

• This Slideshow was developed to accompany the textbook

- Big Ideas Algebra 2
- By Larson, R., Boswell
- 2022 K12 (National Geographic/Cengage)
- Some examples and diagrams are taken from the textbook.

Slides created by Richard Wright, Andrews Academy <u>rwright@andrews.edu</u> After this lesson...

- I can identify equations and data sets that show direct variation.
- I can identify equations and data sets that show inverse variation.

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- I can write inverse variation equations.
- I can solve real-life problems using inverse variation functions.

- Direct Variation: y = ax
  x ↑, y ↑
- Inverse Variation:  $y = \frac{a}{x}$ 
  - $x \uparrow, y \downarrow$

*a* is the constant of variation

- What type of variation is each of the following?
  xy = 48
  - 2y = x
  - y = 2x + 3
  - Try 359#1  $y = \frac{2}{x}$ 
    - y = 48 / x  $\rightarrow$  inverse

 $y = \frac{1}{2} x \rightarrow direct$ 

+3 means neither

359#1: inverse

- Checking data for variation
  - Look at the *y*-values
    - If y increases as x increases, check direct variation
    - If *y* decreases as *x* increases, check inverse variation
  - Plug each of the data points in one of the variation equations to find *a*
  - If the *a* stays the same, the data has that type of variation
- What type of variation?



y decreases as x increases, check inverse variation

$$y = \frac{a}{x} \to xy = a$$

 $(2, 8) \rightarrow xy = 2(8) = 16$  $(4, 4) \rightarrow xy = 4(4) = 16$  $(8, 2) \rightarrow xy = 8(2) = 16$ 

359#9: direct

- Solving Variations
  - Write the equation in order stated.
    - "Varies" means "= a"
  - Plug in *x* and *y* to find *a*
  - Plug in *a* and the other value and solve
- 359#15: *y* varies inversely as *x*. When x = -3, y = 8. Write an equation relating *x* and *y*. Then find *y* when x = 3.
- Try 359#13

y varies inversely as x. When x = 5, y = -4. Write an equation relating x and y. Then find y when x = 3.

$$y = \frac{k}{x} \Rightarrow 8 = \frac{k}{-3} \Rightarrow -24 = k$$
$$y = -\frac{24}{x}$$
$$y = \frac{-24}{3} \Rightarrow y = -8$$

359#13: 
$$y = -\frac{20}{x}$$
;  $y = -\frac{20}{3}$ 

• The time *t* (in hours) that it takes a group of roofers to roof a house varies inversely with the number *n* of roofers. It takes a group of 4 roofers 9 hours to roof the house. How long does it take 6 roofers to finish the house?

• Try 359#26

• 359 #1-25 odds, 26, 31, 35, 39, 45, 47, 49

$$t = \frac{a}{n}$$

$$9 = \frac{a}{4}$$

$$a = 36$$

$$t = \frac{36}{n}$$

$$t = \frac{36}{6} = 6 \text{ hour}$$

$$P = \frac{k}{A}$$

$$0.43 = \frac{k}{360} \rightarrow 154.8 = k$$

$$P = \frac{154.8}{A}$$

$$P = \frac{154.8}{60} = 2.58$$

After this lesson... • I can graph rational functions. • I can explain how to find the asymptotes of a rational function from an equation. • I can write rational functions in different forms.

- Rational Functions
  - Functions written as a fraction with *x* in the denominator

• 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

- Shape called hyperbola
- Asymptotes
  - Horizontal: x-axis
  - Vertical: *y*-axis
- Domain:  $x \neq 0$
- Range:  $y \neq 0$



• General form  
• 
$$y = \frac{a}{x-h} + k$$
  
•  $a \rightarrow$  stretches vertically  
•  $h \rightarrow$  moves right  
•  $k \rightarrow$  moves up  
• How is  $y = \frac{2}{x+3} + 4$  transformed from  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ ?

Stretches vertically by factor of 2 Moves left 3 Moves up 4

- How to find asymptotes
  - Vertical
    - Make the denominator = 0 and solve for *x*

#### • Horizontal

- Substitute a very large number for *x* and estimate *y*
- 0r
  - Find the degree of numerator (N)
  - Find the degree of denominator (D)
  - If N < D, then y = 0
  - If N = D, then *y* = leading coefficients
  - If N > D, then no horizontal asymptote

• Find the asymptotes for  $y = \frac{2x}{3x-6}$ 

Vertical:  $3x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow 3x = 6 \rightarrow x = 2$ Horizontal:  $y = \frac{2 \cdot 1000000}{3 \cdot 1000000 - 6} \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}$ 

- Domain
  - All *x*'s except for the vertical asymptotes
- Range
  - All the *y*'s covered in the graph
  - Usually all y's except for horizontal asymptote

- Graph by finding asymptotes and making a table
- Graph  $y = \frac{2}{x+3} + 4$  and state the domain and range



• Try 366#9:  $g(x) = \frac{4}{x} + 3$ 

Asymptotes Vertical:  $x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = -3$ Horizontal:  $y = \frac{2}{1000000 + 3} + 4 \rightarrow y = 4$ Domain:  $x \neq -3$ Range:  $y \neq 4$ Asymptotes: Vertical: x = 0Horizontal:  $y = \frac{4}{1000000} + 3 \approx y = 3$ Domain:  $x \neq 0$ 

Range: y ≠ 3

• Rewrite  $g(x) = \frac{2x+5}{x+2}$  in the form  $g(x) = \frac{a}{x-h} + k$ . Graph the function. Describe the graph of *g* as a transformation of the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{a}{x}$ .



Synthetic or Long Division

<u>-2 | 2 5</u> <u>-4</u> -2 | <u>1</u>

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

Domain: *x*≠−2 Range: *y*≠−2



Synthetic or Long Division

<u>-1|5</u>6 <u>-5</u> 5<u>|1</u>

$$g(x) = 5 + \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x+1} + 5$$

Domain: *x*≠−1 Range: *y*≠5

After this lesson
• I can simplify rational expressions and identify any excluded values.
• I can multiply rational expressions.
• I can divide rational expressions.
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#### 7.3 Multiplying and Dividing Rational Expressions

Simplified form

- Numerator and denominator can have no common factors
- Steps to simplify
  - Factor numerator and denominator
  - Cancel any common factors



$$\frac{(x+9)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)} \to \frac{x+9}{x^2-2x+4}$$
$$\frac{2xx}{x(3x-4)} \to \frac{2x}{3x-4}$$

### 7.3 Multiplying and Dividing Rational Expressions

- Multiplying Rational Expressions
  - Factor numerators and denominators
  - Multiply across top and bottom
  - Cancel factors

7.3 Multiplying and Dividing Rational Expressions		
• $374\#15$ • $\frac{x^2+3x-4}{x^2+4x+4}$ · $\frac{2x^2+4x}{x^2-4x+3}$	• Try 374#13 • $\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x - 2} \cdot \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x}$	

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

7.3 Multiplying and Dividing  
Rational Expressions  
• Take reciprocal of divisor  
• Multiply  
• 374#27  
• 
$$\frac{x^2-x-6}{x+4} \div (x^2-6x+9)$$
  
• Try 374#25  
•  $\frac{x^2-x-6}{2x^4-6x^3} \div \frac{x+2}{4x^3}$ 

$$\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x + 4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 - 6x + 9} \Rightarrow \frac{(x - 3)(x + 2)}{(x + 4)} \cdot \frac{1}{(x - 3)(x - 3)} \Rightarrow \frac{x + 2}{(x + 4)(x - 3)}$$
$$\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{2x^4 - 6x^3} \cdot \frac{4x^3}{x + 2} \Rightarrow \frac{(x - 3)(x + 2)}{2x^3(x - 3)} \cdot \frac{4x^3}{x + 2} \Rightarrow 2$$

#### 7.3 Multíplyíng and Dívídíng Rational Expressions

Combined Operations

- Do the first two operations
- Use that result with the next operation

• 374 #1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 43, 45, 47, 49, 55



#### • Work with a partner.

• **a.** Explain how to find each sum or difference.

• i. 
$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$$
  
• ii.  $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{3}{10}$   
• iii.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$   
• iv.  $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{12}$ 

- Adding and Subtracting
  - Need least common denominator (LCD)
    - If LCD already present, add or subtract numerators only
  - To get fractions with LCD
    - Factor all denominators
    - LCD is the product of the highest power of each factor in either expression
    - Whatever you multiply the denominator by, multiply the numerator also

• 382#9

- Try 382#11
- Find the least common multiple of 5x and 5x 10.
- $2x^2 18, x^2 + x 12$

 $5x = 5 \cdot x$   $5x - 10 = 5 \cdot (x - 2)$ LCM:  $5 \cdot x \cdot (x - 2) = 5x(x - 2)$   $2x^2 - 18 = 2(x^2 - 9) = 2(x - 3)(x + 3)$  $x^2 + x - 12 = (x + 4)(x - 3)$ 

LCM: 2(x-3)(x+3)(x+4)

• 382#1•  $\frac{15}{4x} + \frac{5}{4x}$ •  $\frac{5x}{x+3} + \frac{15}{x+3}$ 

$$\frac{20}{4x} \rightarrow \frac{5}{x}$$
$$\frac{5x+15}{x+3} \rightarrow \frac{5(x+3)}{x+3} \rightarrow 5$$

7.4 Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions		
• 382#19 • $\frac{12}{x^2+5x-24} + \frac{3}{x-3}$	• Try 382#17 • $\frac{3}{x+4} - \frac{1}{x+6}$	

$$\frac{12}{(x-3)(x+8)} + \frac{3}{x-3} \rightarrow \frac{12}{(x-3)(x+8)} + \frac{3(x+8)}{(x-3)(x+8)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{12}{(x-3)(x+8)} + \frac{3x+24}{(x-3)(x+8)} \rightarrow \frac{3x+36}{(x-3)(x+8)} \rightarrow \frac{3(x+12)}{(x-3)(x+8)}$$

$$\frac{3}{x+4} - \frac{1}{x+6} \rightarrow \frac{3(x+6)}{(x+4)(x+6)} - \frac{1(x+4)}{(x+4)(x+6)} \rightarrow \frac{3x+18}{(x+4)(x+6)} - \frac{x+4}{(x+4)(x+6)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2x+14}{(x+4)(x+6)} \rightarrow \frac{2(x+7)}{(x+4)(x+6)}$$

• Simplifying Complex Fractions

- Fractions within fractions
- Follow order of operations (groups first)
- Divide

- 382#39
- $\frac{\frac{1}{3x^2 3}}{\frac{5}{x+1} \frac{x+4}{x^2 3x 4}}$

- Try 382#35
- $\cdot \frac{\frac{x}{3}-6}{10+\frac{4}{x}}$

382 #1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 35, 39, 41, 55, 57, 59, 61, 65

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3x^2-3}}{\frac{5}{x+1}-\frac{x+4}{x^2-3x-4}} \to \frac{\frac{1}{3(x-1)(x+1)}}{\frac{5}{x+1}-\frac{x+4}{(x-4)(x+1)}} \to \frac{\frac{1}{3(x-1)(x+1)}}{\frac{5(x-4)}{(x-4)(x+1)}-\frac{x+4}{(x-4)(x+1)}}$$

$$\to \frac{\frac{1}{3(x-1)(x+1)}}{\frac{5x-20}{(x-4)(x+1)}-\frac{x+4}{(x-4)(x+1)}} \to \frac{\frac{1}{3(x-1)(x+1)}}{\frac{4x-24}{(x-4)(x+1)}} \to \frac{\frac{1}{3(x-1)(x+1)}}{\frac{4(x-6)}{(x-4)(x+1)}}$$

$$\to \frac{1}{3(x-1)(x+1)} \cdot \frac{(x-4)(x+1)}{4(x-6)} \to \frac{x-4}{12(x-1)(x-6)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{x}{3}-6}{10+\frac{4}{x}} \to \frac{\frac{x}{3}-\frac{18}{3}}{\frac{10x}{x}+\frac{4}{x}} \to \frac{\frac{x-18}{3}}{\frac{10x+4}{x}} \to \frac{\frac{x-18}{3}}{\frac{2(5x+2)}{x}} \to \frac{x-18}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{2(5x+2)} \to \frac{x(x-18)}{6(5x+2)}$$

# After this lesson... • I can solve rational equations by cross multiplying and by using least common denominators. • I can identify extraneous solutions of rational equations. • I can solve real-life problems using inverses of rational functions. • I can solve real-life problems using inverses of rational functions.



# 7.5 Solving Rational Equations

- Only when the = sign is present!!!
- Method 1: simplify both sides and cross multiply
- Method 2:
- Multiply both sides by LCD to remove fractions
- Solve
- Check answers

7.5 Solving Rational Equations		
• 390#5 • $\frac{x}{2x+7} = \frac{x-5}{x-1}$	• 390#1 • $\frac{4}{2x} = \frac{5}{x+6}$	

Cross multiply

Г

 $x(x-1) = (2x+7)(x-5) \rightarrow x^2 - x = 2x^2 - 3x - 35 \rightarrow 0 = x^2 - 2x - 35 \rightarrow 0$ =  $(x-7)(x+5) \rightarrow x = 7, -5$ 

 $10x = 4(x+6) \rightarrow 10x = 4x + 24 \rightarrow 6x = 24 \rightarrow x = 4$ 

#### 7.5 Solving Rational Equations

- 390#21
- $\frac{6x}{x+4} + 4 = \frac{2x+2}{x-1}$

• Try 390#17 •  $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{r} = 2$ 

*Cross multiply (simplify each side of = first)* 

$$\frac{6x}{x+4} + \frac{4(x+4)}{x+4} = \frac{2x+2}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{6x}{x+4} + \frac{4x+16}{x+4} = \frac{2x+2}{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{10x+16}{x+4} = \frac{2x+2}{x-1}$$
  
 $\rightarrow (10x+16)(x-1) = (2x+2)(x+4) \rightarrow 10x^2 + 6x - 16 = 2x^2 + 10x + 8$   
 $\rightarrow 8x^2 - 4x - 24 = 0 \rightarrow 4(2x^2 - x - 6) = 0 \rightarrow 4(2x+3)(x-2) = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}, 2$   
OR multiply by LCD  
 $\frac{6x(x-1)(x+4)}{x+4} + 4(x-1)(x+4) = \frac{(2x+2)(x-1)(x+4)}{x-1}$ 

 $\rightarrow 6x(x-1) + 4(x-1)(x+4) = (2x+2)(x+4) \rightarrow 6x^2 - 6x + 4x^2 + 12x - 16$  $= 2x^2 + 10x + 88x^2 - 4x - 24 = 0 \rightarrow 4(2x^2 - x - 6) = 0 \rightarrow 4(2x+3)(x-2) = 0$  $\rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}, 2$ 

Cross multiply (simplify each side of = first)  $\frac{3x}{2x} + \frac{1(2)}{x(2)} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{3x+2}{2x} = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow 3x + 2 = 2(2x) \rightarrow 3x + 2 = 4x \rightarrow 2 = x$ OR multiply by LCD  $3 - 1 \qquad 3(2x) - 1(2x)$ 

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

### 7.5 Solving Rational Equations

- Determine if the inverse of a function is a function
  - Graph the function
  - If any horizontal line touches the graph more than once, then the inverse is not a function
- Finding Inverse of Rational Functions
  - Switch *x* and *y*
  - Solve for *y*



The graph passes the horizontal line test, so the inverse is a function 2.

Switch x and y

Solve for y

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



The graph passes the horizontal line test, so the inverse is a function  $y = \frac{3}{x} - 2$ 

Switch x and y

Solve for y

$$x = \frac{3}{y} - 2$$
$$x + 2 = \frac{3}{y}$$

$$y(x+2) = 3$$
$$y = \frac{3}{x+2}$$