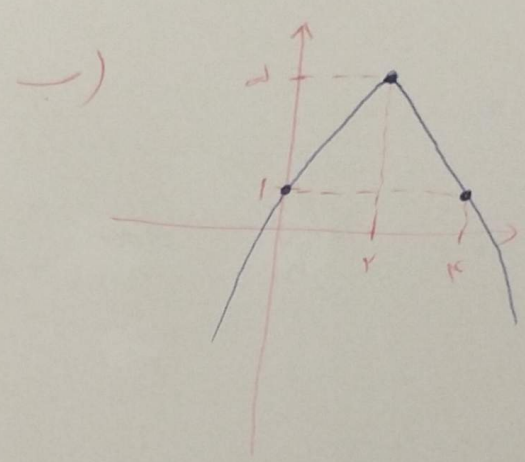
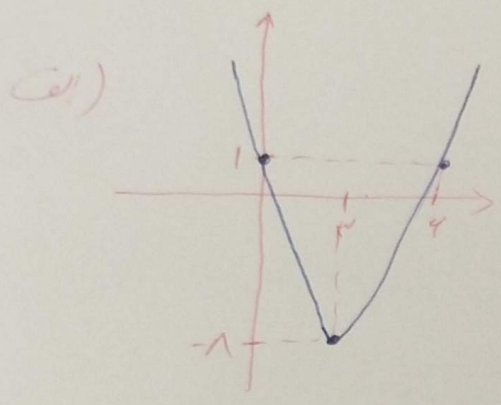


1. $\frac{1}{a} < x < \frac{1}{a} + 1$

ca) $\min \left| \frac{1}{-1} \right|$

→) $\max \left| \frac{0 \vee d}{\frac{-c}{a}} \right|$



$x^2 - 5x + 6 = x^2 - x - 2 \Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ or } x = 2$
 $B = 2 \text{ or } B = -1$

$\Rightarrow -1 < K < 2 \Rightarrow K \in (-1, 2)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{c \pm \sqrt{9m^2 - 4m}}{2} = (a+1) \text{ (1)} \\ \frac{c \pm \sqrt{9m^2 - 4m}}{2} = a \text{ (2)} \end{cases}$$

① + ② $\rightarrow 2ms \pm 2a \pm 2 = 4ms \pm 2a \pm 2$

① - ② $\rightarrow \sqrt{9m^2 - 4m} = 2a \pm 2 \Rightarrow 9m^2 - 4m = 4a^2 \pm 8a + 4$

$9m^2 - 10m + 1$

$\Rightarrow 9m^2 - 10m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 1 \\ m = \frac{1}{9} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{SDE}$

$4x^2 - x - 1 = \frac{c}{a} \Rightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{4} \right]$

$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{1a} \pm m \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{(m-1)^2})m}{1} = \frac{m}{1} \Rightarrow m^2 - 1m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 1m + 1 = 0$

$\rightarrow y = x^2 - c|x+1| \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{m}{2}$

$\rightarrow y = x^2 + c|x+1| \rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2}$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} \pm \frac{-c}{2a}$$

$$+ a \left(\frac{-c}{2a} \right)^2 + c \left(\frac{-c}{2a} \right) + a = \frac{-9}{2a} + a \Rightarrow \frac{4a^2 - 9}{2a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a^2 - 9a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ a = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - (a+1)x + a = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ a = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 10x + b = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{10 + \sqrt{100 - 4b}}{2} = y + 2 \\ \frac{10 - \sqrt{100 - 4b}}{2} = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sqrt{100 - 4b} = 2 \Rightarrow 100 - 4b = 4 \Rightarrow b = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow b - a = 24 - 2 = 22$$

$$\text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{-2a} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{-c}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{-a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + 1 = \frac{a+1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} - 1 = \frac{a+1}{2} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\text{ext} \begin{cases} \frac{-b}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{b}{2b} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{-c}{2a} \rightarrow \frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} - 1 = \frac{-(b+1)}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c}{2} - c + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{-(b+1)}{2} \Rightarrow b+1 = 1 \Rightarrow b = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} b - a = -9 + 1 = -8$$

$B \rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} \text{optimal} \\ \text{optimal} \end{cases}$

$B > 0 \Rightarrow d < B \Rightarrow d < 0 \Rightarrow 2d < 0 \Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ optimal}$

$\frac{1}{2} \text{ optimal}$

$$y_{\max} = \frac{-b^2 + 4ac}{4a} = \frac{0}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{optimal}$$

$\frac{1}{2} \text{ optimal}$

$$a < b < a^2 < b^2 - 1 \Rightarrow 5 < 5^2 - 1 < 1, a < b < a^2 - 1 \Rightarrow 5 < 5^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5^2 - 1 < 5 - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow 5 \rightarrow d \Rightarrow a < b < 5 < d$$