

Subject:

Date:

1-  $a + b = 0$  ,  $a - c + b = 0$

$a + b = c + c = 2c$  ✓

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

$(k - c)n = (k + 1) \Rightarrow -cn = 1 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{c}$

$(k - c)n + m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k - 1 + m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow k + m = 2$   $k=1 \Rightarrow m=1$

$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{1}{-1/c} + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$  ✓

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$y = -\frac{1}{c}x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{c} > 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{c}x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{c} > 0$

$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(-1/c)(1/c)}}{-2(-1/c)} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4/c^2}}{2/c} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 1/c^2}}{1/c}$

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$b - a = 1 - (-1) = 2$  ✓

$x^2 - cx - x + c = 0 \Rightarrow (x - c)(x + 1) = 0$

$f(x) = x^2 - cx - x + c = (x - 1)(x - c)(x + 1)$

$\frac{x^2 - cx - x + c}{x^2 - cx - x + c} = \frac{-1}{-1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{c}{-c} + \frac{c}{c} = 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 2$   $\frac{1+c}{c} = 2$

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$f(c) = c^2 - c^2 - c + c = 0$  ✓

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 1 - 2a - (a + c) < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a - c + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow (a - 1)(a - c) < 0$

$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{c}{-c} = 1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a \in (1, c)$

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$\Rightarrow \emptyset$  ✓

$\Rightarrow (-\infty, 1)$

$\frac{m(m^2 + m)}{m - 1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m^2(m^2 + 1)}{m - 1} > 0 \Rightarrow m - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow m > 1$

$\Rightarrow m \in (1, +\infty)$  ✓

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

-v

(y)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-r \quad -1 \quad r \quad r}{+ \quad - \quad - \quad +} \Rightarrow x \in [-r, 1] \cup (1, r) \cup [r, +\infty) = [-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{cx^r - rx}{x^r + \epsilon} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{cx^r - rx - \epsilon}{x^r + \epsilon} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{cx^r - rx - \epsilon}{x^r + \epsilon} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-\epsilon)(x+r)}{x^r + \epsilon} < 0$$

(y)

$$\Rightarrow (a, b) = (-r, \epsilon) \Rightarrow b - a = \epsilon - (-r) = \frac{\epsilon}{r}$$

$$-1 < \frac{cx^r - \epsilon x}{x+1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{cx^r - \epsilon x + x + 1}{x+1} > 0$$

-a

$$\Rightarrow \frac{cx^r - \epsilon x + x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-1, +\infty)$$

(y)

$$\frac{cx^r - \epsilon x}{x+1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x(cx - \epsilon)}{x+1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{+ \quad - \quad +}{+ \quad - \quad +} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{\epsilon}{c})$$

$$(-1, +\infty) \cap ((-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{\epsilon}{c})) = (0, \frac{\epsilon}{c}) \checkmark$$

$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^r - cx - 1}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-\delta)(x+r)}{x} < 0$$

-1.

$$\frac{-r \quad 0 \quad \delta}{- \quad + \quad -} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \delta)$$

(y)