

Factor each completely.

$$1. \quad 24x^6 + 90x^4 - 24x^2$$

$$2. \quad 162x^8 - 32x^4$$

2. $162x^8 - 32x^4$

$$= 2x^4(81x^4 - 16)$$

$$= 2x^4 (9x^2 + 4) (9x^2 - 4)$$

$$= \boxed{2x^4(9x^2+4)(3x+2)}$$

$$1. \quad 24x^6 + 90x^4 - 24x^2$$

$$= 6x^2(4x^4 + 15x^2 - 4)$$

$$= 6x^2(x^2+4)(4x^2-1) \leftarrow$$

$$= \boxed{6x^2(x^2+4)}(2x\pm 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \cancel{-16} \\
 \cancel{+16} \quad -1 \\
 \cancel{+15} \\
 \hline
 x^2 & +4 \\
 \hline
 4x^2 & +16 \\
 \hline
 -1 & -1 \quad -4
 \end{array}$$

Factor each completely.

$$3. \quad 21x^4 + 35x^3 - 84x^2 - 140x$$

$$7x(3x^3 + 5x^2 - 12x - 20) = 7x(x^2 - 4)(3x + 5)$$

x^2	$3x^3$	$+5x^2$
-4	$-12x$	-20

Simplify. State restrictions on the variables.

$$\frac{2x^2 - 50}{2x^2 - 3x - 35} = \frac{2(x^2 - 25)}{(2x+7)(x-5)} = \frac{2(x+5)(x-5)}{(2x+7)(x-5)}$$

~~-70~~
~~-10~~ +7
~~-3~~

$\begin{array}{r|rr} x & -5 \\ \hline 2x & 2x^2 & -10x \\ +7 & +7x & -35 \end{array}$

$= \frac{2(x+5)}{2x+7}$

$x = 5, -\frac{7}{2}$

Simplify. State restrictions on the variables.

$$\frac{6x^3 + 18x^2}{4x^3 + 4x^2 - 24x} = \frac{6x^2(x+3)}{4x(x^2+x-6)}$$

~~6~~
~~+3~~
~~-2~~

$\begin{array}{r|rr} -6 & \\ \hline +3 & \\ +1 & \end{array}$

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

$x \neq 0, -3, 2$

You can now finish Hwk #4:

Practice Sheet

Chapter 9 Skills Preview

Section 9-3: Graphs of Rational Functions

Simplify:

$$\frac{8x^2 + 16x}{x^2 + 7x + 10}$$

State restrictions on the variable.

$$\frac{8x^2 + 16x}{x^2 + 7x + 10} = \frac{8x(x+2)}{(x+5)(x+2)} = \frac{8x}{x+5}$$

~~+5~~
~~+2~~
~~+7~~

$x \neq -5, -2$

When the denominator of a rational function is zero the function is undefined.

Because this value of x can never be used this leads to a break in the graph (it's not continuous)

These breaks in the graph are one of two types:

Vertical Asymptotes

Holes