

Subject 24
 Day. Month. Year.

2019

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$$x^r - sx + p = y \quad (1)$$

$$S = a = s \quad b = p = r \times 1 = r$$

$$a + b = v$$

x	-1	r
p	$+$	$-$

$$((k-r)x + m - 1)(x - r_n)^r$$

$$(m - r_n)^r \rightarrow (-1 - r_n)^r$$

$$-1 - r_n = 0$$

$$-1 = r_n$$

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

$$k - r < 0 \quad (k-r)m + m - 1 = y$$

$$k < r$$

$$k < r$$

$$rk - r + m - 1 = 0$$

$$k = 1 \Rightarrow r - r + m - 1 = 0$$

$$m = 1$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{-\frac{1}{r}} + k = -12$$

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

$$x^r + rx - r = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-r}{-\frac{1}{r}} = 4 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{-1}{-\frac{1}{r}} = -r$$

$-r$	4
$-$	$+$

$$4 - (-r) = 1$$

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$$f(x) = x^r - r x^{r-1} - x + r = x^r (x - r) - x + r \quad (2)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 1 \quad r \\ \hline - \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$n > 0$ $\bar{0} \bar{0} \bar{\epsilon}$ $(1, r) \rightarrow r = \frac{r}{1}$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 - r - r + r = -d \\ -\epsilon \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$a - 1 < 0$$

$$a < 1$$

$$(a - 1)^r - \epsilon a + r = a^r + 1 - r a - \epsilon a + \epsilon$$

$$a^r - r a + d < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad d \\ \hline + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$a \in \emptyset$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (m^r + n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{m^r}{m - r}$$

$$r \leftarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \star \quad r \\ 0 \quad r \\ \hline - \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$$m \in (r + \infty)$$

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$$\frac{(n-r)(n+r)(n-1)^r}{(n^r+m+1)(r-n)^r} <$$

(v)

$$(n^r+m+1)(r-n)^r$$

+ve

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & -r & & r & & r & \\ & | & & | & & | & \\ + & \ominus & - & \oplus & - & \oplus & - \end{array}$$

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

$$f(n) = y$$

(^)

$$\frac{r^2 n^r - r n - r n^r - \Lambda}{n^r + \epsilon} <$$

$$\frac{n^r - r n - \Lambda}{n^r + \epsilon} < \begin{array}{ccccccc} & -r & & +\epsilon & & & \\ & | & & | & & & \\ + & \ominus & - & \oplus & + & & \end{array}$$

$$(-r, \epsilon) \rightarrow \epsilon - (-r) = 4$$

$$\circ \left\langle \frac{r^2 n^r - \epsilon n + n + 1}{n + 1} \right.$$

(9)

$$\left\langle \frac{r^2 n^r - r n + 1}{n + 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{r^2 n^r - \epsilon n}{n + 1} < \frac{n(rn - \epsilon)}{n + 1} < \begin{array}{ccccccc} & -1 & & \epsilon & & & \\ & | & & | & & & \\ - & \oplus & + & - & | & + & \end{array}$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{\epsilon}{r})$$

