




Objective: Simplifying Rational Expressions

Homework RF-1 – NYA p.674 #1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 19, 34, 48

Do Now: Name any domain restrictions 1. $y = \frac{2}{x}$ 2. $y = \frac{1}{3x - 15}$

Exam Prep: Which equation represents an exponential function?

- a) $y = x^2 - 1$ b) $y = 6x$ c) $y = 3^x$ d) $y = 5$



Rational Functions look ugly but they have an inner beauty. Here there is nothing new again... just a lot of stuff together. My bowtie is quite lovely, isn't it?



To simplify a rational expression you will use several factoring techniques without violating any laws of Algebra. Explore all possibilities!

A rational expression is in simplest form if its numerator and denominator have no common factors.

Simplify	$\frac{6x + 12}{x + 2} \rightarrow \frac{6(\cancel{x+2})}{\cancel{x+2}} \rightarrow \frac{6}{1} \text{ or } 6$	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Factor 2. Cancel out common factors 3. Simplify or clean-up
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Factoring Methods Review

GCF	Difference of Squares	Reverse FOIL
$6x^3 + 3x^2 - 15x$ or $5x + 20$	$4x^2 - 9$	$x^2 + 2x - 15$
$3x(2x^2 + x - 5)$ or $5(x + 4)$	$(2x + 3)(2x - 3)$	$(x + 5)(x - 3)$

Practice Set 1

1. $\frac{15b}{25b^2}$	2. $\frac{12c^2}{3c + 6}$	3. $\frac{4m - 2}{2m - 1}$	4. $\frac{20 + 4t}{t + 5}$	5. $\frac{10y^2 + 20y}{7y + 14}$
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Note domain restrictions when the denominator can equal zero!

Practice Set 2

6. $\frac{3x + 12}{x^2 - x - 20}$	7. $\frac{2z - 2}{z^2 - 4z + 3}$	8. $\frac{8a + 16}{2a^2 + 5a + 2}$	9. $\frac{c^2 - c - 6}{c^2 + 5c + 6}$	10. $\frac{y^2 - 2y + 3}{4y^2 - 8y + 12}$
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Special Case	$\frac{x - 3}{3 - x} = -1$	$\frac{x - 3}{3 - x} \rightarrow \frac{x - 3}{-1(x - 3)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{-1}$ or -1
Example		$\frac{5x - 15}{9 - x^2} \rightarrow \frac{5(x - 3)}{(3 - x)(3 + x)} \rightarrow \frac{5}{-1(3 + x)} \rightarrow -\frac{5}{3 + x}$ or $\frac{-5}{3 + x}$

Practice Set 3

11. $\frac{x + 1}{1 + x}$	12. $\frac{x - 4}{4 - x}$	13. $\frac{8 - m}{m^2 - 64}$	14. $\frac{8 - 4r}{r^2 + 2r - 8}$	15. $\frac{2c^2 - 2}{3 - 3c^2}$
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The Doctor's Advice:

“Don't get set into one form, adapt it and build your own, and let it grow, be like water. Empty your mind, be formless, shapeless — like water. Now you put water in a cup, it becomes the cup; you put water into a bottle it becomes the bottle; you put it in a teapot it becomes the teapot. Water can flow or it can crash. Be water, my friend.”

—BRUCE LEE