How solve equations with cubic, quartic , quintic roots III

Let's solve x=$\frac{-3}{\sqrt[5]{a.a}\sqrt[5]{a.a}+4\sqrt[3]{c.c}-\sqrt{d}}$

coming from $x^5+4x^3-x^2+3=0$

$(\frac{x}{\sqrt[5]{a^4}})^5$=1$x^5=a$, $x^3=c$, $x^2=d$

$$\sqrt[5]{a.a}\sqrt[5]{a.a}\begin{cases}+\,+\,,\,+\,+\equiv-\,-\,,\,-\,- \\ \\ +\,-\,,\,-\,+\equiv-\,+\,,\,+\,-\end{cases}$$

$\sqrt[3]{c.c}$ →+ + or + -

$\sqrt{d}$ →+ , -

And also: $\sqrt[5]{+a.-a} \equiv \sqrt[5]{-a.+a}$, $\sqrt[5]{+a.+a} \equiv \sqrt[5]{-a.-a}$,

$\sqrt[3]{-c.+c} \equiv \sqrt[3]{+c.-c}$

$\sqrt[5]{a.a}$	$\sqrt[5]{a.a}$	$\sqrt[3]{c.c}$	$\sqrt{d}$	
++	++	++	+	α
++	++	++	-	γ
++	++	- -	+	γ
++	++	- -	-	δ
++	- -	++	+	γ
++	- -	++	-	δ
- -	++	++	+	γ
- -	++	++	-	δ
- -	- -	++	+	δ
- -	- -	++	-	λ
- -	++	- -	+	δ
- -	++	- -	-	λ
- -	- -	- -	+	λ
- -	- -	- -	-	β

Interestingly fits with statistical theory , and we find 5 combinations possible !!: α, β, γ, δ, λ . Something related to the number of roots of the equation under study .