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$$-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} \quad x = 1 \quad a = b + c = 9 \quad -a + c = 9 \quad x = r$$

$$9a + r^2b + c = 1 \quad 14a = -1 \quad a = -\frac{1}{r} \quad b = r(-\frac{1}{r}) = -1 \quad c = 9 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{9r-1}{r}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{r}x^2 - x + \frac{9r-1}{r}$$

$$y = rx^2 + mx + m + 4 \geq 0 \quad \text{substituting } r \rightarrow m^2 - f(4r + 1) \geq 0 \quad m^2 - 4r - f \geq 0$$

$$(m+f)(m-4r) \geq 0 \quad \frac{-f \quad r}{+ \quad - \quad +}$$

①  $m \in (-\infty, -f) \cup (4r, +\infty)$       ②  $\delta = -\frac{m}{r} \geq 0 \rightarrow m \leq 0$       ③  $\frac{m+4}{r} \geq 0 \rightarrow m \geq -4$

①      ②      ③       $-4 < m \leq -f$

$$rx^2 + (r-1)x + r - m \geq 0 \quad \text{substituting } r \rightarrow f(m+1) - f(m) - f(4r) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(m+1) - f(m) - 4r \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4f - f(-4r)}}{1} \quad \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{r^2(r+4r)}}{1} = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2}}{r} = \frac{-1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad -1 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}}{+ \quad - \quad +}$$

①  $m \in (-\infty, -1 - \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}) \cup (-1 + \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}, +\infty)$       ②  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \quad \frac{-r+1}{r} = \frac{1}{\frac{r-m}{r}}$

$$r^2m^2 - 4r - 4r = 0 \quad (r-4)(m+1) = 0 \rightarrow m = \begin{cases} ① -1 \\ ② \frac{4}{r} \end{cases}$$

① ②  $\delta = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{m = \frac{4}{r}}$

$$x^2 - x - f \geq 0 \quad \delta = 1 \quad p = -f \quad x_1^r + x_2^r + \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} =$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2)^r - r^2(x_1 + x_2) + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} \geq 1 + r + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r^2 + r^3 + 1}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{x_1^r + 1}{x_1}\right) \left(\frac{x_2^r + 1}{x_2}\right) = \left(\frac{x_1^r x_2^r}{x_1 x_2}\right) + \frac{x_1^r}{x_2} + \frac{x_2^r}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} = 4r + 9 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-r^2 + 1}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{x^r}{r} - \frac{d_1}{r}x - \frac{r-1}{r}$$

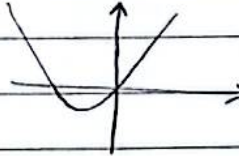
$$\sqrt[r]{x^r} + \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right)(x-1) \cdot \frac{r-1}{r} \rightarrow \sqrt[r]{x^r} - 1, \quad r\sqrt[r]{x}$$

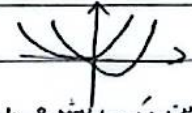
$$\frac{\sqrt[r]{x^r} - 1}{r\sqrt[r]{x}}, \quad r\sqrt[r]{x} \quad x^r - 1 \geq rx \quad x^r - rx - 1 \geq 0 \quad \boxed{\delta = r}$$

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$r^2x - ax + f = 0 \quad \alpha + r\beta \rightarrow P = \frac{f}{r} \quad r\beta = \frac{f}{r} \quad \beta = \frac{f}{r^2}$

$\beta \rightarrow \frac{f}{r^2}$   
 $L \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r}$   
 $r \begin{matrix} / \\ / \\ -r \end{matrix}$   
 $\delta \begin{matrix} / \\ / \\ -\frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \end{matrix} \quad a = \Delta$   
 $\Delta + \Delta = 4$   
 $-\frac{a}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow a = -\Delta$

$y = ax^2 + (r+ra)x \rightarrow \textcircled{1} a > 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$  

$\alpha$    
 $\Delta \geq 0 \quad 9 + f^2 + 4ra \geq 0$   
 $(ra+r)^2 \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{3} a \neq -\frac{r}{r}$

$\textcircled{4} \delta \geq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{r-ra}{a} \geq 0 \quad -\frac{r}{r} > 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \textcircled{4}$

$y = -x^2 - rx + b \quad y = x^2 + ax - r \quad \frac{-b}{r} = \frac{r-a}{r} \quad a = r$

$1 = x^2 - rx + b \quad r = -r + b \quad b = r \quad ab = rxr = \Delta$

$rx^2 + ax - 4 = 0 \quad \delta = \frac{-a}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad p = \frac{-4}{r} = -r \quad rx^2 - 4x + b = 0$

$\delta = \alpha + \frac{1}{r} + \beta + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-(-a)}{r} \quad a = 1$

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

$\boxed{b = -4} \quad ab = (-4) \times 1 = -4 \quad \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ r \end{bmatrix} = -r$

$x^2 + 4x + m = 0 \quad \delta = -4 \quad \alpha = -4 - \beta \quad x^2 + rx - rm = 0 \quad \delta = -r$

$\alpha = -r - \delta \quad \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \quad -4 - \beta = -r - \delta \quad \delta - \beta = \textcircled{3}$