

# 11

## 第十一讲 分式恒等变形

八年级数学

平行线教育线上课程

2020 年

PARALLEL EDUCATION

天才在于积累，  
聪明在于勤奋。

—— 华罗庚

## 第十一讲 分式恒等变形

## 智慧导航

## 1. 分式恒等变形的依据

- ①分式的基本性质
- ②分式的运算法则

## 2. 分式恒等变形题型

- ①整体代入
- ②取倒法
- ③恰当的引入参数
- ③待定系数法
- ⑥拆分变形

## 智慧基石

## 例 1

1. 下列各式与  $\frac{x}{x-y}$  相等的是 ( B )

A.  $\frac{x^2}{(x-y)^2}$

B.  $\frac{x^2-xy}{(x-y)^2}$

C.  $\frac{2x}{2x-y}$

D.  $\frac{-x}{x+y}$

## 练一练

1. 下列各式中, 从左到右的变形正确的是 ( C )

A.  $\frac{x+1}{y+1} = \frac{x}{y}$

B.  $\frac{-x}{-y} = -\frac{x}{y}$

C.  $\frac{xy}{y^2} = \frac{x}{y}$

D.  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{x^2}{y^2}$

2. 若把分式  $\frac{3x+4y}{2x-5y}$  中的  $x$ 、 $y$  都扩大 4 倍, 则该分式的值 ( A )

A. 不变

B. 扩大 4 倍

C. 缩小 4 倍

D. 扩大 16 倍

## 例 2

1. 计算  $(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-3x} - \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-2x-3}) \div \frac{x+1}{x}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: 原式} &= \left[ \frac{x^2+1}{x(x-3)} - \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-3)(x+1)} \right] \cdot \frac{x}{x+1} \\
 &= \left[ \frac{x^2+1}{x(x-3)} - \frac{x(x-1)}{x(x-3)} \right] \cdot \frac{x}{x+1} \\
 &= \frac{x+1}{x(x-3)} \cdot \frac{x}{x+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 练一练

计算:  $(\frac{x+2}{x^2-2x} - \frac{x-1}{x^2-4x+4}) \div \frac{x-4}{2x}$

解: 原式 =  $[\frac{x+2}{x(x-2)} - \frac{x-1}{(x-2)^2}] \cdot \frac{2x}{x-4}$   
 $= \frac{x^2-4-x^2+x}{x(x-2)^2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x-4}$   
 $= \frac{x-4}{(x-2)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{x-4}$   
 $= \frac{2}{(x-2)^2}$

## 例3

1. 若  $x+y=-4$ ,  $xy=-3$ , 求  $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y+1}$  的值.

解: 原式 =  $\frac{x+y+2}{(x+1)(y+1)}$   $\therefore$  原式 =  $\frac{-4+2}{-3-4+1}$   
 $= \frac{x+y+2}{xy+x+y+1}$   $= \frac{-2}{-6}$   
 $\therefore xy=-4, xy=-3$   $= \frac{1}{3}$

2. 若分式  $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = 3$ , 则  $\frac{2x-14xy-2y}{x-2xy-y}$  的值为 ( D )

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

$y-x=3xy$   
 $x-y=-3xy$  代入

## 练一练

已知  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 2$ , 那么  $\frac{2a+3ab+2b}{a-ab+b} =$  ( B )

A. 6 B. 7 C. 9 D. 10

$a+b=2ab$  代入

## 例4

1. 若  $x^2-3x+1=0$ , 求  $x+\frac{1}{x}$ ,  $x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}$ ,  $x-\frac{1}{x}$  的值.

解:  $\therefore x^2-3x+1=0$   $\therefore x+\frac{1}{x}=3$   $\therefore (x-\frac{1}{x})^2 = (x+\frac{1}{x})^2 - 4$   
 $\therefore x \neq 0$   $\therefore x^2+\frac{1}{x^2} = (x+\frac{1}{x})^2 - 2$   $= 3^2 - 4$   
 $\therefore \frac{x^2-3x+1}{x} = 0$   $= 3^2 - 2$   $= 5$   
 $\therefore x-3+\frac{1}{x}=0$   $= 7$   $\therefore x-\frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{5} \text{ 或 } -\sqrt{5}$   
 $\therefore x+\frac{1}{x}=3$

2. 若  $x^2-3x+1=0$ , 求  $\frac{x^2}{x^4+x^2+1}$  的值.

解:  $\therefore x^2-3x+1=0$   $\therefore x+\frac{1}{x}=3$   $\therefore$  原式 =  $\frac{\frac{x^2}{x^4+x^2+1}}{\frac{x^2}{x^4+x^2+1}}$   $\therefore$  原式 =  $\frac{1}{8}$   
 $\therefore x \neq 0$   $\therefore x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}=3$   $= \frac{1}{x^2+1+\frac{1}{x^2}}$   $\therefore \frac{x^2+x^2+1}{x^2}$   
 $\therefore \frac{x^2-3x+1}{x} = 0$   $\therefore x \neq 0$   $= \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2+1}$   $= x^2+1+\frac{1}{x^2}$   
 $\therefore x-3+\frac{1}{x}=0$   $\therefore x \neq 0$   $= \frac{1}{3^2-1}$   $= (x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2+1$   
 $= \frac{1}{8}$   $= 3^2-1$   
 $= 8$

3. 若  $\frac{x}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 求  $\frac{x^2}{x^4+x^2+1}$  的值.

解:  $\because \frac{x}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$   $\therefore \frac{1}{x-\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$   $\therefore$  原式  $= \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2-x+1}}{\frac{x^2}{x^2-x+1}}$

$\therefore x \neq 0$   $\therefore x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$   $= \frac{1}{x^2+1+\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$\therefore \frac{x^2}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$   $\therefore x \neq 0$   $= \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2+1}$

$\therefore x^2 \neq 0$   $= \frac{1}{3^2-1}$

$= \frac{1}{8}$

例数法:

$\therefore x \neq 0$   $\therefore \frac{x^2-x+1}{x^2} = 2$   $\therefore \frac{x^2+x^2+1}{x^2} = 2$

$\therefore x-1+\frac{1}{x} = 2$   $\therefore x+\frac{1}{x} = 3$   $\therefore x \neq 0$   $\therefore x^2 \neq 0$

$\therefore \frac{x^2+x^2+1}{x^2} = 2$   $= x^2+1+\frac{1}{x^2}$

$= (x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2+1$   $= 3^2-1$   $= 8$

$\therefore$  原式  $= \frac{1}{8}$

练一练

已知  $\frac{x}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{4}$ , 试求分式  $\frac{x^2}{x^4+x^2+1}$  的值

解:  $\because \frac{x}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{4}$   $\therefore x+\frac{1}{x}+1=4$   $\therefore$  原式  $= \frac{\frac{x^2}{x^2+x+1}}{\frac{x^2}{x^2+x+1}}$

$\therefore x \neq 0, x^2 \neq 0$   $\therefore x+\frac{1}{x}=3$   $= \frac{1}{x^2+1+\frac{1}{x^2}}$

$\therefore \frac{x^2}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{4}$   $\therefore x^2 \neq 0$   $= \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2+1}$

$= \frac{1}{3^2-1}$   $= \frac{1}{8}$

例数法:

$\therefore x \neq 0$   $\therefore \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2} = 4$   $\therefore \frac{x^2+x^2+1}{x^2} = 4$

$\therefore x+1+\frac{1}{x} = 4$   $\therefore x+\frac{1}{x} = 3$   $\therefore x \neq 0$   $\therefore x^2 \neq 0$

$\therefore \frac{x^2+x^2+1}{x^2} = 4$   $= x^2+1+\frac{1}{x^2}$

$= (x+\frac{1}{x})^2-2+1$   $= 3^2-1$   $= 8$

$\therefore$  原式  $= \frac{1}{8}$

例:  $\frac{1}{x+1+\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{4}$

1. 若  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4}$ , 求  $\frac{2xy+3yz+4zx}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$  的值.

设“k”法

解: 设  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{4} = k$   $\therefore$  原式  $= \frac{2 \cdot 2k \cdot 3k + 3 \cdot 3k \cdot 4k + 4 \cdot 4k \cdot 2k}{(2k)^2 + (3k)^2 + (4k)^2}$

$\therefore x=2k$   $y=3k$   $z=4k$   $= \frac{(12+36+32)k^2}{(4+9+16)k^2} = \frac{80}{29}$

2. 若  $\frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{b}{a+c} = \frac{c}{a+b}$ , 则  $\frac{2a+2b+c}{a+b-3c} =$  4或-5.

设“k”法

解: 设  $\frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{b}{a+c} = \frac{c}{a+b} = k$   $\therefore (a+b+c) = 2k(a+b+c)$

$\therefore a = (b+c)k$   $b = (a+c)k$   $c = (a+b)k$   $\textcircled{1}$  当  $a+b+c=0$  时

$\therefore a+b = -c$   $\therefore$  原式  $= \frac{-2c+c}{-c-3c} = \frac{1}{4}$

练一练

若  $a:b:c=3:4:5$ , 则  $\frac{ab+bc+ac}{a^2+b^2+c^2}$  的值为  $\frac{47}{50}$ .

解:  $\therefore a:b:c=3:4:5$

$\therefore$  设  $a=3k, b=4k, c=5k$

$\therefore$  原式  $= \frac{3k \cdot 4k + 4k \cdot 5k + 3k \cdot 5k}{(3k)^2 + (4k)^2 + (5k)^2}$

$= \frac{(12+20+15)k^2}{(9+16+25)k^2}$

$= \frac{47}{50}$

也可用特值法

② 当  $a+b+c \neq 0$  时

$\therefore 2k=1$   $k=\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{c}{a+b} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore a+b=2c$

$\therefore$  原式  $= \frac{4c+c}{2c-3c} = -5$

## 智慧高峰

1. 已知  $a^2 + 4a + 1 = 0$ , 且  $\frac{a^4 + ma^2 + 1}{3a^3 + ma^2 + 3a} = 5$ , 求  $m$  的值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \because a^2 + 4a + 1 &= 0 \\ \therefore a &\neq 0, a^2 \neq 0 \\ \therefore \frac{a^2 + 4a + 1}{a} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } a + 4 + \frac{1}{a} = 0$$

$$\therefore a + \frac{1}{a} = -4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because a^2 &\neq 0 \\ \therefore \frac{a^4 + ma^2 + 1}{3a^3 + ma^2 + 3a} &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{a^2 + m + \frac{1}{a^2}}{3a + m + \frac{3}{a}} = 5$$

$$\therefore \frac{(a + \frac{1}{a})^2 - 2 + m}{3(a + \frac{1}{a}) + m} = 5$$

$$\therefore a + \frac{1}{a} = -4$$

$$\therefore \frac{m+14}{m-12} = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore m+14 &= 5m-60 \\ 4m &= 74 \\ m &= \frac{37}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2. 已知实数  $a, b, c$  满足  $\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{a+c}{b}$ ; 则  $\frac{(a+b)(b+c)(a+c)}{abc} = \underline{-1 \text{ 或 } 8}$ .

## 智慧攻略

1. 用待定系数法求字母的值

2. 拆项变形或拆项变形

## 智慧磨炼

1. 已知  $\frac{m}{x+2}$  与  $\frac{n}{x-2}$  的和等于  $\frac{4x}{x^2-4}$ , 求  $m, n$  的值

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \therefore \frac{m}{x+2} + \frac{n}{x-2} &= \frac{4x}{x^2-4} \\ &= \frac{m(x-2) + n(x+2)}{x^2-4} \\ &= \frac{(m+n)x + 2n-2m}{x^2-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(m+n)x + 2n-2m}{x^2-4} = \frac{4x}{x^2-4}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} m+n=4 \\ 2n-2m=0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} m=2 \\ n=2 \end{cases}$$

2. 已知  $\frac{3x-2}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}$ , 求  $A, B$  的值.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \therefore \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} &= \frac{3x-2}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{A(x+1) + B(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\ &= \frac{(A+B)x + (A-B)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(A+B)x + (A-B)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{3x-2}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A+B=3 \\ A-B=2 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} A=\frac{5}{2} \\ B=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

3.  $\frac{1}{a^2+a} + \frac{1}{a^2+3a+2} + \frac{1}{a^2+5a+6} + \frac{1}{a^2+7a+12} = \frac{4}{a^2+4a}$ .

$$= \frac{1}{a(a+1)} + \frac{1}{(a+1)(a+2)} + \frac{1}{(a+2)(a+3)} + \frac{1}{(a+3)(a+4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{a+1} - \frac{1}{a+2} + \frac{1}{a+2} - \frac{1}{a+3} + \frac{1}{a+3} - \frac{1}{a+4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+4}$$

$$= \frac{a+4-a}{a(a+4)}$$

$$= \frac{4}{a^2+4a}$$