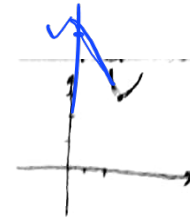


11, 15

$$1) y = m^2 - 2x + 1$$

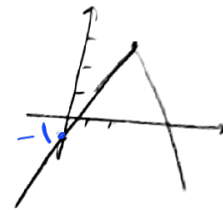
$$m \rightarrow \infty \quad \left| \quad \frac{y}{x} = \frac{m^2 - 2x + 1}{x} = m - 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right|$$



Intercept

$$2) y = -x^2 + 2x - 1$$

$$m \rightarrow \infty \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{1}{x} \\ x = \frac{1}{y} \end{array} \right.$$



15

$$2x^2 + 2(m+1)x + m + 2 = 0$$

$$\bullet \Delta \rightarrow (b^2 - 4ac) \rightarrow 2^2(m+1)^2 - 4(m+2) = 4m^2 + 4m + 2 - 4m - 8 = 4m^2 - 6m - 6$$

$$(m^2 + 2m + 1) - 14m - 42 \quad 4m^2 - 4m - 40$$

$$\bullet 4m^2 - 4m - 40$$

$$(m-2)(m+5)$$

$$\frac{-c}{+} \quad \frac{a}{-}$$

$$m = (-\infty, -5) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

5

$$\Delta = 0 \quad m^2 - 4m - 10 \leq 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+5) \leq 0 \rightarrow m = 2, -5$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m-2)(m+5) < 0$$

$$\frac{-c}{+} \quad \frac{a}{-}$$

$$m = (-5, 2)$$

12

$$\bullet \leq (m-2)(m+5)$$

$$\frac{-c}{+} \quad \frac{a}{-}$$

$$m = (-\infty, -5] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

13

$$y = (m-r)u^r - r(m+1)u+10$$

$$a.c. \rightarrow m-r.c. \rightarrow m < r$$

$$s.c. \rightarrow \frac{r(m+1)}{(m-r)} < 0 \quad -1 < m < r$$

$$\bullet \in P \rightarrow \bullet < \frac{10}{m-r} \quad r < m$$

$$\bullet \in a \rightarrow \bullet < m-r \quad r < m$$

$$s.c. \rightarrow -1 < m < r$$

$$\bullet \in P \rightarrow r < m \quad \emptyset$$

$$\bullet \in a \rightarrow \bullet < m-r \quad 4\varepsilon - 1\varepsilon = -r$$

$$\Delta z.$$

$$m = (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, +\infty) \quad (2)$$

$$\bullet \in D \rightarrow \varepsilon(m+1)^r - r(m-r) \geq \varepsilon m - r(m+1) + 1\varepsilon$$



$m = 0$



(1)

$$p.c. \rightarrow m < r$$

$$s.c. \rightarrow -1 < m < r$$

$$\rightarrow -1 < m < r$$



(2)

$$y = (m-r)u^r - r(m+1)u+10$$

$$\bullet \in a \quad r < m$$

$$\Delta y. \checkmark$$

$$p.c. \rightarrow m < r$$

$$\rightarrow m < r$$

$$\Delta = m^2 - 1m + 11 \quad \Delta < 0$$



(1)

$$-\frac{b}{r_a} = \frac{r(m+1)}{r(m-a)} = -r \rightarrow r(m+a) = -\varepsilon m + a \rightarrow 4m = 9 \rightarrow m = \frac{9}{4} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{r_m}{a} - (r \sin a) n + \frac{a}{r} = 0$$

$$\sin a = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\frac{9}{4}}{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a' = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$r a = \frac{r \sin a}{\frac{r}{a}} \rightarrow r a = r \sin a \rightarrow \varepsilon a' = 9 (\sin a)$$

$$a' = \frac{\pi}{6} (\sin a)$$

$$\frac{9}{2} (\sin a) = \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow \sin a = 1$$

$$\sin a = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{\pi}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\sin a = -1 \rightarrow a = -\frac{\pi}{2} \times$$

$$y = \frac{(r_n - r_{n-1})(r_n - r_{n-2})}{1 - r^n} = \frac{-(1 - r^n)}{(n-1)(r_{n-1})(n-1)(r_n - 0)} \quad n \neq 1, -1$$

$$\frac{r_n - r_{n-1}}{r_n - r_{n-2}} \bigg| \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

$$\frac{r_n - r_{n-1}}{r_n + r_{n-1}} \bigg| \frac{n+1}{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -(r_{n+1})(r_n - 0) &= y \\ -(4r_n - 1)(r_n - 0) &= y \\ -4r_n^2 + r_n + 0 &= y \end{aligned}$$

$$m = \frac{b}{r_a} = \frac{-1c}{-1r} = \frac{1c}{1r}$$

$$y = \frac{r a}{r \varepsilon}$$

Original - V

$$m n^r - (m + r) n - r = 0$$

$$r(\alpha + \beta), \alpha \alpha, \beta \rightarrow V$$

$$q^r \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$r \left(\frac{m+r}{m} \right) = \frac{-1}{m} + V \quad m \neq 0 \rightarrow r(m+1) = Vm - 10$$

$$14 = 8m \rightarrow m = 7$$

(9)

$$8m^r - 9m - r = 9$$

$$\alpha^r \beta^r = 5^r - r \beta^r = \frac{9}{2} + 1 = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{9}{2} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$P = \frac{-r}{2} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma \alpha + \beta^a}{\alpha \beta^r}$$

$$r\beta = r \rightarrow \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^r + \beta^r}{\alpha} = 19$$

$$\beta^r = \alpha \beta - r \frac{\alpha \beta^r}{\alpha} = \alpha \beta^2 - r \beta^r = \alpha (2\beta - r)^r - r (\alpha \beta^r - r \beta^r)$$

$$r\alpha \beta^r - r\alpha \beta = 2 - 1, \beta^r = 2\beta$$

$$\beta^a = 1 \alpha \beta^r - r \Sigma \beta$$

(10)

$$y = an^r + b n + r = r n + 1 \rightarrow a n^r + n(b - r) - 1 = 0$$

$$n = n^r - n + 1 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{r}$$

0, 1, 2, 3, 4

$$\begin{cases} r a + r b = 1 \\ 9 a - r b = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow a = 1, b = r \quad \alpha = \frac{-r}{r}$$

$$S = -r + r = -1 = \frac{r-b}{a}$$

$$a - b = r \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$P = -r a r = -9 = -\frac{9}{a} \rightarrow a = 1$$

(11)

