ZAD1

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

DZIEDZINA $5-x \neq 0$ $\quad x+2 \neq 0$

$x \neq 5$ $\quad x \neq -2$

$D: x \in R \setminus \{-2; 5\}$

$x+3=0$

$\boxed{x=-3}$ JEST ROZWIĄZANIEM

$$\frac{2x+1}{x} = 3x$$

DZIEDZINA

$x \neq 0$

$D: x \in R \setminus \{0\}$

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

$$\frac{2x+1-3x^2}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{-3x^2+2x+1}{x} = 0$$

$\boxed{x_1 = 1 \; ; \; x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}}$

$-3x^2+2x+1=0$

$\Delta = 4+4-3 = 4+12 = 16$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = 4$

$x_1 = \frac{-2-4}{-6} = \frac{-6}{-6} = 1$

$x_2 = \frac{-2+4}{-6} = \frac{2}{-6} = -\frac{1}{3}$

$x^2+6x+8=0$

$\Delta = 36-32 = 4$

$\sqrt{\Delta} = 2$

$\boxed{x_1 = -4 \; ; \; x_2 = -2}$

$x_1 = \frac{-6-2}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4$

$x_2 = \frac{-6+2}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$