$$4 + \frac{3x-2}{4} + \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{5x-6}{8}$$

$$\frac{3x-2}{4} + \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{5x-6}{8} = 3$$

$$5x = +6 \quad x = \frac{6}{5}$$

 $5 = \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)$

$$\frac{2x-5}{x+3} > \frac{2x-5}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{CE}{x \neq -3} \wedge x \neq +2$$

$$\frac{x-1}{x+3} - \frac{2x-5}{x-2} > 0$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)-(2x-5)(x+3)}{(x+3)(x-2)} > 0$$

$$x^{2}-2x-x+2-2x^{2}-6x+5x+15>0$$

$$-x^{2}-3x+1-2x^{2}-6x+5x+15 30$$

$$- \times ^{2} - 4 \times + 2 + 15 > 0$$

$$(x-2)$$

$$(x+3) > 0$$

c)
$$(x+3)^2 = (x-1)^2 + 16$$

 $x^2 + 6x + 9 = x^2 - 2x - 1 + 16$

$$\frac{\delta x}{8} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

6x +1x = -16-1+9

8x = -17 -9

$$\frac{3x}{8} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$5 = \{-4\}$$

a) $x^2 - 11x + 28 = 5(x - 1)(x - 1)$

$$3\times 49$$
 $\times 43$
 $5=\{\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < 3\}$

6)
$$2x^{3}-8x = 1$$
 $2x(x-2)(x+2)$

c)
$$x^{4}-16=$$
 $x^{4}-2^{4}=$ $(x^{2}-2^{2})(x^{2}+2^{2})=$ $(x-2)(x+2)(x^{2}+2^{2})$

Es. + - function:

a)
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x}{x - 2} = 5$$
 $\frac{x(x - 4)}{x - 2} = 5$ $\frac{2er(x - 4)}{x - 2} = 5$

Dominia:
$$0 = \{ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq +2 \}$$

Deri: $2eris = \{0, ++\}$

b)
$$g(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x^2-x-6} = \frac$$

Dominio:
$$D = \{ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 1 \}$$

Desi: -3/2
Codominio: \mathbb{R}

Codominio: IR

Commining PR