**Barron’s Let’s Review Regents – Algebra II**

# Chapter 2: Rational Expressions and Equations

## 2.1 Arithmetic With Rational Expressions

**Key Ideas**

A *rational expression* is a fraction that has a polynomial expression in the denominator. It often also has a polynomial expression in the numerator.

An example of a rational expression is . Just like fractions involving integers, rational expressions can be simplified, reduced, multiplied, divide, added, and subtracted.

**Reducing Rational Expressions**

A rational number is a fraction, like , that has an integer in both the numerator and the denominator. When both the numerator and denominator are multiplied or divided by the same number, the result is a rational number that is equivalent to the original number.

*Reducing* a rational number is when the numerator and denominator are both divided by the same common factor. Factoring the numerator and denominator of a rational number makes it easier to reduce the fraction to *lowest terms*.

**Multiplying Rational Expressions**

**Dividing Rational Expressions**

**Adding Rational Expressions**

**Situation 1:** The expressions already have a common denominator.

**Situation 2:** One denominator is a multiple of the other denominator.

**Situation 3:** The denominators have no common factor.

If the denominators have no common factor, the lowest common denominator is the product of the two denominators.

Situation 4: The two denominators share a common factor, but the denominator is not a multiple of the smaller one.

**Subtracting Rational Expressions**

Subtracting rational expressions is nearly the same as adding them. An extra complication, which happens frequently on the Regens exam, is you must be careful distributing the negative sign through the parentheses of the second expression.

### Check Your Understanding of Section 2.1

1. Multiple-Choice
2. What is reduced to simplest terms?  
   **(1)**
3. What is reduced to simplest terms?  
   **(3)**
4. What is reduced to simplest terms?  
   **(1)**
5. What is reduced to simplest terms?  
   **(3)**
6. What is reduced to simplest terms?  
   **(4)**
7. When is multiplied, which of the following does it have the same answer as?  
   **(4)**
8. What is **(2)**
9. What is =   
   **(1)**
10. What is   
    **(2)**
11. What is ?  
       
       
       
    **(3)**
12. *Show how you arrived at your answers*.
13. Ethan says that can be reduced to . Braylon says this is not correct. Who is right and why?  
      
    Braylon is correct . The constant 5 was not divided by 2. The correct answer is .
14. James notices the following pattern:  
    He has a theory that, in general,   
    . Prove that James is correct about his theory?
15. Simplify .
16. Talia simplified by this process:  
       
    There was an error in Talia’s calculation. What was the error?  
      
    The should have been . The multiplication by -2 should have been distributed throughout the term.
17. Fully simplify .
18. The rational expression can be reduced. What is it in fully reduced form?

## 2.2 Solving Rational Equations

**Key Ideas**

A rational equation is an equation contains at least one rational expression. Rational equations often require finding a common denominator for all the terms involved. The process for solving a rational equation often produces extra solutions that need to be rejected.

**Simple Rational Equations**

The simplest rational equations are ones that already have a common denominator.

Since these have the same denominator already, the denominators can be ignored to create the equation with just the numerators.

With rational equations, it is necessary to check your answer in case the “ignoring” step somehow caused an incorrect answer to creep in. Simply plug your answer into the original problem.

**Solving Rational Equations with Cross Multiplication**

Some rational equations have just one term on each side but the terms have different denominators.

The quickest way to solve an equation of this form is by cross multiplication. To cross multiply, make a new equation that has the product of one numerator with the other denominator on each side of the equal sign.

To check if this is correct, substitute into the original equation.

**Math Facts**

Cross multiplication is a shortcut for making both sides of the equal sign have a common denominator. You then ignore the denominators and make an equation out of the numerators. If , use cross multiplication to get the denominator bd: or .

**Solving Rational Equations with Multiple Terms**

If the rational equation has more than one term on either side of the equal sign (normally the left side), those terms need to be combined. Then the resulting equation can be solved using the methos mentioned earlier in this section.

The process of ignoring the denominator can result in fake answers. If the denominator would become 0 with a solution, that solution must be rejected (because division by 0 makes it undefined).

**Rate Word Problems**

Some real-world word problems involving rates can be solved using rational equations.