MATH 0482
Chapter 4.7 Solving Rational Equations

Solve.

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{x+9}{2x^2}$$

Solve.

$$\frac{3(x+2)}{x-4} - \frac{x+4}{x-2} = \frac{x-2}{x-4}$$

SOLVE.

$$\frac{2x}{3x+1} = \frac{1}{x-5} - \frac{4(x-1)}{3x^2-14x-5}$$

SOLVE.

$$1 + \frac{5x+22}{x^2+3x-4} = \frac{x+4}{x-1}$$

Solve.

$$\frac{3x}{2x-3} - \frac{3(4x+3)}{4x^2-9} = \frac{x}{2x+3}$$

Solve.

$$6 + x^{-1} = x^{-2}$$

SOLVE.

$$\frac{5N-1}{5} = \frac{3N}{2}$$

SOLVE.

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{X} = \frac{-X}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

Solve for R.

A positive integer is 3 less than another. If the reciprocal of the smaller integer is subtracted from twice the reciprocal of the larger, the result is $\frac{1}{20}$. Find the integers.