## 5-2 Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions Notes

When adding or subtracting fractions, you must have a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

To find a \_\_\_\_\_\_, you must find the \_\_\_\_\_

Follow these steps to find a common denominator:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ each denominator in the problem
- 2. Here is what to do with each "broken down" denominator:
  - Monomial denominators write the factor that's written the greatest number of times
  - Binomial denominators write repeated factors once, write different factors automatically
  - Denominators of complex fractions multiply all terms by LCM of the denominators

Example 1: Find the LCM of each set of polynomials.

a. $12ab^2$ and $6a^2b$	b. $18x^2y^3z$ and $24x^3y$	c. $x^2 + x - 12$ and $x + 4$	d. $x^2 + 5x + 6$ and $x^2 + 3x$

Example 2: Add or subtract each set of rational expressions. Simplify answers completely.

a. $\frac{2x}{15y^2} + \frac{y}{10xy}$	b. $\frac{x}{x^2 - x - 20} + \frac{2}{x + 4}$

C. $\frac{x}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{2}{3x + 6}$	d. $\frac{x+12}{4x-16} - \frac{x+4}{2x-8}$
$e. \frac{3}{3x+6} + 2$	f. $\frac{x-3}{2x-6} - \frac{x-6}{2x}$
$g \cdot \frac{\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a}}{\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a}}$	h. $\frac{\frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{x}}$