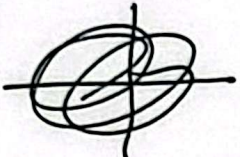


(4, 0)

① $-\frac{6}{r_A} + -\frac{1}{r_A r} \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow \varepsilon A - r \rightarrow a = \frac{r}{\varepsilon}$

$-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} x^r + x + r y \rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm r}{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \rightarrow + \frac{r}{\varepsilon} = y$

②  $\Delta > 0 \rightarrow r\omega - \varepsilon m^r > 0 \rightarrow (\omega - r m)(\omega + r m) > 0$

$m < 0$

$-\left[\frac{-\omega}{r} + \frac{\omega}{r} \right] \xrightarrow{m \in} \left(-\frac{\omega}{r}, 0 \right)$

$x^r - 5x + p = y$

$s = \frac{r - \sqrt{5} + r + \sqrt{5}}{r} = r$

$p = \frac{9 - \omega}{9} = \frac{s}{9}$

$x^r - rx + \frac{\varepsilon}{9} = y \rightarrow$

$9x^r - 11x + \varepsilon = 9y$

③ $r(r - rp) - (s)(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{|a|}) = 11$

$m = r$

④ $f(A) = a(x - x_0)^r + f_0 \rightarrow f(x) = a(x - r)^r + q$

$\omega = \varepsilon A + q \rightarrow q = -1 \rightarrow f(A) = -x^r + \varepsilon x + \omega$

$x = \frac{-\varepsilon \pm 4}{-r} \rightarrow (-1, \omega)$

⑤ $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{5}{p} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{r}{\alpha}}{\frac{q}{\beta}} = \frac{r}{q\beta} = \frac{r}{q}$

$\alpha\beta = \frac{q\beta}{\alpha} \quad \alpha = \pm r$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{r}{\alpha} \quad \alpha = r \quad \beta = -\frac{r}{\alpha} x$

$\alpha = -r \quad \beta = \frac{r}{r} \checkmark$

$(r, 1)$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad f(x) = A(x-1)^n + 4$$

$$f = fA + 4 \rightarrow A \checkmark - \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\rightarrow a^r \cdot r_{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{x} x^n + x + 4$$

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

$$A = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1}}{-1} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \\ x = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

1.)