Name:\_\_\_\_\_

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

## Class worksheet: Alg2H Rational expressions: Reduce, Add and subtract (book chapter 6)

## **Excluded values**

Unacceptable replacements: when denominator is ZERU.

$$\frac{x+3}{x} \quad \boxed{x \neq 0}$$

$$\frac{(x-2)}{x^2-rx+6} = \frac{(x-2)}{(x-3)(r-2)}$$

Reduce	
Integers (numbers)	Polynomials (x)
Find common factors Reduce $\frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{12}{28} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7} = \frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3a^{3}}{6a^{2}} = \frac{1a^{2}}{2}$ $\frac{7x+21}{7} = \frac{7(x+3)}{7} = x+3$
$\frac{x^{2}+5x+4}{x^{2}+3+x+1} = \frac{(x+1)(x+4)}{(x+1)(x+4)}$	X2-1-X+6 = 4(X+1)(X+2) (X+2)(X+3)
$=\frac{\chi + \varphi}{\chi + 1}$	$=4\frac{(x+1)}{x+3}$

Add / Subtract	
Integers (numbers)	Polynomials (x)
Common factor Add Reduce $ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{9}{6} = \boxed{2} $ $ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{12} = 2 + 3 = \boxed{5} $	$\frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{2}{x+3} = \frac{3}{x+3}$ $\frac{1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{(x+3)^2}{(x+3)^2}$
$\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{2^{3} \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2^{2} \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{2^{3} \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2^{2} \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{2^{3} \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{11}{120}$ $= \frac{5}{2^{3} \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{11}{120}$ $= \frac{1}{120}$	$= \frac{x+4}{(x+3)^{2}}$ $\frac{7a}{8} + \frac{5b}{12a} = \frac{21a^{2}+10b}{2^{3}\cdot 3\cdot a}$ $\frac{7}{2^{3}} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{21a^{2}+10b}{2^{4}a}$ $= \frac{21a^{2}+10b}{2^{4}a}$
$\frac{a}{a+3} - \frac{a-9}{a} = \frac{a+1}{a(a+3)}$	$\frac{8x}{x^2-1} = \frac{2}{x^2-1} = \frac{4}{x^2-1} =$
	$= \frac{8x + 2(x+1) - 4(y-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{8x - 2x - 2 - 9x + 4}{(x-1)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)}$

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