

Use the integers from -9 to 9 at most one time each to create a true statement.

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

has a hole at $x = (\square)\square$ and an x -intercept at $x = (\square)\square$.

How many solutions can you find?



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Use the digits from 0 to 9 at most one time each so that f and g are equivalent functions.

$$f(x) = \square\square \cdot \square\square x + \square\square$$

$$g(x) = \square\square \cdot \square\square^{0.5x}$$

How many solutions can you find?



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