

$$\frac{x^3 - 5x + 1}{2x + 1} = \frac{x^3 - 5x + 1}{2(x + \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^3 - 5x + 1}{x + \frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -\frac{1}{2} \Big| \phantom{\frac{1}{4}} \phantom{\frac{27}{8}} \\
 \phantom{-\frac{1}{2} \Big|} \phantom{\frac{1}{4}} \phantom{\frac{27}{8}} \\
 \hline
 \phantom{-\frac{1}{2} \Big|} 1 \phantom{-\frac{1}{2}} \phantom{-\frac{19}{4}} \phantom{\frac{27}{8}}
 \end{array}$$

$$x^3 - 5x + 1 = 2\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{19}{4}\right) + \frac{27}{8}$$

$$x - y = -5$$

$$3x + y = 1$$

$$x - y = -5$$

x	y
0	5
-5	0

$$-y = -x - 5$$
$$y = x + 5$$

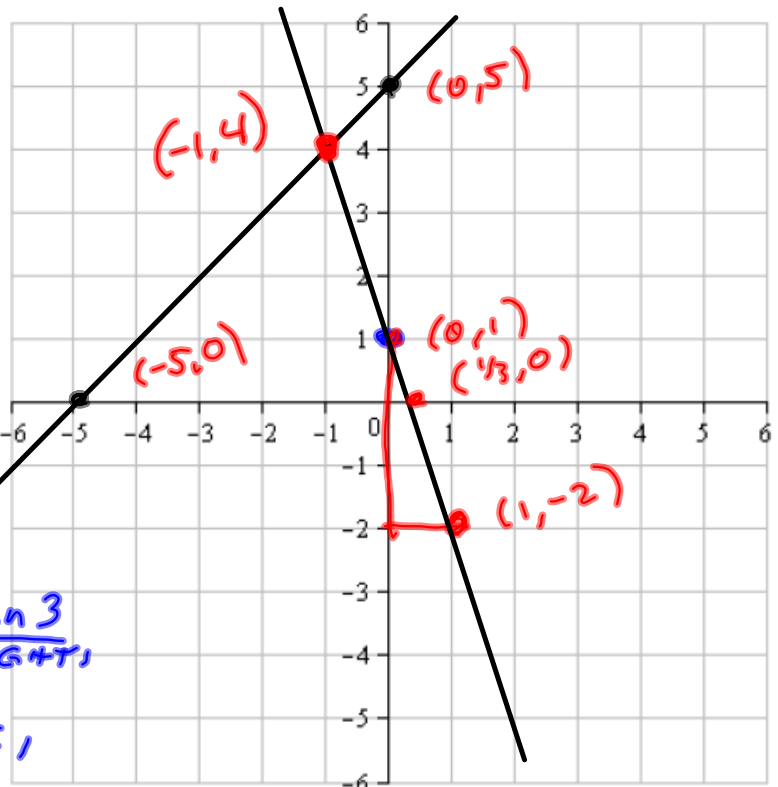
$$3x + y = 1$$

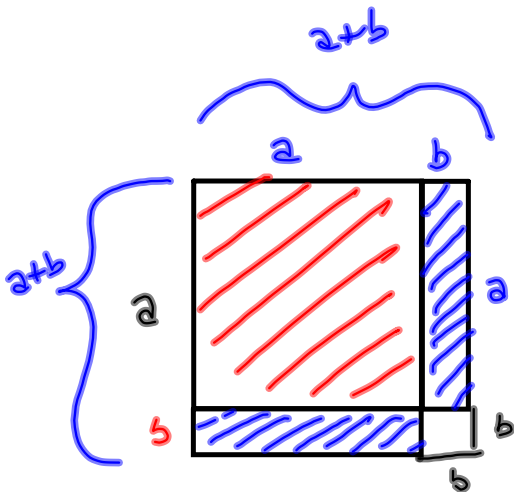
x	y
0	1
$\frac{1}{3}$	0

$$y = -3x + 1$$

$$m = -3$$
$$(0, b) = (0, 1)$$

$-3 = \frac{-3}{1} = \frac{\text{Down } 3}{\text{RIGHT } 1}$
 $= \frac{\text{up } 3}{\text{Left } 1}$





$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 3^2 = (x+3)^2$$

$$a^2 + 2ab$$

$$2ab = 6x$$

$$b = \frac{6x}{2a} = \frac{6x}{2x} = 3$$

$$a^2 = x^2$$

$$\text{so } a = x$$

$$\text{and } 2a = 2x$$

Solve

$$x^2 + 10x - 7 = 0$$

by completing the square

write $x^2 + 10x - 7$ in the form $a(x-h)^2 + k$ and graph it.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3x^2 - 12x + 6 = 0$$

$$3(x^2 - 4x + 2) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 2^2 = -2 + 4$$

$$(x-2)^2 = 2$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

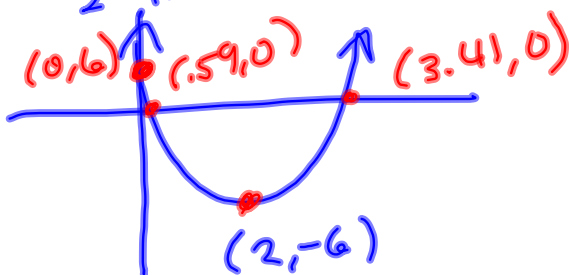
$$|x-2| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x-2 = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$2 + 1.41 = 3.41$$

$$2 - 1.41 = .59$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad 3x^2 - 12x + 6$$

$$= 3(x^2 - 4x + 2^2) + 6 - 3(2^2)$$

$$3(x-2)^2 + 6 - 12$$

$$= 3(x-2)^2 - 6$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 6$$

$$f(x) = 3(x^2 - 4x + 2)$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{3} = x^2 - 4x + 2$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{3} = x^2 - 4x + 2^2 - 2^2 + 2$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{3} = (x-2)^2 - 4 + 2$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{3} = (x-2)^2 - 2$$

$$f(x) = 3(x-2)^2 - 3(2)$$

$$= 3(x-2)^2 - 6$$

$$= a(x-h)^2 + k$$

$$h = 2$$

$$k = -6$$

$$|2x-5| \geq 7$$

$$2x-5 \geq 7 \text{ OR } 2x-5 \leq -7$$

$$2x \geq 12 \quad \text{OR} \quad 2x \leq -2$$

$$\{x \mid x \geq 6 \text{ OR } x \leq -1\}$$



$$(-\infty, -1] \cup [6, \infty)$$



$$|2x-5| \leq 7$$

$$2x-5 \leq 7 \text{ AND } 2x-5 \geq -7$$

$$2x \leq 12 \quad \text{AND} \quad 2x \geq -2$$

$$\{x \mid x \leq 6 \text{ AND } x \geq -1\}$$



$$(-\infty, 6] \cap [-1, \infty)$$

$$= [-1, 6]$$

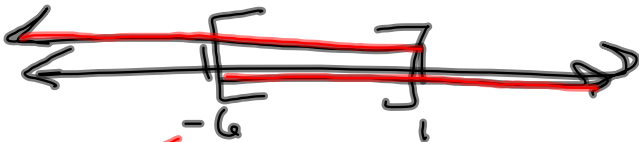


$$|2x-5| \geq -7$$

Always

$$2x-5 \geq -7 \text{ OR } 2x-5 \leq 7$$

$$x \geq -6 \quad \text{OR} \quad x \leq 1$$



$$\{x \mid x \geq -6 \text{ OR } x \leq 1\} = \text{ALL REALS}$$

$$|2x-5| \leq -7$$

Never.



$$x \leq -6 \text{ AND } x \geq 1$$