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We can simplify a fraction if P(x) and D(x) have a common factor. To see if P(x) and D(x) have common factors, we need to write them in Factored form $P(x) = a \cdot (x - r_1) \cdot (x - r_2) \cdots (x - r_k)$

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To factor the bottom, we can factor out 3x

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Example 2: Simplify

$$\frac{x+2}{3x^2+6x} = \frac{(x+2)}{3x \cdot (x+2)}$$

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Example 2: Simplify

$$\frac{x+2}{3x^2+6x} = \frac{\cancel{(x+2)}}{3x \cdot \cancel{(x+2)}} = \frac{1}{3x}$$

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Now we can make the simplification $\frac{(x+2)}{(x+2)} = 1$

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Example 2: Simplify
$$x + 2$$

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We can simplify a fraction if P(x) and D(x) have a common factor. To see if P(x) and D(x) have common factors, we need to write them in P(x) = $a \cdot (x - r_1) \cdot (x - r_2) \cdots (x - r_k)$

The top is already in factored form.

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Leaving us with:
$$\frac{x+2}{3x^2+6x} = \frac{1}{3x}$$

Note: $\frac{(x+2)}{(x+2)} = 1$ for $(x+2) \neq 0$, so this equality is true for $x \neq -2$