**OPLOSSEN VAN RATIONALE VERGELIJKINGEN**

1.3.1 De leerlingen kunnen rationale vergelijkingen oplossen, waarbij de graad van teller en noemer hoogstens gelijk is aan twee

$\frac{x-3}{x+2}=0$( R\{-2} , V ={3})

$\frac{2}{x-5}=1$( R\{5} , V ={3})

$\frac{x}{x-5}+2 $**=** $\frac{5}{x-5}$( R\{5} , V ={})

$-2x-2= - \frac{x+1}{x}$(R\{0} , V ={ -1 , ½})

$-4x-5= \frac{x+2}{x}$(R\{0} , V ={ -1 , -½})

$\frac{x-1}{x+1}=3- \frac{2}{x+1} $(R\{-1} , V ={ })

$\frac{2}{x}+3= \frac{4}{x }$$ $(R\{0} , V ={2/3 })

$\frac{2}{x+3}= \frac{4}{x}$$ $(R\{0,-3} , V ={-6 })

$\frac{x}{x^{2}-1}= \frac{1}{x+2}$$ $(R\{1,-1,-2} , V ={-1/2 })

$\frac{x}{x-5}= \frac{-6}{x^{2}-25}$$ $(R\{5,-5} , V ={2,3 })

$\frac{x}{x+4}= \frac{-4}{x^{2}-16}$$ $(R\{4-4} , V ={2})

$\frac{x}{x^{2}-4 }= \frac{1}{x+1}$$ $(R\{-1,2,-2} , V ={-4})

$\frac{2x}{x^{2}-5x+6 }= \frac{1}{x-3} $(R\{2,3} , V ={-2})

$\frac{x^{2}-5}{x^{2}-6x+8}= \frac{4}{x-4}$(R\{2,4} , V ={1,3})