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iii) $\frac{5x+3}{4} = \frac{2x-1}{9}$

$$9(5x+3) = 4(2x-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 45x + 27 = 8x - 4$$

$$\begin{matrix} -27 \\ -4 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow 45x = 8x - 31$$

$$-8x \Rightarrow 37x = -31$$

$$\div 37 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{31}{37}$$

③ i) $x^2 + 10x + 21 = 0$ $7+3=10$ $7 \times 3 = 21$

$$\Rightarrow (x+7)(x+3) \therefore x = -7, x = -3$$

ii) $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ $-2 + -1 = -3$ $-2 \times -1 = 2$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)(x-1) \therefore x = 2, x = 1$$

iii) $x^2 + 12x + 20 = 0$ $10+2=12$ $10 \times 2 = 20$

$$\Rightarrow (x+10)(x+2) \therefore x = -10, x = -2$$

iv) $x^2 - 64 = 0$ $8 + -8 = 0$ $8 \times -8 = -64$

$$\Rightarrow (x-8)(x+8) \therefore x = 8, x = -8$$

v) $2x^2 + 9x + 10 = 0$ $5 + 2(2) = 9$ $5 \times 2 = 10$

	$2x$	5
x	$2x^2$	$5x$
2	$4x$	10

$$\Rightarrow (2x+5)(x+2) \therefore x = -\frac{5}{2}, x = -2$$