



Rational Function Inequalities - Expanded Quadratic over Binomial - Intervals

1 On which set of open intervals does this rational function keep a constant sign?

$$\frac{x^2 - 16}{x - 2}$$

A $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -1) \cup (-1, 2) \cup (2, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

B $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -2) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (2, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

C $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -3) \cup (-3, 2) \cup (2, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

D $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, 2) \cup (2, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

2 On which set of open intervals does this rational function keep a constant sign?

$$\frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x - 4}$$

A $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (-1, 3) \cup (3, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

B $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -2) \cup (-2, 3) \cup (3, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

C $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 3) \cup (3, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

D $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -2) \cup (-2, 3) \cup (3, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

3 On which set of open intervals does this rational function keep a constant sign?

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x + 4}$$

A $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, 1) \cup (1, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

B $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -2) \cup (-2, 1) \cup (1, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

C $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -3) \cup (-3, 1) \cup (1, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

D $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

4 On which set of open intervals does this rational function keep a constant sign?

$$\frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{x + 1}$$

A $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -3) \cup (-3, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

B $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -3) \cup (-3, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

C $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -3) \cup (-3, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

D $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -3) \cup (-3, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

5 On which set of open intervals does this rational function keep a constant sign?

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x - 4}{x}$$

A $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

B $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

C $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

D $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

6 On which set of open intervals does this rational function keep a constant sign?

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x + 3}$$

A $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (-1, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

B $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -2) \cup (-2, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

C $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -2) \cup (-2, 0) \cup (0, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

D $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -3) \cup (-3, -2) \cup (-2, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$

7 On which set of open intervals does this rational function keep a constant sign?

$$\frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x + 2}$$

A $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -3) \cup (-3, \infty)$

B $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, \infty)$

C $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

D $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -2) \cup (-2, \infty)$

8 On which set of open intervals does this rational function keep a constant sign?

$$\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x + 4}$$

A $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -3) \cup (-3, -1) \cup (-1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

B $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -1) \cup (-1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

C $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (-1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

D $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -1) \cup (-1, 0) \cup (0, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$