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Fractions with unknown variables

Solving equations with fractions and unknown variables. Dividing fractions with unknown variables. Subtracting fractions with unknown variables. Solving fractions with unknown variables. Simplifying fractions with unknown variables. How to add fractions with unknown variables.

The product of two fractions is defined as follows. The product of two fractions is a fraction whose numerator is the product of numbers and whose denominator is the product of the denominators of the fractions provided. In the symbols, any common factor that occurs both in a large number that a denominator of both fractions can be divided before or after multiple. Example 1 Find the product of the solution The same procedures apply to the fractions containing variables. Example 2 Find the product of the solution first, we divide the numerator and the denominator from the common factors to obtain now, multiplying the remaining factors of the numbers and denominators the returns if a negative sign is connected to any of the factors, it is Recommended to proceed as if all the factors were positive and then attach the appropriate sign to the result. A positive sign is attached if there are no negative signs or a number of negative signs on factors; A negative sign is attached if there is an odd number of negative signs on factors. Example 3 When fractions contain algebraic expressions, it is necessary to consider where possible and divide common factors before multiplying. Example 4 Find the product of. First, we must contract the numbers and denominators to obtain now, dividing the yields of the common factors that now multiply the remaining factors of the numbers and denominators to get noted that when writing fractional answers, we multiply the numerator and we will leave the denominator in the form of Factors. Very often, fractions are more useful in this form. In algebra, we often rewrite an expression as an equivalent expression. Use any form is cheaper for a particular problem. Example 5 Common errors: Remember that we can only divide common factors, never common terms! For example, because X is a term and cannot be divided. Likewise, since 3 is not a factor of all the 3Y + numerator 2. Quote of fractions in dividing a fraction from another, we are looking for a number that, when multiplied by the divisor, produces the dividend. This is precisely the same notion as to divide an integer to another; A $\frac{A}{b}$ $\frac{A}{b}$ $\cdot$ $\frac{1}{b}$ is a number q, the quotient, such that bq = a. To find, we look for a number that. To resolve this equation for Q, we multiply each member of the equation. Therefore, in the example above, we call the number the mutual number of the number. In general, the mutual of a fraction is the fraction. That is, we get the mutual of a fraction of "reversing" the fraction. In general, the quotient of two fractions is equivalent to the product of the dividend and the reciprocal of the divider. That is, to divide a fraction from another, reverse the divider and multiply. In the symbols, example 1 as in multiplication, when the fractions in a quotient entered the signs, it is advisable to proceed with the problem as if all the factors were positive and then attach the sign appropriate to the solution. Example 2 Some quotients occur so frequently that it is useful to recognize the equivalent shapes directly. A case is generally, Example 3 When the fractions in a quotient involve algebraic expressions, it is necessary to consider where possible and divide the common factors before multiplying. Example 4 sums and differences in fractions with similar denominators The sum of two or more arithmetic or algebraic fractions is defined as follows: The sum of two or more fractions with common denominators is a fraction with the same denominator and a numerator equal to the Sum of the numbers of the original fractions. In general, example 1 when the subtraction is involved, it is useful to switch to the standard form before adding. Example 2 We must be particularly careful with binomial numbers. For example, we should rewrite where the whole It is enclosed in brackets. Sums of fractions with different denominators in section 6.3, we have added fractions with denominators like denominators. In this section, we us Add fractions with no denominators. The least common denominator in general, the smaller natural number that is a multiple of each of the denominators of a set of fractions is called the lower common denominator (LCD) of the set of fractions. Sometimes, we can get the LCD display for inspection. If the LCD display is not immediately evident, we can use a special procedure to find it. To find the LCD display: completely compromise each denominator, aligning common factors when possible. Include in the LCD display each of these factors as many times in which it occurs in any single denominator. Example 1 Find the common common denominator of the fraction solution The minimum common denominator for contains the factors of 12, 10 and 6. Therefore, the LCD display is 60. (This number is the natural number smaller Divisible for 12, 10, and 6.) The LCD display of a series of algebraic fractions is the simplest algebraic expression that is a multiple of each of the denominators in the set. Therefore, the LCD display of the fractions because this is the simplest expression that is a multiple of each of the denominators. Example 2 Find the LCD display of the solution Fractions following the example method 1, we obtain so, the LCD display is X2 (X + L) (X-1). We can add fractions with unlike the denominators by first building fractions to equivalent fractions with such denominators and thus adding. To add fractions with unlike the denominators: find the LCD display of the set of fractions. Build each fraction in an equivalent fraction with the LCD display as a denominator. Adding fractions using the example of property 3 Write the sums of and as individual terms. Solution In any case, the LCD display is 10. We build each fraction at a fraction with 10 as a denominator. Therefore, they are equivalent from which we sometimes obtain, the fractions have denominators who are binomial. Example 4 Write the sum of how a single term. Solution The LCD display is (X + 2) (X - 1). We build every fraction at a fraction with denominator (x + 2) (x - 1), inserting brackets according to necessity and get now that we have as denominators, we can add numbers, simplify and get the example 5 write the sum of how one term. Solution before we make the denominators in order to obtain the LCD display. Now we build every fraction in fractions with this denominator and now we can add numbers, simplify and obtain common errors, note that we can add only fractions with denominators. So, even, we only add the numbers of fractions with denominators like similar cuts. Therefore, the differences in fractions with different denominators we submit fractions with unlike denominators in a similar way that we add these fractions. However, first we write each fraction in a standard form. Therefore, any fraction in the form is the first written as we can now add fractions. Example 1 Write the difference as a single term. Solution We start writing in a standard form like. The LCD display is 12x. We build every fraction at an equivalent fraction with this denominator to obtain now, add numbers of numbers make it yet, particular attention must be paid with binomial numbers. Example 2 Write the difference of a single term. The solution should first be written as where the entire numerator is enclosed in brackets. Thus, we get the LCD 6 and build every fraction to fractions with denominator 6, add numbers and simplify. The next examples involve hummic denominators. Example 3 Write the difference of a single term. Solution We start writing in a standard form like. The LCD display is (X-L) (X + 2) and we build each fraction at an equivalent fraction with this denominator to get numbers now and simplification of yields example 4 Write the difference of a solution to a single term we do before we make a factor of the denominators and write the fractions in a standard form to find the LCD (X + 7) (X-3) (x + 3) And we build every fraction at an equivalent fraction with this denominator to obtain now, adding numbers and simplification of the complex fraction of surrender to a fraction that contains one or more fractions in its own or denominator or both are called a complex fraction. For example, they are complex fractions. As simple fractions, complex fractions represent the quoters. For example, in cases such as the equation (1), in which the numerator and the denominator of the complex fraction does not contain sums or differences, we can simply reverse the divider and multiply. That, in cases such as the equation (2), in which the numerator or denominator of the complex fraction contains sums or differences, we cannot simply reverse the divider and multiply. However, we can use the fundamental principle of fractions to simplify complex fractions. In fact, we can also use the fundamental principle to simplify the complex fractions of the module (1) above. Example 1 simplifies using the fundamental principle of the fractions. Solution we multiply the numerator and the denominator from the LCD display of all fractions in the numerator and in the denominator; In this case, the LCD display is 4. The result is a simple fraction equivalent to the complex data fraction. The simplification of the equation (2) on page 255 appears in the next example. Example 2 simplify the solution multiply the numerator and the denominator of the LCD display of all fractions in the numerator and in the denominator; In this case, the LCD display is 6. We obtain fractional equations to solve an equation containing fractions, it is usually easier to find an equivalent equation that is free of fractions. We do it by multiplying each member of an equation from the minimum common denominator of the fractions. Although we can apply the algebraic properties we have studied in any order, the following steps show the most useful order to solve an equation when the solution is obvious. Of course, not all the steps are always necessary. To resolve an equation: clear fractions, "if there are, multiplying each member of the equation by the LCD display. Write any expression that contains brackets as an expression without parenthesis. Combines all the terms in both members. Get all l Terms containing the a e

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