

1)  $\frac{1}{+ \phi - \phi +}$   $\frac{1}{-1-a+b}$   $\frac{1}{-3+3a-3b}$

$9-3a+b=$   $9-3a+b=$   $9-2b=$   $-2b=-4$

$a+b=4$   $a=4$   $b=3$

2)  $((K-2)-1+m-1)(-1-3n)^2$   $(K-1+m-1)(-1-3n)^2$

$3n = -1$   $n = -\frac{1}{3}$   $m = 9 - EK$

$y = ((K-2)x + (9-EK)-1)(m + \frac{1}{3})^2$   $-1-3n=$

$y = ((K-2)m + 1 - EK)(m + \frac{1}{3})^2$   $n = \frac{1}{3}$

$((K-2)x + 1 - EK) = 1 - EK$   $-K+1+m=$

$K > 2 \rightarrow K \geq 1$   $EK+m-9=$

$K=1, m=9-E=0$   $n = -\frac{1}{3}, m/n + K = \frac{a}{-1,3} + 1 - 1K$

3)  $-\frac{1}{3}m^2 + 2m + 4 > \frac{4}{3}$   $-m^2 + 6m + 12 > 4$

$m^2 - 6m - 8 < 0$

$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+32}}{2}$   $(m+1)(m-8) < 0$

$b-a=9$



f)  $x(m^r - m - 1) + r$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \downarrow 1 - r - 1 + r = \cdot \\ \downarrow r - r - r + r = \cdot \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(r) = 1 - 1r - r + r = -r < \cdot$

$-1 \Rightarrow -1 - r + 1 + r = \cdot$

$(a, b) = (1, r) \xrightarrow{G.C.D} \frac{1+r}{1} = r$

$f(r) = -r \quad f\left(\frac{a+b}{c}\right) = -r$  Ⓟ

a)  $a - 1 < \cdot \quad a < 1$

$(a - 1)^r - \epsilon(a - 1)(1) \rightarrow (a - 1)(a - 1) < \cdot$

$a < 1$

$1 < a < \infty$

$1 < a < \infty \Rightarrow$  Ⓟ

g)  $\frac{m^r + m^r}{m - r} \rightarrow m^r(m^r + 1) \Rightarrow$  Ⓟ  $m > r$

$m - r$

$- m < r$   
 $+ m > r$

$\cup \quad m = r$

$(m - r)(m + r)$

v)  $\frac{(m^r - m - 1)(m - 1)^r}{(m^r + m + 1)(r - m)^r}$

$x = 1 \Rightarrow \cdot$

$\begin{array}{cccc} -r & 1 & r & r \\ + & - & - & + \end{array}$

$\Delta = 1 - f = -r < \cdot$

$x \in [-r, r] \cup [r, +\infty)$

Ⓟ

Senobar



1)  $f(m) = \frac{r n^r - r m}{n^r + \epsilon} \quad y = r$

$\frac{r n^r - r m}{n^r + \epsilon} < r \quad r n^r - r m < r(n^r + \epsilon) \rightarrow r n^r - r m < r n^r + r \epsilon$

$r n^r - r m - r \epsilon < 0$

$(n - \epsilon)(n + \epsilon) < 0$

$(-r, \epsilon) \rightarrow b - a = \epsilon + \epsilon = 2\epsilon$

$-r < m < \epsilon$

2)  $-1 < \frac{r n^r - \epsilon m}{n+1} < 0$

$\frac{r(n - \epsilon)}{n+1} \quad m = 0 / m = \epsilon/r$

$\frac{r n^r - \epsilon m}{n+1} < 0 \quad -1 < \frac{\epsilon/r}{-|+| - |+} \quad (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \epsilon/r)$

$\frac{r n^r - \epsilon m}{n+1} > -1 \Rightarrow \frac{r n^r - \epsilon m}{n+1} + 1 > 0 \quad \frac{r n^r - \epsilon m + n + 1}{n+1} > 0$

$\Delta = 4 - 4r = -4r < 0 \Rightarrow (0, \epsilon/r)$  L.V.A

$n+1 > 0 \Rightarrow n > -1 \quad (-1, +\infty)$

$\frac{n^r - 1}{n} < r \quad \frac{n^r - 1 - r m}{n} < 0 \quad \frac{(n - a)(n + r)}{n} < 0$

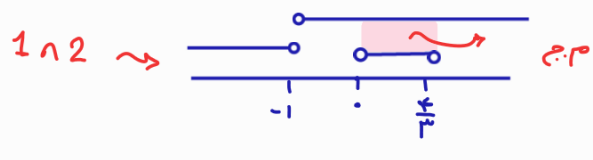
$n - a = 0 \quad n = a \quad -r < 0 \quad a > 0 \quad n < r < a$   
 $n + r = 0 \quad n = -r$   
 $m = 0$

$\rightarrow (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, a)$  L.V.A (a, -r)



$$\frac{\mu_n^r - \mu_n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{\mu(\mu_n - 2)}{n+1} < 0 \rightsquigarrow \frac{-1 \quad 0 \quad \frac{\mu}{2}}{- \quad + \quad - \quad +} \rightsquigarrow \mu < -1 \overset{1}{\cdot} \cdot \mu < \frac{\mu}{2}$$

$$\frac{\mu_n^r - \varepsilon n}{n+1} > -1 \rightarrow \frac{\mu_n^r - \varepsilon n + n + 1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\mu_n^r - \mu_{n+1}}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \mu + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \mu > -1 \overset{2}{\cdot}$$



$\rightarrow$   $\mu < -1$