

## 6.1 Multiplying and Dividing Rational Expressions

A rational expression is the quotient of two polynomials

Examples

$$\frac{x-5}{2x+1}$$

$$\frac{x^2-7x-18}{x^2-4}$$

$$\frac{2a^2+5ab+2b^2}{a^2-6ab+8b^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-3}$$

Determine the domain of the rational expressions.

$$\frac{2x}{x-3} \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 3$$

all reals,  $x \neq 3$

$$\{x \mid x \neq 3\}$$

$$(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$$

$$\frac{p^2+5p+6}{p^2-4} \neq 0$$

$$(p+2)(p-2)$$

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You Try

$$\frac{z^2-9}{z^2+3z-28}$$

Reduction Property

$$\frac{ac}{bc} = \frac{a\cancel{c}}{b\cancel{c}} = \frac{a}{b} \quad \text{if } b \neq 0, c \neq 0$$

We do this all the time when we reduce fractions.

For example:

$$\frac{12}{20} = \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{3}}{\cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 5}$$

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Simplify each rational expression, always name the domain restrictions.

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{2x^2 - 3x - 9} = \frac{(x+5)(x-3)}{(2x+3)(x-3)}$$

$2x^2 - 6x + 3x - 9$   
 $2x(x-3) + 3(x-3)$

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

$q \neq 2, 0$

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Simplify each rational expression

$$\frac{3x^2 + 11x - 4}{1 - 3x}$$

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Watch out for bad math.

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

ugh!!

You try

$$\frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{x^2 + 4x - 21}$$

$$\frac{3w^2 + 13w - 10}{2 - 3w}$$

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Multiply and simplify

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x + 1} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 7x}{x^2 + 4x - 21}$$

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

$x \neq -1, -7, 3$

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You try

$$\frac{p^2 - 9}{p^2 + 5p + 6} \cdot \frac{3p^2 - p - 2}{2p - 6}$$

$3p^2 - 3p + 2p - 2$   
 $3p(p-1) + 2(p-1)$

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

$x \neq -3, -2, 3$

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Multiply and simplify

$$\frac{p^2 + 5pq + 6q^2}{2p^2 + 7pq + 3q^2} \cdot \frac{2p + q}{3p + 6q}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(p+3q)}\cancel{(p+2q)}}{\cancel{(2p+q)}\cancel{(p+3q)}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{(2p+q)}}{3\cancel{(p+2q)}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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You try

$$\frac{2x + 8}{2x^2 + 11x + 12} \cdot \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 9}{6 - 2x}$$

$$\frac{m^2 + 2mn + n^2}{2m^2 + 3mn + n^2} \cdot \frac{2m^2 - 5mn - 3n^2}{3n - m}$$

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Divide and simplify

$$\frac{5 \cdot 20x^{23}}{3y \cdot 4x^2 \cdot 15y^5} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 15y^{24}}{4x^2} = \frac{25x^{24}}{x \neq 0, y \neq 0}$$

Divide and simplify

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x - 12}{4x^3 - 6x^2} \div \frac{x^3 + 8}{2x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x}$$

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You try

$$\frac{\frac{m^2 - 5}{m - 7}}{2m} \div \frac{m^2 - 6m - 7}{m^2 - 6m - 7}$$

Find the domain of the rational function. State your answer in set notation.

$$\frac{x + 2}{x^2 - 5x - 14}$$

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Given that  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{3x^2 + 9x}$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{x + 3}{x^2 - 2x - 8}$ ,

and  $h(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 7x + 6}{x^2 + 5x}$  find

$$\boxed{R(x)} = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

Given that  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{3x^2 + 9x}$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{x + 3}{x^2 - 2x - 8}$ ,

and  $h(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 7x + 6}{x^2 + 5x}$  find

$$H(x) = \frac{f(x)}{h(x)}$$

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