

## 6.5 COMPLEX FRACTIONS

$$\left. \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{8}} \right\} \text{ NUMERATOR}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{8} \right\} \text{ DENOMINATOR}$$

FIND A COMMON DENOMINATOR.

Ex. 1

$$a.) \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{8}} \right) \left( \frac{24}{24} \right) = \frac{12 + 16}{6 - 15} = \frac{28}{-9} = -\frac{28}{9}$$

LCD: 24

(FOR ALL OF THEM) THIS IS 1.

$$b) \frac{4 - \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{10} + 3} \cdot \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10 \left( 4 - \frac{2}{5} \right)}{10 \left( \frac{1}{10} + 3 \right)} = \frac{40 - 4}{1 + 30} = \frac{36}{31}$$

LCD: 10

Ex. 3

$$\frac{2 - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{2x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{2x^2 \left(2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{2x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{4x^2 - 2x}{2 - x^2}$$

LCD:  $2x^2$

Ex. 4

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

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

$2-x = -(x-2)$ , SO WE CAN LEAVE IT OUT

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{\cancel{(x-2)}(x+2)}{\cancel{(x-2)}} - \frac{2\cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+2)}}{\cancel{(x+2)}}}{\frac{-3\cancel{(x-2)}(x+2)}{\cancel{(2-x)}} + \frac{4\cancel{(x-2)}\cancel{(x+2)}}{\cancel{(x+2)}}} \\ &= \frac{x+2 - 2(x-2)}{-3(x+2) + 4(x-2)} = \frac{x+2 - 2x + 4}{-3x - 6 + 4x - 8} \\ &= \frac{-x + 6}{x - 14} \end{aligned}$$

$$31.) \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+1} + 1\right) \cdot (x+1)}{\left(\frac{3}{x+1} + 3\right) \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{\frac{(x+1)}{(x+1)} + x+1}{\frac{3(x+1)}{(x+1)} + 3(x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1 + x + 1}{3 + 3x + 3} = \frac{x+2}{3x+6} = \frac{\cancel{(x+2)}}{3\cancel{(x+2)}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$32.) \frac{2}{x+3} + 1$$

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$$\frac{4}{x+3} + 2 \cdot \frac{x+3}{x+3} = \frac{4 + 2x + 6}{x+3}$$

$$= \frac{x+5}{2x+10} = \frac{x+5}{2(x+5)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 47.) \quad & \frac{1 - \frac{4}{a^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{a} - \frac{8}{a^2}} \left( \frac{a^2}{a^2} \right) = \frac{a^2 - 4}{a^2 + 2a - 8} = \frac{(a+2)\cancel{(a-2)}}{(a+4)\cancel{(a-2)}} \\ & = \frac{a+2}{a+4} \end{aligned}$$

$$59.) \quad \frac{\frac{x}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x-1}} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{x \cancel{(x+1)}(x-1)}{\cancel{(x+1)}} = \frac{\cancel{(x+1)}(x+1) - (x+1)\cancel{(x-1)}}{\cancel{(x^2-1)} - \cancel{(x-1)}}$$

$$\text{LCD: } (x+1)(x-1)$$

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

$$= \frac{x(x-1)}{-x} = -(x-1)$$

$$= 1-x$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2x} + 1}{\cancel{2x}}$$

NO

$$\frac{\cancel{2x}(x+1)}{\cancel{2x}}$$

YES

DIVISION ONLY CANCELS MULTIPLICATION.