

**Independent Practice**

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**Archery**



Archery was practiced in ancient times on every inhabited continent except Australia. The painting in the photo above dates from about 1400 B.C.E. and shows archers from ancient Egypt.

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Online Extra Practice

**Multiply.** Assume that all expressions are defined.

24.  $\frac{x^2y}{4xy} \cdot \frac{x}{6} \cdot \frac{3y^5}{x^4}$

25.  $\frac{x-4}{x-3} \cdot \frac{2x-1}{x+4}$

26.  $\frac{x^2-2x-8}{9x^2-16} \cdot \frac{3x^2+10x+8}{x^2-16}$

27.  $\frac{4x^2-20x+25}{x^2-4x} \cdot \frac{3x-12}{2x-5}$

**Divide.** Assume that all expressions are defined.

28.  $\frac{4x^2+15x+9}{8x^2+10x+3} \div \frac{x^2+4x}{2x+1}$

29.  $\frac{x^2-4x-5}{x^2-3x+2} \div \frac{x^2-3x-10}{x^2-4}$

30.  $\frac{x+2}{x-4} \div \frac{1}{3x-12}$

31.  $\frac{x^2-2x-3}{x^2-x-2} \div \frac{x^2+2x-15}{x^2+x-6}$

**Solve.** Check your solution.

32.  $\frac{3x^2+10x+8}{-x-2} = -2$

33.  $\frac{x^2-9}{x-3} = 5$

34.  $\frac{x^2+3x-28}{(x+7)(x-4)} = -11$

**35. Archery** An archery target consists of an inner circle and four concentric rings. The width of each ring is equal to the radius  $r$  of the inner circle. Write a rational expression in terms of  $r$  that represents the probability that an arrow hitting the target at random will land in the inner circle. Then simplify the expression.



**Multiply or divide.** Assume that all expressions are defined.

36.  $\frac{2x}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{6x-8}$

37.  $\frac{4x^2-3x}{4x^2-1} \cdot \frac{2x+1}{x}$

38.  $\frac{1}{25x^2-49} \div \frac{x}{10x-14}$

39.  $2xy \cdot \frac{2x^2}{y} \cdot \frac{y^2}{2x}$

40.  $\frac{14x^4}{xy} \cdot \frac{x^3}{6y^3} \div \frac{5x^2}{12y^5}$

41.  $(y+4) \div \frac{4x+4+xy+y}{3}$

**42. Critical Thinking** What polynomial completes the equation  $\frac{x-5}{x-2} \cdot \frac{\square}{x-5} = x+1$ ?

**43. Geometry** Use the table to determine the following.

	Square Prism	Cylinder
<b>Area of Base</b>	$s^2$	$\pi r^2$
<b>Volume</b>	$s^2h$	$\pi r^2h$
<b>Surface Area</b>	$2s^2 + 4sh$	$2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$

- For each figure, find the ratio of the volume to the area of the base.
- For each figure, find the ratio of the surface area to the volume.

**HOT.** **c. What if...?** If the radius and the height of a cylinder were doubled, what effect would this have on the ratio of the cylinder's surface area to its volume?

**Real-World Connections**

- 44.** For a car moving with initial speed  $v_0$  and acceleration  $a$ , the distance  $d$  that the car travels in time  $t$  is given by  $d = v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ .
- Write a rational expression in terms of  $t$  for the average speed of the car during a period of acceleration. Simplify the expression.
  - During a race, a driver accelerates for 3 s at a rate of 10 ft/s<sup>2</sup> in order to pass another car. The driver's initial speed was 264 ft/s. What was the driver's average speed during the acceleration?

