## 5-2 Adding and Subtracting Rational Expressions Notes

When adding or subtracting fractions, you must have a $\qquad$ .
To find a $\qquad$ , you must find the $\qquad$
Follow these steps to find a common denominator:

1. $\qquad$ 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. $12 a b^{2}$ and $6 a^{2} b$ | b. $18 x^{2} y^{3} z$ and $24 x^{3} y$ | c. $x^{2}+x-12$ and $x+4$ | d. $x^{2}+5 x+6$ and <br> $x^{2}+3 x$ |
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Example 2: Add or subtract each set of rational expressions. Simplify answers completely.
a. $\frac{2 x}{15 y^{2}}+\frac{y}{10 x y}$
b. $\frac{x}{x^{2}-x-20}+\frac{2}{x+4}$

| c. $\frac{x}{x^{2}-4}-\frac{2}{3 x+6}$ | d. $\frac{x+12}{4 x-16}-\frac{x+4}{2 x-8}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{3}{\frac{a}{b}-\frac{b}{a}}$ |  |
|  |  |
| e. $\frac{3}{3 x+6}+2$ | h. |
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