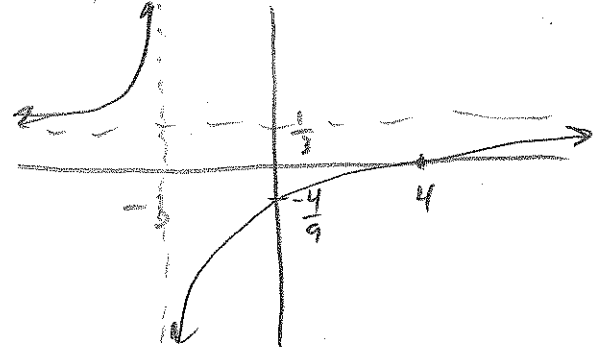
$$16) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3x^2 + 6x - 9} = \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{3(x+3)(x-1)}$$

x-int: (2,0) + (-1,0) V.A. $x = -3, x = 1$
 y-int: $(0, \frac{2}{9})$ H.A. $y = \frac{1}{3}$



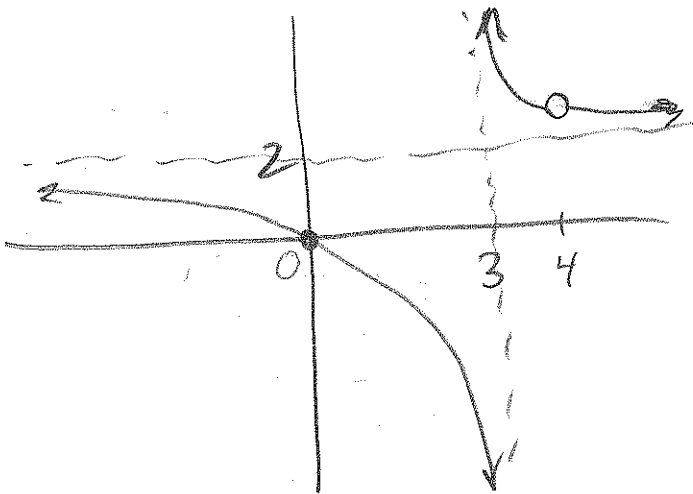
$$17) f(x) = \frac{x-4}{3x+9}$$

x-int: (4,0) V.A. $x = -3$
 y-int: $(0, -\frac{4}{9})$ H.A. $y = \frac{1}{3}$



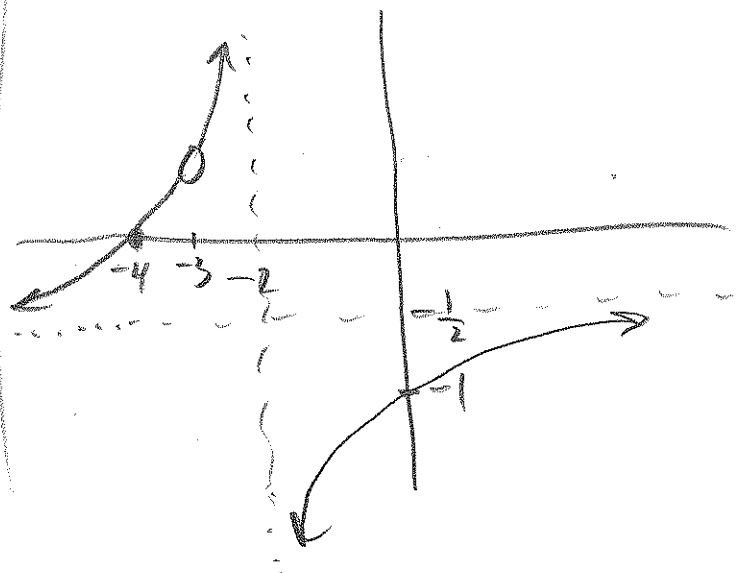
$$18) f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 8x}{x^2 - 7x + 12} = \frac{2x(x-4)}{(x-3)(x-4)} = \frac{2x}{x-3}$$

Hole at $x = 4$
 x-int: (0,0) V.A. $x = 3$
 y-int: (0,0) H.A. $y = 2$



$$19) f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{-2x^2 - 10x - 12} = \frac{(x+3)(x+4)}{-2(x+2)(x+3)} = \frac{x+4}{-2(x+2)}$$

Hole at $x = -3$
 x-int: (-4,0) V.A. $x = -2$
 y-int: (0, -1) H.A. $y = \frac{1}{2}$



Find the domain by factoring completely and then graphing.

$$20) \sqrt{x^6 - 3x^4 - 25x^2 + 75} \geq 0$$

$$(x^6 - 3x^4) - (25x^2 - 75) \geq 0$$

$$x^4(x^2 - 3) - 25(x^2 - 3) \geq 0$$

$$(x^4 - 25)(x^2 - 3) \geq 0$$

$$(x^2 - 5)(x^2 + 5)(x^2 - 3) \geq 0$$

$x = \pm\sqrt{5}$ Not real $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

