

$x^2 - ax + b$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 1 & & \\ \hline y & + & - & + \end{array}$$

$1 - a + b = 0 \rightarrow -a + b = 1$ (1)
 $a - b = 1$

$a - b = 1$
 $-a + b = 0$
 $\hline -a = -1 \rightarrow a = 1$

$a - b = 1$
 $b = 0$

$9 - 2a + b = 0$
 $\hookrightarrow -2a + b = -9$

$x^2 - 2x + 0$
 $a + b = 0$
 $\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 1 & & \\ \hline y & + & - & + \end{array}$ ✓

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

$(x-n)^r \rightarrow -r \cdot n = 1$ (2)

$(x-1)(x+m-1) = 0$

$n = -\frac{1}{r}$
1, 0

$(x-1)(x+m-1) = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + m - 1$

$\frac{1}{r} x^2 + r x + 4 > \frac{4}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} x^2 + (r x + 4 - \frac{4}{r}) > 0$ (3)

$x^2 - \frac{4}{r} x + 4 = 0$
 $-r x$

$(-1, 4)$ $b = 4$
 $(a, 1) \rightarrow a = -1$

$x = -r \rightarrow x^2 - r x - 4 < 0$
 $(x+1)(x-4) < 0$

$a - (-1) = 4$

$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -1 & & \\ \hline y & + & - & + \end{array}$

0

$\frac{m(m^2 + m)}{m} > 0 \rightarrow m(m^2 + 1) = 0 \rightarrow m = 0$ ✓
 $m^2 + 1 = 0$
 $m^2 = -1$

$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 0 & & \\ \hline y & - & - & + \end{array}$

$m > 0$

$\frac{(x^2 - x - 4)(x-1)^r}{(x^2 + 2x + 1)(x-n)^r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x+1)(x-4)(x-1)^r}{(x^2 + 2x + 1)(x-n)^r} < 0$ (4)

1, 0

$-2 \leq x < 2 \cup x > 3$

$\begin{array}{c|ccc} x & -2 & & \\ \hline y & + & - & - \end{array}$

$$f(n) = \frac{rn^2 - rn}{n^2 + 1} \quad f(n) < r \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{rn^2 - rn}{n^2 + 1} < r \rightarrow rn^2 - rn < rn^2 + n \rightarrow rn - n < 0$$

$a = -r$
 $b = r$
 $c = (-r)$

$$\frac{n}{5} \mid \begin{array}{c} -r \quad r \\ + \phi \quad - \phi + \end{array}$$

$$(n+r)(n-r) < 0$$

$$\frac{rn^2 - rn}{n^2 + 1} < 0 \rightarrow -1 < \frac{rn^2 - rn}{n^2 + 1} < 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{n}{5} \mid \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \quad \frac{r}{n} \\ -\phi + \phi \quad -\phi + \end{array}$$

$$f(n) > -1 \rightarrow 0 < n < \frac{r}{r-1} \rightarrow (0, \frac{r}{r-1})$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 1}{n} \leq r \rightarrow n^2 - 1 \leq rn \rightarrow n^2 - 1 - rn \leq 0 \quad (10)$$

$n \neq 0$

$$(n+r)(n-\omega) \leq 0$$

$$1 \cup 2 \rightarrow [-r \leq n < 0 \cup \omega < n < \omega] \quad (2-r \leq n \leq \omega)$$

$$(a-1)n^2 + (a-1)n + 1 < 0 \quad a < 0 \rightarrow a < 1 \quad (11)$$

$a = (r - \sqrt{r^2 + 4})$
 $a = (r + \sqrt{r^2 + 4})$

$$\frac{n}{5} \mid \begin{array}{c} r - \sqrt{r^2 + 4} \quad r + \sqrt{r^2 + 4} \\ + \beta \quad - \phi + \end{array}$$

$$a^2 - 4a + 1 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = \frac{r}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{4} + 1}$$

$$1 \cup 2 \rightarrow (r - \sqrt{r^2 + 4}, 1)$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 1}{n} \leq r \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - 1}{n} - r \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - rn - 1}{n} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(n-a)(n+r)}{n} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-r \cdot \omega}{-\phi + \phi - \phi +} \rightarrow r \in (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \omega]$$

