

What's Going On?

Checking In

Homework Logs

Minds on

It's Elementary... Again, Again!

Action!

Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions

Consolidation

Exit Card

Learning Goal - I will be able to and and and subtract rational expressions.

Checking In

F.F.M.

*Where's my calculator?!***Evaluate.**

$$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{4}$$

Find LCM of 5, 2, 3, 4.
= 60

$$\overset{12\times}{\frac{3}{5}} - \overset{30\times}{\frac{1}{2}} + \overset{20\times}{\frac{2}{3}} - \overset{15\times}{\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{36}{60} - \frac{30}{60} + \frac{40}{60} - \frac{75}{60}$$

$$= \frac{36 - 30 + 40 - 75}{60}$$

$$= \frac{-29}{60}$$

Two-Column Quiz

Column 1: Homework tonight, not for marks

Column 2: Tomorrow in class, for marks.

Unit Test Next Tuesday

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Minds on

It's Elementary... Again

Evaluate. No calculators!

$$\begin{array}{r} (4) \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} (3) \\ (4) \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} (3) \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{8}{12} + \frac{9}{12}$$

$$= \frac{8}{12} + \frac{9}{12}$$

$$= \frac{17}{12}$$

Minds on

It's Elementary... Again

Evaluate. Show your steps.

NO CALCULATORS

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

$$= \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{(4)}{(4)} \frac{3}{5} + \frac{7}{4} \frac{(5)}{(5)}$$

$$= \frac{47}{20}$$

$$\frac{(5)}{(5)} \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \frac{(3)}{(3)}$$

$$= \frac{22}{15}$$

Minds on

It's Elementary... Again

Evaluate. Show your steps.

NO CALCULATORS

$$\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} 4 \\ (4) \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3} \quad \begin{matrix} 4 \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{20}{15} - \frac{9}{5} \quad \begin{matrix} 4 \\ (5) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 3 \\ (3) \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{11}{15}$$

Minds on

It's Elementary... Again

Evaluate. Show your steps.

NO CALCULATORS

$$\overset{10}{\cancel{1}}\frac{1}{\cancel{2}} + \overset{5}{\cancel{3}}\frac{3}{\cancel{4}} - \overset{4}{\cancel{1}}\frac{1}{\cancel{5}}$$

Lowest common multiple
of 2, 4 and 5 is 20.

Get each denominator to
20 by multiplying.

$$= \frac{10 + 15 - 4}{20}$$

$$= \frac{21}{20}$$

$$\overset{15}{\cancel{3}}\frac{3}{\cancel{4}} + \overset{26}{\cancel{5}}\frac{5}{\cancel{20}} - \overset{12}{\cancel{1}}\frac{1}{\cancel{15}}$$

Lowest common multiple
of 4, 3 and 5 is 60.

Get each denominator to
60 by multiplying.

$$= \frac{45 + 100 - 12}{60}$$

$$= \frac{133}{60}$$

$$\overset{6}{\cancel{3}}\frac{3}{\cancel{7}} + \overset{21}{\cancel{1}}\frac{1}{\cancel{21}} - \overset{14}{\cancel{1}}\frac{1}{\cancel{14}}$$

Lowest common multiple
of 7, 2 and 3 is 42.

Get each denominator to
42 by multiplying.

$$= \frac{18 + 21 - 14}{42}$$

$$= \frac{25}{42}$$

Minds on

It's Secondary...

Evaluate. Show your steps.

NO CALCULATORS

$\begin{array}{l} \textcolor{red}{(3)} \frac{3}{\textcolor{red}{(3)}2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x} \textcolor{red}{(2x)} \\ \textcolor{green}{LCM} = 6x^2 \\ \textcolor{red}{\text{Unnecessary}} \\ \left(\frac{9}{6x^2} + \frac{2x}{6x^2} \right) \\ \hline = \frac{9+2x}{6x^2} \text{, } x \neq 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \textcolor{green}{(x^2)} \frac{7}{\textcolor{green}{(x^2)}4x} + \frac{5}{2x^3} \textcolor{green}{(2)} \\ \textcolor{blue}{LCM} = 4x^3 \\ \frac{7x^2 + 10}{4x^3} \\ x \neq 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} \textcolor{green}{(x^4)} \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{4x^4} \textcolor{green}{(2)} \\ \textcolor{green}{(x^4)} \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{4x^4} \textcolor{green}{(2)} \\ \textcolor{red}{LCM} = 8x^4 \\ \hline = \frac{x^4 + 6}{8x^4} \end{array}$
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LCM is not necessary

Action!

Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions

To add or subtract rational expressions:

1. Factor.
2. State restrictions. (zeros of the denominators)
3. Find the lowest common denominator (LCD).
 - The LCD is the product of any common factors and all the unique factors.
 - The LCD is **not always** the product of all the denominators.
4. Rewrite each term using the LCD as the denominator.
5. Add and/or subtract the numerators.
6. Simplify.
7. Restate restrictions (holes and asymptotes)

of everything

Action!

Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions

Example 1: Simplify and state any restrictions on the variables: $\frac{3}{8x^2} + \frac{1}{4x} - \frac{5}{6x^3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{3}{8x^2} + \frac{1}{4x} - \frac{5}{6x^3} \quad x \neq 0 \\
 & \text{LCM is } \underline{24x^3} \\
 & = \frac{(3x) \cancel{3}}{(3x) \cancel{8}x^2} + \frac{(6x^2) \cancel{1}}{(6x^2) \cancel{4}x} - \frac{(4) \cancel{5}}{(4) \cancel{6}x^3} \\
 & = \frac{9x + 6x^2 - 20}{24x^3} \\
 & = \frac{6x^2 + 9x - 20}{24x^3} \quad x \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Action!

Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions

Example 2: Simplify and state any restrictions on the variables: $\frac{3n}{2n+1} + \frac{4}{n-3}$

$$\frac{3n}{2n+1} + \frac{4}{n-3}$$

$n \neq -\frac{1}{2}$ $n \neq 3$

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

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

$$= \frac{3n^2 - 9n + 8n + 4}{(n-3)(2n+1)}$$

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

Action!

Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions

Example 3: Simplify and state any restrictions on the variables: $\frac{2t}{t^2-1} - \frac{t+2}{t^2+3t-4}$

$$\frac{2t}{t^2-1} - \frac{t+2}{t^2+3t-4}$$

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

$$t \neq -4, -1, 1$$

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

$$= \frac{2t^2 + 8t - (t^2 + 3t + 2)}{(t+4)(t+1)(t-1)}$$

$$= \frac{2t^2 + 8t - t^2 - 3t - 2}{(t+4)(t+1)(t-1)}$$

$$= \frac{t^2 + 5t - 2}{(t+4)(t+1)(t-1)}, t \neq -4, -1, 1$$

Consolidation

Exit Card

Simplify and state restrictions.

$$\frac{4x}{x^2 + 6x + 8} - \frac{3x}{x^2 - 4}$$

Consolidation

Start, Stop, Continue

Consolidation

Homework!

Pg. 128: 5 - 10, 12

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Review Pg 132-133
1-15 * 3, 5