

Write to learn - Sloppy, disorganized  
 Write to communicate - Include context  
of the question & clean step-by-step.

↳ "Answer Key" homework is worth  
 40%, max.

I still have S.P.6, P.7 videos to finish.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 - 7 \\ \underline{5x} \\ 25x - 7 \\ \underline{7x} \\ x^2 - 7x + 4 \end{array}$$

Short report-writing  
 style & habits.

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I'll direct you to  
 some written solutions  
 on the course p

12

$$4, \sqrt{3x+4} = -4$$

Never!

$$\sqrt{3(4)+4} = -4$$

$$\sqrt{16} = -4$$

$$4 = -4 \text{ ?!}$$

$\sqrt{\text{stuff}} \geq 0$   
always!

$$\sqrt{x^2}$$

$$|x|$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x| !$$

Why?  $|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$

$$x=3: \sqrt{3^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3 = x$$

$$x=-3: \sqrt{(-3)^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3 = -(-3) = -x !$$

So  $\sqrt{x^2}$  behaves JUST like  $|x|$  !

$$\text{Thus, } x^2 = 25 \implies$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{25} \implies$$

$$|x| = 5 \implies$$

$$x = \pm 5$$

$\implies$  The  $\pm$  comes from Absolute value.

$$\frac{5}{12} - \frac{2}{21}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}\right) \left(\frac{7}{7}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3 \cdot 7}\right) \left(\frac{2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2}\right)$$

$$\frac{35 - 8}{LCD} = \frac{27}{LCD} = \frac{27}{84}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot 7}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{9}{28}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \overline{) 12} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \overline{) 6} = 2 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \overline{) 21} = 3 \cdot 7 \end{array}$$

LCD = 2 · 2 · 3 · 7

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \overline{) 84} \\ 2 \overline{) 42} \\ 3 \overline{) 21} \\ 7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3 \overline{) 27} \\ 3 \overline{) 9} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} + \frac{5}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$(x-2)(x-1)$$

$$(x-1)(x+1)$$

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

LCD = (x-1)(x+1)(x-2)

$$= \frac{2(x+1) + 5(x-2)}{LCD} = \frac{2x+2+5x-10}{LCD} = \boxed{\frac{7x-8}{LCD}}$$