





$$\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{0}{f} = 0$$

$$a^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$\sqrt[4]{16}$ means the number
that to 4th power is 16

$$1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \text{ so it's not 1}$$

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 16$$

$$\sqrt[3]{125}$$

$$\frac{5}{\text{---}} \cdot \frac{5}{\text{---}} \cdot \frac{5}{\text{---}} = 125$$

↑ ↑ ↑
5 5 5

$$\sqrt{49}$$

$$\sqrt[2]{49}$$

7 because
 $7 \cdot 7 = 49$

Subtract

$$\frac{2x-2}{x^2+4x+3} - \frac{x-1}{x^2+5x+6}$$

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

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

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

etc.

$$\frac{\frac{x-2}{x^2-9}}{\frac{x^2-4}{x+3}}$$

$$\frac{x-2}{x^2-9} \cdot \frac{x+3}{x^2-4}$$

$$\frac{2 + \frac{5}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}}{2 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2}$$

$$\underline{2x^2 + 5x - 3}$$