7.1 Multiplying & Dividing Rationals

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[01d-A] Exponential Rules

Product Rule:  $X^{a} \cdot x^{b} = x^{a+b}$  Quotient Rule:  $\underline{x}^{a} = x^{a-b}$ Power Raised to a Power:  $(x^{a})^{b} = x^{ab}$ Negative Exponent:  $x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^{n}}$ 

[Examples] Simplify. (1)  $(-3c^{4})^{2} = 9c^{4}$ (2)  $(4x^2y^3)^3 = (64x^6y^9)$  $3 \frac{\chi^{12}y^{4}}{\chi^{20}y} = \chi^{-8}y^{3} = \frac{y^{3}}{\chi^{8}} \qquad (4) \frac{24\chi^{4}y^{6}}{-8\chi^{3}y^{7}} = -3\chi y^{-1} = -\frac{3\chi}{y}$  $(5) \frac{1}{9x^2y^{-1}} = \frac{x^2y'}{9}$  $\left(\frac{3x^{2}z^{4}}{2x^{2}}\right)^{3} = \frac{27x^{6}z^{12}}{8x^{3}z^{3}} = \frac{27x^{3}z^{3}}{8}$  $\frac{8}{27a^{3}b^{8}} = \frac{3a^{3}a^{3}}{27b^{8}b^{8}} = \frac{1}{27b^{8}b^{8}} = \frac{1}{9}b^{15}$ Old-B. Factor.  $9 x^2 - 2x - 8 = (x - 4)(x - 2)$ (1)  $x^2 - 5x = x(x - 5)$ (1)  $\chi^{5} - 9\chi^{3} = \chi^{3}(\chi - 3)(\chi + 3)$  $(12) x^2 - x - b = (x - 3)(x + 2)$ (3)  $\times^2 - 25 = (x - 5)(x + 5)$ (3)  $x^3 - 8 = (x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$ 

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Eld-C Simplifying Fractions  
(a) 
$$\frac{9}{24} = \frac{3}{8(3)} = \frac{3}{8}$$
(b)  $\frac{4}{1b} = \frac{(1)(4)}{(4)(4)} = \frac{1}{4}$ 
(c)  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4(25)} = \frac{3}{4}$ 
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 $\begin{array}{c}
(f) \quad x^2 - 4x \\
x^2 - 7x - 8 \\
\end{array} = \frac{x(x - 4)}{(x - 4)(x + 2)} = \frac{x}{x - 2}
\end{array}$  $5 \quad \frac{2x-10}{x-5} = \frac{2(x-5)}{1(x-5)} = 2.$ [51d-D] Multiplying Fractions (cross reducing is important!)  $(1) \frac{5}{16} \cdot \frac{12}{2} = \frac{5}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{8} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5(2)}{4(2)} = \frac{5}{4}.$  $3 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{4^2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$  $\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \underline{8} \\ \underline{10} \\ \underline{20} \\ \underline{10} \\ \underline{20} \\ \underline{8} \\ \underline{8} \\ \underline{8} \\ \underline{20} \\ \underline{8} \\ \underline{10} \\ \underline{20} \\ \underline{10} \\ \underline{10} \\ \underline{10} \\ \underline{10} \\ \underline{20} \\ \underline{10} \\$ 

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(nav-D) Muttiplying & Dividing Rational Expressions

## Steps

- \_. Factor all numerators & denuminators completely.
- 2. Divide out common factors of the numerator & divide denominators.
- 3. Multiply numerators. Divide denominators.
- (Be sure the numerator & denominator have no other common factor other than 1.)

[Examples] Multiply.

	2   0x - 40 , $x + 3$
$  1   \underline{x-3}   \underline{x+5} $	x <sup>2</sup> -bx+8 5x+15
$4x+20$ $x^{2}-9$	Get it is
	=90(x-4) 1(x+3)
=1(x-3) $1(x+5)$	(X-4)(X-2) 5(X+3)
4(x+5) (x+3)(x-3)	= 2
$=\frac{1}{4(x+2)}$	X-2.

[Examples] Divide.

4(x+3)

 $\underbrace{ \bigoplus_{x^2-4x+3}^{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2-4x+3}}_{x^2-4x+3} \underbrace{ + \frac{x^4+2x^3-8x^2}{x^2-16} }_{x^2-16}$  $\frac{x^{4}-9x^{2}}{x^{2}-4x+3} \cdot \frac{x^{2}-1}{x^{4}+2x^{3}-8x^{2}}$ 

 $\frac{x^{2}(x^{2}-9)}{(x+3)(x-1)} \cdot \frac{(x+4)(x-4)}{x^{2}(x^{2}+2x-q)}$ 

 $\frac{\chi^{2}(x+3)(x-3)}{(x+3)(x-1)} \qquad (x+4)(x-4)$   $\chi^{2}(x-2)(x-4)$ This was created by Keenan Xavier Lee - 2014. See my website for more information, lee-apcalculus.weebly.com.

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