

Solving Rational Equations

Example Problems

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{5}{2x-2} = \frac{15}{x^2-1}$$

← First cross multiply
simplify by dividing both sides by 5.

$$\frac{5}{5}(x^2-1) = \frac{15}{5}(2x-2)$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 3(2x-2)$$

distribute

$$x^2 - 1 = 6x - 6$$

$$-6x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

factor

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{-1} \\ \cancel{5} \\ \cancel{-5} \\ \hline b \end{array}$$

$$(x-1)(x-5) = 0$$

$$x-1=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x-5=0$$

check for extraneous
solutions

$$\text{if } x=1 \text{ then you get}$$

$$\frac{5}{0} = \frac{5}{0} \text{ which is undefined}$$

so only solution is

$$\boxed{x=5}$$

$$2) \quad \frac{3}{2x} - \frac{5}{3x} = 2$$

Can NOT

Cross multiply

so ① get same denominator

② Take the Tops

③ Solve for variable

$$\frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2x} - \frac{5}{3x} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 6x}{1 \cdot 6x}$$

$$\frac{9}{6x} - \frac{10}{6x} = \frac{12x}{6x}$$

$$9 - 10 = 12x$$

Take the Tops only

Solve for x

$$\frac{-1}{12} = \frac{12x}{12}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{2} = x}$$

$$3) \quad \frac{3}{x+5} + \frac{2}{5-x} = \frac{-4}{x^2-25}$$

\uparrow factor out
 \uparrow factor
a -1 so
looks like

$$\frac{\cancel{(x-5)} \cdot 3}{(x-5)(x+5)} + \frac{-1 \cdot \cancel{(x+5)}}{\cancel{(x-5)}(x+5)} = \frac{-4}{(x+5)(x-5)}$$

$$\frac{3x-15}{(x-5)(x+5)} + \frac{-2x-10}{(x+5)(x-5)} = \frac{-4}{(x+5)(x-5)}$$

\leftarrow just take tops since denominators the same

$$3x - 15 - 2x - 10 = -4$$

$$\cancel{x} - 25 = -4$$

$$+ 25 \qquad \qquad + 25$$

$$\boxed{x = 21}$$

$$\text{LCD} = (x+5)(x-5)$$