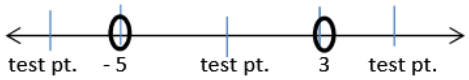
**Rational Example**:

$$\frac{x-3}{x+5} > 0$$

x – 3 = 0 x + 5 = 0

x = 3 x = - 5

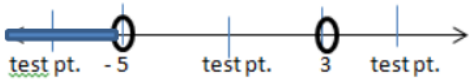



**Rational Inequalities**

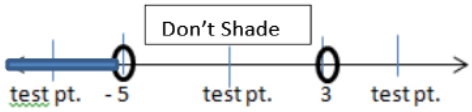
Steps:

1. Move all terms to one side
2. Simplify to 1 Rational Function or Fraction
3. Set top = 0 Set bottom = 0
4. Make a number line
5. Plug in answers from step #3
6. Use test points to get your answers

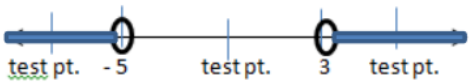
Plug in a number less than -5 such as – 6, $\frac{-6-3}{-6+5} > 0$ , $\frac{-9}{-1} = 9$ , $is\ 9 > 0$ … YES , so shade this region




Plug in a number between -5 and 3 such as 0… $\frac{0-3}{0+5} > 0$ …. $\frac{-3}{5} > 0$ …. $is\ \frac{-3}{5} > 0$ … $NO$ … Don't shade this region




Plug in a number greater than 3 such as 4 …. $\frac{4-3}{4+5} > 0$ … $\frac{1}{9} > 0$ …. $is\ \frac{1}{9} > 0$ … $YES$ … Shade this region




Practice Problems:

1. $\frac{x+5}{x-2} > 0$ 2. $\frac{2x-3}{5x} > 0$ 3. $\frac{2x+5}{x-2} + \frac{4x+7}{x-2} > 0$ (hint: First Add the Fractions)

4. $\frac{x+1}{x-8} < 0$ 5. $\frac{x-8}{x+9} > 0$ 6. $\frac{-2x+7}{x-1} + \frac{4x-3}{x-1} < 0$ (hint: First Add the Fractions)

4. $\frac{x+1}{x-8} < 0$

5. $\frac{x-8}{x+9} > 0$

6. $\frac{-2x+7}{x-1} + \frac{4x-3}{x-1} < 0$ (hint: First Add the Fractions)

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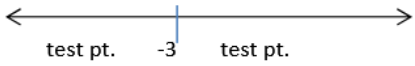
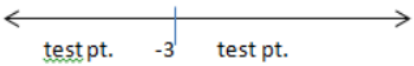
Radical Inequalities

Example: $\sqrt{x+3} > 0$ ... solve for x. We change the inequality sign to an equals to solve $\sqrt{x+3} = 0$

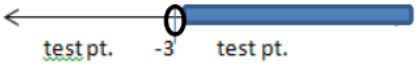
$(\sqrt{x+3})^2 = 0^2$ .... $x + 3 = 0$ .... $so\ x = -3$




test points x = -4 and try x = 0 to see where to shade




$\sqrt{-4+3} > 0$ .... $\sqrt{-1} > 0$ ... $not\ ture, so\ don't\ \ shade\ this\ region.$




$\sqrt{0+3} > 0$ .... $\sqrt{3} > 0$ ... $this\ is\ ture, so\ shade\ this\ region.$

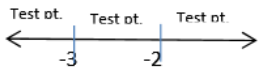
Practice:

1. $\sqrt{3x+2} > 0$
2. $\sqrt{4x-7} > 0$
3. $\sqrt{x+8} > 0$

4. $\sqrt{4x+8} < 0$
5. $\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$
6. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{18x}} < 0$

Now take this same process to make the number lines for polynomials

1. $(x+3)(x+2) > 0$
2. $(x-4)(x+7) < 0$
3. $x^2 + 7x + 12 > 0$




4. $x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0$
6. $x^2 + 4x - 12 < 0$
7. $2x^2 - 7x - 3 < 0$

2. $\sqrt{4x-7} > 0$

3. $\sqrt{x+8} > 0$

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4. $\sqrt{4x+8} < 0$

5. $\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$

6. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{18x}} < 0$

5. $\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$ "$>$" open circle

simplify

$\left(\sqrt{9x}\right)^2 = (0)^2$

$9x = 0$

$\frac{9x}{9} = \frac{0}{9}$

$x = 0$

Number line

Parenthesis $(0, \infty)$

TP: $\sqrt{9x} > 0$

$x = -1$

$\sqrt{9(-1)} > 0$

$\sqrt{-9} > 0$

$i\sqrt{9} > 0$

Not on the "real" number line.

PP: $\sqrt{9x} > 0$

$x = 1$

$\sqrt{9(1)} > 0$

$\sqrt{9} > 0$

$3 > 0$

TRUE

6. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{18x}} < 0$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3x}} < 0$ No Solution

Solve for x.

$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3x}}\right)^2 = (0)^2$

$(3x)\frac{1}{3x} = 0(3x)$

$(3x)\frac{1}{3x} = 0(3x)$

$1 \neq 0$

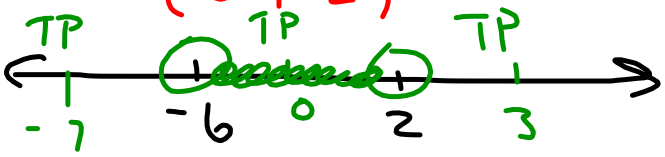
6. $x^2 + 4x - 12 < 0$

1. -12
2. -6
3. -4
6. -2

$(x+6)(x-2) < 0$

$x = -6 \quad x = 2$

$(-6, 2)$




$(-1)(-9) < 0$

$9 < 0$

F

$6(-2) < 0$

$-12 < 0$

T

$(9)(1) < 0$

$9 < 0$

F

4. $x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0$

6. $x^2 + 4x - 12 < 0$

7. $2x^2 - 7x - 3 < 0$

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7. $2x^2 - 7x + 3 < 0$

$2(-3) = -6$

$-1 \cdot -6$

$-2 \cdot -3$

$1 \cdot 6$

$2 \cdot 3$

$2x^2 - 7x - 3 < 0$

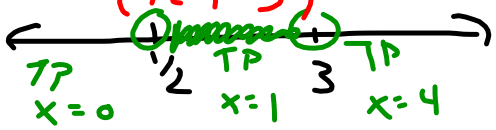
$\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{-7^2 - 4(2)(-3)}}{2(2)}$

$\frac{(2x-1)(2x-6)}{2} < 0$

$(2x-1)(x-3) < 0$

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

$(\frac{1}{2}, 3)$




F

$(1)(-2) < 0$

$-2 < 0$

T

$(7)(1) < 0$

$7 < 0$

F

# What if...

the problem is not > or < 0?

the problem does not have common denominators?

the problem has to be graphed?

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# What if...

the problem is not > or < 0?

move the -10

$-4 \leq -10 + \sqrt{x+2}$

$+10 \quad +10$

$(6)^2 \leq \left(\sqrt{x+2}\right)^2$

$36 \leq x+2$

Solve for x.

$36 = x+2$

$34 = x$

$[34, \infty)$

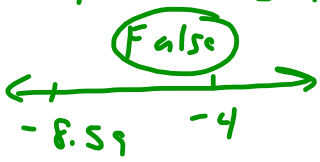

$-4 \leq -10 + \sqrt{x+2}$

$-4 \leq -10 + \sqrt{2}$

$-4 \leq -10 + 1.41$

$-4 \leq -8.59$

False




$-4 \leq -10 + \sqrt{x+2}$

$+4 \quad +4$

$(0)^2 \leq \left(-6 + \sqrt{x+2}\right)^2$

FOIL

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$$(8)^2 \geq \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{5}}\right)^2$$

$$(5)64 = \frac{x}{5}(5)$$

$$320 = x$$

$(-\infty, 320]$


$$8 \geq \sqrt{\frac{0}{5}}$$

$$8 \geq \sqrt{0}$$

$$8 \geq 0$$

$x^2 + 5x + 6 \geq 2$

$-2 \quad -2$

$x^2 + 5x + 4 \geq 0$

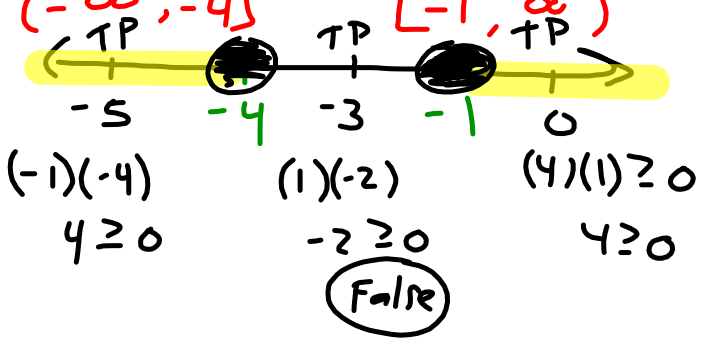
$4+1 \quad 4 \cdot 1$

$(x+4)(x+1) \geq 0$

$x+4=0 \quad x+1=0$

$x=-4 \quad x=-1$

$(-\infty, -4] \quad [-1, \infty)$




$(-1)(-4)$

$4 \geq 0$

$(1)(-2)$

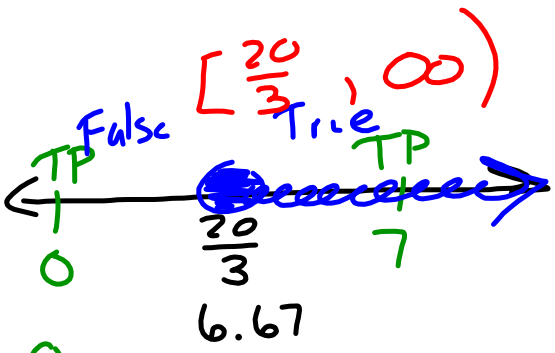
$-2 \geq 0$

False

$(4)(1) \geq 0$

$4 \geq 0$

$$\frac{3x}{4} \geq 5$$




$[\frac{20}{3}, \infty)$

$\frac{0}{4} \geq 5$

$0 \geq 5$

$\frac{3x}{4} = \frac{5}{1}$

$3x(1) = 4(5)$

$3x = 20$

$x = \frac{20}{3}$

$(4)\frac{3x}{4} = 5(4)$

$3x = 20 \quad x = 20/3$

# What if...

the problem does not have common denominators?

$$\frac{2b}{3} + \frac{b-5}{b-6} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{b-5}{b-6} \geq -\frac{2b}{3}$$

$$\frac{6}{2} + \frac{6x}{3x^2 - 6x} \leq 0$$

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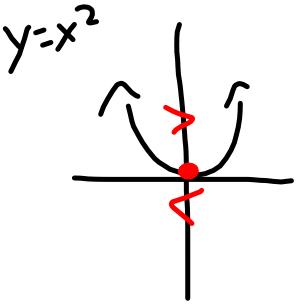
$$\frac{(b-6)2b}{(b-6)3} + \frac{b-5(3)}{b-6(3)} \geq 0$$

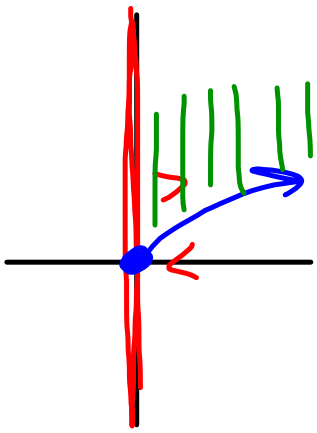
Graph : $y = \sqrt{3x+2}$ $\quad y = x^2+3x+2$

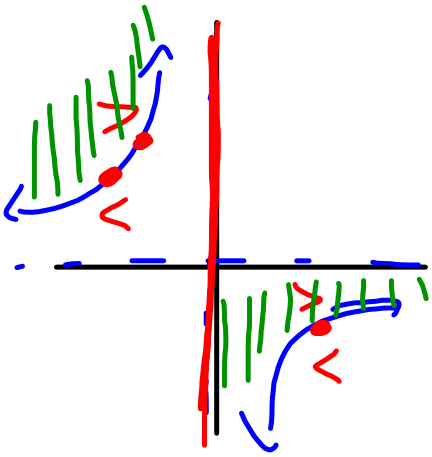



$y = \sqrt{x+5} - 4$ $\quad y = x^2+9x+18$

$y = \frac{x+3}{x-2}$

$$\frac{6}{2} + \frac{6x}{3x^2-6x} \leq 0$$





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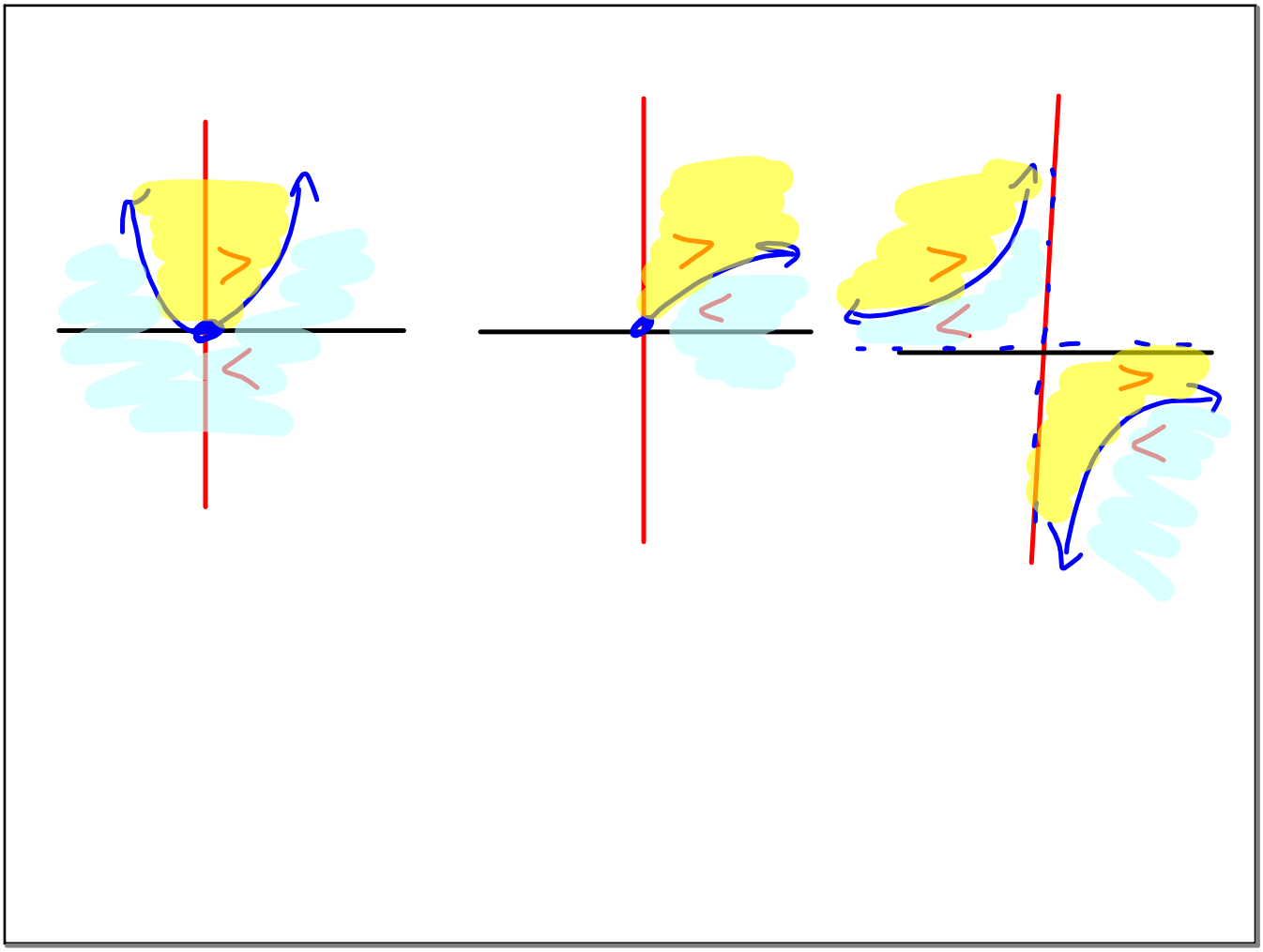

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: $\sqrt{5x-4} < 6$

$5x-4 < 36$

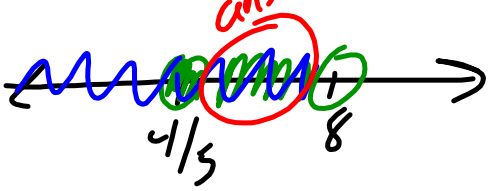
$5x < 40$

$x < 8$

$5x-4 \geq 0$

$5x \geq 4$

$x \geq 4/5$

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# What if...

the problem has to be graphed?

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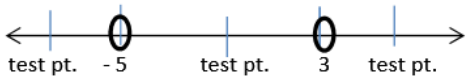
Nov 18-8:13 AM

**Rational Example**:

$$\frac{x-3}{x+5} > 0$$

x – 3 = 0 x + 5 = 0

x = 3 x = - 5

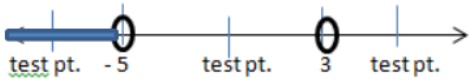



**Rational Inequalities**

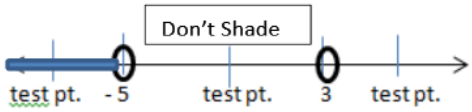
Steps:

1. Move all terms to one side
2. Simplify to 1 Rational Function or Fraction
3. Set top = 0 Set bottom = 0
4. Make a number line
5. Plug in answers from step #3
6. Use test points to get your answers

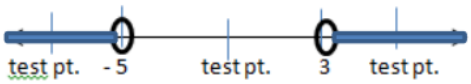
Plug in a number less than -5 such as – 6, $\frac{-6-3}{-6+5} > 0$ , $\frac{-9}{-1} = 9$ , $is\ 9 > 0$ … YES , so shade this region




Plug in a number between -5 and 3 such as 0… $\frac{0-3}{0+5} > 0$ …. $\frac{-3}{5} > 0$ …. $is\ \frac{-3}{5} > 0$ … $NO$ … Don't shade this region




Plug in a number greater than 3 such as 4 …. $\frac{4-3}{4+5} > 0$ … $\frac{1}{9} > 0$ …. $is\ \frac{1}{9} > 0$ … $YES$ … Shade this region




Practice Problems:

1. $\frac{x+5}{x-2} > 0$ 2. $\frac{2x-3}{5x} > 0$ 3. $\frac{2x+5}{x-2} + \frac{4x+7}{x-2} > 0$ (hint: First Add the Fractions)

4. $\frac{x+1}{x-8} < 0$ 5. $\frac{x-8}{x+9} > 0$ 6. $\frac{-2x+7}{x-1} + \frac{4x-3}{x-1} < 0$ (hint: First Add the Fractions)

4. $\frac{x+1}{x-8} < 0$

5. $\frac{x-8}{x+9} > 0$

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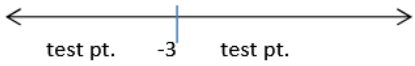
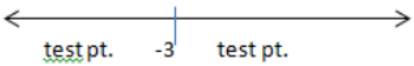
Radical Inequalities

Example: $\sqrt{x+3} > 0$ ... solve for x. We change the inequality sign to an equals to solve $\sqrt{x+3} = 0$

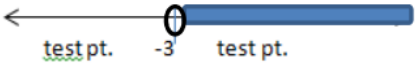
$(\sqrt{x+3})^2 = 0^2$ .... $x + 3 = 0$ .... $so\ x = -3$




test points x = -4 and try x = 0 to see where to shade




$\sqrt{-4+3} > 0$ .... $\sqrt{-1} > 0$ ... $not\ ture, so\ don't\ \ shade\ this\ region.$




$\sqrt{0+3} > 0$ .... $\sqrt{3} > 0$ ... $this\ is\ ture, so\ shade\ this\ region.$

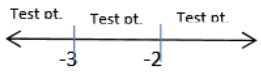
Practice:

1. $\sqrt{3x+2} > 0$
2. $\sqrt{4x-7} > 0$
3. $\sqrt{x+8} > 0$

4. $\sqrt{4x+8} < 0$
5. $\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$
6. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{18x}} < 0$

Now take this same process to make the number lines for polynomials

1. $(x+3)(x+2) > 0$
2. $(x-4)(x+7) < 0$
3. $x^2 + 7x + 12 > 0$




4. $x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0$
6. $x^2 + 4x - 12 < 0$
7. $2x^2 - 7x - 3 < 0$

2. $\sqrt{4x-7} > 0$

3. $\sqrt{x+8} > 0$

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4. $\sqrt{4x+8} < 0$

5. $\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$

6. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{18x}} < 0$

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6. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{18x}} < 0$

No Solution

$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3x}}\right)^2 < (0)^2$

$(3x)\frac{1}{3x} < 0(3x)$

$1 < 0$

$(3x)\frac{1}{3x} = 0(3)$

$1 \neq 0$

5. $\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$

$\Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{9x}\right)^2 > (0)^2$

$9x > 0$

$x > 0$

$\left(\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}}\right)^2 > (0)^2$

$\frac{27x}{3} > 0$

$9x > 0$

$\frac{9x}{9} > \frac{0}{9}$

$x > 0$

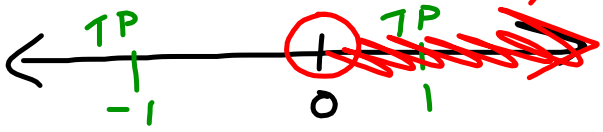
$\left(\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}}\right)^2 = (0)^2$

$\frac{27x}{3} = 0$

$9x = 0$

$x = 0$

$(0, \infty)$




$x > 0$

$\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$

$\sqrt{\frac{27(-1)}{3}} > 0$

$\sqrt{\frac{-27}{3}} > 0$

$\sqrt{-9} > 0$

$i\sqrt{9} > 0$

$3i > 0$

No

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6. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{18x}} < 0$

No Solution

$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3x}}\right)^2 < (0)^2$

think about

$\frac{1}{3x} < 0 \Rightarrow (3x)\frac{1}{3x} = 0(3x)$

$1 \neq 0$

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5. $\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$

$\left(\frac{\sqrt{27x}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 > (0)^2$

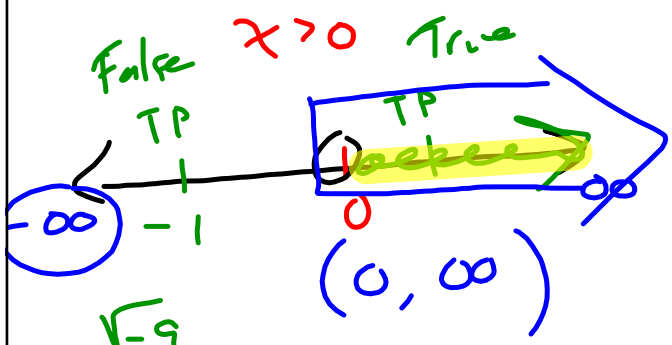
$\frac{27x}{3} > 0$

$9x > 0$

$x > 0$

$\sqrt{\frac{9x}{1}} > 0$

$\sqrt{9x} > 0$




$(0, \infty)$

$\sqrt{-9}$

$i\sqrt{9}$

$3i$

4. $x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0$

6. $x^2 + 4x - 12 < 0$

7. $2x^2 - 7x - 3 < 0$

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7. $2x^2 - 7x - 3 < 0$

$2(-3) = -6$

$5 = -1 \cdot 6$

$1 = -2 \cdot 3$

$-5 = 1 \cdot -6$

$-1 = 2 \cdot -3$

$$\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{-7^2 - 4(2)(-3)}}{2(2)}$$

7. $2x^2 - 7x + 3 < 0$

$2(3) = 6$

$1 \cdot 6$

$2 \cdot 3$

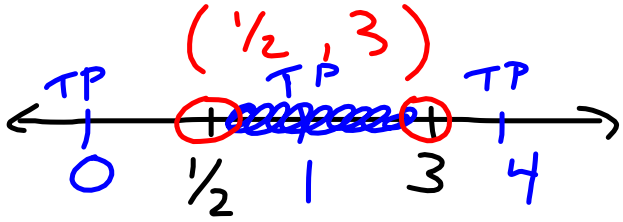
$-1 \cdot -6$

$-2 \cdot -3$

$(2x-1)\frac{(2x-6)}{2} < 0$

$(2x-1)(x-3) < 0$

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




$3 < 0$

No

$(1)(-2) < 0$

$-2 < 0$

YES

$(7)(1) < 0$

$7 < 0$

No

6. $x^2 + 4x - 12 < 0$

$(x+6)(x-2) < 0$

$x = -6 \quad x = 2$

$(-6, 2)$


$(-1)(-9) < 0$ → $9 < 0$ → No

$(6)(-7) < 0$ → $-12 < 0$ → YES

$(9)(1) < 0$ → $9 < 0$ → No

7. $2x^2 - 7x - 3 < 0$

$2(-3) = -6$

$-5 = 1 \cdot -6$

$-1 = 2 \cdot -3$

$1 = 3 \cdot -2$

$5 = 6 \cdot -1$

$$\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{-7^2 - 4(2)(-3)}}{2(2)}$$

Change for Notes

7. $2x^2 - 7x + 3 < 0$

$2(3) = 6$

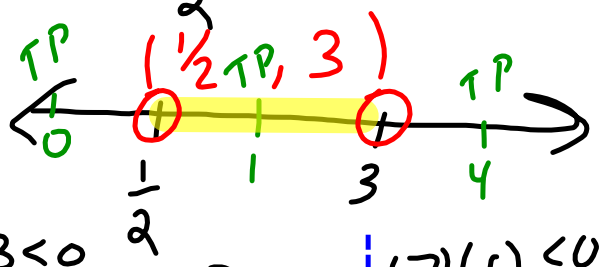
$-1 \cdot -6$

$(2x-1)(2x-6) < 0$

$2$

$(2x-1)(x-3) < 0$

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




$3 < 0$

No

$-2 < 0$

YES

$(7)(1) < 0$

$7 < 0$

No

# What if...

the problem is not > or < 0?

the problem does not have common denominators?

the problem has to be graphed? ... Homework

Nov 18-8:09 AM

# What if...

the problem is not > or < 0?

$$-4 \geq -10 + \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$8 \leq \sqrt{\frac{x}{5}}$$

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$(8)^2 \leq \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{5}}\right)^2$

$64 \leq \frac{x}{5}$

$320 \leq x$

$x \geq 320$

$[320, \infty)$

320 : x


$8 \leq \sqrt{\frac{0}{5}}$

$8 \leq \sqrt{0}$

$8 \leq 0$

No

$[320, \infty)$

$(-4)^2 \geq \left(-10+\sqrt{x+2}\right)^2$

$(-10+\sqrt{x+2})(-10+\sqrt{x+2})$

FOIL

$-4 \geq -10+\sqrt{x+2}$

$+10 \quad +10$

$6 \geq \sqrt{x+2}$

$(6)^2 \geq \left(\sqrt{x+2}\right)^2$

$36 \geq x+2$

$-2 \quad -2$

$34 \geq x$

$-4 \geq -10+\sqrt{x+2}$

$+4 \quad +4$

$0 \geq -6+\sqrt{x+2}$

$+6 \quad +6$

$6 \leq \sqrt{x+2}$

$36 \geq x+2$

$34 \geq x$

TP $(-\infty, 34]$

TP

0

34

35

$6 \geq \sqrt{0+2}$

$6 \geq \sqrt{2}$

$6 \geq 1.41$

YES

$34 \geq x$

$x \leq 34$

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$-4 \geq -10 + \sqrt{x+2}$

$+10 \quad +10$

$6 \geq \sqrt{x+2}$

$(-4)^2 \geq \left(-10 + \sqrt{x+2}\right)^2$

FOIL

$-4 \geq -10 + \sqrt{x+2}$

$+4 \quad +4$

$(0)^2 \geq \left(6 + \sqrt{x+2}\right)^2$

$+6 \quad +6$

FAIL

$6 \geq \sqrt{x+2}$

$-4 \geq -10 + \sqrt{x+2}$

$+10 \quad +10$

$(6)^2 \geq \left(\sqrt{x+2}\right)^2$

$36 \geq x+2$

$-2 \quad -2$

$34 \geq x$ $\quad x \leq 34$


$(-\infty, 34]$

# What if...

the problem does not have common denominators?

$$\frac{2b}{3} + \frac{b-5}{b-6} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{6}{2} + \frac{6x}{3x^2 - 6x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{b-5}{b-6} \leq -\frac{2b}{3}$$

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$$\frac{2b}{3}+\frac{b-5}{b-6}\leq 0$$

change to equals

must set bottom = 0

$$\frac{b-5}{b-6}\leq\frac{-2b}{3}$$

$$\frac{b-5}{b-6}=\frac{-2b}{3}$$

$$3(b-5)=-2b(b-6)$$

$$3b-15=-2b^2+12b$$

$$2b^2-9b-15=0$$

$$\frac{2b(b-6)+(b-5)(3)}{3(b-6)}\leq 0$$

$$\frac{2b^2-9b-15}{3b-18}\leq 0$$

closed circle

Top: $2b^2-9b-15=0$

$$\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$$

Restriction

Bottom: $3b-18=0$

$3(b-6)=0$

$b-6=0$

$b=6$

open circle

$$\frac{(b-6)}{(b-6)}\frac{2b}{3}+\frac{(b-5)(3)}{(b-6)(3)}\geq 0$$

*common denominator

$$\frac{2b^2-12b+3b-15}{3b-18}\leq 0$$

$$\frac{2b^2-9b-15}{3b-18}\leq 0$$

closed circle

open circle

Top: $2b^2-9b-15=0$

$-30$

$-1\cdot 30$

$-2\cdot 15$

$-3\cdot 10$

Bottom $3b-18=0$

$3b=18$

$b=6$

# What if...

the problem has to be graphed?

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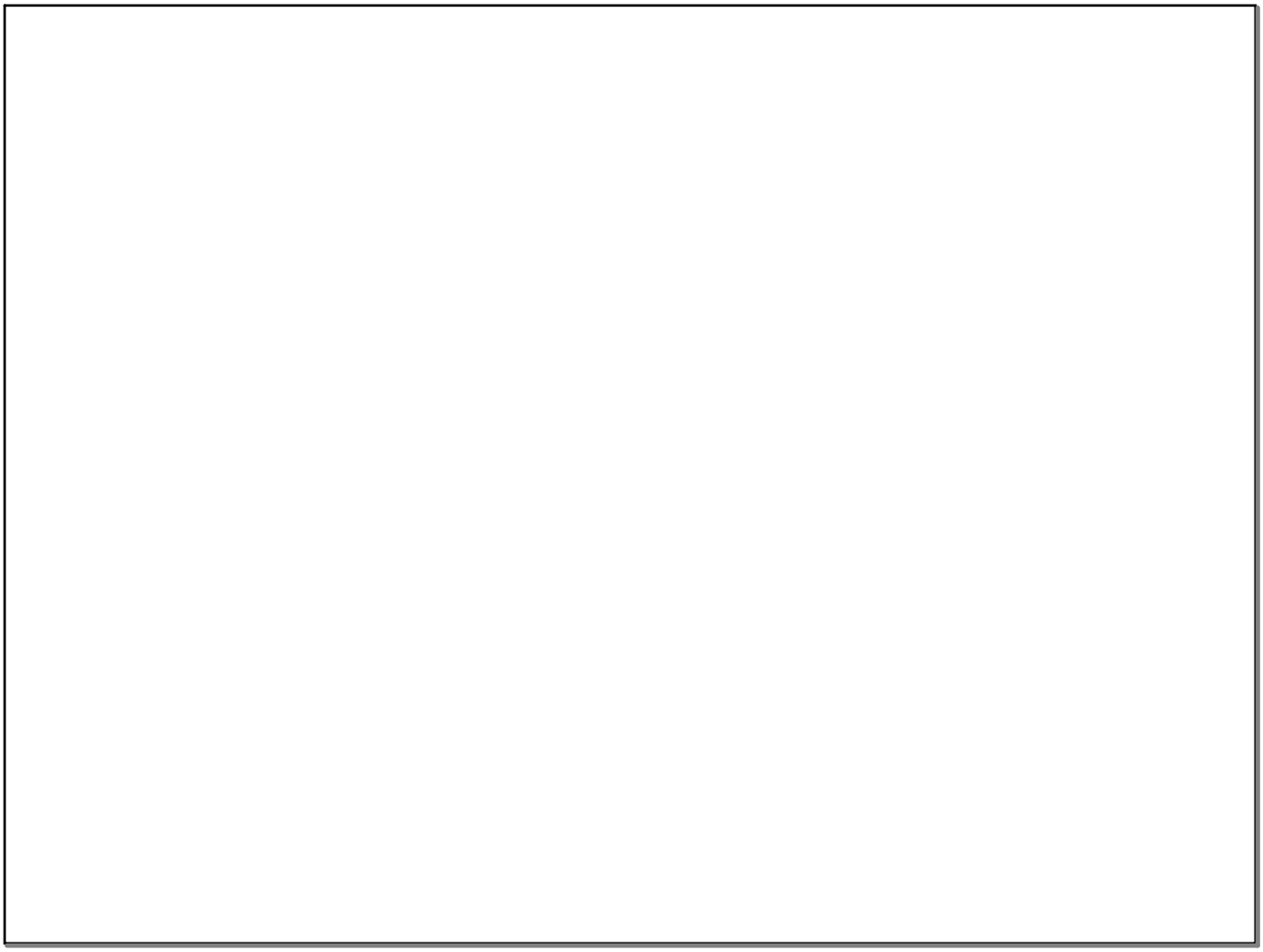

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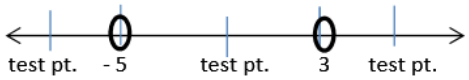
**Rational Example**:

$$\frac{x-3}{x+5} > 0$$

x – 3 = 0 x + 5 = 0

x = 3 x = - 5

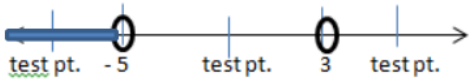



**Rational Inequalities**

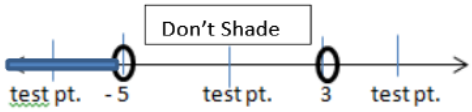
Steps:

1. Move all terms to one side
2. Simplify to 1 Rational Function or Fraction
3. Set top = 0 Set bottom = 0
4. Make a number line
5. Plug in answers from step #3
6. Use test points to get your answers

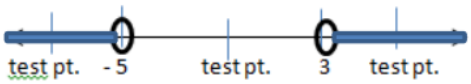
Plug in a number less than -5 such as – 6, $\frac{-6-3}{-6+5} > 0$ , $\frac{-9}{-1} = 9$ , $is\ 9 > 0$ … YES , so shade this region




Plug in a number between -5 and 3 such as 0… $\frac{0-3}{0+5} > 0$ …. $\frac{-3}{5} > 0$ …. $is\ \frac{-3}{5} > 0$ … $NO$ … Don't shade this region




Plug in a number greater than 3 such as 4 …. $\frac{4-3}{4+5} > 0$ … $\frac{1}{9} > 0$ …. $is\ \frac{1}{9} > 0$ … $YES$ … Shade this region




Practice Problems:

1. $\frac{x+5}{x-2} > 0$ 2. $\frac{2x-3}{5x} > 0$ 3. $\frac{2x+5}{x-2} + \frac{4x+7}{x-2} > 0$ (hint: First Add the Fractions)

4. $\frac{x+1}{x-8} < 0$ 5. $\frac{x-8}{x+9} > 0$ 6. $\frac{-2x+7}{x-1} + \frac{4x-3}{x-1} < 0$ (hint: First Add the Fractions)

4. $\frac{x+1}{x-8} < 0$

5. $\frac{x-8}{x+9} > 0$

6. $\frac{-2x+7}{x-1} + \frac{4x-3}{x-1} < 0$ (hint: First Add the Fractions)

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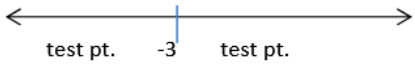
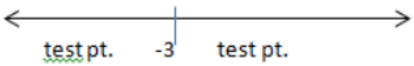
Radical Inequalities

Example: $\sqrt{x+3} > 0$ ... solve for x. We change the inequality sign to an equals to solve $\sqrt{x+3} = 0$

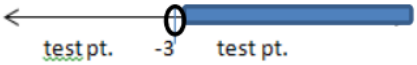
$(\sqrt{x+3})^2 = 0^2$ .... $x + 3 = 0$ .... $so\ x = -3$




test points x = -4 and try x = 0 to see where to shade




$\sqrt{-4+3} > 0$ .... $\sqrt{-1} > 0$ ... $not\ ture, so\ don't\ \ shade\ this\ region.$




$\sqrt{0+3} > 0$ .... $\sqrt{3} > 0$ ... $this\ is\ ture, so\ shade\ this\ region.$

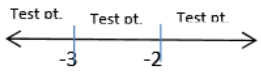
Practice:

1. $\sqrt{3x+2} > 0$
2. $\sqrt{4x-7} > 0$
3. $\sqrt{x+8} > 0$

4. $\sqrt{4x+8} < 0$
5. $\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$
6. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{18x}} < 0$

Now take this same process to make the number lines for polynomials

1. $(x+3)(x+2) > 0$
2. $(x-4)(x+7) < 0$
3. $x^2 + 7x + 12 > 0$




4. $x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0$
6. $x^2 + 4x - 12 < 0$
7. $2x^2 - 7x - 3 < 0$

2. $\sqrt{4x-7} > 0$

3. $\sqrt{x+8} > 0$

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4. $\sqrt{4x+8} < 0$

5. $\sqrt{\frac{27x}{3}} > 0$

6. $\sqrt{\frac{6}{18x}} < 0$

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4. $x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0$

6. $x^2 + 4x - 12 < 0$

7. $2x^2 - 7x - 3 < 0$

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# What if...

the problem is not > or < 0?

the problem does not have common denominators?

the problem has to be graphed?

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# What if...

the problem is not > or < 0?

$$-4 = -10 + \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$8 = \sqrt{\frac{x}{5}}$$

Nov 18-8:12 AM

# What if...

the problem does not have common denominators?

$$\frac{2b}{3}+\frac{b-5}{b-6}$$

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

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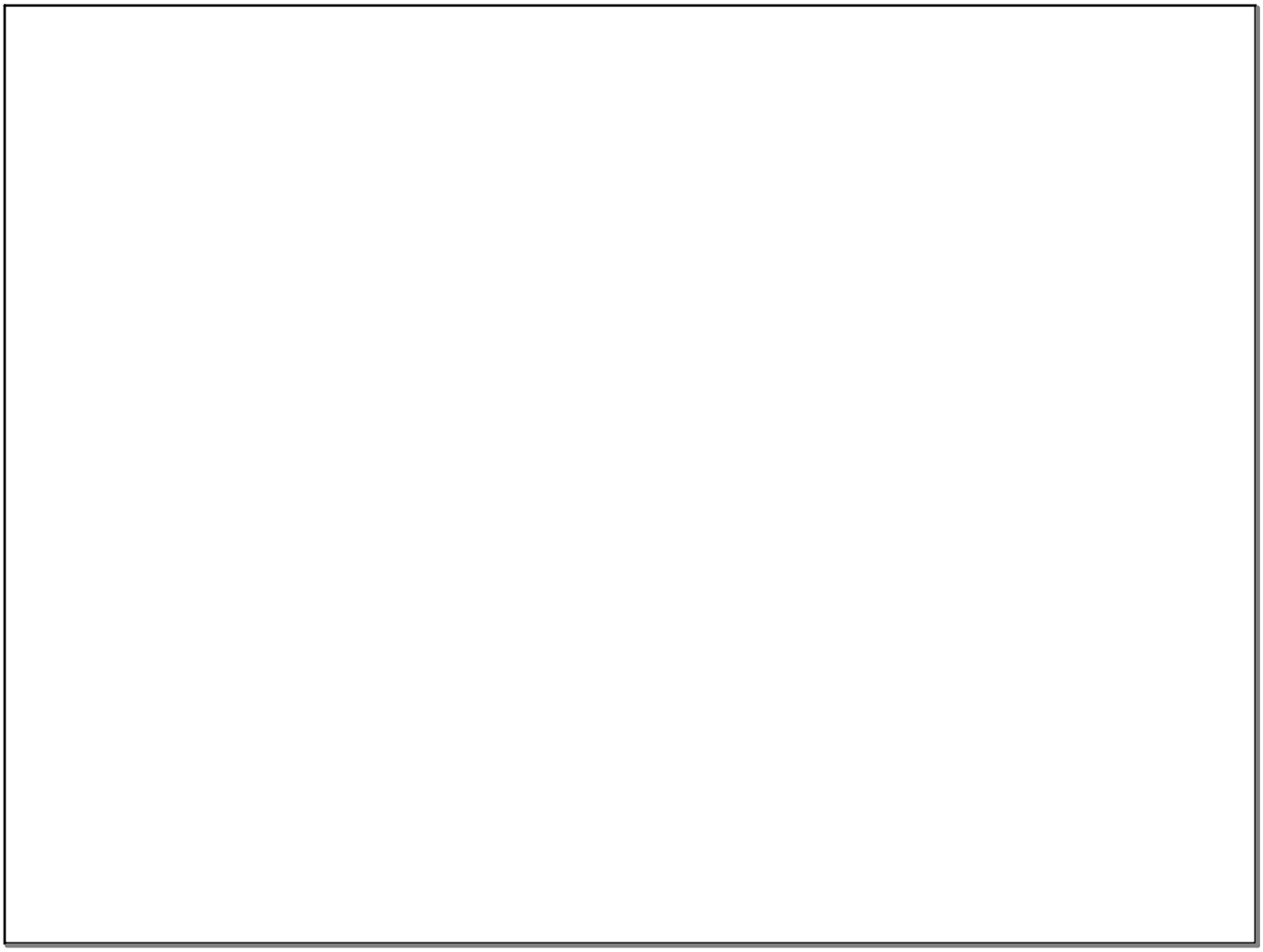
# What if...

the problem has to be graphed?

Nov 18-8:12 AM



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