

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

$$\text{MCM} : 2(1-x^2) = 2(1+x)(1-x)$$

$$\frac{5+x^2+x}{x+1} + \frac{4}{1-x^2} - \frac{2x^2-2x+3}{2x-2} < 0$$

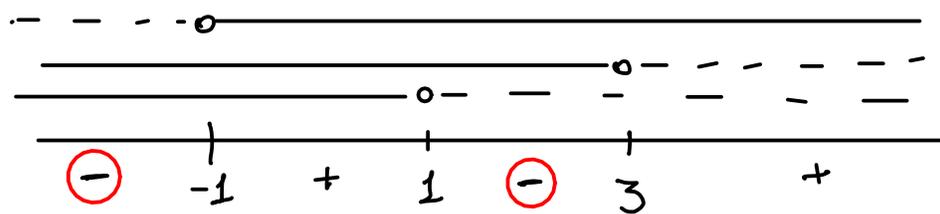
$$\frac{2(1-x)(5+x^2+x) + 4 \cdot 2 + (1+x)(2x^2-2x+3)}{2(1+x)(1-x)} < 0$$

$$\frac{10 + 2x^2 + 2x - 10x - 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 8 + 2x^2 - 2x + 3 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x}{2(1+x)(1-x)} < 0$$

$$\frac{(-10+3)x + (10+8+3)}{2(1+x)(1-x)} < 0$$

$$\frac{-7x + 21}{2(1+x)(1-x)} < 0$$

- $-7x + 21 > 0 \Rightarrow x < \frac{21}{7} \Rightarrow x < 3$
- $1+x > 0 \Rightarrow x > -1$
- $1-x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 1$



$$x < -1 \vee 1 < x < 3$$