

19, UW

① -1

$$y = \alpha e^x - b e^x + k$$

$$y = \alpha(x+1) + q$$

$$y = x^p \quad 1 = \alpha e^x + q - \alpha e^x \quad | \quad q = -1 \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{-1}{p}$$

$$\frac{-x^p}{p} + b x + c = y$$

$$\frac{1}{p} (x+1)^p + q - \alpha \quad \frac{-x^p}{p} = -x + q$$

$$x^p + 1 + p x$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{p} + q$$

$$p x^p + m x + m + c = 0$$

$$\Delta > 0$$

②

$$\Delta = m^2 - 4(p)(m+c) > 0$$

$$m^2 - 4pm - 4pc > 0$$

$$m = \frac{4p \pm \sqrt{16p^2 + 16pc}}{2} = \frac{4p \pm 4p\sqrt{1+c/p}}{2}$$

$$m = 12 \quad | \quad m = -8$$

$$m < -8 \quad | \quad m > 12$$

$$s = x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{m}{p} > 0 \quad \vee \quad m < 0$$

$$p = x_1 x_2 = \frac{m+c}{p} > 0 \quad \vee \quad m > -c$$

$$| \quad \Delta = (-c)^2 - 4p$$

Sensibar

$$y x^r + (y m - 1) x + y - m = 0$$

(5)

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1 - y m}{y}$$

$$\alpha \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{y - m}{y}$$

$$\frac{1 - y m}{y} = \frac{y - m}{y - m} \quad \rightarrow \quad y (y - m) (1 - y m) = y$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha \beta} \quad y m^2 - \alpha m - y = 0$$

$$m = \frac{\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4(y)(-y)}}{2y}$$

$$\frac{y}{y} - (y m^2 + y x y) > 0 \quad \text{GG}$$

$$-1 - y (1 - y) = -1 + y < 0 \quad \text{GGE}$$

$$(y m - 1) y - y (y - m) x y > 0$$

(y/y)

$$x^p - x - y = 1$$

(5)

$$s = 1$$

$$p = -y$$

$$\alpha + \beta = (x_1'' + x_2'')^p - y x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2) + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$\alpha \beta = (x_1'' x_2'')^y + (x_1 + x_2)^p - y x_1 x_2 + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$y(x^p - \frac{\alpha 1}{y} x - \frac{y y 1}{y}) = 0$$

$$y x^p - \alpha 1 x - y y 1 = 0$$

(5)

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

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

$$x^{\frac{y}{y}} - 1 = y x - y x^{\frac{y}{y}} - y x - 1 = 0$$

Benabar

$$\Delta = F - F_X | X(-1) = \Lambda$$

$$\frac{F \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{F} = \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \frac{F + \sqrt{\Delta}}{F} \\ \frac{F - \sqrt{\Delta}}{F} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{F + \sqrt{\Delta}}{F} + \frac{F - \sqrt{\Delta}}{F} = \frac{2F}{F} = 2$$

5

$$S = x_1 + x_2 = Fx = \frac{\alpha}{\mu}$$

$$D = \frac{C}{\alpha} = \mu x^2 = \frac{F}{\mu}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{F}{\mu} - \alpha x = \pm \frac{F}{\mu}$$

$$Fx \frac{F}{\mu} = \frac{\alpha}{\mu} - \alpha = 1$$

$$Fx \frac{-F}{\mu} = \frac{\alpha}{\mu} - \alpha = 1$$

$$Fx \frac{F}{\mu} = \frac{-\alpha}{\mu} - \alpha = 1$$

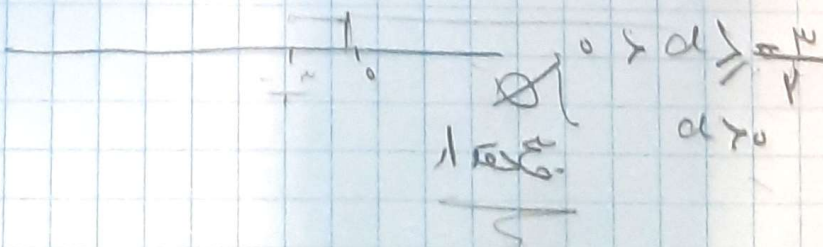
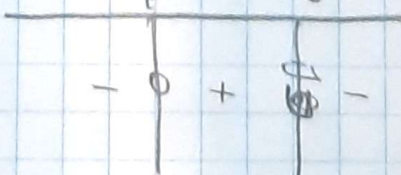
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -1 - 1 = -2 \\ -1 - 1 = -2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 1 \\ \alpha = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\mu x^2 - \alpha x + F = 0$$

$$\Delta = C^2 - F_X^2 \mu x^2 = 14 - 8 \frac{F \pm F}{\mu}$$

$$y = \alpha x^2 + (\mu x + \alpha) x$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$



5

Senobar

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{-a}{2} = \frac{-2}{-2} \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{a}{2} = -1 \quad \text{---} \quad a = +2$$

(5)

5. ^{te} $(p, 1)$ $\rightarrow y = 1$
 $(a, 1)$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$

$$(p, 1) \quad y = x^2 - 2x - 1 = 1 \quad \text{---} \quad 1 = p^2 - 2p - 1 \quad \text{---} \quad p = 1$$

$$p = -2$$

$$y = -x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2} = -1 - 2x + b \quad \text{---} \quad b = 2$$

$$1 = -2^2 - 2(-2) + b \quad \text{---} \quad b = 2$$

$$ab = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

(1, 1) ω

$$= \text{---} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{---} \quad 2ax^2 + ax - c$$

$$= + \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{---} \quad 2x^2 - ax + b$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 2ax^2 + ax - c$$

$$2 \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - a \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) + b = 2x^2 + (2-a)x - \frac{a}{2} + b + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(I \equiv II) \quad 2ax^2 + a \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2x^2 + (2-a)x - \frac{a}{2} + b + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 1 \\ 1 & -a \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -a \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1 \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -a \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -1$$

$$x = a \rightarrow \text{---} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m^2 - 2m - 2m &= 0 \\ m^2 - 4m &= 0 \\ m(m - 4) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^2 + 4a + m = a^2 + 2a - 2m$$

$$a = -m$$

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

$$m^2 - 3m = 0 \quad \text{---} \quad m(m - 3) = 0$$

Bencher

$$(x - 1)(x + 5)$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 5$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$$

$$(x + 1)(x + 5) \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$x = -5$$

$$x = -1$$

$$-1 - x = -x$$