

Read this.

Thm. $-\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-a}{b}$, provided $b \neq 0$.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{a}{b} &= (-1) \frac{a}{b} \\ &= (-1) \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{b} \\ &= -a \cdot \frac{1}{b} \\ &= \frac{-a}{b} \end{aligned}$$

Discussion: the theorem says that the quotient of a negative number divided by a positive number is negative. That is, $\frac{-a}{b} = -a \div b = -\frac{a}{b}$. For example $\frac{-5}{8} = -\frac{5}{8}$. Or, $\frac{-5}{8} = -5 \div 8 = -0.625 = -\frac{5}{8}$.

You can use this idea to work with an expression such as $\frac{x+y}{3} - \frac{2x+3}{2}$. Here's how:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x+y}{3} - \frac{2x+3}{2} \\ &= \frac{2(x+y)}{6} - \frac{\mathbf{3(2x+3)}}{6} \\ &= \frac{2(x+y)}{6} + \frac{\mathbf{-3(2x+3)}}{6} \\ &= \frac{2x+2y}{6} + \frac{-6x-9}{6} \\ &= \frac{-4x+2y-9}{6} \end{aligned}$$

The part in **bold** is where the theorem was used.

If you wish, the result $\frac{-4x+2y-9}{6}$ could be rewritten as $-\frac{4x-2y+9}{6}$, using the theorem again.

Do this.

■ **A. Write as a single fraction in lowest terms (fully reduced)**

$$[1] \frac{-2a}{3} - \frac{-a+b}{5}$$

$$[2] \frac{x+y}{3} - \frac{2x+3}{2}$$

$$[3] -\frac{x}{3} - \frac{2x-5}{4}$$

$$[4] \frac{x-2}{3a} - \frac{x+7}{2a}$$

$$[5] \frac{x-2}{5} - \frac{x-2}{2}$$

Answers

$$[1] \frac{-7a-3b}{15}$$

$$[2] \frac{-4x+2y-9}{6}$$

$$[3] \frac{15-10x}{12}$$

$$[4] -\frac{x+25}{6a}$$

$$[5] \frac{3x+6}{10}$$