

$$x^2 - ax + b \quad \frac{1}{+p} - \frac{q}{-p} + \quad \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x + p = x^2 - \varepsilon x + \zeta$$

$$\Rightarrow a = +\varepsilon \quad b = \zeta \quad \Rightarrow a + b = +\underline{1}$$

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$$y = (k-x)(x+m-1)(x-\zeta n)^2 \Rightarrow x-\zeta n = 0 \Rightarrow x = \zeta n = -1 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{\zeta}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (k-x)(x+m-1)(x+1)^2 \Rightarrow \varepsilon k - a + m = 0, (k-x) < a$$

$$\Rightarrow k < x \Rightarrow k = 1 \Rightarrow m = a \Rightarrow \frac{m}{x} + k = \underline{-1\varepsilon}$$

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$$y = -\frac{1}{x}x^2 + 2x + 4 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x}x^2 + 2x + \frac{4}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-p} + \frac{a}{p} - \Rightarrow (-1, a)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1 \quad b = a \Rightarrow \max(b-a) = \frac{4}{x}$$

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$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x^2 - x + \zeta \Rightarrow a + b + c + d = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x^2 - x + \zeta \div x - 1 = x^2 - 2x - \zeta \Rightarrow (x-1)(x^2 - 2x - \zeta) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-p} + \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\zeta}{-p} + \Rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \zeta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1+\zeta}{x} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - 1x - 2 + \zeta = \underline{-3}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \Delta < 0: (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1) < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a + 4 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{+p} - \frac{4}{-p} + \quad (1, a)$$

$$(a-1) < 0 \Rightarrow a < 1 \quad \Rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cap (1, a) = \emptyset$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \{x | x \in (1, +\infty)\}$$

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$$\frac{(x^2-x-4)(x-1)^2}{(x^2+x+1)(x-x)^2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2)(x-1)^2}{(x^2+x+1)(x-x)^2} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-}{+} \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow \{x | x \in [-2, 2] \cup [3, +\infty)\}$$

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$$\frac{4x^2-2x}{x^2+2} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{4x^2-2x}{x^2+2} - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4x^2-2x-2x^2-4}{x^2+2} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x^2+2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-}{+} \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow (-2, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow b-a = 2 - (-2) = 4$$

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$$-1 < \frac{4x^2-2x}{x+1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4x^2-2x}{x+1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \frac{+}{+} \frac{+}{-}$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{2}{3})$$

$$\frac{4x^2-2x}{x+1} > -1 \Rightarrow \frac{4x^2-2x+1}{x-1} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow (1, +\infty)$$

$$= (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{2}{3}) \cap (1, +\infty)$$

$$= (1, \frac{2}{3})$$

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$$\frac{x^2-10}{x} \leq 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-10}{x} - 2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2-2x-10}{x} \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \frac{+}{+} \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow \{x | x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [5, \infty)\}$$

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