

28. LCM: $x+1$ $\frac{x+1}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{1} - \frac{x+1}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{x+1} = \frac{x+1}{1} \cdot \frac{6}{1}$

$$5(x+1) - 4 = 6(x+1)$$

$$5x+5-4 = 6x+6$$

$$5x+1 = 6x+6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -5x \quad -5x \\ \hline 1 = x+6 \end{array}$$

$$x = -5$$

36. LCM $\neq 10$

$$\frac{10}{1} \cdot \frac{3y}{5} + \frac{10}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{7} \cdot \frac{y}{10}$$

$$\frac{30y}{5} + \frac{10}{2} = \frac{10y}{10}$$

$$6y+5 = y$$

$$5 = -5y$$

$$y = -1$$

29. LCM: $(x+3)(x-3)$ $\frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{1} \cdot \frac{x}{x+3} - \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{1} \cdot \frac{x}{x-3} = \frac{x^2+9}{(x-3)(x+3)} \cdot \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{1}$

$$x(x-3) - x(x+3) = x^2+9$$

$$x^2-3x-x^2-3x = x^2+9$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} +6x \quad +6x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x^2+6x+9 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 3 \times 3 \\ 6 \end{array}$$

$$(x+3)^2 = 0$$

$$x+3 = 0$$

$$x = -3$$

NO SOLUTION

32. LCM: $y-5$

$$\frac{y-5}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{1} + \frac{y-5}{1} \cdot \frac{2y}{y-5} = \frac{8}{y-5} \cdot \frac{y-5}{1}$$

$$4(y-5) + 2y = 8$$

$$4y-20+2y = 8$$

$$6y-20 = 8$$

$$\frac{6y = 28}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{28}{6} = \frac{14}{3}$$

33. LCM: $(x-3)(x+1)$

$$\frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{x-3} = \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{16}{(x-3)(x+1)}$$

$$4(x+1) = 2(x-3) + 16$$

$$4x+4 = 2x-6+16$$

$$4x+4 = 2x+10$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2x+4 = 10$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

NO SOLUTION