

Subject :

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Gilman's Law

①

$$1 \leq a_2 - 1$$

$$t_n = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4n(n+1)}}{2}$$

$\frac{2}{3}$



$$\begin{array}{r|l} + & 1 \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

$m > 1$

$$\frac{-5}{(x+2) + x^2} \quad (5)$$

$$1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{e}} = 2.5$$

⑤

$$\sqrt{x-1} \leq \sqrt{x}$$

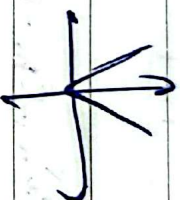
$$N x^T - \alpha x^T c_{20}, \alpha = \gamma \beta = \beta = \frac{c}{p}$$

(3)

$$\rightarrow S \left\{ \frac{A}{p} = \frac{c}{p} \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \right\}$$

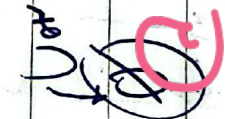
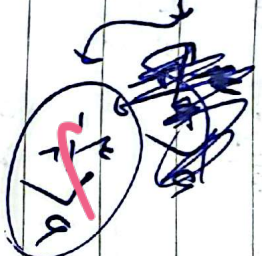
$$\lambda = (-1) \quad \text{if } \beta = \frac{c}{p} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{c}{p} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{c}{p}$$

$$\gamma - \alpha x^T = (\gamma + \gamma_0) x \rightarrow \alpha = 0$$



(1)

$$S \rightarrow \frac{-\gamma + (-\gamma_0)}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{-\gamma - \gamma_0}{\alpha}$$



$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\gamma_0 + \gamma \right) \gamma$$

$$y = -x^T - \gamma x + b, y = x^T + \alpha x^T$$

(1)

$$\frac{-b}{\gamma \alpha} = \frac{\gamma}{-\gamma} = -\frac{\alpha}{\gamma} \rightarrow \alpha = \gamma$$

(1)

$$S = \frac{-a}{\gamma \alpha} = -\frac{1}{\gamma}, p = -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} = -\gamma \rightarrow \gamma m^T - a h + b.$$

$$\rightarrow S = \alpha + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \beta + \frac{1}{\gamma} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma} - (-\alpha)$$

(1)

(1)

$$x^T + \gamma x + \alpha m \rightarrow S = -\gamma \rightarrow \alpha = -\gamma - \beta \left(x^T + \gamma m - \gamma m = 0 \right)$$

$$S = \gamma + \alpha = -\gamma + \alpha$$

$$\alpha - \beta = \gamma$$

$$x^r - u - r = 0 \rightarrow S = 1, P = -r$$

$$S' = (x_1^r + x_2^r) + \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2}\right) \leadsto S' = S - rSp + \frac{S}{P} = (1)^r - (r)(-2)(1) + \frac{1}{-r} = \frac{-\omega 1}{r}$$

$$P' = (x_1 x_2)^r + x_1^r + x_2^r + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \rightarrow P' = P^r + S^r - rP + \frac{1}{P}$$

$$P' = (-r)^r + 1 - r(-2) - \frac{1}{r} = -4r + 9 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-r^2 1}{r}$$

$$x^r - S'x + P' = x^r - \frac{\omega 1}{r} x - \frac{r^2 1}{r}$$

r

$$\begin{cases} x^r + ax - r \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{a}{r} \\ -x^r - rx + b \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = -\frac{r}{r} \end{cases} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{r} = -1 \rightarrow a = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x^r + rx - r \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^r + rx - r = 1 \rightarrow x^r + rx - r = 1$$

$$-x^r - rx + b \xrightarrow[y=1]{x=-r} -9 + 4 + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{ab = 1}$$

1

! $2an^2 + an - 4$ $\omega_{\frac{1}{2}, \beta + \frac{1}{2}, \alpha + \frac{1}{2}}$, $2an^2 + an - 4$ $\omega_{\frac{1}{2}, \beta, \alpha}$

$$8 = \underbrace{\alpha + \beta}_{-\frac{a}{ra}} + 1 = \frac{a}{r} \leadsto \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \leadsto a = 1$$

$$P = (\alpha + \frac{1}{2})(\beta + \frac{1}{2}) = \alpha\beta + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{-4}{ra} + \frac{1}{r}(\frac{-a}{ra}) + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-4}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{b}{r} \rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r}\right] = \left[\frac{-4}{r}\right] = [-1, 0] = \boxed{-2}$$

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