



1 Simplifica estas fracciones algebraicas:

$$a) \frac{x+3}{5x+15} = \frac{x+3}{5(\square+\square)} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$b) \frac{x^2-6x+9}{3x-9} = \frac{(\square-\square)^2}{3(\square-\square)} = \frac{\square-\square}{\square}$$

$$c) \frac{x^2+2x}{x^2+4x+4} = \frac{x(\square+\square)}{(\square+\square)^2} = \frac{\square}{\square+\square}$$

$$d) \frac{2x^2-8}{2x^2-8x+8} = \frac{\square(x^2-4)}{\square(x^2-4x+4)} = \frac{(\square+\square) \cdot (\square-\square)}{(\square-\square)^2} = \frac{\square+\square}{\square-\square}$$

$$e) \frac{x+2}{7x+14} = \frac{(x+2)}{\square(\square+\square)} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$f) \frac{x^2-3x}{3x-9} = \frac{\square(\square-\square)}{\square(\square-\square)} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$g) \frac{x+1}{3x^2+3x} = \frac{(x+1)}{\square(\square+\square)} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$h) \frac{(x-2)^2}{x^2-2x} = \frac{(x-2)^2}{\square(\square-\square)} = \frac{\square-\square}{\square}$$

$$i) \frac{x^4-3x^2}{2x^3+x^2} = \frac{\square(\square-\square)}{\square(\square+\square)} = \frac{\square-\square}{\square+\square}$$

$$j) \frac{x^2+4x+4}{x^2+2x} = \frac{(\square+\square)^2}{\square(\square+\square)} = \frac{\square+\square}{\square}$$

$$k) \frac{x^2-x}{x^2-2x+1} = \frac{\square(\square-\square)}{(\square-\square)^2} = \frac{\square}{\square-\square}$$