RATIONALEXPRESSIONS

A rational expression is a fraction, $\frac{P}{Q}$, where P and Q are polynomials, and $Q \neq 0$.

Examples:
$$\frac{3x^3 + 4x - 8}{x - 6}$$
, $\frac{5x^2 + 4}{7}$, $\frac{10}{x}$

A rational expression is undefined for any values of the variables that cause the denominator to be equal to zero.

Example:
$$\frac{3x^3 + 4x - 8}{x - 6}$$

is undefined when x is 6 because 6-6=0, and we can't divide by 0.

For what values of the variable are the following expressions undefined?

a)
$$\frac{9x^2 + 4x - 7}{x - 2}$$

c)
$$\frac{9}{x^2 + 4}$$

 $\chi^2 + 4 = 0$
 $\chi^2 = -4$
 $\chi = \sqrt{-4}$ No Read
Answer

These values are called restrictions and must be considered when working with rational expressions.

Simplifying Rational Expressions (Reduce)

Sometimes a rational expression can be simplified if both the numerator and denominator have a common factor.

the numerator and denominator have a common factor.

Example:
$$\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 9}$$

(X+3)(X-3)

Factor the numerator and denominator, if possible.

 $\frac{x(x-3)}{(x+3)(x-3)}$
 $\frac{x+3=0}{(x+3)(x-3)}$
 $\frac{x-3=0}{(x+3)(x-3)}$

We can cancel out the common factor in the numerator and denominator (the division equals 1), but we must state the restrictions that allow us to do so.

$$\frac{x(x-3)}{(x+3)(x-3)} \qquad x \neq \{-3,3\}$$

$$\frac{x}{x+3} \text{ where } x \neq \{-3,3\}$$

Simplify:

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

 $a+1$ (a+1)

 $a+1$ (a-1)(a+1)

 $a+1$ (a-1)(a+1)

b)
$$\frac{2x+10}{1x^2+7x+10}$$
 $\frac{2(x+5)}{(x+2)(x+5)}$ $\frac{1}{x^2+7x+10}$ $\frac{1}{x^2+7x+10}$ $\frac{1}{x+2}$ $\frac{$

c)
$$\frac{1}{v^2 - 7v - 30}$$

 $\frac{1}{v^2 - 5v - 24}$
 $\frac{1}{v^2 - 3v - 2$

d)
$$\frac{6m^{3} + 42m^{2}}{2m^{2} + 26m + 84}$$

$$\frac{6m^{2}(m+7)}{2(m^{2} + 13m + 42)} = m + 2 + 7 + 6$$

$$\frac{6m^{2}(m+7)}{2(m+6)(m+7)} = m + 2 + 7 + 6$$

$$= 3m + 6 + 7 + 6$$

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