

# Section 11.3 Worksheet

Name: KEY

Simplify the expression, if possible.

1.)  $\frac{7x}{21}$   $\frac{\cancel{7} \cdot x}{\cancel{7} \cdot 3}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{x}{3}}$

2.)  $\frac{48x^5}{18x^2}$   $\frac{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x}{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x}}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{8x^3}{3}}$

3.)  $\frac{18x^2}{12x}$   $\frac{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot x \cdot x}{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot x}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{3x}{2}}$

4.)  $\frac{x}{15+x}$   
 already simplified  
 $\boxed{\frac{x}{15+x}}$

5.)  $\frac{m^2}{m(m+1)}$   $\frac{\cancel{m} \cdot m}{\cancel{m} \cdot (m+1)}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{m}{m+1}}$

6.)  $\frac{12b(4-b)}{6b^3}$   $\frac{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot b \cdot (4-b)}{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot b \cdot b \cdot b}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{2(4-b)}{b^2}}$

7.)  $\frac{14x}{7x^2 - 21x^3}$   $\frac{\cancel{7} \cdot 2 \cdot x}{\cancel{7} \cdot x^2 (1-3x)}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{2}{x(1-3x)}}$

8.)  $\frac{5x}{x^2 + 3x}$   $\frac{\cancel{x} \cdot 5}{x(x+3)}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{5}{x+3}}$

9.)  $\frac{2x^2 + x}{4x}$   $\frac{x(2x+1)}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot x}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{2x+1}{4}}$

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

11.)  $\frac{4x - 12}{x^2 - 9}$   $\frac{4(x-3)}{(x+3)(x-3)}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{4}{x+3}}$

12.)  $\frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{3x + 12}$   $\frac{\overset{4}{\downarrow} + 1 = 5}{x^2 + 4x + 1x + 4}$   
 $\frac{x(x+4) + 1(x+4)}{3(x+4)}$   
 $\boxed{\frac{x+1}{3}}$

13.)  $\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 7x + 10}$   $\frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x^2 + 2x + 5x + 10}$   
 $\overset{10}{\downarrow} \quad \overset{2}{\downarrow} + 5 = 7$   
 $x(x+2) + 5(x+2)$   
 $(x+2)(x+5)$   
 $\boxed{\frac{x-2}{x+5}}$

14.)  $\frac{x^2 - 13x + 42}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$   $\frac{x^2 - 6x - 7x + 42}{x(x-6) - 7(x-6)}$   
 $\overset{42}{\downarrow} \quad \overset{-6}{\downarrow} - 7 = -13$   
 $\overset{2}{\downarrow} \quad \overset{2}{\downarrow} + 1 = 3$   
 $\frac{(x-6)(x-7)}{x^2 + 2x + 1x + 2}$   
 $x(x+2) + 1(x+2)$   
 $(x+2)(x+1)$   
 $\boxed{\frac{(x-6)(x-7)}{(x+2)(x-1)}}$

15.)  $\frac{2x^2 + 5x + 3}{4x^2 + 4x - 3}$   $\frac{\overset{4}{\downarrow} + 1 = 5}{2x^2 + 3x + 2x + 3}$   
 $\overset{6}{\downarrow} \quad \overset{2}{\downarrow} = 5$   
 $x(2x+3) + 1(2x+3)$   
 $\frac{(2x+3)(x+1)}{4x^2 + 6x - 2x - 3}$   
 $2x(2x+3) - 1(2x+3)$   
 $(2x+3)(2x-1)$   
 $\boxed{\frac{x+1}{2x-1}}$

## REVIEW:

Solve by using cross multiplication.

$$16.) \frac{6}{2p} \neq \frac{5}{8}$$

$$2p \cdot 5 = 6 \cdot 8$$

$$10p = 48$$

$$\boxed{p = \frac{24}{5}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -8 \\ \wedge \\ -4 + 2 = -2 \end{array}$$

$$17.) \frac{x}{x+4} \neq \frac{2}{x}$$

$$x \cdot x = 2(x+4)$$

$$x^2 = 2x + 8$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$x(x-4) + 2(x-4) = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+2) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 4}$$

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$

Using the given values of  $x$  and  $y$  and the type of variation listed, write an equation that relates  $x$  and  $y$ .

$$18.) x = 36, y = 54; \text{ directly}$$

$$y = kx$$

$$54 = k \cdot 36$$

$$k = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{3}{2}x}$$

$$19.) x = 4.2, y = 6; \text{ inversely}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

$$6 = \frac{k}{4.2}$$

$$k = 25.2$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{25.2}{x}}$$