

$a > 1 > \mu$        $a - r < -\mu$   
 $a < \mu$                $a + r < a$

$x^r = a^r + b$        $1 < a < \mu$        $a < b < \mu$

1.

$a = r$        $r - r + b < 0$        $-r + b < -r$   
 $a = r$        $(a - r + b) < 0$        $-r + b < -r$

2.

$y = ((k-r)^{m+m-1})(m-\mu)^r$        $(\omega k - 1 + m - 1)(\omega - \mu)^r < 0$

$\omega$		$-1$	$k$
$p$		$+$	$-$

$\omega k + m < 1$

$(m-1)(-\mu)^r > 0$

$(-k+r+m-1)(-1-\mu)^r = 0$

$m-1 > 0 \Rightarrow m > 1$

$-k+m=1$

$-\mu = -1 = 0$

$-\mu = 1$

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

$-\frac{1}{r} a^r + \mu a + q$        $(a, b)$

$-\frac{1}{r} (a+1)^r + r(a+1) + q > \frac{v}{r}$

$-\frac{1}{r} a^r - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{q + r(a+1) + q}{a} > \frac{v}{r}$

$-\frac{1}{r} a^r + a > \frac{v}{r} - r$

$-\frac{1}{r} a^r + a + r > 0$

$\Delta = 1 - r \left(\frac{r}{a}\right) = 9$

$a = r \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} r^r + q/r = v/r$

$a = \frac{-1 \pm \mu}{-1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r \\ -r \end{cases}$   
 $\mu > -r \Rightarrow a = -r$

$a = r \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} (r^r) + r(r) + q = 9$

$a = -1$

$$f(x) = a^x - m^x - n^x - p$$

$n > 0$

(2)

Case 1:  $a < 1$

$$(a-1)^{x+1} > 0$$

$$(a-1)^{-x} (a-1) < 0$$

Case 2:  $a > 1$

$$a^x - m^x + n^x < 0 \Rightarrow (a-1)(a-x)^x < 0$$

$a-1 < 0$   
 $a < 1$

$$\frac{x}{p+q-d-r} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$m(m^x + n^x) > 0$$

$$\frac{x}{p-q+d-\phi+r}$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (a, r)$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^x (x+r)^x (x-1)^x}{(x^2+x+1)^x (r-p)^x} < 0$$

$$\frac{x}{p+q-d-\phi+r}$$

$$\cup (-r, r) \cup [r, \infty)$$

$$\frac{p a^x - r x}{a^x r - F} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{p a^x - r x}{a^x r} < \frac{r x}{a^x r - F}$$

$$a^x - r x - A < 0$$

$$\frac{x}{p+q-p+r}$$

$$\frac{p a^x - r x}{a^{x+1}} < 0$$

$$\frac{x}{p-q-d-\phi+r}$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (a, \frac{r}{p})$$

$$\frac{p a^x - r x}{a^{x+1}} > 0$$

$$\frac{p a^x - r x}{a^{x+1}} > 0$$

$$(-1)$$

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$x > 0$

0	0	0
0	1	1
1	1	1

$x > -1$

$$(-1, \infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \textcircled{0} \rightarrow \textcircled{-1} \\ &(\infty - \delta)(\infty + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1 \cdot -1^2}{x} \xrightarrow{\infty} \frac{x^2 - 1^2 \cdot \infty - 1 \cdot \infty}{x} \xrightarrow{\infty} \textcircled{0}$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 1} \xrightarrow{\infty} \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}} \xrightarrow{\infty} (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

*simultani*