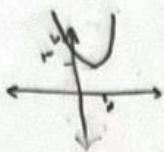


$$g = k^r - \varepsilon k + v$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} -\frac{b}{r a} & \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \\ F - \lambda + v & 1 \end{array} \right| = r$$



$$g = -k^r + \varepsilon k - v$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} -\frac{b}{r a} & \frac{-\varepsilon}{r} \\ -\varepsilon + \lambda - 1 & v \end{array} \right| = r$$



$$rk^r + (m+1)k + \frac{1}{r}m + r = 0$$

$$a) \Delta > 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^r - r \left(\frac{1}{r}m + r \right) > 0 \rightarrow m^r + 1 + rm - rm - 1 > 0$$

$$m^r - rm - 1 > 0 \rightarrow (m - 0)(m + r) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{1-1} \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -r) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$b) \Delta = 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^r - r \left(\frac{1}{r}m + r \right) = 0 \rightarrow m^r - rm - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (m - 0)(m + r) = 0$$

$$c) \Delta < 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^r - r \left(\frac{1}{r}m + r \right) < 0 \rightarrow m^r - rm - 1 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{1-1} \rightarrow m \in (-r, 0)$$

$$d) \Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (m+1)^r - r \left(\frac{1}{r}m + r \right) \geq 0 \rightarrow m^r - rm - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow (m - 0)(m + r)$$

$$\frac{-r}{1-1} \rightarrow m \in (-\infty, -r] \cup [0, +\infty)$$

$$g = (m-r)k^r - r(m+1)k + 1$$

$$\Delta \geq 0 \rightarrow (-rm - r)^r - r(1)(m+r) \rightarrow rm^r + r + \lambda m - r - m + 1 > 0$$

$$s \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{rm+r}{m-r} < \frac{-1}{1-1} (-1, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$p > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{m-r} > \frac{r}{1-1} \rightarrow m > r$$

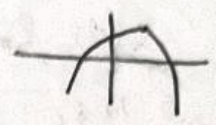
(ب)

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{m-r} < \frac{r}{-1+} \rightarrow m < r$$

$$\frac{r(m+r)}{m-r} < \frac{-1+r}{+1-1+} \rightarrow -1 < m < r$$

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

$$(m-r)u^r - r(m+1)u+1$$



$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow r(m+1)^2 - r(1-r)(m-r) > 0 \quad \Delta > 0$$

$$a) = m-r > m > r \quad \Delta > 0 \quad a < 0 \rightarrow m-r < 0 \rightarrow m < r$$

$$c < \frac{1}{m-r} < \frac{r}{-1+} \rightarrow m < r$$

$$c < \frac{1}{m-r} < m < r \quad \Delta > 0 \rightarrow m < r$$

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow F \sin^2 \alpha = F \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) > 0 \rightarrow F \sin^2 \alpha = F > 0 \rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha > 1$$

$$\frac{r}{p} k^r + rk + \frac{p}{r} = 0 \rightarrow rk^r + rk + q = 0 \rightarrow (rk+p)^r \rightarrow k = -\frac{p}{r} \quad k = -\frac{p}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{(rk^r - rk - 1)(rk^r - rk - q)}{1 - kr} = \frac{(k + \frac{1}{r})(k-1)(k+1)(k-\frac{q}{r})}{(1-k)(1+k)} \rightarrow y = k^r - \frac{1}{4}k + \frac{q}{4}$$

$$au^r + bu + c \rightarrow a + b + c \rightarrow k \cdot \frac{c}{a} + a + b + c \rightarrow a + c + b - k - \frac{c}{a} = -1$$

$$y = 4k^r - 1rk - q$$

$$\frac{-\Delta}{4a} = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} = \frac{-1 \pm 9}{4}$$

$$r^p s = \omega p + v \rightarrow r^p \left(\frac{m+r}{m} \right) = \omega \left(\frac{-r}{m} \right) + v \rightarrow \frac{r^p m + r^p}{m} = \frac{-\omega r}{m} + v$$

$$\frac{r^p m + r^p + 1 - v m}{m} = \dots \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow -\epsilon m - 1 - v \rightarrow \boxed{m = \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{r\alpha + \beta\omega}{\omega\beta^r} = \frac{r\alpha}{\omega\beta^r} + \frac{\beta\omega}{\omega\beta^r} \rightarrow \frac{r\alpha}{\omega \left(\frac{r}{r} \right)} + \frac{\beta\omega}{\omega} = \frac{r\alpha + \beta\omega}{\omega} = \frac{r\alpha + \beta\omega}{\omega} = \frac{9\omega}{\omega} = 9$$

$$s = \omega \quad p = r$$

$$y_1 = a_k^r + b_k + \epsilon \xrightarrow{k, r} \epsilon a + r b + \epsilon, 1 \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon a + r b, 1. \rightarrow r a + b, \omega$$

$$\xrightarrow{k, -r} 9a - r b + \epsilon, \epsilon \rightarrow 9a - r b, 1 \rightarrow r a - b, \omega$$

$$y_2 = k^r + r k + \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{-b}{r^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{-r}{r}}$$

$$y_1 = r k^r + (m+1)k + m + 4 \xrightarrow{k, y} r k^r + (m+1)k + m + 4, k \rightarrow$$

$$r k^r + m k + m + 4 \rightarrow m^r - r(r)(m+4) \rightarrow m^r - 1m - r1 = (m-1r)(m+4)$$

$$m = 1r, m = \epsilon$$