

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sqrt{2 x+1}-\sqrt{x-3}=2 \\
& \text { 1) Isolate a } \\
& \text { root } \\
& (\sqrt{2 x+1})^{2}=(2+\sqrt{x-3})^{2} \\
& 2 x+1=(2+\sqrt{x-3})(2+\sqrt{x-3}) \text { Repeat. } \\
& 2 x-1=4+2 \sqrt{x-3}+2 \sqrt{x-3}+x-3 \\
& 2 x+1=x+1+4 \sqrt{x-3} \\
& x=4 \quad \sqrt{9}-\sqrt{1}=2 \\
& (x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}=(4+\sqrt{x-3})^{2} \\
& x^{2}=16(x-3) \\
& x^{2}=16 x-48 \\
& x^{2}-16 x-48=0 \\
& (x-4)(x-12)=0 \\
& x=4 \quad x=12 \quad \text { Must }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Solve } \\
& \text { 14(6) } 1 x^{4}-4 x^{3}-7 x^{2}+34 x-24=0 \xrightarrow{ \pm \pm+2 \pm 3+4 \pm 6 \pm 8 \frac{5}{4}}+24
\end{aligned}
$$

Solve

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \longrightarrow \mid x=1 \\
& 1] 1-4-7 \quad 34-24 \\
& x=1 \\
& +\begin{array}{llrr}
1 & 1 & 10 & -3 \\
-3 & -10 & 24 & 0
\end{array} \\
& (x-1)\left(\begin{array}{c}
x^{3}-3 x^{2}-10 x+24 \\
(5 x-2(5)
\end{array}\right. \\
& \text { 2) } \\
& \begin{array}{llll}
1-3 & -10 & 24
\end{array} \\
& +\frac{2-2}{}+24 \\
& (x-1)\left(x^{2}-2\right)\left(x^{2}-x-(2)=0\right. \\
& (x-1)(x-2)(x-4)(x+3)=0 \\
& x=1,2,-3,4
\end{aligned}
$$

Rational Fund.

* multiply by common denom 4 cancel all demons.
$(x+1)\left(x x^{3}\right) \quad(x+1)(x-3) x+1.3$

$$
\frac{5}{x+3} \leq \frac{2}{x-4}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& {\left[\frac{4}{x+1}=\frac{2}{x-3}+5\right.} \\
& 4(x-3)=2(x+1)+5(x+1)(x-3)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\frac{(x-4) 5}{(x-4) \sqrt{x+3}}-\frac{2(x+3)}{x-4(x+3)} \leq 0
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\frac{5 x-20-2 x-6}{(x+3)(x-4)} \leq 0 \\
\frac{3 x-26}{(x+3)(x-4)}=0 \\
\frac{-}{+-} \\
304 \\
(-\infty,-3) \cup(4,26 / 3]
\end{gathered}
$$

PARTIAL FRACTIONS

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\sim}{(x+5)\left(x^{2}+6\right)}=\frac{A}{x^{1}+5}+\frac{B x+C}{x^{2}+6}+\frac{D x^{2}+\frac{5}{x^{3}+8}}{x^{3}+8} \\
& \frac{A}{x^{3}(x+4)^{2}}=\frac{B}{x^{3}}+\frac{B}{\left(x^{2} 0\right)^{2}}+\frac{C}{(x-0)^{2}}+\frac{D}{\left(x^{1}+4\right)^{2}}+\frac{E}{x^{3}+4}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16(6)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6 x^{2}-11 x-8=A(x-2)(x+1)+B x(x+1)+C x(x-2) \\
& 6 x^{2}-11 x-8=A x^{2}-A x-2 A+B x^{2}+B x+C x^{2}-2 C x \\
& \begin{aligned}
6 & =A+B+C \\
-11 & =-A+B-2 C \\
-8 & =-2 A+0+0
\end{aligned} \quad\left[\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & 1 & 1 \\
-1 & 1 & -2 \\
-2 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right]^{-1} \cdot\left[\begin{array}{c}
6 \\
-11 \\
-8
\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{c}
4 \\
-1 \\
3
\end{array}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

