

**Find the vertical asymptote(s) and x-intercepts of the graph of the function.**

1.  $f(x) = \frac{x-4}{2x^2 - x - 6}$

2.  $g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x - 10}{3x^2 - 10x - 8}$

3.  $f(x) = \frac{6x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 4}$

4.  $f(x) = \frac{3x - 7}{x^2 - 2x - 15}$

**Graph the function. Show the asymptotes and the intercepts.**

5.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 25}$

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

x-intercept:

y-intercept:

Vertical asymptotes:

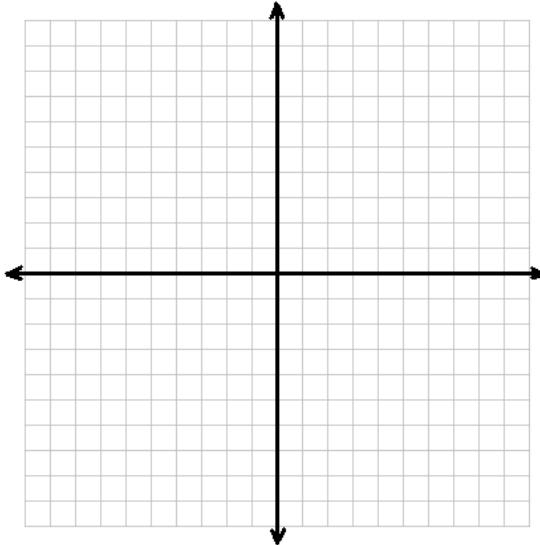
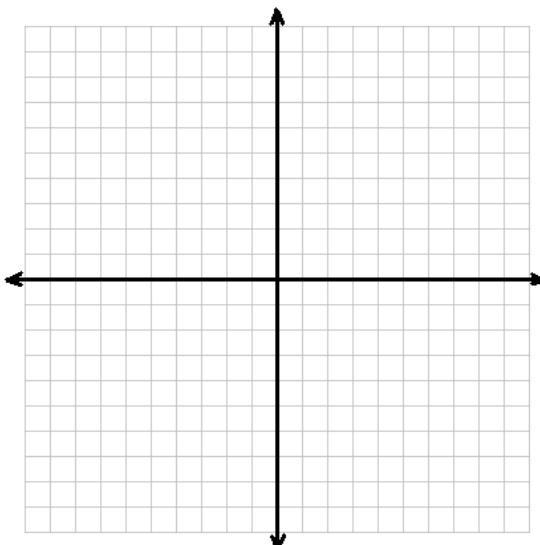
Horizontal Asymptotes:

x-intercept:

y-intercept:

Vertical asymptotes:

Horizontal Asymptotes:



**Simplify the rational expression, if possible.**

$$7. \quad \frac{x^2 + 8x + 15}{x^2 - 25}$$

$$8. \quad \frac{2x^2 - 6x}{x^3 - 27}$$

**Perform the indicated operation(s) and simplify.**

$$9. \quad \frac{3x^3}{6y^3} \cdot \frac{y^5}{x^5}$$

$$10. \quad \frac{2y^2}{3} \cdot \frac{12x}{5y}$$

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

$$12. \quad \frac{x^2 + 4x}{x^2 - 6x + 8} \cdot \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3x^3 + 12x^2}$$

$$13. \quad \frac{x^2 - 25}{x+8} \div (x - 5)$$

$$14. \quad \frac{x^2 + 8x - 20}{5x^3 + 50x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 9x}{x^2 + 7x - 18}$$

$$15. \quad \frac{(x+7)}{x^2 + 5x - 14} \div \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x+3}$$

$$16. \quad \frac{(2x^2y^3)^2}{(x^3y^2)^3} \div \frac{(4x)^2y^3}{(xy)^4}$$

$$17. \quad \frac{-3x-7}{-20x} + \frac{x+7}{-20x}$$

$$18. \quad \frac{9}{x-3} + \frac{2}{3-x}$$

$$19. \quad \frac{3x+4}{x^2 - 16} - \frac{2}{x-4}$$

$$20. \quad \frac{2x+1}{6} - \frac{4}{x+6}$$

$$21. \quad \frac{x+1}{2x} + \frac{2x+3}{4(x+1)} - \frac{5}{12x^2}$$

$$22. \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2}{\frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{3x}}$$

$$23. \quad \frac{\frac{4}{x-3} + \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{5}{x-3}}$$

$$24. \quad \frac{\frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{3}{x}}{\frac{3}{x+2} + \frac{2}{x}}$$

**Solve the equation. Check for extraneous solutions.**

$$25. \quad \frac{6}{x-3} = \frac{5}{x^2-9}$$

$$26. \quad \frac{x}{30} - \frac{1}{5x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$27. \quad \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{4x-3}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

$$28. \quad \frac{2x}{x-2} = \frac{1}{x^2-4} + 1$$

$$29. \quad \frac{11}{x^2+6x} = \frac{3}{x^2+6x} + \frac{8}{x}$$

$$30. \quad \frac{5}{x^2+x-6} = \frac{x-3}{x-2} + 2$$