I. Compound Fraction (p.479):

a fraction whose numerator and/or denominator also consists of one or more fractions...

e.g., $\dfrac{\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{2}}{5-2\frac{3}{4}}$ or $\dfrac{\frac{1}{x}-\frac{x}{x+1}}{\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{5}{x}}$

II. 2 Methods for Simplifying:

1. LCD Method (p.479) – multiply the numerator and the denominator by the LCD of the "simple" fractions

II. 2 Methods for Simplifying (*continued*):

2. Arithmetic Method (p.480) – perform any "±" arithmetic operations in both the numerator and the denominator, then divide the simplified numerator by the simplified denominator (*i.e.*, "×" by its reciprocal)

III. Examples (pp.483-484): Problems #4-26(even)

HW: pp.483-485 / Problems #1-25(every other odd), 31,35-49(odd)

Read pp.487-490 (section 7.5)

I. Clearing Fractions:

multiplying both sides of the equation **by** the **LCD** yields an equivalent equation without any fractions

II. Examples (p.491): Problems #2,6,**14**,18

HW: p.491 / Problems #3-15(every other odd)