









Notes on the back of Warm-Up



$$\frac{96c}{k} = \frac{14}{k+3}$$

$$\overline{s(k+3)} = 14k$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 90 \\ a \cdot \underline{X-7} \\ q(\underline{2x-1}) \end{array} \bullet \begin{array}{c} (\underline{X+5})(\underline{X-7}) \\ 6\underline{X} & (\underline{X+5}) \end{array} \\ \\ \underline{X-7} \\ q(\underline{2x-1}) \end{array} \bullet \begin{array}{c} \underline{6x} \\ \underline{X-7} \end{array}$$

90 b. 
$$\frac{6x^2 - x - 1}{3x^2 + 2x + 8} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 4x - 32}{2x^3 + 7x - 4}$$

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$$\frac{6x^2 - x - 1}{3x^2 + 2x + 8} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 4x - 32}{2x^3 + 7x - 4} \times \frac{x}{4x}$$
  
 $\frac{7x - 1}{(3x^2 + 2x + 8)} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 4x - 32}{2x^3 + 7x - 4} \times \frac{x}{4x}$   
 $\frac{7x - 1}{(3x^2 + 2x + 8)} \cdot \frac{(x + 8)(x - 4)}{(x + 4)(3x - 4)} \times \frac{x}{4x}$   
 $\frac{7x - 1}{4x} \cdot \frac{(x + 8)(x - 4)}{(x + 4)(3x - 4)} \times \frac{x}{4x}$ 



91 b  $\frac{g(x+2)^{3}(x-3)^{3}}{4(x+2)^{3}(x-3)^{5}}$ 

$$\frac{936}{2x+3y} = -19$$

 $72 = \alpha (3)^{15}$ 

$$96a \cdot \frac{m}{6} = \frac{m+1}{5}$$
  $c \cdot \frac{3x-5}{2} = \frac{4x+1}{4}$ 



## NOTE:

from this point on in this course, you may assume that all values of x that would make a denominator zero are excluded







$$\frac{u-v}{8v} + \frac{6u-3v}{8v} \rightarrow \frac{u-v+bu-3v}{8v}$$

$$\frac{7u-4v}{8v}$$



















$$\frac{2x}{(x+5)} + \frac{3}{x+5} \frac{(x-1)}{(x-1)}$$

$$\frac{2x^{2}+10x}{(x-1)(x+5)} + \frac{3}{x+5} \frac{(x-1)}{(x-1)}$$

$$\frac{7x^{2}+13x-3}{(x-1)(x+5)}$$

$$(x-1)(x+5)$$

$$(x-1)(x+5)$$







A). 
$$\frac{9-3x}{(x+3)(x-3)} + \frac{2x}{x+3}$$
  
B).  $\frac{2x-1}{3x^2+13x+4} + \frac{x+3}{x^2-3x-28}$ 



 $\frac{9-3x}{(x+3)(x-3)}$  $\frac{2x}{x+3}$ +



