

## Exit Ticket Sample Solutions

Perform the indicated operations, and reduce to lowest terms.

$$1. \frac{\frac{x-2}{x^2+x-2} \cdot \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x+2}}{\frac{x^2-3x+2}{x+2}} \quad \frac{x-2}{x^2+x-2} \cdot \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x+2}$$

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

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

$$2. \frac{\left(\frac{x-2}{x^2+x-2}\right)}{\left(\frac{x^2-3x+2}{x+2}\right)} \quad \left(\frac{x-2}{x^2+x-2}\right) \div \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x+2}$$

$$= \frac{x-2}{x^2+x-2} \cdot \frac{x+2}{x^2-3x+2}$$

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

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

## Homework Problem Set Sample Solutions

1. Perform the following operations.

a. Multiply  $\frac{1}{3}(x-2)$  by 9.  $3x-6$

b. Divide  $\frac{1}{4}(x-8)$  by  $\frac{1}{12}$ .  $3x-24$

c. Multiply  $\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{3}x+2\right)$  by 12.  $x+6$

d. Divide  $\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{2}{5}x-\frac{1}{5}\right)$  by  $\frac{1}{15}$ .  $2x-1$

e. Multiply  $\frac{2}{3}\left(2x+\frac{2}{3}\right)$  by  $\frac{9}{4}$ .  $3x+1$

f. Multiply  $0.03(4-x)$  by 100.  $12-3x$

2. Write each rational expression as an equivalent rational expression in lowest terms.

$$a. \left( \frac{a^3 b^2}{c^2 d^2} \cdot \frac{c}{ab} \right) \div \frac{a}{c^2 d^3}$$

$$abcd$$

$$b. \frac{a^2 + 6a + 9}{a^2 - 9} \cdot \frac{3a - 9}{a + 3}$$

$$3$$

$$c. \frac{6x}{4x - 16} \div \frac{4x}{x^2 - 16}$$

$$\frac{3(x + 4)}{8}$$

$$d. \frac{3x^2 - 6x}{3x + 1} \cdot \frac{x + 3x^2}{x^2 - 4x + 4}$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{x - 2}$$

$$e. \frac{y^2 - x^2}{x + y} \cdot \frac{4}{2x - 2y}$$

$$-2$$

$$f. \frac{a - 2b}{a + 2b} \div (4b^2 - a^2)$$

$$-\frac{1}{(a + 2b)^2}$$

$$g. \frac{d + c}{c^2 + d^2} \div \frac{c^2 - d^2}{d^2 - dc}$$

$$-\frac{d}{c^2 + d^2}$$

$$h. \frac{12a^2 - 7ab + b^2}{9a^2 - b^2} \div \frac{16a^2 - b^2}{3ab + b^2}$$

$$\frac{b}{4a + b}$$

$$i. \left( \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 4} \right)^{-1} \cdot \left( \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x - 2} \right)$$

$$(x + 2)^2$$

$$j. \left( \frac{x - 2}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{-3} \div \left( \frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \right)$$

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

$$k. \frac{6x^2 - 11x - 10}{6x^2 - 5x - 6} \cdot \frac{6 - 4x}{25 - 20x + 4x^2}$$

$$-\frac{2}{2x - 5} \text{ or } \frac{2}{5 - 2x}$$

$$l. \frac{3x^3 - 3a^2x}{x^2 - 2ax + a^2} \cdot \frac{a - x}{a^3x + a^2x^2}$$

$$-\frac{3}{a^2}$$

3. Write each rational expression as an equivalent rational expression in lowest terms.

$$a. \frac{\left( \frac{4a}{6b^2} \right)}{\left( \frac{20a^3}{12b} \right)}$$

$$\frac{2}{5a^2b}$$

$$b. \frac{\left( \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 1} \right)}{\left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 6} \right)}$$

$$\frac{x - 6}{(x + 2)(x^2 - 1)}$$

$$c. \frac{\left( \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 + 3x - 4} \right)}{\left( \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x + 4} \right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x - 2}$$

4. Suppose that  $x = \frac{t^2+3t-4}{3t^2-3}$  and  $y = \frac{t^2+2t-8}{2t^2-2t-4}$ , for  $t \neq 1$ ,  $t \neq -1$ ,  $t \neq 2$ , and  $t \neq -4$ . Show that the value of  $x^2y^{-2}$  does not depend on the value of  $t$ .

$$\begin{aligned} x^2y^{-2} &= \left(\frac{t^2+3t-4}{3t^2-3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{t^2+2t-8}{2t^2-2t-4}\right)^{-2} \\ &= \left(\frac{t^2+3t-4}{3t^2-3}\right)^2 \div \left(\frac{t^2+2t-8}{2t^2-2t-4}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{t^2+3t-4}{3t^2-3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2t^2-2t-4}{t^2+2t-8}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{(t-1)(t+4)}{3(t-1)(t+1)}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2(t-2)(t+1)}{(t-2)(t+4)}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{4(t-1)^2(t+4)^2(t-2)^2(t+1)^2}{9(t-1)^2(t+1)^2(t-2)^2(t+4)^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $x^2y^{-2} = \frac{4}{9}$ , the value of  $x^2y^{-2}$  does not depend on  $t$ .

**Extension:**

5. One of two numbers can be represented by the rational expression  $\frac{x-2}{x}$ , where  $x \neq 0$  and  $x \neq 2$ .

- a. Find a representation of the second number if the product of the two numbers is 1.

Let the second number be  $y$ . Then  $\left(\frac{x-2}{x}\right) \cdot y = 1$ , so we have

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 1 \div \left(\frac{x-2}{x}\right) \\ &= 1 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{x-2}\right) \\ &= \frac{x}{x-2}. \end{aligned}$$

- b. Find a representation of the second number if the product of the two numbers is 0.

Let the second number be  $z$ . Then  $\left(\frac{x-2}{x}\right) \cdot z = 0$ , so we have

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 0 \div \left(\frac{x-2}{x}\right) = 0 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{x-2}\right) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$