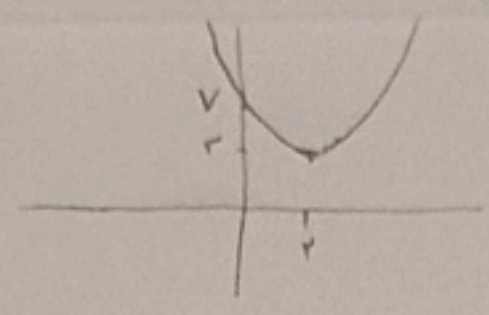
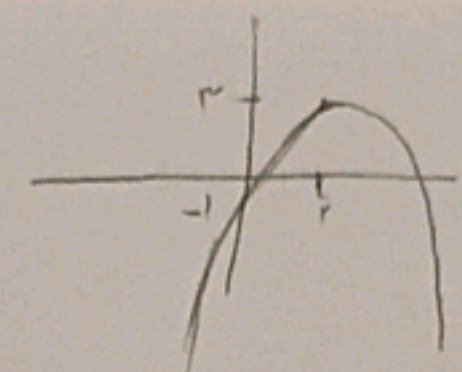


$$V = x^2 - \epsilon x + \gamma \quad \frac{+f}{\gamma} = \gamma$$

$$V = -x^2 + \epsilon x - 1 \quad \frac{-f}{-\gamma} = \gamma \quad \oplus$$



5



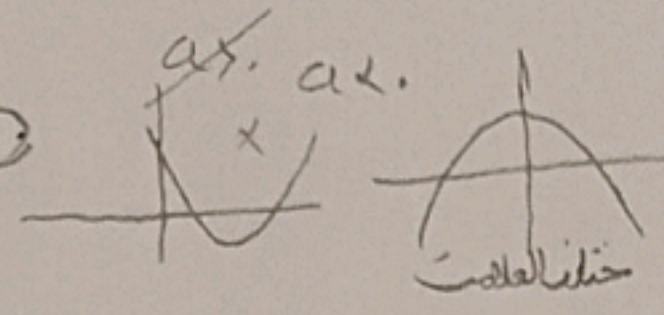
$$x^2 + (m+1)x + \frac{1}{\gamma}m + \gamma = 0$$

$\Delta > 0$: $m^2 + 1 + 2m - 1(\frac{1}{\gamma}m + \gamma) \Rightarrow m^2 + 2m - \frac{m}{\gamma} - \gamma = (m+2)(m-\gamma)$
 $\Delta = 0$: $\Rightarrow \{-2, \gamma\}$
 $\Delta < 0$: $(-\infty, -2) \cup (\gamma, +\infty)$

$$V = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 1$$

$\Delta > 0$: $4m^2 + 4 + 16m - 4(m-2) \Rightarrow 4m^2 + 16m - 4m + 8 = 4m^2 + 12m + 8$
 $\Delta < 0$: $\frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\gamma} < 0 \Rightarrow \gamma < 0$
 $\Delta = 0$: $\frac{1}{\gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 0$
 $\Delta > 0$: $\frac{1}{\gamma} > 0 \Rightarrow \gamma > 0$
 $\Delta < 0$: $\frac{2m+2}{m-2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{\gamma} < 0 \Rightarrow \gamma > 0$

$$V = (m-2)x^2 - 2(m+1)x + 1$$



$m-2 < 0 \Rightarrow m < 2$
 $\Delta > 0$: $\frac{1}{\gamma} < 0 \Rightarrow \gamma < 0$
 $\Delta = 0$: $\frac{1}{\gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 0$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{2m-4} = -2 \Rightarrow -\epsilon m + 1 = 2m + 2 \Rightarrow 4 = 3m \Rightarrow m = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{\gamma} - (2\sin\alpha)x + \frac{3}{\gamma} = 0 \quad \epsilon \sin^2\alpha - f(\frac{1}{\gamma}) = \epsilon \sin^2\alpha - \frac{3}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2(-1)}{\frac{3}{\gamma}} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\gamma} > 0 \Rightarrow \gamma > 0$$

$$ma \Rightarrow V = \frac{(2x^2 - 2x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x - 5)}{-1(1-x)(1+x)} \Rightarrow \frac{(2x^2 - 2x - 1)(2x^2 - 2x - 5)}{(1-x)(1+x)}$$

$$x^2 - (m+1)x - 2 = 0 \quad 2p = 2\delta + \gamma \quad \frac{2(m+1)}{m} = \delta(\frac{-2}{m}) + \gamma \Rightarrow \frac{2m+2}{m} = \frac{-2}{m} + \gamma \Rightarrow 19 = 5m \Rightarrow m = \frac{19}{5}$$

$$(\frac{-b}{a})^2 - 2(\frac{c}{a}) \Rightarrow (\frac{-f}{\gamma})^2 - 2(\frac{-\gamma}{\gamma}) \Rightarrow \frac{f^2}{\gamma^2} + \frac{2f}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \frac{13}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{f(\delta - \beta) + \epsilon \sqrt{9\beta - 1}}{\delta(\delta\beta - 2)} \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon \sqrt{9\beta - 1}}{2\delta\beta - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{19(2\delta\beta - 1)}{2\delta\beta - 1} \Rightarrow 19$$