2)
$$\frac{a^2+9}{a^2-9} - \frac{a}{a+3} = \frac{\alpha^2+9}{(\alpha+3)\cdot(\alpha-3)} = \frac{\alpha^2+9-\alpha^2-3\alpha}{(\alpha+3)(\alpha-3)} = \frac{\alpha^2+9-\alpha}{(\alpha+3)(\alpha-3)} = \frac{\alpha^2+3\alpha}{(\alpha+3)(\alpha-3)} = \frac{\alpha^2+3\alpha}{(\alpha+3)(\alpha-3)$$

$$=\frac{9-3\alpha}{(01+3)(01-3)}=\frac{3(3-\alpha)}{(01+3)(01-3)}=\frac{-3(-3+\alpha)}{(01+3)(01-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha+3)(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}=\frac{-3(\alpha-3)}{(\alpha-3)}$$

3)
$$\frac{c+1}{3c}$$
: $\frac{c^2-1}{6c^2} = \frac{(c+1) \cdot 2c}{2c^2-1} = \frac{(c+1) \cdot 2c}{c^2-1} = \frac{(c+1) \cdot 2c}{(c-1)(c+1)} = \frac{2c}{c-1}$

4)
$$\frac{m^2 + 2mn + n^2}{m^2 - n^2}$$
: $(m+n) = \frac{(m+n)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(m+n)(m+n)} = \frac{1}{m^-n}$

$$(a^{2}-b^{2}=(a-b)(a+b)$$

$$(a^{2}-b)^{2}=a^{2}-2ab+b^{2}$$

$$(a^{2}-b^{2}=(a-b)(a+b)$$

$$(a^{2}-b^{2}=(a-b)(a+b)$$

$$(a^{2}-b^{2}=(a-b)(a+b)$$

$$(a^{2}-b^{2}=(a-b)(a+b)$$

59. Моторная лодка за одно и то же время может проплыть 48 км по течению реки или 36 км против течения. Какова собственная скорость лодки, если скорость течения составляет 2 км/ч?

IS
$$U$$
 to the merevior $\frac{1}{48}$ ky $X + 2$ to $\frac{1}{42}$ $\frac{1}{$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{S_1}{S_1} = \frac{48}{x+2} \qquad = \frac{S_2}{S_2} = \frac{36}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{$$