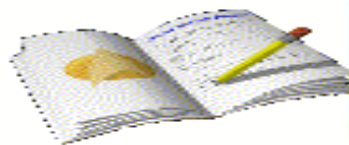


第39课时 分式的加减法 (2)



1. 根据分式的基本性质，异分母的分式可以化为同分母的分式，这一过程称为分式的通分。为了计算方便，异分母分式通分时，通常取最简单的公分母(简称最简公分母)作为它们的共同分母。

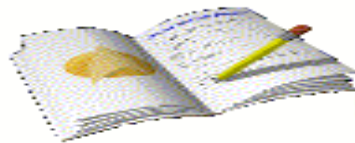
2. 异分母的分式相加减，先通分，化为同分母的分式，然后再按

同分母分式的加减法法则进行计算. 用式子表示为：
$$\frac{a}{b} \pm \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad}{bd} \pm \frac{bc}{bd} =$$

$$\frac{ad \pm bc}{bd}.$$



典型例题



A. 计算: $\frac{c}{a} - \frac{c}{b}$.

解: $\frac{c}{a} - \frac{c}{b} = \frac{c \cdot b}{a \cdot b} - \frac{c \cdot a}{b \cdot a} = \frac{cb}{ab} - \frac{ca}{ab} = \frac{cb - ca}{ab}$.



变式 训练

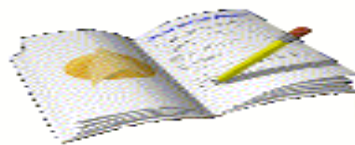
1. 计算: (1) $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{2a};$

(2) $\frac{a}{x} + \frac{a}{y}.$

答案: (1) $\frac{1}{2a}$ (2) $\frac{ax+ay}{xy}$



典型例题



B. 计算: $\frac{3}{2ab} + \frac{1}{4a^2}$.

解: $\frac{3}{2ab} + \frac{1}{4a^2} = \frac{6a}{4a^2b} + \frac{b}{4a^2b} = \frac{6a+b}{4a^2b}$.



变式 训练

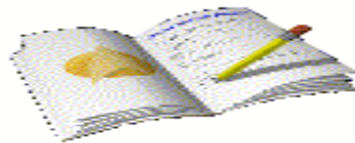
2.计算: (1) $\frac{2}{a^2} - \frac{3}{ab}$;

(2) $\frac{b}{a} - \frac{b}{4a^2}$.

答案: (1) $\frac{2}{a^2} - \frac{3}{ab} = \frac{2b}{a^2b} - \frac{3a}{a^2b} = \frac{2b-3a}{a^2b}$ (2) $\frac{4ab-b}{4a^2}$



典型例题



C.计算: $\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{a-b}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{a-b} &= \frac{a-b}{(a+b)(a-b)} + \frac{a+b}{(a+b)(a-b)} \\ &= \frac{a-b+a+b}{(a+b)(a-b)} = \frac{2a}{(a+b)(a-b)}.\end{aligned}$$

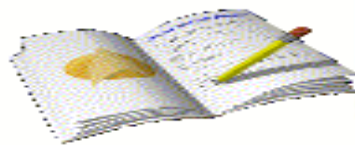
变式 训练

3. 计算: $\frac{1}{a-2} + \frac{1}{a+2}$

答案: $\frac{2a}{(a-2)(a+2)}$



典型例题



D. 计算: $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x^2-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x^2-1} &= \frac{x-1}{(x+1)(x-1)} + \frac{2}{x^2-1} \\ &= \frac{x-1+2}{x^2-1} = \frac{x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{x-1}.\end{aligned}$$

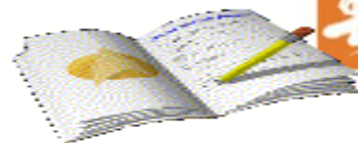
变式 训练

4. 计算: $\frac{3}{x-4} - \frac{24}{x^2-16}$

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{x-4} - \frac{24}{x^2-16} &= \frac{3}{x-4} - \frac{24}{(x+4)(x-4)} \\ &= \frac{3(x+4)}{(x+4)(x-4)} - \frac{24}{(x+4)(x-4)} = \frac{3(x+4) - 24}{(x+4)(x-4)} \\ &= \frac{3x-12}{(x+4)(x-4)} = \frac{3(x-4)}{(x+4)(x-4)} = \frac{3}{x+4} \end{aligned}$$



夯实基础



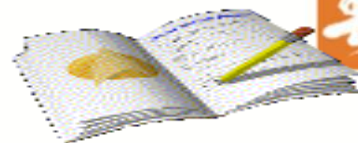
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5. 计算 $\frac{x^2}{x-1} - x$ 的结果为_____.

答案: $\frac{x}{x-1}$



夯实基础



6. 计算:

$$(1) \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v};$$

$$(2) \frac{2}{a} - \frac{1}{b};$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{1-x};$$

$$(4) \frac{4}{a^2-1} - \frac{2}{a^2+a};$$

$$(5) \frac{x+2}{x^2-2x} - \frac{x-1}{x^2-4x+4};$$

$$(6) \frac{4}{a+2} + a - 2.$$

答案: (1) $\frac{u+v}{uv}$ (2) $\frac{2b-a}{ab}$ (3) $\frac{2}{1-x^2}$

(4) $\frac{2}{a(a-1)}$ (5) $\frac{x-4}{x(x-2)^2}$ (6) $\frac{a^2}{a+2}$



7. 计算:

$$(1) \frac{1}{2+a} - \frac{a}{a^2-4};$$

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

$$(3) \frac{x^2}{x-1} - x - 1;$$

$$(4) a + b + \frac{2b^2}{a-b}.$$

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

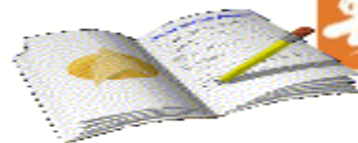
(2) $\frac{4y}{(x+y)(x-y)} + \frac{5x}{x^2-y^2} + \frac{x}{y^2-x^2} = \frac{4y}{x^2-y^2} + \frac{5x}{x^2-y^2} - \frac{x}{x^2-y^2}$
 $= \frac{4y+5x-x}{x^2-y^2} = \frac{4y+4x}{x^2-y^2} = \frac{4(y+x)}{(x+y)(x-y)} = \frac{4}{x-y}$

(3) $\frac{x^2}{x-1} - x - 1 = \frac{x^2}{x-1} - \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = \frac{x^2-(x^2-1)}{x-1} = \frac{1}{x-1}$

(4) $a + b + \frac{2b^2}{a-b} = \frac{a^2-b^2}{a-b} + \frac{2b^2}{a-b} = \frac{a^2-b^2+2b^2}{a-b} = \frac{a^2+b^2}{a-b}$



夯实基础



8. 先化简，再求值： $\frac{a}{a-3} + \frac{a+9}{a^2-3a} + \frac{3}{a}$ ，其中 $a = \frac{3}{2}$.

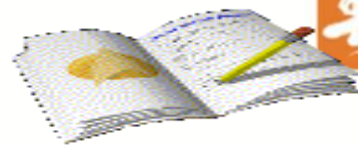
答案： $-\frac{11}{3}$



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拓展提升



9. 已知 $a^2 - 6a + 9$ 与 $|b - 1|$ 互为相反数, 求式子 $(\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a}) \div (a + b)$ 的值.

解: 由题意得 $(a^2 - 6a + 9) + |b - 1| = 0$, 即 $(a - 3)^2 + |b - 1| = 0$,

所以 $a - 3 = 0$, $b - 1 = 0$, 得 $a = 3$, $b = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } (\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a}) \div (a + b) &= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{ba} \cdot \frac{1}{a + b} = \frac{(a + b)(a - b)}{ba} \cdot \frac{1}{a + b} \\ &= \frac{a - b}{ab} = \frac{3 - 1}{3 \times 1} = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$