

ZMAT, 1E, 1.12.2016

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ a) } \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{y}{xy} + \frac{x}{xy} = \underline{\underline{\frac{x+y}{xy}}}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{1}{a-b} - \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{a-b} - \frac{1}{-(a-b)} = \\ = \frac{1}{a-b} + \frac{1}{a-b} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{a-b}}}$$

$$\text{c) } 1 - \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{x+1}{x+1} - \frac{x}{x+1} \\ = \frac{x+1-x}{x+1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{x+1}}}$$

$$\text{d) } \frac{2a}{a^2-9} - \frac{3}{2a-6} = \frac{2a}{(a+3)(a-3)} - \frac{3}{2(a-3)} \\ = \frac{2 \cdot 2a}{2(a+3)(a-3)} - \frac{3(a+3)}{2(a-3)(a+3)} \\ = \frac{4a - [3(a+3)]}{2(a+3)(a-3)} = \frac{4a - [3a+3b]}{2(a+3)(a-3)} \\ = \frac{4a - 3a - 3b}{2(a+3)(a-3)} = \frac{a - 3b}{2(a+3)(a-3)} \\ = \frac{2 \cdot 2a}{2(a+3)(a-3)} - \frac{3(a+3)}{2(a+3)(a-3)} \\ = \frac{4a - (3a+9)}{2(a+3)(a-3)} = \frac{4a - 3a - 9}{2(a+3)(a-3)} = \frac{a-9}{2(a+3)(a-3)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \text{ a) } & \frac{1}{x^2+2x+1} - \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 & = \frac{1(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} - \frac{1(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)^2} \\
 & = \frac{x-1 - (x+1)}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} = \frac{x-1-x-1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} \\
 & = \underline{\underline{-\frac{2}{(x+1)^2(x-1)}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } & \frac{a+2b}{a^2+ab} + \frac{1}{a+b} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a+2b}{a(a+b)} + \frac{1}{a+b} - \frac{1}{a} \\
 & = \frac{a+2b}{a(a+b)} + \frac{a}{a(a+b)} - \frac{a+b}{a(a+b)} \\
 & = \frac{a+2b+a - (a+b)}{a(a+b)} = \frac{a+2b+a-a-b}{a(a+b)} \\
 & = \frac{a+b}{a(a+b)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{a}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2c} \quad & \frac{x^2+2x-3}{x^2-2x+1} - \frac{3x+3}{x^2-1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+3)}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{3(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 & = \frac{(x-1)(x+3)(x+1)}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} - \frac{3(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} \\
 & = \frac{(x-1)(x+3)(x+1) - [3(x+1)(x-1)]}{(x-1)^2(x+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Zwischenrechnung: $(x-1)(x+1)(x+3) = (x^2-1)(x+3)$
 $= x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3$
 $3(x-1)(x-1) = 3x^2 - 3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3} - \underline{3x^2 + 3} &= x^3 - x - 3 + 3 \\
 &= x(x^2-1) = x(x+1)(x-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2d} \quad & \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x^2-1} - 1 = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{(x+1)(x-1)} - 1 \\
 & = \frac{(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{2}{(x+1)(x-1)} - \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 & = \frac{x+1 - (x-1) - 2 - ((x+1)(x-1))}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 & = \frac{\overset{1}{x+1} - \overset{1}{x+1} - \overset{1}{2} - \overset{1}{x^2+1}}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{-x^2+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 & = \frac{-(x^2-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = - \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \underline{\underline{-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{2}{(x+1)(x-1)} \cdot \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{1} = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

$$b) \frac{\frac{1}{a} - a^3}{a - \frac{1}{a^3}} = \frac{\frac{1-a^4}{a}}{\frac{a^4-1}{a^3}} = \frac{(1-a^2)(1+a^2)}{a} \cdot \frac{a^3}{(a^2+1)(a^2-1)}$$

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

$$= \underline{\underline{-a^2}}$$

(4)

$$\frac{q^2 - p^2}{r}$$

$$\frac{(q+p)(q-p)}{r}$$

$$r q^2 - r p^2 - \frac{q^2 r p - p^3 r}{q}$$

$$= \frac{r q^3 - r p^2 q - q^2 r p - p^3 r}{q}$$

$$r q^3 - r p^2 q - q^2 r p - p^3 r$$

$$= r q (q^2 - p^2) - r p (q^2 - p^2)$$

$$= (r q + r p)(q^2 - p^2) - r (q+p)(q+p)(q-p)$$

$$= \frac{(q+p)(q-p)}{r} \cdot \frac{q}{r(q+p)(q+p)(q-p)}$$

$$= \frac{q}{r^2(q-p)}$$

