

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

$$1. \frac{-36x^2 - 48x}{18x^3 + 24x^2} = \frac{-12x(3x+4)}{6x^2(3x+4)} = \frac{-2}{x}, x \neq 0, \frac{4}{3}$$

$$3x+4=0$$

$$3x=-4$$

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

~~$$\frac{12+x}{6+x}$$~~

$$\frac{12x^5}{6x} = \left(\frac{12}{6}\right) \cdot \frac{x^5}{x}$$

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

$$\underline{3x(x-2) - 4(x-2)}$$

$$3(8) = 24$$

$$= (-6)(-4)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{-(6x^2 - 17x - 14)}{14 + 17x - 6x^2} \div \frac{4x^2 - 49}{2x^2 + 15x + 28} \quad \begin{matrix} 6(-14) & 3(8) & 2(28) \\ 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 & 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 & 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \\ \underbrace{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 7} & & \end{matrix} \\
 & \frac{3x(2x-7) + 2(2x-7)}{3x^2 + 12x + 2x + 8} \div \frac{(2x)^2 - 7^2}{2x^2 + 8x + 7x + 28} \\
 & \frac{3x(x+4) + 2(x+4)}{3x^2 + 12x + 2x + 8} \div \frac{2x(x+4) + 7(x+4)}{2x^2 + 8x + 7x + 28} \\
 & = \frac{\cancel{(2x-7)}(\cancel{3x+2})}{\cancel{(x+4)}(\cancel{3x+2})} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(x+4)}(\cancel{2x+7})}{\cancel{(2x-7)}(\cancel{2x+7})} \\
 & = -1, x \neq -4, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad & \frac{2x-3}{x+5} - \frac{x^2-4x-19}{x^2+8x+15} = \frac{(2x-3)}{(x+5)} \cdot \frac{(x+3)}{(x+3)} - \frac{(x^2-4x-19)}{(x+5)(x+3)} \\
 & = \frac{2x^2 + 6x - 3x - 9 - (x^2 - 4x - 19)}{(x+5)(x+3)} \\
 & = \frac{x^2 + 7x + 10}{(x+5)(x+3)} = \frac{\cancel{(x+5)}(x+2)}{\cancel{(x+5)}(x+3)} = \frac{x+2}{x+3}, x \neq -5, -3 \\
 & \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$5x - 2 = 4x$$

$$\boxed{X=2}$$

no solution

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

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

$$x + 2 = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

Solve for b.

$$\frac{fab}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{f} = \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) \cdot \frac{fab}{1}$$

$$bx \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot bx, \text{ solve for } x.$$

$$ab = fb + fa$$

$$ab - fb = fa$$

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

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

6.4

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

*(Handwritten notes: (x-3) | x^2-7x+12, (x-3)(x-4) in red, (x+2)(x-5) in green)*

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

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

$$5 = 7x - 23$$

$$28 = 7x$$

$$4 = x$$

no solution

6.3

$$43. a + \frac{a}{2 + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{a}}} = a + \frac{a}{2 + \left( \frac{1}{\frac{a-2}{a}} \right)}$$

$$= a + \frac{a}{2 + \left( \frac{a}{a-2} \right)} = a + \frac{a}{\frac{2(a-2) + a}{a-2}}$$

$$= a + \frac{a}{\frac{2a-4+a}{a-2}} = a + \frac{a}{\left( \frac{3a-4}{a-2} \right)}$$

$$= a + \frac{3a \cdot 4}{3a-4} \cdot \frac{a(a-2)}{3a-4} = \frac{a(3a-4) + a(a-2)}{3a-4}$$

$$= \frac{3a^2 - 4a + a^2 - 2a}{3a-4} = \frac{4a^2 - 6a}{3a-4} = \frac{2a(2a-3)}{3a-4}$$