

5.4 Multiply and Divide Rational Expressions
5.5 Add and Subtract Rational Expressions



WELCOME BACK
TO SCHOOL

The text is rendered in a playful, bubbly font where each letter is filled with a different color (red, yellow, blue, green) and has a thick black outline. The letters are slightly irregular and rounded, giving it a hand-drawn, friendly appearance. The words are arranged in two lines: 'WELCOME BACK' on top and 'TO SCHOOL' below it.

HW:

ex: True or False?

a) $\frac{x}{x+3} = \frac{1}{3}$

b) $\frac{x+4}{x-8} = -\frac{1}{2}$

c) $\frac{x}{x(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x+1}$

Rational Expressions

A rational expression has the form $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ where $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ polynomials and $g(x) \neq 0$.

A rational expression is in simplified form when its numerator and denominator have NO common factors.

ex: Simplify.

a) $\frac{2x^2 + 10x}{3x^2 + 16x + 5}$

$$\frac{2x \cancel{(x+5)}}{(3x+1) \cancel{(x+5)}}$$
$$\frac{2x}{3x+1}$$

ex: Simplify.

b) $\frac{5x^3 + 20x^2 + 15x}{x^3 - 6x^2 - 9x + 54}$

$$\frac{5x \cancel{(x+3)} (x+1)}{\cancel{(x+3)} (x-3) (x-6)}$$
$$\frac{5x(x+1)}{(x-3)(x-6)}$$

ex: Simplify.

$$c) \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 8}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(x-2)}(x+2)}{\cancel{(x-2)}(x^2+2x+4)}$$
$$\frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+4}$$

ex: Simplify.

$$d) \frac{2x^2 - 6x - 36}{4x^2 - 16x + 12}$$

$$\frac{2(x-6)(x+3)}{2 \cdot 4(x-3)(x-1)}$$

REVIEW: Perform the indicated operation.

$$a) \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$b) \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$c) \frac{1 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{4 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 2} = \frac{5}{10} + \frac{8}{10} = \frac{13}{10}$$

$$d) \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{10} - \frac{8}{10} = \frac{-3}{10}$$

The rules for multiplying, dividing, adding and subtracting fractions are the **SAME** for rational expressions!

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$\text{a) } \frac{x^2 - 6x - 16}{x^2 - 16x + 24} \cdot \frac{x - 8}{x^2 + 5x + 6}$$

$$\frac{(\cancel{x-8})(\cancel{x+2})(x-8)}{(\cancel{x-8})(x-3)(x+3)(\cancel{x+2})}$$
$$\frac{x-8}{(x-3)(x+3)}$$

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$b) \frac{x^2 - 5x - 36}{x^2 - 49} \cdot \frac{(x^2 - 11x + 28)}{1}$$

$$\frac{(x-9)(x+4) \cancel{(x-7)}(x-4)}{(x+7) \cancel{(x-7)}}$$
$$\frac{(x-9)(x+4)(x-4)}{x+7}$$

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$c) \frac{8x - 20}{x^2 + 2x - 35} \div \frac{4x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 7x + 10}$$

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$d) \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 27}{3x^2 + 10x + 8} \div \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{3x^2 + x - 4}$$

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

$$\frac{(x-3)^m (x+1)}{(x-1) \cancel{(x-3)}}$$

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$\text{e) } \frac{\frac{4x}{x+6}}{x^2+3x-18}$$

$$\frac{4x}{x+6} \div (x^2+3x-18)$$

$$\frac{4x}{x+6} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+6)(x-3)} = \frac{4x}{(x+6)^2(x-3)}$$

REVIEW: Find the LCM.

The least common multiple (LCM) of two numbers or expressions is the smallest quantity (not zero) that is a divisible by both numbers or expressions.

a) 5, 2

10

b) 3, 12

12

REVIEW: Find the LCM.

c) 8, 12

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 & 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 & \\ \swarrow & \searrow & \\ 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 & & (24) \end{array}$$

d) 24, 30

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 & 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 & \\ \swarrow & \searrow & \\ 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 = 120 & & \end{array}$$

e) 35, 50

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 \cdot 7 & 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 & \\ & 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 = 350 & \end{array}$$

REVIEW: Find the LCM.

f) $x^3 - x^2 - 2x, x^2 - 4x + 4$

$x(x-2)(x+1)$ $(x-2)(x-2)$

$x(x-2)(x+1)$ $(x-2)(x-2)$

$x(x-2)(x+1)$

REVIEW: Find the LCM.

g) $x^2 - 10x + 25$, $5x^2 - 24x - 5$

$(\cancel{x-5})(x-5)$ $(5x+1)(\cancel{x-5})$
 $(x-5)(x-5)(5x+1)$

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$a) \frac{5 \cancel{(2x-1)} \cdot 3(x-1)}{6x-18 \cdot 4x^2-14x+6}$$

$\frac{6(x-3) \cdot 2(2x-1)(x-3) \cdot 3}{2(2x-1)(x-3) \cdot 3}$

$$\frac{10x-5-3(x-1)}{6(x-3)(2x-1)}$$

$$\frac{7x-2}{6(x-3)(2x-1)}$$

LCM

$6x-18$	$4x^2-14x+6$
$6(x-3)$	$2(2x-1)(x-3)$
$2 \cdot 3(x-3)$	$2(2x-1)(x-3)$
	$2(x-3)3(2x-1)$

LCD: $\boxed{6(x-3)(2x-1)}$

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$\text{LCD: } 3x(x+1)$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{5x+1}{\cancel{3x+3}} + \frac{7x}{x+1}$$

$3x^2+3x$

$$\frac{5x+1}{3x(x+1)} + \frac{7x \cdot 3x}{(x+1) \cdot 3x}$$

$$\frac{5x+1+21x^2}{3x(x+1)} = \frac{21x^2+5x+1}{3x(x+1)}$$

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$c) 6 - \frac{x+5}{x^2-2} = \frac{6(x^2-2)}{1(x^2-2)} - \frac{x+5}{x^2-2}$$

$$\frac{6(x^2-2) - (x+5)}{x^2-2}$$

$$\frac{6x^2 - 12 - x - 5}{x^2 - 2} = \frac{6x^2 - x - 17}{x^2 - 2}$$

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$d) \frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{x}{5} \div \frac{x^3 - 4x}{15x + 5}$$

$$\frac{x}{x-2} - \frac{x}{5} \cdot \frac{5(3x+1)}{x(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{x(x+2)}{x-2(x+2)} - \frac{3x+1}{(x+2)(x-2)}$$

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

ex: Perform the indicated operation. Express your answer in simplest form.

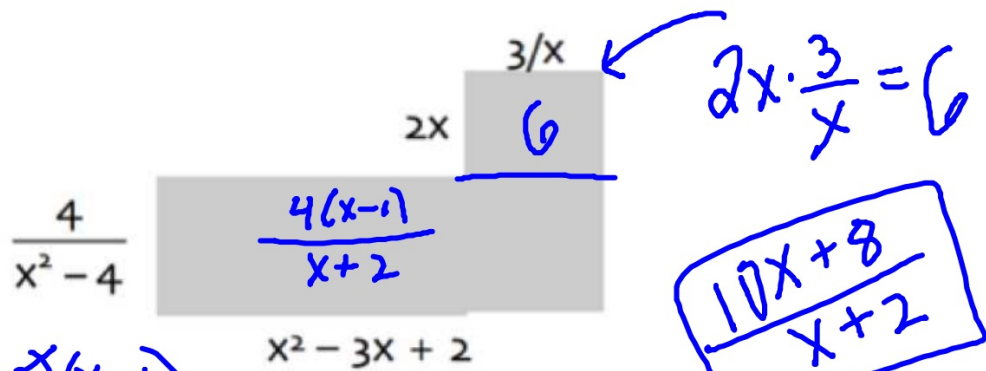
$$e) \left(\frac{\cancel{5}^1 x^3 y}{\cancel{35}^5} \cdot \frac{\cancel{21}^3}{\cancel{15}^3 y^2} \right) \div \frac{25x}{9y}$$

$$\frac{x^4 y}{5y^2}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{x^4}^3}{\cancel{5y}^3} \cdot \frac{\cancel{9y}^3}{\cancel{25x}^3} =$$

$$\frac{9x^3}{125}$$

ex: Find the area.



$$\frac{4}{\cancel{(x-2)}(x+2)} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(x-2)}(x-1)}{1}$$

$$\frac{4(x-1)}{x+2} + 6 = \frac{4x-4+6(x+2)}{x+2} = \frac{4x-4+6x+12}{x+2}$$