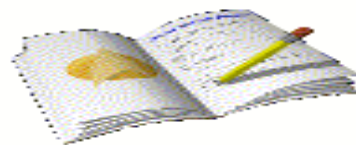


# 第36课时 认识分式(2)



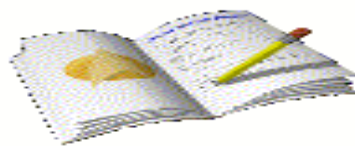
1. 分式的基本性质：分式的分子与分母都乘以(或除以)同一个不等于零的整式，分式的值不变.

可以表示为  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{b \cdot m}{a \cdot m}$ ,  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{b \div m}{a \div m} (m \neq 0)$ .

2. 约分：把一个分式的分子与分母的公因式约去，这样的变形称为分式的约分.
3. 最简分式：分子与分母没有公因式的分式.



## 典型例题



A. 填空:

(1)化简:  $\frac{16}{20} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $\frac{45}{54} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(2)因式分解:  $3a+3b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ;  
 $x^2-4y^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ;  $x^2+4xy+4y^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

答案: (1) $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}$ ; (2) $3(a+b)$ ,  $(x+2y)(x-2y)$ ,  $(x+2y)^2$ .

## 变式 训练

### 1. 填空:

(1) 化简:  $\frac{12}{(\quad)} = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\frac{5}{3} = \frac{(\quad)}{15}$ .

### (2) 因式分解:

$$3a^2 - 9ab = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$$

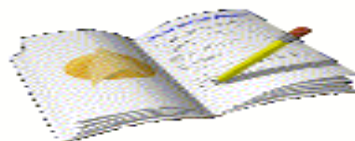
$$25x^2 - 16y^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$$

$$m^2 + 6m + 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

答案: (1) 8, 25 (2)  $3a(a-3b)$ ,  
 $(5x+4y)(5x-4y)$ ,  $(m+3)^2$



## 典型例题



B. 填空: (1)  $\frac{x}{x^2+x} = \frac{(\quad)}{x+1}$ ;

(2)  $\frac{x^2-1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(\quad)}{x+1}$ ;

(3)  $\frac{(\quad)}{c^2+7c} = \frac{1}{c+7}$ .

答案: (1)1; (2)x-1; (3)c.

# 变式 训练

## 2. 填空:

$$(1) \frac{2a}{3b} = \frac{(\quad)}{3ab};$$

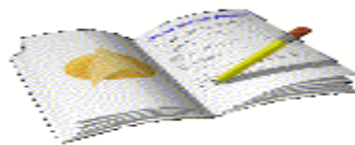
$$(2) \frac{3ab}{4a^2} = \frac{3b}{(\quad)};$$

$$(3) \frac{a^2 + 2a + 1}{a^2 - 1} = \frac{a + 1}{(\quad)}.$$

答案: (1)  $2a^2$  (2)  $4a$  (3)  $a-1$



## 典型例题



C. 约分: (1)  $\frac{-16x^2y^3}{20xy^4}$ ; (2)  $\frac{x^2-4}{x^2-4x+4}$ .

解: (1)  $\frac{-16x^2y^3}{20xy^4} = -\frac{4xy^3 \cdot 4x}{4xy^3 \cdot 5y} = -\frac{4x}{5y}$ .

(2)  $\frac{x^2-4}{x^2-4x+4} = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x+2}{x-2}$ .

# 变式 训练

3.约分:

(1)  $\frac{6m^2n}{3mn^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$

(2)  $\frac{8x^2yz^3}{-32xyz^5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$

(3)  $\frac{x^2+6x+9}{x^2-9} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

答案: (1)  $\frac{2m}{n}$  (2)  $\frac{x}{-4z^2}$  (3)  $\frac{x+3}{x-3}$





## 夯实基础



### 4. 填空:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \frac{3a^2b}{4ac} &= \frac{3ab}{(\quad)}; & (2) \frac{a-b}{a+b} &= \frac{(a-b)^2}{(\quad)}; \\ (3) \frac{a+b}{ab} &= \frac{(\quad)}{a^2b}; & (4) \frac{x^2+xy}{x^2} &= \frac{x+y}{(\quad)}. \end{aligned}$$

答案: (1)  $4c$  (2)  $a^2-b^2$   
(3)  $a^2+ab$  (4)  $x$



## 夯实基础



5. 约分:  $\frac{8m^2n}{2mn^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$

$\frac{5ab}{20a^2b} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad \frac{2(x-y)^3}{y-x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

$\frac{4m}{n}, \frac{1}{4a}, -2(x-y)^2$



## 夯实基础



6. 化简 $\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+ab}$ 的结果是( )

A.  $\frac{a-b}{2a}$

B.  $\frac{a-b}{a}$

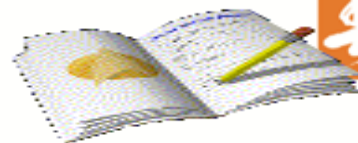
C.  $\frac{a+b}{a}$

D.  $\frac{a-b}{a+b}$

答案:B



## 夯实基础



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7. 约分:

$$(1) \frac{2ax^2y}{3axy^2};$$

$$(2) \frac{-15a^2b^3}{25a^5b^4};$$

$$(3) \frac{-2a(a+b)}{3b(a+b)};$$

$$(4) \frac{(a-x)^2}{(x-a)^3};$$

$$(5) \frac{x^2-4}{x+2};$$

$$(6) \frac{x^2-4}{xy+2y}.$$

答案: (1)  $\frac{2x}{3y}$  (2)  $\frac{-15a^2b^3}{25a^5b^4} = -\frac{5a^2b^3 \cdot 3}{5a^2b^3 \cdot 5a^3b} = -\frac{3}{5a^3b}$

(3)  $\frac{-2a}{3b}$  (4)  $\frac{1}{x-a}$

(5)  $\frac{x^2-4}{x+2} = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x+2} = x-2$  (6)  $\frac{x-2}{y}$





## 拓展提升



8. 将分式  $\frac{3a}{a-b}$  中的  $a, b$  都扩大到原来的 3 倍, 则分式的值( )

A. 不变

**B. 扩大 3 倍**

C. 扩大9倍

D. 扩大 6 倍

答案：A





## 拓展提升



9. 化简  $\frac{2-a}{a^2-4a+4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

答案:  $\frac{2-a}{a^2-4a+4} = \frac{2-a}{(a-2)^2} = \frac{2-a}{(2-a)^2} = \frac{1}{2-a}$



## 拓展提升



10. 约分:

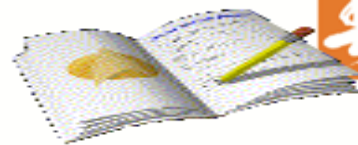
$$(1) \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{x^2 - y^2};$$

$$(2) \frac{x^2 - 8x + 16}{16 - x^2}.$$

答案: (1)  $\frac{x-y}{x+y}$  (2)  $\frac{x^2 - 8x + 16}{16 - x^2} = -\frac{x-4}{x+4}$



## 拓展提升



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11. 已知 $\frac{x}{y}=3$ , 求 $\frac{x^2+2xy-3y^2}{x^2-xy+y^2}$ 的值.

解: 由 $\frac{x}{y}=3$ ,

$$\text{得 } x=3y. \frac{x^2+2xy-3y^2}{x^2-xy+y^2} = \frac{(3y)^2+2 \cdot (3y) \cdot y-3y^2}{(3y)^2-3y \cdot y+y^2} = \frac{12y^2}{7y^2} = \frac{12}{7}$$







## 拓展提升



12. 请以下列三个代数式中任选两个构造一个分式，并化简该分式.

$$a^2-1, ab-b, b+ab.$$

答案略





## 拓展提升



13. 先约分, 再求值:  $\frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-1}$ , 其中  $x=2$ .

答案:  $\frac{x+1}{x-1}$ , 3



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