

Simplify and state the values which are not in the domain for each variable.

$$1. \frac{-36x^2 - 48x}{18x^3 + 24x^2} = \frac{-12x^2(3x+4)}{6x^2(3x+4)} = \boxed{\frac{-2}{x}}$$

$$3x+4=0$$

$$3x=-4$$

$$x = \frac{-4}{3}$$

$x \neq 0, \frac{-4}{3}$

6.3

$$17. \frac{\frac{a}{a} \cdot \frac{2a}{a-1} - \frac{3}{a} \cdot \frac{a-1}{a-1}}{\frac{a}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a-1} + \frac{2}{a} \cdot \frac{a-1}{a-1}} = \frac{2a^2 - 3(a-1)}{a(a-1)}$$

$$\frac{2a^2 - 3a + 3}{\cancel{a(a-1)}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{a(a-1)}}{\cancel{a+2a-2}}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{2a^2 - 3a + 3}{3a - 2}}, a \neq 0, 1, \frac{2}{3}$$

$$6.4$$

$$29. \left(\frac{2}{4y^2-9} + \frac{1}{2y-3} \right) = \left(\frac{3}{2y+3} \right) \cdot \frac{(2y-3)(2y+3)}{1}$$

$$\frac{2}{\cancel{(2y-3)(2y+3)}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(2y-3)(2y+3)}}{1} + \frac{1}{\cancel{2y-3}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(2y+3)(2y-3)}}{1} = \frac{3}{\cancel{2y+3}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(2y-3)(2y+3)}}{1}$$

$$2 + 2y + 3 = 3(2y - 3)$$

$$2y + 5 = 6y - 9$$

$$14 = 4y$$

$$\frac{14}{4} = y$$

$$\boxed{\frac{7}{2}} =$$

$$2. \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{3x^2 - 10x + 8} = \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{3x^2 - 6x - 4x + 8}$$

$$3x(x-2) - 4(x-2)$$

$$= \frac{(x+3)\cancel{(x-2)}}{\cancel{(x-2)}(3x-4)} = \boxed{\frac{x+3}{3x-4}, x \neq 2, \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$x-2=0$$

$$x=2$$

$$3. \frac{4x^2 - 8x + 4}{4x^2 - 4} = \frac{\cancel{4}(x^2 - 2x + 1)}{\cancel{4}(x^2 - 1)} = \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x-1)}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{x-1}{x+1}, x \neq \pm 1}$$

Multiply or divide and simplify. State the values which are not in the domain for each variable.

$$4. \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{12 + x - x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2 + x - 20}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \frac{\cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+3)}}{\cancel{(x-4)}\cancel{(x+3)}} \cdot \frac{(x+5)\cancel{(x-4)}}{\cancel{(x-2)}(x-2)}$$

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

$$= \frac{(-x-5)}{(x-2)}$$

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

$$\boxed{\frac{x+5}{2-x}, x \neq 2, 4, -3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{-(6x^2 - 17x - 14)}{3x^2 + 14x + 8} \div \frac{(2x)^2 - 7^2}{2x^2 + 15x + 28} \\
 & \frac{-(6x^2 - 21x + 4x - 14)}{3x^2 + 12x + 2x + 8} \div \frac{(2x-7)(2x+7)}{(2x+8x+7x+28)} \\
 & \frac{-[3x(2x-7) + 2(2x-7)]}{3x(x+4) + 2(x+4)} \div \frac{(2x-7)(2x+7)}{2x(x+4) + 7(x+4)} \\
 & \frac{-\cancel{(2x-7)}(3x+2)}{(x+4)(3x+2)} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(x+4)}\cancel{(2x+7)}}{\cancel{(2x-7)}\cancel{(2x+7)}} = \boxed{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \neq -4, \frac{7}{2}, -\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{2}{3}$$

Add or subtract and simplify. State the values which are not in the domain for each variable.

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \frac{2x-3}{x+5} - \frac{x^2-4x-19}{x^2+8x+15} &= \frac{(2x-3)(x+3)}{(x+5)(x+3)} - \frac{x^2-4x-19}{(x+3)(x+5)} \\
 &= \frac{2x^2+6x-3x-9 - (x^2-4x-19)}{(x+3)(x+5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2x^2+6x-3x-9 - (x^2-4x-19)}{(x+3)(x+5)}$$

$$\frac{x^2+7x+10}{(x+3)(x+5)} = \frac{\cancel{(x+5)}(x+2)}{\cancel{(x+3)}\cancel{(x+5)}} = \frac{x+2}{x+3}$$

$$x \neq -3, -5$$

Simplify and state the values which are not in the domain for each variable.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{x+3} = \frac{2(x+3) - 5x}{x(x+3)} \\
 & \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{x+3} = \frac{3(x+3) + 3x}{x(x+3)} \\
 & = \frac{2x+6-5x}{x(x+3)} \cdot \frac{x(x+3)}{3x+9+3x} = \frac{-3x+6}{6x+9} \\
 & = \frac{-3(x-2)}{3(2x+3)} = -\frac{x-2}{2x+3} = \left(\frac{2-x}{2x+3}, x \neq 0, -\frac{3}{2}, -3 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Solve for x. Be sure to check your solutions to make sure they make sense!

$$\frac{x-2}{1} \cdot \left(5 + \frac{8}{x-2} \right) = \left(\frac{4x}{x-2} \right) \cdot \frac{(x-2)}{1}$$

$$\frac{(x-2)}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{1} + \frac{8}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{4x}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x-2}{1}$$

$$5(x-2) + 8 = 4x$$

$$5x - 10 + 8 = 4x$$

$$5x - 2 = 4x$$

~~$$x = 2$$~~

no solution

$$9. \overset{x+7}{\left(-\frac{5}{x+7} + 1\right)} = \left(\frac{4}{x+7}\right) \cdot x+7$$

$$-5 + x+7 = 4$$

$$x+2 = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

Solve for b.

$$10. \overset{abf}{\left(\frac{1}{f}\right)} = \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) \cdot abf$$

Solve for x

$$\overset{6x}{1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{6x}{1}$$

$$\rightarrow ab = bf + af$$

$$ab - bf = af$$

$$b(a-f) = af$$

$$b = \frac{af}{a-f}$$

$$\frac{6.4}{\frac{31}{(x-3)(x-4)} - \frac{5}{x^2 - 7x + 12}} = \left(\frac{2}{x-3} + \frac{5}{x-4} \right) \frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{1}$$

$$5 = 2(x-4) + 5(x-3)$$

$$5 = 2x - 8 + 5x - 15$$

$$5 = 7x - 23$$

$$28 = 7x$$
~~$$4 = x$$~~

NO
solution