

QUIZ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Math 2

Unit 4 – Radical & Rational Functions

Lesson 1 → Square Root & Cube Root Graphs

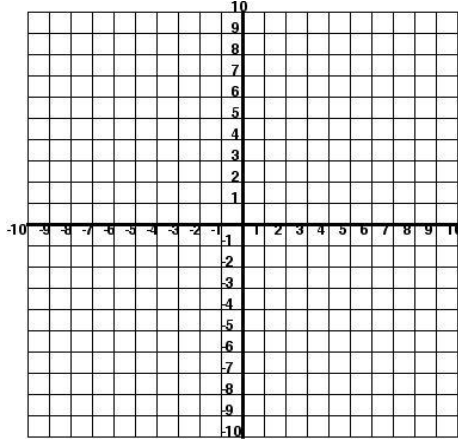
TEST DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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➤ Graphs of Parent Functions:

Graph:  $y = x^2$

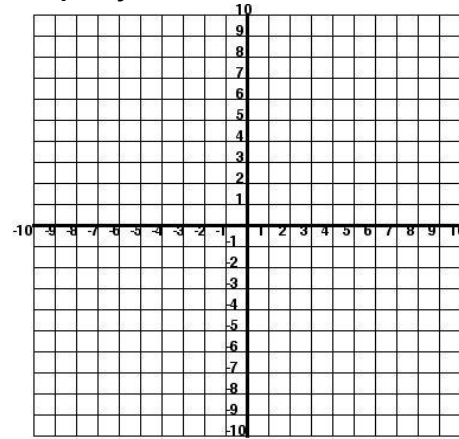


Vertex:

Domain:

Range:

Graph:  $y = \sqrt{x}$

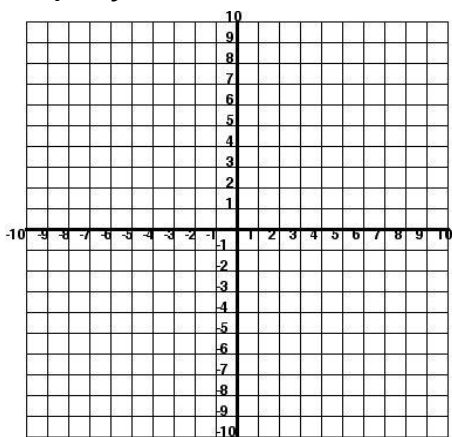


Vertex:

Domain:

Range:

Graph:  $y = x^3$

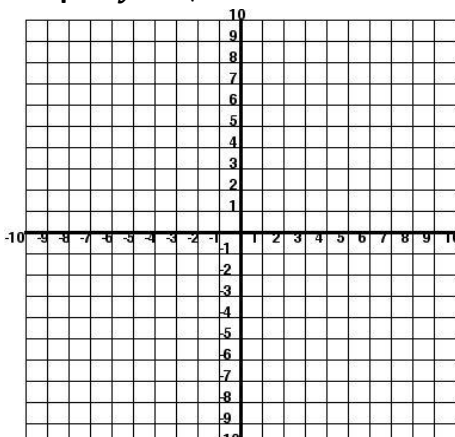


Vertex:

Domain:

Range:

Graph:  $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$



Vertex:

Domain:

Range:

➤ Recall Transformation Rules:

$$y = a(x - h) + k$$

If  $a$  is negative,  
then the graph is  
a reflection  
across the  $x$ -axis

Vertical Stretch  
 $|a| > 1$   
(makes it narrower)

Vertical Compression  
 $0 < |a| < 1$   
(makes it wider)

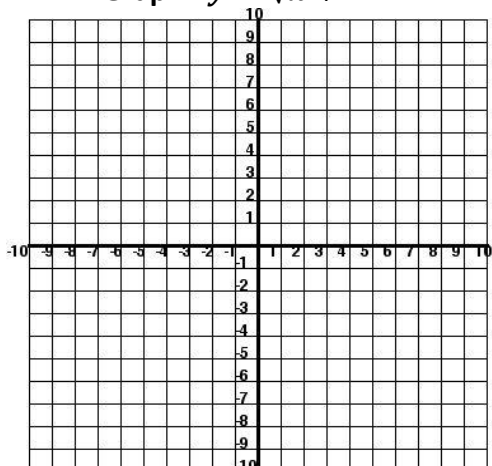
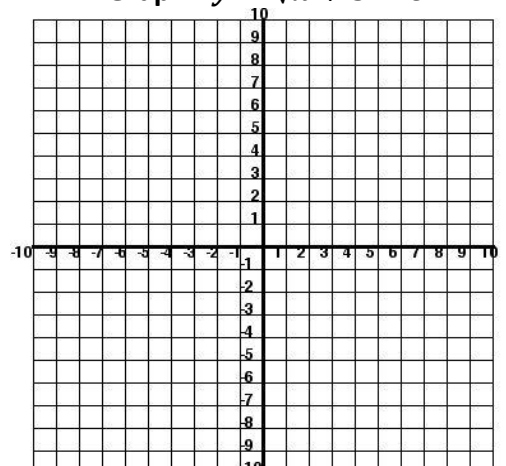
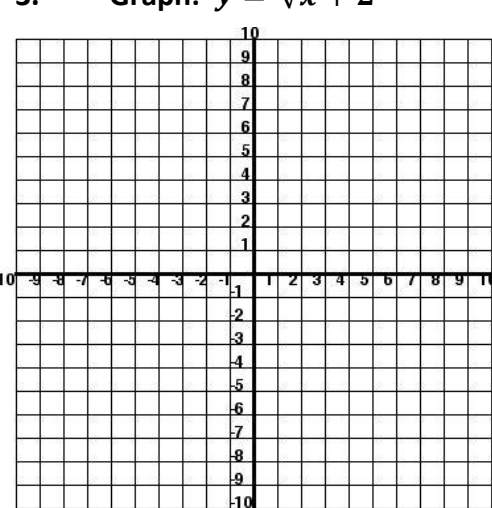
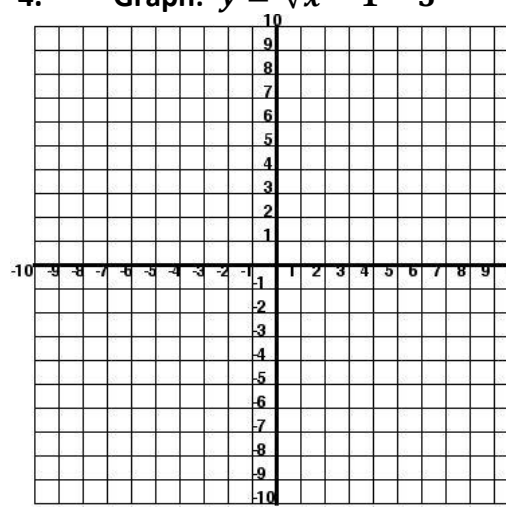
Vertical Translation

Horizontal Translation  
(opposite of  $h$ )

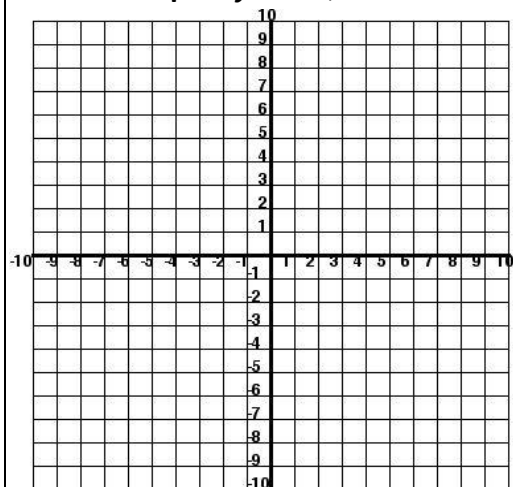
Quadratic Function	Vertex	Shift Left or Right	Shift Up or Down
$y = (x - 3)^2 + 6$			
$y = (x + 1)^2$			
$y = x^2 - 4$			
Square Root Function	Vertex	Shift Left or Right	Shift Up or Down
$y = \sqrt{x - 2} + 5$			
$y = \sqrt{x} - 1$			
$y = \sqrt{x + 3}$			

Cubic Function	Vertex	Shift Left or Right	Shift Up or Down
$y = (x + 2)^3 - 5$			
$y = x^3 + 7$			
$y = (x - 8)^3$			
Cube Root Function	Vertex	Shift Left or Right	Shift Up or Down
$y = \sqrt[3]{x} - 9$			
$y = \sqrt[3]{x + 2} + 4$			
$y = \sqrt[3]{x - 8}$			

➤ Graph using Transformation Rules:

<p><b>1. Graph: <math>y = \sqrt{x + 4}</math></b></p>  <p>Vertex:</p> <p>Domain:</p> <p>Range:</p>	<p><b>2. Graph: <math>y = \sqrt{x + 3} - 6</math></b></p>  <p>Vertex:</p> <p>Domain:</p> <p>Range:</p>
<p><b>3. Graph: <math>y = \sqrt[3]{x} + 2</math></b></p>  <p>Vertex:</p> <p>Domain:</p> <p>Range:</p>	<p><b>4. Graph: <math>y = \sqrt[3]{x - 1} - 3</math></b></p>  <p>Vertex:</p> <p>Domain:</p> <p>Range:</p>

5. Graph:  $y = -\sqrt{x} + 2$

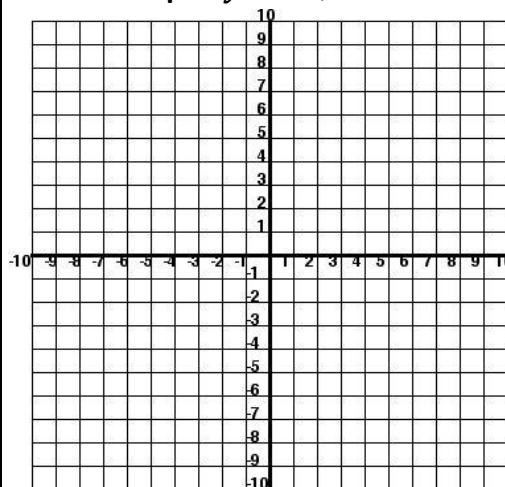


Vertex:

Domain:

Range:

6. Graph:  $y = -\sqrt[3]{x+1}$



Vertex:

Domain:

Range:

7. Write the equation of a **square root** function with a vertex at  $(-5, 3)$ .

8. Write the equation of a **square root** function that has been translated right ten units and up six units.

9. Write the equation of a **cube root** function that has been translated left three units and down two units.

10. Write the equation of a **square root** function that has been translated right four units and reflected across the  $x - axis$ .

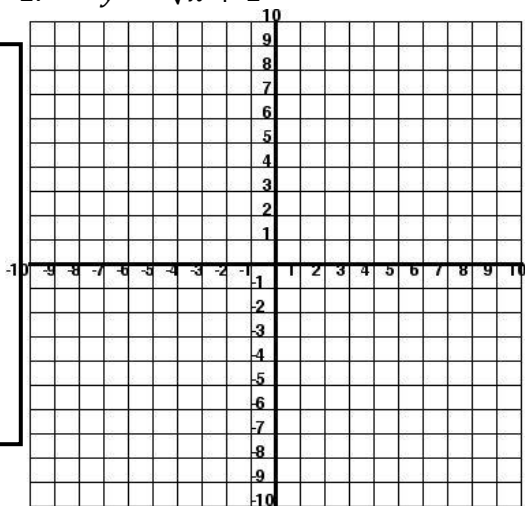
➤ Complete the table:

Function	Vertex	Horizontal Translation Left or Right	Vertical Translation Up or Down	Vertical Stretch or Compression	Reflection over x-axis	Domain	Range
$y = -\sqrt{x+4} - 1$							
$y = \sqrt{x-3} + 2$							
$y = -3\sqrt{x+1} + 2$							
$y = \sqrt[3]{x} + 4$							
$y = \sqrt[3]{x+4} - 5$							
$y = -4\sqrt[3]{x+3}$							
$y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+3} - 4$							

➤ Sketch each graph:

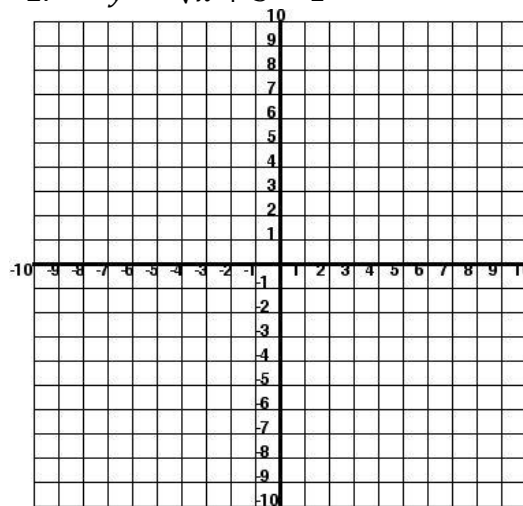
1.  $y = \sqrt{x} + 1$

Vertex:  
 Domain:  
 Range:



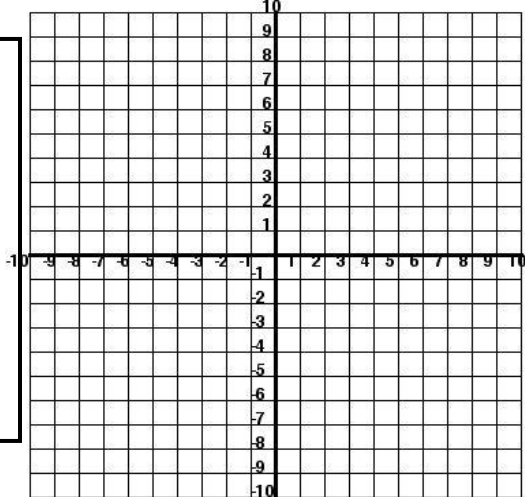
2.  $y = \sqrt{x+3} - 1$

Vertex:  
 Domain:  
 Range:



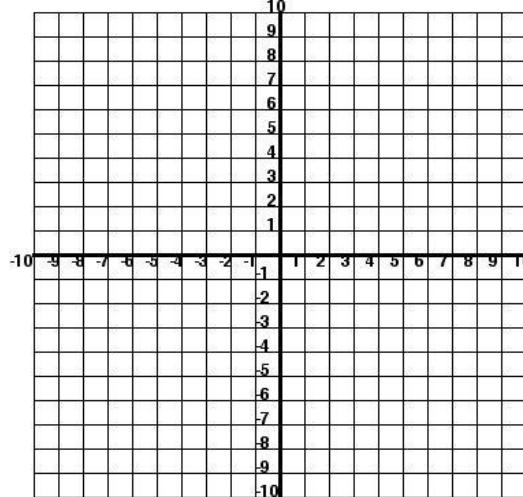
3.  $y = -\sqrt{x-1} + 6$

Vertex:  
 Domain:  
 Range:



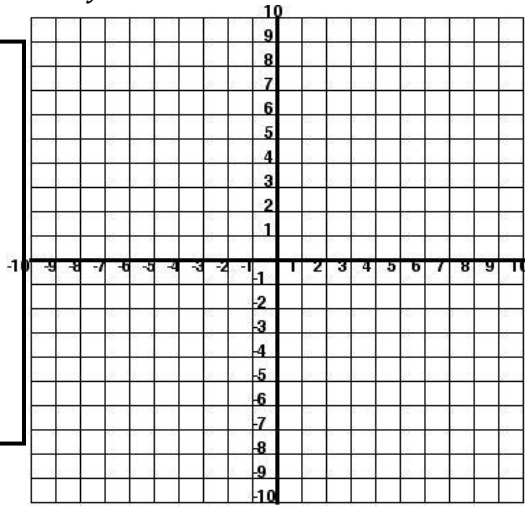
4.  $y = \sqrt[3]{x} - 3$

Vertex:  
 Domain:  
 Range:



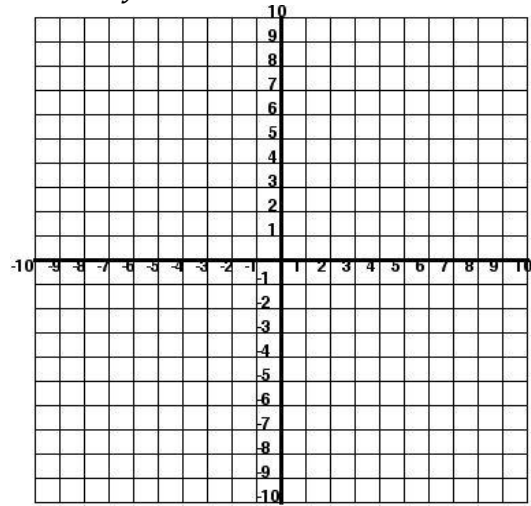
5.  $y = -\sqrt[3]{x+3}$

Vertex:  
Domain:  
Range:



6.  $y = \sqrt[3]{x+2} - 5$

Vertex:  
Domain:  
Range:



➤ Write the equation of the function:

7. Write the equation of a **cubed** function that has been translated left four units and up six units.
  
8. Write the equation of a **cube root** function that has been translated left seven units and down one unit.
  
9. Write the equation of a **cube root** function that has been translated left four units and up six units and reflected across the  $x - axis$ .
  
10. Write the equation of a **square root** function that has been translated right three units and down two units.
  
11. Write the equation of a **square root** function that has been translated left two units and reflected across the  $x - axis$ .
  
12. Write the equation of a **square root** function that has been translated up two units and reflected across the  $x - axis$  and stretched by a factor of 2.

**Math 2**  
**Unit 4 – Radical & Rational Functions**  
**Lesson 2 → Square Root & Cube Root Equations**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Pd \_\_\_\_\_

There are three steps to solving a radical equation: 1) Isolate the radical.  
2) Raise both sides to the power of the root.  
3) Solve for x.

➤ Examples:

1. $\sqrt{x} = 8$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	2. $\sqrt{x+7} = 8$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	3. $2\sqrt{x+6} = 14$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
4. $-4\sqrt{x} + 11 = 3$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	5. $\sqrt{x-2} - 2 = 2$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	6. $-3\sqrt[3]{2x+5} = -21$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
7. $\sqrt{10x^2 - 49} = 3x$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	8. $\sqrt{2x-6} = \sqrt{5x-15}$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	9. $\sqrt[3]{6x-5} = \sqrt[3]{3x+2}$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## Lesson 2 → Square Root &amp; Cube Root Equations HOMEWORK

1.  $\sqrt{x-1} = 3$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2.  $2 = \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3.  $\sqrt{-8+2x} = 0$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4.  $\sqrt{x+4} = 7$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5.  $\sqrt[3]{x-3} = 5$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6.  $\sqrt{2x-6} = \sqrt{3x-14}$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7.  $\sqrt{8x} = x$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8.  $\sqrt[3]{9-x} = \sqrt[3]{1-9x}$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9.  $\sqrt{3-2x} = \sqrt{1-3x}$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10.  $x = \sqrt{20-x}$

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

**Math 2**  
**Unit 4 –Radical & Rational Functions**  
**Lesson 3 → Graphs of Rational Functions**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Pd \_\_\_\_\_

➤ A rational function is a function that can be written as the ratio of two polynomials where the denominator does not equal zero.

➤  $f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$  where  $q(x) \neq 0$

❖ **Steps to graph a rational function:**

$$y = \frac{n}{x-h} + k$$

1) Determine the location of the asymptotes based on the transformations:

A) Vertical asymptotes are placed based on the **horizontal translation**:  $x = h$

B) Horizontal asymptotes are placed based on the **vertical translation**:  $y = k$

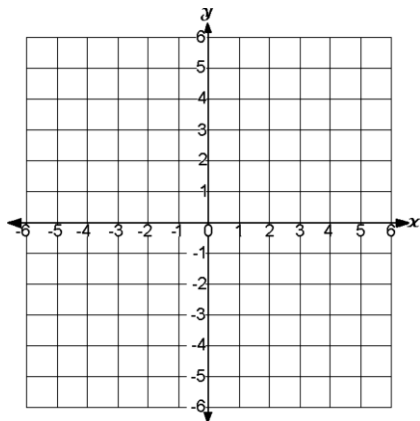
2) **Vertical Stretch or Compression**:  $n$  tells us how far the branches have been stretched from the asymptotes. We can use it to help us find out corner points to start our branches.

**Distance from asymptotes** =  $\sqrt{n}$

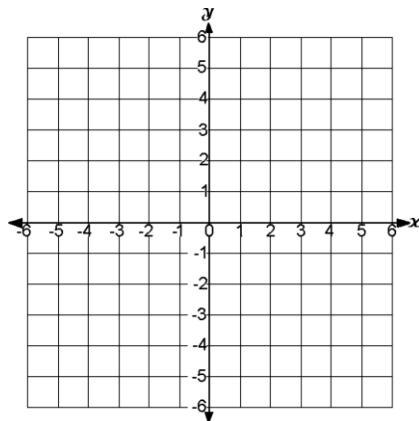
3) Look at the table on the calculator for other points and then sketch the two branches.

❖ Graph each of the following examples:

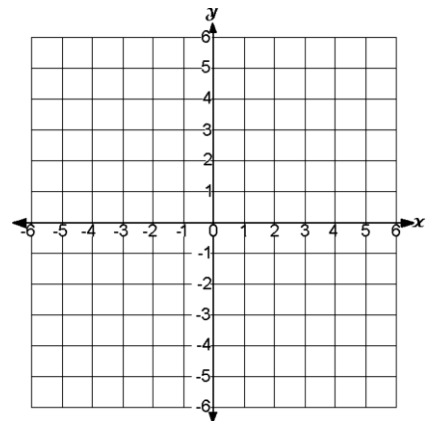
1.  $y = \frac{1}{x}$



2.  $y = \frac{1}{x-2} + 1$



3.  $y = -\frac{4}{x+1}$



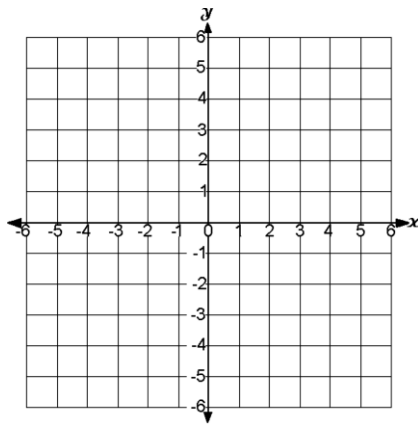
Equation of VA:  
 Equation of HA:  
 Describe translations:  
 Domain:  
 Range:

Equation of VA:  
 Equation of HA:  
 Describe translations:  
 Domain:  
 Range:

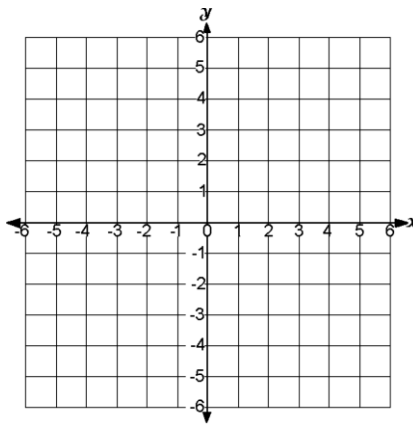
Equation of VA:  
 Equation of HA:  
 Describe translations:  
 Domain:  
 Range:



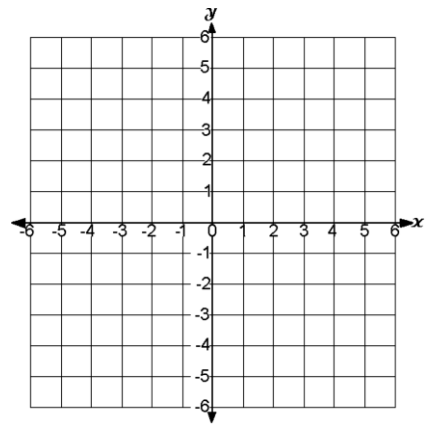
4.  $y = \frac{1}{x} - 4$



5.  $xy = 9$



6.  $y = \frac{3}{x-2} - 3$



Equation of VA:  
Equation of HA:  
Describe translations:  
Domain:  
Range:

Equation of VA:  
Equation of HA:  
Describe translations:  
Domain:  
Range:

Equation of VA:  
Equation of HA:  
Describe translations:  
Domain:  
Range:

7. Describe each graph as compared to the parent graph  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ .

$y = \frac{-2}{x-7} + 5$

The graph of this \_\_\_\_\_ function has been translated \_\_\_\_\_ seven units and translated \_\_\_\_\_ units \_\_\_\_\_. It has been vertically stretched by a factor of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ across the x-axis. The graph is increasing from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. The function has a domain of \_\_\_\_\_ and a range of \_\_\_\_\_.

$y = \frac{7}{x+2} - 4$

The graph of this \_\_\_\_\_ function has been translated \_\_\_\_\_ two units and translated \_\_\_\_\_ units \_\_\_\_\_. It has been vertically stretched by a factor of \_\_\_\_\_. The graph is \_\_\_\_\_ from left to right. The function has a domain of \_\_\_\_\_ and a range of \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Write the equation of a rational function  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  with following transformations:

A. Right 4 and Down 5

B. Left 3 and Up 2 and Reflected across  $x - axis$ .

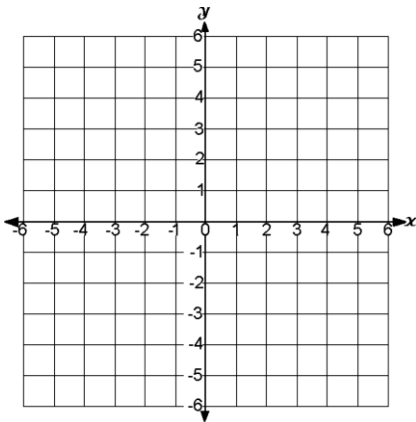
C. Left 6 and Vertically Stretched by a factor of 4.

D. Right 5 and graph will be in II & IV quadrants

Math 2  
 Unit 4 – Radical & Rational Functions  
 Lesson 3 → Graphing Rational Functions HOMEWORK

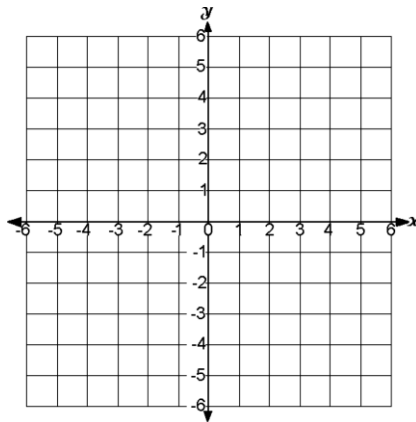
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Pd \_\_\_\_\_

1.  $y = \frac{1}{x} + 3$



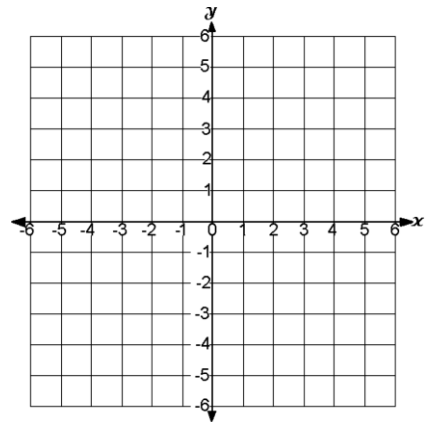
D: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $y = \frac{1}{x-3}$



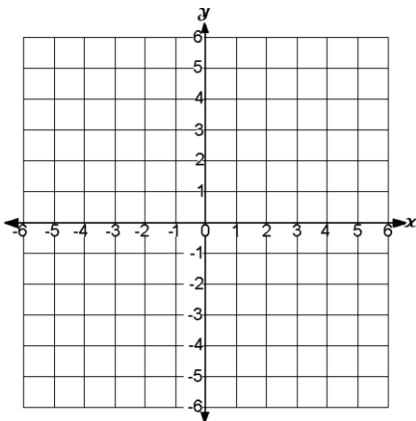
D: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $y = \frac{1}{x+2} - 1$



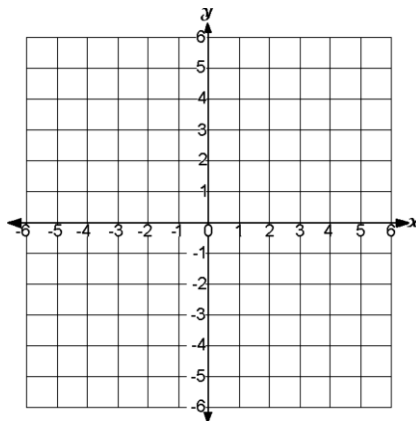
D: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $y = \frac{2}{x}$



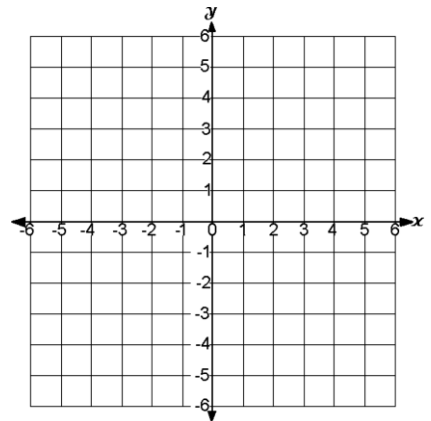
D: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $y = \frac{3}{x+1}$



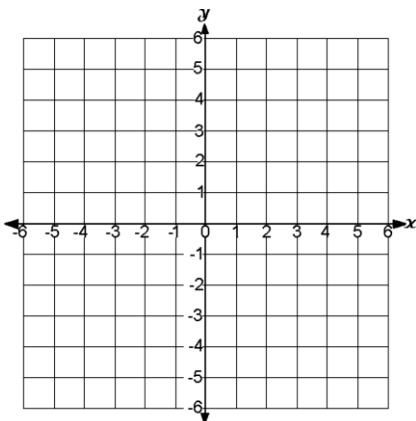
D: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $y = \frac{4}{x-4} + 2$



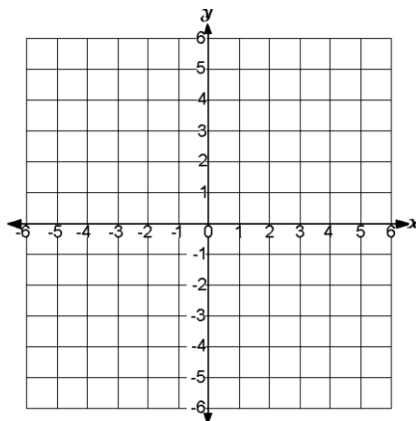
D: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

7.  $y = -\frac{1}{x}$



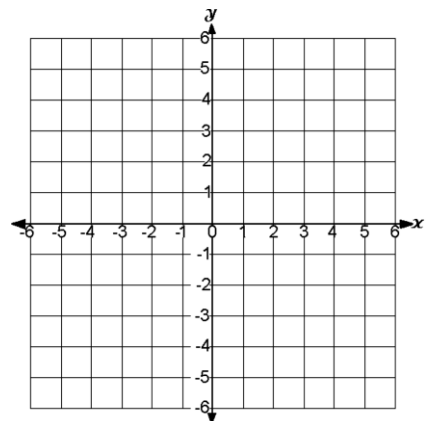
D: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

8.  $y = -\frac{3}{x-2} + 1$



D: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

9.  $y = -\frac{2}{x+1} - 2$



D: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Consider the equation:  $y = \frac{9}{x+1} - 2$

A) For what value is the function undefined (makes denominator = 0)? \_\_\_\_\_

B) What is the equation of the vertical asymptote? \_\_\_\_\_

C) What is the equation of the horizontal asymptote? \_\_\_\_\_

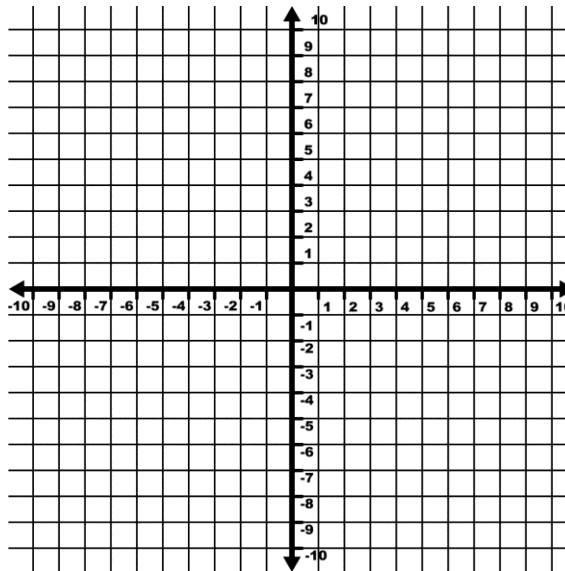
D) What is the domain of the function? \_\_\_\_\_

E) What is the range of the function? \_\_\_\_\_

F) What is the distance of the turning point from the intersection of the asymptotes? \_\_\_\_\_

G) In which quadrant is the center point located? \_\_\_\_\_

H) Graph the equation:



**Math 2**  
**Unit 4 – Radical & Rational Functions**  
**Lesson 4 → Rational Equations**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Recall:** A rational function is a function that can be written as the ratio of two polynomials where the denominator does not equal zero:  $f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$  where  $q(x) \neq 0$
- When solving rational equations with variables in the denominator, you must check the solution to be sure the denominator will not equal zero. **The solution will be eliminated if the denominator is zero.**

Examples: Solve for x.

1.  $\frac{6}{x} = \frac{3}{7}$

x = \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $\frac{4}{x-7} = \frac{6}{x}$

x = \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $\frac{-5}{x+4} = \frac{1}{x+4}$

x = \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $\frac{4}{x+5} = \frac{x}{6}$

x = \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $\frac{x-4}{4} + \frac{x}{3} = 6$

x = \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $\frac{3}{2x} - \frac{2x}{x+1} = -2$

x = \_\_\_\_\_

**Math 2**  
**Unit 4 – Radical & Rational Functions**  
**Lesson 4 → Rational Equations HOMEWORK**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Pd \_\_\_\_\_

➤ Solve for x:

1.  $\frac{3}{x} = \frac{2}{x+4}$

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $\frac{x+1}{2x+5} = \frac{2}{x}$

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $\frac{3}{x+2} + 5 = \frac{4}{x+2}$

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $\frac{6}{x-3} = \frac{x}{18}$

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $\frac{5x}{x+2} + \frac{2}{x} = 5$

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $\frac{2x-3}{7} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x+3}{14}$

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

➤ **DIRECT VARIATION:** Linear function with a y-intercept of 0. In a direct variation, both of the quantities are either increasing or both are decreasing.

➤ There are two methods for solving a direct variation problem:

1) Equation of Variation:  $y = kx$  where k is called the **constant of variation**

2) Proportion:  $\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{y_2}{x_2}$

#1: The distance that a body near Earth's surface will fall from rest varies directly as the **square** of the number of seconds it has been falling. If a boulder falls from a cliff a distance of 122.5 m in 5 seconds, approximately how far will it fall in 8 seconds?

Method 1

Method 2

➤ **JOINT VARIATION:** more than two quantities in a **direct variation** relationship

➤ Equation of Variation:  $y = kxz$  where k is called the **constant of variation**

#2: If  $y$  varies jointly as  $x$  and  $z$ , and  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  when  $x = 27$  and  $z = \frac{-2}{3}$ , find  $y$  when  $x = 9$  and  $z = 18$ .

➤ **INVERSE VARIATION:** Rational function with vertical and horizontal asymptotes. In an inverse variation, one of the quantities is increasing while the second quantity is decreasing.

➤ Equation of Variation:  $y = \frac{k}{x}$  where k is called the **constant of variation**

#3: The time of a trip varies inversely as the speed of the car. If a car being driven at 55 mph takes 2 hours to get from Wake Forest to Greensboro, how fast is the car traveling if the trip takes 2.5 hours?

➤ **COMPOUND VARIATION:** Both Inverse and Direct Variation in the same problem

➤ Equation of Variation:  $y = \frac{kx}{z}$  where k is called the **constant of variation**

#4: The volume of gas varies directly with Kelvin temperature and inversely with pressure. If a certain gas has a volume of 342 *cubic meters* at a temperature of 300 *Kelvin degrees* under a pressure of 200 *KPa (kilopascals)*, what will be the volume of the same gas at a temperature of 320 *Kelvin degrees* under a pressure of 400 *kPA*?

➤ **State whether each equation represents a direct, inverse, joint or compound variation. Then state the constant of variation.**

1. $y = \frac{9}{x}$	2. $z = 5xy$	3. $y = \frac{8x}{z}$	4. $y = 2x$	5. $xy = 12$
6. $z = \frac{xy}{15}$	7. $y = \frac{3}{4}xz$	8. $y = \frac{1}{3}x$	9. $z = \frac{x}{12y}$	10. $y = \frac{x}{5}$

➤ **Write a function for each variation relationship:**

11.  $W$  varies directly as the square of  $d$ .

12.  $V$  varies inversely as  $J$ .

13.  $V$  varies inversely as  $p$  and directly as  $T$ .

14.  $F$  varies jointly as  $A$  and the square of  $v$ .

15.  $L$  varies directly as the fourth power of  $d$  and inversely as the square root of  $h$ .

Write an equation for each statement and then solve:

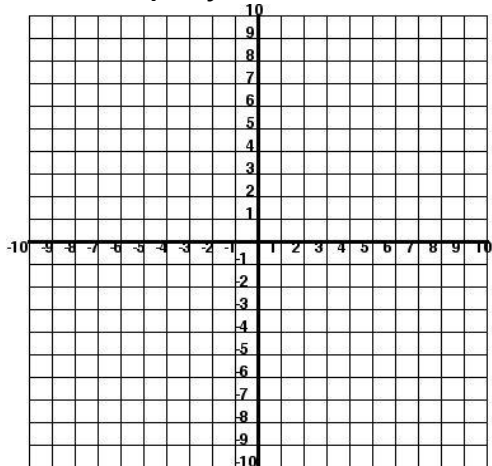
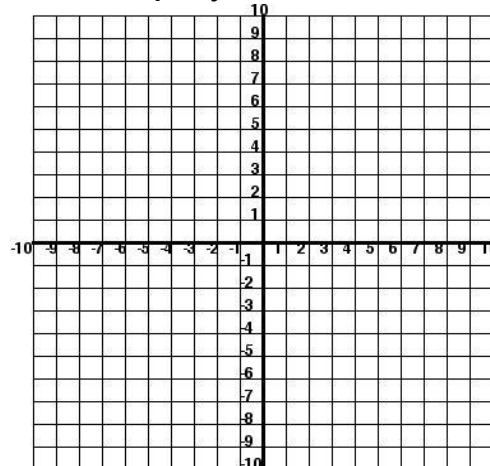
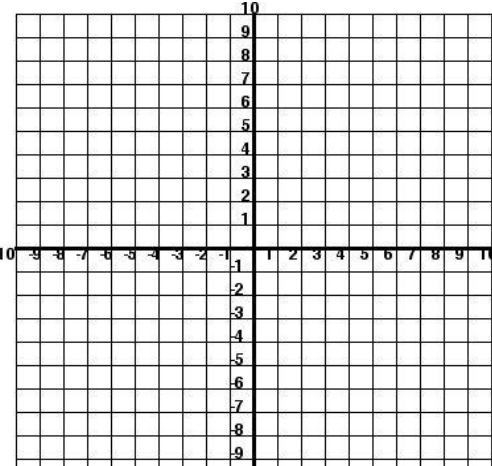
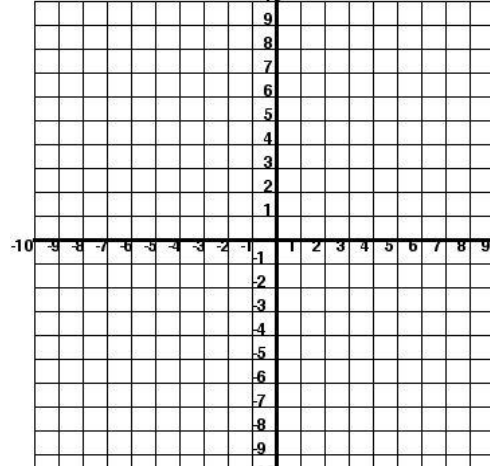
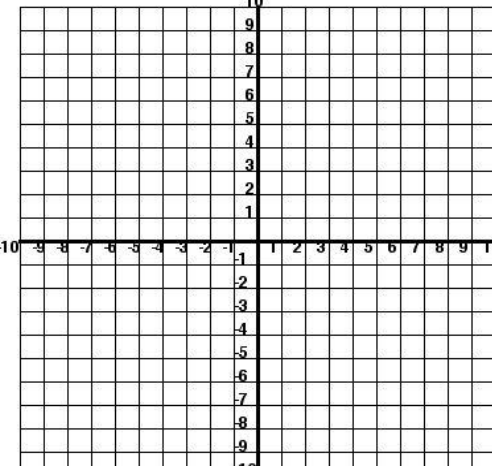
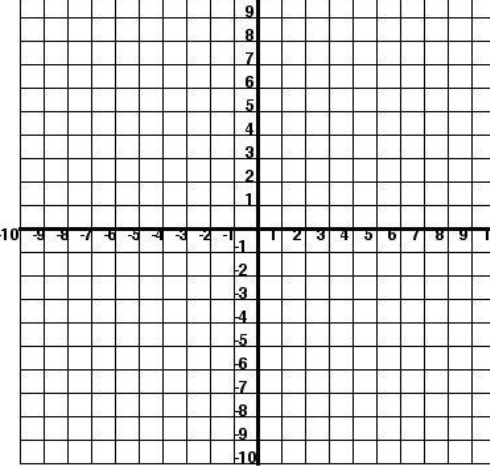
<p>1. If <math>y</math> varies directly as <math>x</math> and <math>y = 15</math> when <math>x = 3</math>, find <math>y</math> when <math>x = 12</math>.</p>	<p>2. If <math>y</math> varies directly as <math>x</math> and <math>x = 36</math> when <math>y = 4</math>, find <math>x</math> when <math>y = 24</math>.</p>	<p>3. If <math>y</math> varies directly as <math>x^2</math> and <math>y = 12</math> when <math>x = 4</math>, find <math>y</math> when <math>x = 6</math>.</p>
<p>4. If <math>y</math> varies inversely as <math>x</math> and <math>y = 2</math> when <math>x = 8</math>, find <math>x</math> when <math>y = 14</math>.</p>	<p>5. If <math>y</math> varies inversely as <math>x</math> and <math>x = 7</math> when <math>y = 21</math>, find <math>y</math> when <math>x = 42</math>.</p>	<p>6. If <math>y</math> varies inversely as <math>x^3</math> and <math>y = 6</math> when <math>x = \frac{-3}{4}</math>, find <math>y</math> when <math>x = 3</math>.</p>
<p>7. Suppose <math>y</math> varies jointly with <math>x</math> and <math>z</math>. If <math>y = 20</math> when <math>x = 2</math> and <math>z = 5</math>, find <math>y</math> when <math>x = 14</math> and <math>z = 8</math>.</p>	<p>8. Suppose <math>z</math> varies jointly with <math>x</math> and <math>y</math>. If <math>x = 3</math> and <math>y = 2</math> when <math>z = 12</math>, find <math>z</math> when <math>x = 4</math> and <math>y = 5</math>.</p>	<p>9. Suppose <math>m</math> varies jointly as <math>n</math> and <math>p</math>. If <math>n = 4</math> and <math>p = 5</math> when <math>m = 60</math>, find <math>m</math> when <math>n = 12</math> and <math>p = 2</math>.</p>
<p>10. Suppose that <math>y</math> varies directly as <math>x</math> and inversely as <math>z</math>. If <math>y = 5</math> when <math>x = 3</math> and <math>z = 4</math>, find <math>y</math> when <math>x = 6</math> and <math>z = 8</math>.</p>	<p>11. Suppose <math>y</math> varies directly as <math>\sqrt{x}</math> and inversely as <math>z</math>. If <math>y = 10</math> when <math>x = 9</math> and <math>z = 12</math>, find <math>y</math> when <math>x = 16</math> and <math>z = 10</math>.</p>	<p>12. Suppose <math>x</math> varies directly as <math>y^3</math> and inversely as <math>\sqrt{z}</math>. If <math>x = 7</math> when <math>y = 2</math> and <math>z = 4</math>, find <math>x</math> when <math>y = 3</math> and <math>z = 9</math>.</p>



Determine the type of variation and then write an equation for each statement. Then solve.

13. The number (B) of bolts a machine can make *varies directly* as the time (T) it operates. If the machine can make 6578 *bolts* in 2 *hours*, how many bolts can it make in 5 *hours*?
14. The number of cooks needed to prepare lunch *varies inversely* with the time. If it takes 9 *cooks* *four hours* to prepare a school lunch, how long would it take 8 *cooks* to prepare the lunch?
15. The current (I) in an electrical conductor *varies inversely* as the resistance (r) of the conductor. If the current is 2 *amperes* when the resistance is 960 *ohms*, what is the current when the resistance is 480 *ohms*?
16. Cheers *varied jointly* as the number of fans and the **square** of the jubilation factor. If there were 100 *cheers* when the number of fans was 100 and the jubilation factor was 4, how many cheers were there when there were only 10 *fans* whose jubilation factor was 20?
17. The volume of a cone *varied jointly* as the height of the cone and the area of the base. If a cone has a volume of 140  $cm^3$  when the height is 15 *cm* and the area of the base is 28  $cm^2$ , find the volume of a cone with a height of 7 *cm* and a base area of 12  $cm^2$ .
18. The number of girls *varies directly* as the number of boys and *inversely* as the number of teachers. When there were 50 *girls*, there were 10 *boys* and 20 *teachers*. How many boys were there when there were 10 *girls* and 100 *teachers*?
19. A pitcher's earned run average (ERA) *varies directly* as the number of earned runs allowed and *inversely* as the number of innings pitched. Joe Price had an ERA of 2.55 when he gave up 85 *earned runs* in 300 *innings*. What would be his ERA if he gave up 120 *earned runs* in 600 *innings*?
20. The maximum load that a cylindrical column with a circular cross section can hold *varies directly* as the fourth power of the diameter and *inversely* as the square of the height. A 9 *meter* *column* with a 2 *meter* *diameter* will support 64 *metric tons*. How many metric tons can be supported by a column 9 *meters* *high* and 3 *meters* in *diameter*?

I. Graph each of the following:

<p><b>1. Graph: <math>y = \sqrt{x + 4}</math></b></p> 	<p>Vertex:</p>  <p>Domain:</p>  <p>Range:</p>
<p><b>2. Graph: <math>y = \sqrt{x + 3} - 6</math></b></p> 	<p>Vertex:</p>  <p>Domain:</p>  <p>Range:</p>
<p><b>3. Graph: <math>y = \sqrt[3]{x} + 2</math></b></p> 	<p>Vertex:</p>  <p>Domain:</p>  <p>Range:</p>
<p><b>4. Graph: <math>y = \sqrt[3]{x - 1} - 3</math></b></p> 	<p>Vertex:</p>  <p>Domain:</p>  <p>Range:</p>
<p><b>5. Graph: <math>y = \frac{1}{x} + 2</math></b></p> 	<p>Vertex:</p>  <p>Domain:</p>  <p>Range:</p>
<p><b>6. Graph: <math>y = \frac{4}{x-1} - 3</math></b></p> 	<p>Vertex:</p>  <p>Domain:</p>  <p>Range:</p>

II. Write the equivalent expression for each:

1. $x^{2/5}$	2. $5x^{3/2}$	3. $25^{-3/2}$	4. $(\sqrt[3]{x})^7$	5. $\sqrt{5x}$	6. $6\sqrt[5]{x^3}$
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III. Solve each of the following square root equations:

1. $\sqrt{x} = 10$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	2. $\sqrt{3x + 1} = 2$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	3. $\sqrt{2x - 6} = \sqrt{x + 5}$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
4. $5\sqrt{x} = 45$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	5. $\sqrt{x} + 4 = 6$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	6. $-4\sqrt{5x} + 1 = -7$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

IV. Solve each of the following rational equations:

7. $\frac{x+5}{2} = \frac{x}{3}$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	8. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{x-5}$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
9. $\frac{x+5}{2} - \frac{x}{3} = 4$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	10. $\frac{3}{x} + \frac{2x}{x+1} = 2$  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

IV. Solve each variation problem:

11. Your distance from lightning <b>varies directly</b> with the time it takes you to hear thunder. If you hear thunder 10 <i>sec.</i> after you hear lightning, you are about 2 <i>miles</i> from the lightning. About how many seconds would it take for thunder to travel a distance of 4 <i>miles</i> ?	12. The drama club is planning a bus trip to NYC. The cost per person <b>varies inversely</b> as the number of people going on the trip. It will cost \$30 per person if 44 people go on the bus. How much will it cost per person if 60 people go on the bus?
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