

$$-\frac{1}{r}(x+1)^r + 9$$

$$\hookrightarrow (1, 4): 1 = a(r+1)^r + 9$$

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

$$ax^r + bx + c =$$

$$(x+1)^r = x^r + rx + 1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r}x^r - x - \frac{1}{r} + 9$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r}x^r - x + \frac{14}{r}$$

(1)

(2)

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = m^2 - 4(m+4) = m^2 - 4m - 16$$

$$m^2 - 4m - 16 = 0 \quad m = 14, -4$$

$$(m-14)(m+4) > 0 \quad m > 14 \quad m < -4$$

$$\frac{-4}{+} \frac{14}{-} \frac{+}{+}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{m}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{m}{r} > 0$$

$$m < 0$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{m+4}{r} \rightarrow \frac{m+4}{r} > 0 \quad m+4 > 0$$

$$m > -4$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m > 14 \\ m < 0 \\ m > -4 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow -4 < m < -4$$

(3)

$$\Delta > 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$-bc = a^2 \rightarrow (-r+1)(r-m) = 9$$

$$rm^2 + 4m - 16 = 0$$

$$m = -1: \Delta = 16 - 24 < 0 \quad \text{GÜE}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{r}: \Delta > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 24 = 40 \quad m = \frac{a \pm 9}{r} = \frac{1}{r}, -1$$

(4)

$$x^r - x - 1 = 0 \quad x_1 + x_r = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{r} = 1 \quad x_1 x_r = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{1}{r} = -1$$

$$\alpha = x_r^r + \frac{1}{x_1} \quad \beta = x_1^r + \frac{1}{x_r}$$

$$= 1 + 14 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{24r-1}{r} = \frac{24}{r}$$

$$= -4r + (x_r + x_1)^r - \frac{1}{r} = -4r + 9 - \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{4r^2-4r-1}{r}$$

$$x^r - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = x^r - \frac{24}{r}x - \frac{4r^2-4r-1}{r} = (x^r - 24x - 4r^2 + 4r + 1) = 0$$

(5)

$$(\sqrt[r]{x^r} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[r]{x^r}} + 1)(\sqrt[r]{x^r} - 1) = r\sqrt[r]{x^r}$$

$$\sqrt[r]{x^r} = y$$

$$(y + \frac{1}{y} + 1)(y - 1) = r y^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$(y + \frac{1}{y} + 1)(y - 1) = y(y - 1) + \frac{1}{y}(y - 1) + (y - 1)$$

$$y^r - y + 1 - \frac{1}{y} + y - 1 = y^r - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$y^r - \frac{1}{y} = r y^{\frac{1}{r}} \quad = (x^{\frac{r}{r}})^r - \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{r}}} = r x^{\frac{1}{r}} = x^{\frac{r}{r}} - x^{-\frac{1}{r}} = r x^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\times (x^{\frac{r}{r}})} x^{\frac{r}{r}} \cdot x^{\frac{r}{r}} - x^{-\frac{1}{r}} \cdot x^{\frac{r}{r}} = r x^{\frac{1}{r}} \cdot x^{\frac{r}{r}}$$

$$x^r - 1 = r x \rightarrow x^r - r x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{r}$$

$$x_1 + x_r = (1 + \sqrt{r}) + (1 - \sqrt{r}) = 2$$

$$x_1 = r x_2$$

$$r x_1 - a x_2 + c = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{a}{r} \quad , \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow x_1, r x_2 = r x_1 = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$x_1 + r x_1 = c x_1 = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = r x_1$$

$$x_1 = \pm \frac{r}{r} \quad x_1 = \pm 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{r}{r} : a = r \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) = 1$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{r}{r} : a = r \left(-\frac{r}{r} \right) = -1 \quad |1 - (-1)| = 14$$

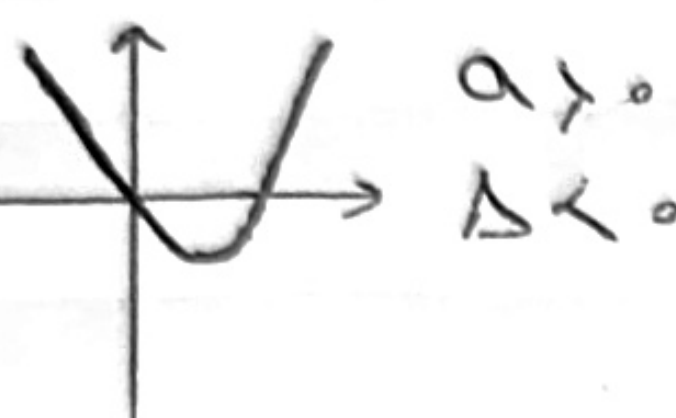
$$y = a x^2 + (r + r a) x$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow -\frac{r a - r}{a} \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r} = -1$$

$$\frac{-r}{r}$$

$$-\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 0$$

$$-\frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 0$$



$$a > 0$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$a = 0 \rightarrow y = r x \rightarrow \text{line}$$

$$\text{line}$$

$$y = x^2 + a x - 1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{r a} = -\frac{a}{r}$$

$$y = -x^2 - r x + b \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{r}{-r} = -1$$

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

$$\text{Utlag: } -1 + r = 1$$

$$\text{Furur: } -1 - r = -r \rightarrow 1 = -(-r)^2 - r(-r) + b$$

$$1 = -9 + 4 + b \rightarrow b = 4$$

$$ab = r x c = 1$$

$$r x^2 - a x + b = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \frac{1}{r} \\ \beta + \frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha + \frac{1}{r} + \beta + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \quad a = 1$$

$$(\alpha + \frac{1}{r})(\beta + \frac{1}{r}) = \alpha\beta + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$r a x^2 + a x - 4 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \\ \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{a}{r a} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = -4 \quad b = -4$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{-4}{r a} = \frac{-4}{r} = -4$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{c} \right] = \left[\frac{(-4)(1)}{r} \right] = \left[-\frac{4}{r} \right] = -4$$

$$x^2 + 4x + m = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \\ \beta_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha + \beta_1 = -\frac{b}{a} = -4$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta_1 = -4 \\ \alpha + \beta_r = -r \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + r x - r m = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \\ \beta_r \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha + \beta_r = -\frac{b}{a} = -r$$

$$|\beta_1 - \beta_r| = |(-4) - (-r)| = |-4 + r| = r$$