Kerry Ojakian's MTH 28 Class
Class Assignment #13

1. Solve the following equations (no complex solutions unless allowed):

   (a) $(x-8)(x-8)(x)(2x+1)=0$

   (b) $\dfrac{3}{x-10}=\dfrac{-3}{x-10}$

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2. Solve.

   (a) $\dfrac{x}{4}=\dfrac{x}{12}+\dfrac{1}{2}$

   (b) $\dfrac{5}{4x}-\dfrac{1}{2}=\dfrac{1}{2x}$

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3. Solve.

   (a) $\dfrac{9}{x}+2=\dfrac{2x}{x+3}$

   (b) $\dfrac{11}{x+2}-\dfrac{5}{x^2-x-6}=\dfrac{1}{x-3}$

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4. Solve each equation:

(a) $\dfrac{3}{2} - \dfrac{2}{2x-4} = \dfrac{1}{x-2}$

(b) $\dfrac{3y}{2+y} - \dfrac{2}{y+3} = \dfrac{36}{y^2+5y+6}$

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5. Solve the equation. $\dfrac{7}{x} - \dfrac{2}{x-3} = \dfrac{6}{x}$

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6. Solve. $\dfrac{2}{x+1} + \dfrac{1}{x-1} = \dfrac{1}{x^2-1}$

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7. Solve. $\dfrac{x}{x+4} = \dfrac{32}{x^2-16} + 5$

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8. Solve. $\dfrac{2}{x+7} - \dfrac{3}{x-3} = 1$

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9. Solve. $\dfrac{x-10}{x^2-5x+4} = \dfrac{3}{x-1} - \dfrac{6}{x-4}$

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10. Solve. $\dfrac{15}{x^2+x-6} - \dfrac{3}{x-2} = \dfrac{2}{x+3}$

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11. Solve. $\dfrac{5}{x^2+2x-3} - \dfrac{3}{x^2+x-2} = \dfrac{1}{x^2+5x+6}$

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12. Solve. $\dfrac{x}{5x-10} - \dfrac{5}{3x+6} = \dfrac{2x^2-19x+54}{15x^2-60}$
