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## 12-9 Solving Rational Equations (Pages 690-695)

A rational equation is an equation that contains rational expressions. To solve a rational equation, multiply each side of the equation by the LCD of the rational expressions in the equation. Doing so can yield results that are not solutions to the original equation, called extraneous solutions or "false" solutions. To eliminate extraneous solutions, be sure no solution is an excluded value of the original equation.

## Example

Solve $\frac{a}{a+1}+\frac{3 a+4}{a+1}=3$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{a}{a+1}+\frac{3 a+4}{a+1} & =3 & & \\
(a+1)\left(\frac{a}{a+1}+\frac{3 a+4}{a+1}\right) & =(a+1) 3 & & \text { Multiply each side by the LCD, } a+1 . \\
(a+1) \frac{a}{a+1}+(a+1) \frac{3 a+4}{a+1} & =(a+1) 3 & & \text { Use the Distributive Property. } \\
a+3 a+4 & =3 a+3 & & \text { Multiply. } \\
4 a+4 & =3 a+3 & & \text { Add. } \\
a+4 & =3 & & \text { Subtract 3a from each side. } \\
a & =-1 & & \text { Subtract 4 from each side. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Since -1 is an excluded value of the original equation, -1 is an extraneous solution.
Thus, this equation has no solution.

## Prastice

## Solve each equation.

1. $\frac{2}{3 y}+\frac{4}{y}=\frac{1}{3}$
2. $n-4=\frac{5}{n}$
3. $\frac{-3}{x}=7+2 x$
4. $\frac{1}{t}=\frac{3}{t-6}$
5. $\frac{x-2}{x}+(x+7)=\frac{-9}{x}$
6. $2 x=\frac{4 x}{x-2}$
7. $\frac{k+8}{k}-\frac{k-4}{k}=3$
8. $\frac{a+1}{a}=\frac{a+1}{a-4}$
9. $\frac{n-3}{n-1}+\frac{2 n}{n-1}=2$
10. $\frac{w+5}{w+6}+\frac{w}{4}=\frac{1}{4}$
11. $\frac{x}{x+2}=\frac{1}{x}$
12. $\frac{n-1}{n}=\frac{n+1}{n+3}$
13. $\frac{x}{8}+\frac{2}{x}=\frac{x}{4}$
14. $\frac{y+3}{y+2}=1-\frac{y+1}{y+2}$
15. $\frac{c+4}{c-2}-3=\frac{c}{4}$
16. Standardized Test Practice Solve $\frac{x}{3}-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{2}{x}$.
A $x=-3$
B $x=3$
C $x=-3,3$
D no solution

