

MATH 1010 ~ Intermediate Algebra

Chapter 6: RATIONAL EXPRESSIONS,  
EQUATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

## Section 6.6: Solving Rational Equations

- Objectives:
- \* Solve rational equations containing constant denominators.
  - \* Solve rational equations containing variable denominators.

$$\frac{2x}{x+1} + \frac{3}{x-2} = 2$$

## ① EXAMPLES

$$a) \quad \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x}{10} = -1$$

$$LCD = 30$$

$$30 \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x}{10} \right) = -1(30)$$

$$\frac{30}{3} + \frac{30x}{10} = -30$$

$$10 + 3x = -30 \iff \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{-40}{3} \iff \boxed{x = -\frac{40}{3}}$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad b) \quad \frac{3}{2x} + \frac{1}{5x} = 6$$

$$LCD = 10x$$

$$\cancel{10x}^5 \left( \frac{3}{\cancel{2x}} \right) + \cancel{10x}^2 \left( \frac{1}{\cancel{5x}} \right) = 6(10x)$$

$$15 + 2 = 60x$$

$$\frac{17}{60} = \frac{60x}{60}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{17}{60} = x}$$

★ WARNING:  
In an equation, we can get rid of fractions by multiplying both sides of eqn by LCD.

NOT applicable in an expression

## ② EXAMPLES

$$LCD = (x-2)(x+2)$$

$$a) \frac{3x}{x-2} + \frac{4}{x^2-4} = -1 \quad x \neq 2, -2$$

$$(x-2)(x+2)$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(x-2)}(x+2)3x}{\cancel{(x-2)}} + \frac{4\cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+2)}}{\cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+2)}} = -1(x-2)(x+2)$$

$$3x^2 + 6x + 4 = -(x^2 - 4)$$

$$3x^2 + 6x + 4 = -x^2 + 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +x^2 \\ -4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} +x^2 \\ -4 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow 4x^2 + 6x = 0$$

$$2x(2x+3) = 0$$

$$2x = 0$$

$$2x+3 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$2x = -3$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$b) \frac{3x}{x+5} = 8 - \frac{15}{x+5}$$

$$LCD = \frac{(x+5)}{1}$$

$$\frac{3x\cancel{(x+5)}}{\cancel{(x+5)}} = 8(x+5) - \frac{15\cancel{(x+5)}}{\cancel{(x+5)}}$$

$$x \neq -5$$

$$3x = 8x + 40 - 15$$

$$3x = 8x + 25$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -8x \\ -8x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-5x = 25}{-5 \quad -5}$$

$$x = -5$$

N.S.

## ③ EXAMPLES

$$a) \frac{2}{x^2+2x-8} - \frac{1}{x^2+9x+20} = \frac{4}{x^2+3x-10}$$

$$LCD = (x+4)(x-2)(x+5)$$

$$x \neq -4, 2, -5$$

$$\frac{2(x+4)(x-2)}{(x+4)(x-2)} - \frac{1(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+4)(x+5)} = \frac{4(x+5)(x-2)}{(x+5)(x-2)}$$

$$\frac{2(x+4)(x-2)(x+5)}{(x+4)(x-2)} - \frac{1(x+4)(x+5)(x+5)}{(x+4)(x+5)} = \frac{4(x+4)(x-2)(x+5)}{(x+5)(x-2)}$$

$$2(x+5) - (x+2) = 4(x+4)$$

$$2x+10-x+2 = 4x+16$$

$$x+12 = 4x+16$$

$$-x-16 = 3x+4$$

$$\frac{-4}{3} = \frac{3x}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$b) \frac{12}{x+5} + \frac{5}{x} = \frac{20}{x}$$

$$LCD = x(x+5)$$

$$x \neq 0, -5$$

$$\frac{12x(x+5)}{(x+5)} + \frac{5x(x+5)}{x} = \frac{20x(x+5)}{x}$$

$$12x + 5(x+5) = 20(x+5)$$

$$12x + 5x + 25 = 20x + 100$$

$$17x + 25 = 20x + 100$$

$$-20x - 75 = -3x - 75$$

$$-3x = 75$$

$$x = \frac{-75}{3} = -25$$