

More practice:

For each of these, multiply both sides by an appropriate number or polynomial, and simplify until you have a multiplied-out number or polynomial on both sides of the = sign:

<p>1. <math>\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{5}(x+2) = 4</math></p> <p>2. <math>\frac{2}{3}(x+3) + x = \frac{2}{9}</math></p> <p>3. <math>\frac{3}{7} - 2\left(\frac{1}{3} + x\right) = \frac{1}{7}</math></p> <p>4. <math>\frac{3}{5}x - \left(\frac{1}{3}x + 4\right) = 9</math></p> <p>5. <math>\frac{x}{x^2 + 4x} = \frac{3}{x^2 - 4x} + \frac{5}{x+4}</math></p> <p>6. <math>\frac{x}{(x+2)(2x+1)} - \frac{3}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{x-4}{(2x+1)(x+1)}</math></p>	<p>7. <math>\frac{x+1}{x^2 - 25} - \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 5x} = \frac{x-1}{x^2 + 5x}</math></p> <p>8. <math>\frac{x-4}{x^2 + 5x + 6} = \frac{x-2}{x^2 + 4x + 3} - \frac{5}{x^2 + 3x + 2}</math></p> <p>9. <math>\frac{x^2}{(.25-x)(.3-x)} = .15</math></p> <p>10. <math>\frac{x^2}{(.2-x)(.18-x)} = .12</math></p> <p>11. <math>\frac{x^2}{(.25-x)(.15-x)} = .3</math></p>
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