

Complex Fractions: Examples of 2 Methods for Simplification.

Example

Consider
$$\frac{\left(\frac{3z}{2xy}\right)}{\left(\frac{3x}{10yz}\right)}$$

We want to simplify:

Method 1

Divide:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\left(\frac{3z}{2xy}\right)}{\left(\frac{3x}{10yz}\right)} &= \frac{3z}{2xy} \cdot \frac{10yz}{3x} \\ &= \frac{3z \cdot 10yz}{2xy \cdot 3x} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{multiply}} \frac{z \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot z}{2 \cdot x \cdot x} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{reduce}} \frac{5z^2}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Both are valid when $y \neq 0$.

Method 2

Multiply Numerator and denominator by the LCM of $2xy$ & $10yz$ which is $10xyz$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\left(\frac{3z}{2xy}\right) \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 2xyz}{1}}{\left(\frac{3x}{10yz}\right) \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 2xyz}{1}} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{3z \cdot 5 \cdot 2xyz}{2xy}\right)}{\left(\frac{3x \cdot 5 \cdot 2xyz}{10yz}\right)} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{reduce}} \frac{3z \cdot 5z}{3x \cdot x} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{reduce}} \frac{5z^2}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Example:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{3}{z}}{\frac{2}{z} - \frac{5}{z^3}}$$

Method 1:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{3}{z}}{\frac{2}{z} - \frac{5}{z^3}} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{3z}{z^2}}{\frac{2z^2}{z^2} - \frac{5}{z^3}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1+3z}{z^2}\right)}{\left(\frac{2z^2-5}{z^3}\right)}$$

Add fractions in Num. & Denom.

$$\stackrel{\text{Divide}}{\rightarrow} = \frac{1+3z}{z^2} \cdot \frac{z^3}{2z^2-5}$$

$$= \frac{(1+3z)(z^3)}{z^2(2z^2-5)}$$

Reduce

$$\rightarrow = \frac{z(1+3z)}{2z^2-5}$$

Valid for $z \neq 0$.

Method 2

LCM of z^2, z, z^3 is z^3 :

$$\frac{\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{3}{z}}{\frac{2}{z} - \frac{5}{z^3}} \cdot \frac{\frac{z^3}{1}}{\frac{z^3}{1}}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{z^3}{z^2} + \frac{3z^3}{z}}{\frac{2z^3}{z} - \frac{5z^3}{z^3}}$$

Simplify

$$= \frac{z + 3z^2}{2z^2 - 5}$$
$$\left(= \frac{z(1+3z)}{2z^2-5} \right)$$