12-2 Undefined and Simplifying Rational Expressions

expression which can be written in the form $\frac{polynomial}{polynomial}$ is a rational expression.

Examples of rational expressions are below.

$$\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{2x-8}$$

$$\frac{x^2-5}{x^2-10x+25}$$

Before we begin simplifying these rational expressions, we must *determine which value(s)* will make each fraction **undefined**. Undefined fractions have a denominator of 0. To determine which value(s) will make the fraction undefined, you can set the denominator equal to 0 and solve for the variable.



1,25

$$\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{2x-8}$$

$$2x - 8 = 0$$
 $+ 8 + 8$
 $2x = 8$
 $2 = 8$

$$\frac{x^2-5}{x^2-10x+25}$$

$$\chi^{2}-10x+25=0$$

 $(x-5)(x-5)=0$
 $\chi-5=0$
 $\chi-5=0$

A rational expression is in simplest form if the numerator and denominator have no common factors except 1. Factor both the numerator and denominator (if necessary) by **FIRST factoring out the GCF**.

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

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

$$\frac{4m-2}{2m-1} = \frac{2(2m-1)}{(2m-1)} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

You may also need to factor a quadratic expression to simplify a rational expression.

4.
$$\frac{2x-12}{\cancel{x}^2 + \cancel{3}\cancel{x} + \cancel{1}8} = \frac{2(\cancel{x} + \cancel{5})}{(\cancel{x} + \cancel{3}\cancel{x} + \cancel{5})} = \frac{2}{(\cancel{x} + \cancel{3}\cancel{x} + \cancel{5})}$$

5.
$$\frac{c^2 - |c - 6|}{c^2 + 5c + 6} = \frac{|c + 2|(c - 3)|}{(c + 2|(c + 3))} = \frac{(c - 3)}{(c + 3)}$$

6.
$$\frac{x^2 + 9x - 10}{x^3 - x^2} = \frac{(x + 10)(x - 1)}{x^2(x - 1)} = \frac{(x + 10)}{x^2}$$

So what if you factor the expression and opposite factors appear such as $\frac{(3-x)}{(x-3)}$. $\frac{(x-3)}{(x-3)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{(x+3)}{(x+3)} = \end{vmatrix}$ $\frac{(3+x)}{(x+3)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{(3+x)}{(x+3)} = \end{vmatrix}$

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

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

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

$$\frac{\cancel{(3-x)}}{(x-3)} = -1$$

$$8. \frac{5x-15}{9-x^2} = \frac{5(x-3)}{(3+x)(3-x)} = \frac{-5}{(3+x)}$$

$$9. \frac{2c^2 - 2}{3 - 3c^2} = \frac{2(c^2 - 1)}{3(1 - c^2)} = \frac{2(c + 1)(c + 1)}{3(1 + c)(c + 1)} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

r the problems below, simplify the expression in Column A and match it with the uivalent expression in Column B

	Column A	Show Work	Column B
	$\frac{3x-9}{3x}$		$\frac{x-1}{y-1}$
	$\frac{6x-9}{4x-6}$		$\frac{x+2}{x+4}$
	$\frac{x^2 - x}{xy - x}$		$\frac{3}{2}$
	$\frac{x+7}{x^2-49}$		$\frac{x+3}{5}$
<u>-</u>	$\frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{5x + 20}$		$\frac{x-3}{x}$
	$\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x^2 + x - 12}$		$-\frac{2(x+2)}{8+x}$
2.	$\frac{x^2 - 12x - 32}{64 - x^2}$		x
	$\frac{x^5 - x^4}{x^4 - x^3}$		$\frac{1}{x-7}$