7. Ayuda para simplificar fracciones algebraicas

1 Simplifica estas fracciones algebraicas:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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