



$$\frac{m(m^r+m)}{m-r} \cdot \frac{m^r(m^r+1)}{m-r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-\phi-\phi+} \rightarrow (r, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{(m-r)(m+r)(m-1)}{(m^r+n+1)(r-n)^r} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{+ \phi - \phi - \phi + \phi -}$$

Interval:  $[-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$

$$\frac{r n^r - r n}{n^r + r} = \frac{r n^r + 1}{n^r + r} \rightarrow r n^r - r n = r n^r + 1 \rightarrow n^r - r n - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (n-r)(n+r) = 0$$

$\rightarrow n=r, -r$

$$-1 < \frac{r n^r - r n}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{-n-1}{n+1} < \frac{r n^r - r n}{n+1} \rightarrow r n^r - r n + n + 1 = r n^r - r n + 1$$

$$\frac{r n^r - r n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r n^r - r n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-\phi + \phi - \phi +}$$

Interval:  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{r})$

$I \cap II = (0, \frac{r}{r})$

$$\frac{n^r - 1}{n} < \frac{r n}{n} \rightarrow \frac{n^r - r n - 1}{n} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{(n-r)(n+r)}{n} < 0$$

Interval:  $(-\infty, -r] \cup (0, r]$