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ACHA 3000

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

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

$$3x - 3 = 8x + 4$$

$-4 \quad -4$

$$3x - 7 = 8x \quad -7 = 5x$$

$-3x \quad -3x$

$$x = \frac{-7}{5}$$

$$(iv) (x+2)^2 = (x+3)(x+5)$$

$$(x+2)(x+2) = (x+3)(x+5)$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 2x + 4 = x^2 + 5x + 3x + 15$$

$$4x + 4 = 8x + 15$$

$-4x \quad -4x$

$$4 = 4x + 15$$

$-15 \quad -15$

$$4x = -11$$

$$x = \frac{-11}{4}$$