

#27

$$\left( \frac{x+2}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} \right) x(x+2)$$


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$$\left( \frac{5}{x} + \frac{x}{x+2} \right) x \cdot (x+2)$$

LCD:  $x(x+2)$

$$\frac{[(x+2)(x+2)] + x}{5(x+2) + x^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 2x + 2x + 4 + x}{5x + 10 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 + 5x + 10} = \frac{(x+1)(x+4)}{x^2 + 5x + 10}$$

10	5
10	11
2	7

#39

$$\frac{x^{-1} + 2y^{-1}}{2y + 4x} = \frac{\frac{1 \cdot y}{x \cdot y} + \frac{2 \cdot x}{y \cdot x}}{2y + 4x} \quad \leftarrow \text{LCD: } xy$$

$$\frac{y + 2x}{xy}$$

$$\frac{\frac{y + 2x}{xy}}{1}$$

$$\frac{(y + 2x)}{xy} \cdot \frac{1}{(2y + 4x)}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(y + 2x)} \cdot 1}{xy \cdot 2(\cancel{y + 2x})}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2xy}}$$

$$\frac{(5x+14)(\cancel{x+3})(\cancel{x-3})}{(\cancel{x+3})(\cancel{x-3})} = \frac{(-2x^2 - 5x + 2)(\cancel{x+3})(\cancel{x-3})}{(\cancel{x+3})(\cancel{x-3})} + \frac{(2x+4)(\cancel{x+3})(\cancel{x-3})}{(\cancel{x-3})}$$

$$5x + 14 = -2x^2 - 5x + 2 + (2x+4)(x+3)$$

$$5x + 14 = -2x^2 - 5x + 2 + 2x^2 + 6x + 4x + 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + 14 = 5x + 14 \\ -5x \quad -14 \quad -5x \quad -14 \end{array}$$

0 = 0  
true

All Real Numbers  
except 3, -3

$$\{x \mid x \neq 3, -3\}$$

## Graph of a Rational Function

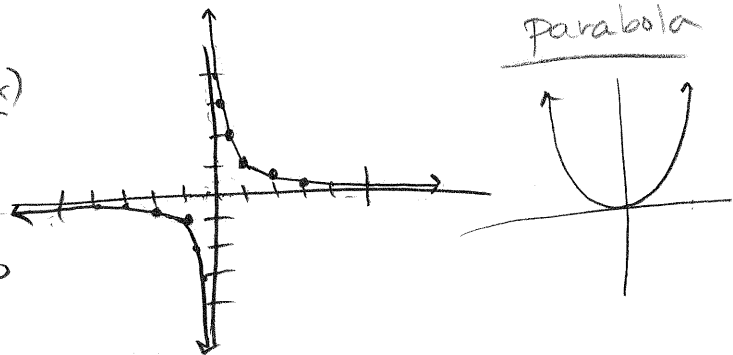
$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  ←  $x \neq 0$  means the graph will be

sometimes called the Reciprocal function

discontinuous, meaning it will have a break at  $x=0$

Plot points

x	f(x)	x	f(x)	x	f(x)	x	f(x)
1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	-1	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-2
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	3	-2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	-3
3	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	100	-3	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{100}$	-100
100	$\frac{1}{100}$			-100	$-\frac{1}{100}$		



$$\text{Ex. } \frac{4}{x^2+x-6} - \frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{2}{x^2+5x+6}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+2)}\cancel{(x+3)} \cdot 4}{\cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+3)}} - \frac{1 \cdot \cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+2)}\cancel{(x+3)}}{\cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+2)}} = \frac{2 \cdot \cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+2)}\cancel{(x+3)}}{\cancel{(x+2)}\cancel{(x+3)}}$$

$$\text{LCD: } (x-2)(x+2)(x+3)$$

$$\text{D: } x \neq 2, -2, -3$$

$$4(x+2) - (x+3) = 2(x-2)$$

$$4x + 8 - x - 3 = 2x - 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 5 = 2x - 4 \\ -2x \quad -5 \quad -2x \quad -5 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x = -9}$$

$$\#47 \quad \frac{5x+14}{x^2-9} = \frac{-2x^2-5x+2}{x^2-9} + \frac{2x+4}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{5x+14}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{-2x^2-5x+2}{(x+3)(x-3)} + \frac{2x+4}{x-3}$$

$$\text{LCD: } (x+3)(x-3)$$

$$\text{D: } x \neq -3, 3$$

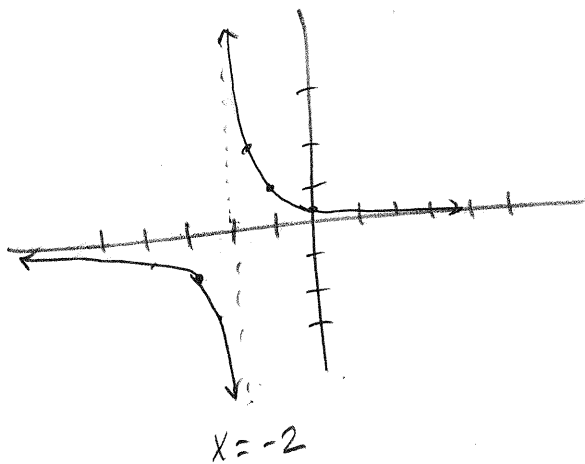
at  $x=0$

A Vertical Asymptote is a line that the graph continuously comes close to but never touches or crosses.

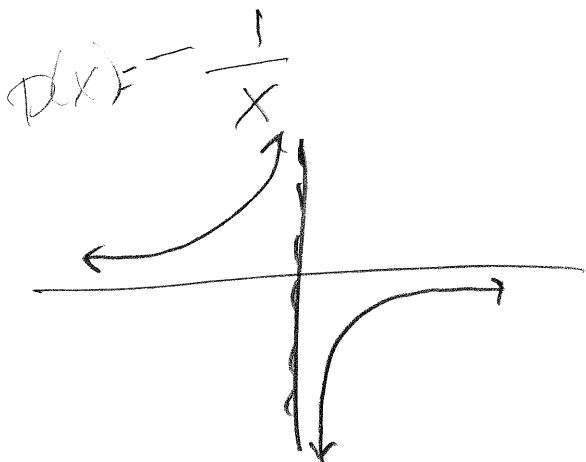
at  $y=0$

A Horizontal Asymptote describes the end behavior of the graph.

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



Graph using a table and Domain to find Vertical Asymptote



# 50  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x}$

D:  $x \neq 0$

x	f(x)
1	3
-1	-3
2	$\frac{3}{2}$
-2	$-\frac{3}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	6
$-\frac{1}{2}$	-6

