**Together**

`Together[expr]` puts terms in a sum over a common denominator, and cancels factors in the result.

Example: `Together[1/x + 1/(1-x)]` → `-(1/(x^2))`. `Together` makes a sum of terms into a single rational function. **The denominator of the result of Together is the lowest common multiple of the denominators of each of the terms in the sum.** `Together` is effectively the inverse of `Apart`. See page 386. See also: `Collect`, `Cancel`, `Factor`. 