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

Since $(x^2-1)=(x+1)(x-1)$ (Chapter 9 formulas—see review section (a^2 – b^2)=(a+b)(a-b)

The first denominator cancels and leaves 3x(x+1)
And the second denominator cancels leaving 1
So you get:

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

Doing the distributive property and then Combining like terms:

$$3x^2+3x-1-2x^2+2=0$$

$$x^2+3x+1=0$$

Now you can apply the Quadratic Formula

And x = -.38 and -2.62