

$p(x) = x^2 - ax + b$

if $x \in (1, r) \rightarrow p(x) < 0$

if $\begin{cases} x \leq 1 \\ x \geq r \end{cases} \rightarrow p(x) \geq 0$

$p(x) = (x-1)(x-r) \rightarrow x^2 - ax + b = x^2 - \epsilon x + r$
 $\begin{cases} a = \epsilon \\ b = r \end{cases} \rightarrow a+b = \checkmark$

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$x - rn = 0 \xrightarrow{n=-1} -1 - rn = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$
 $x - r < 0 \rightarrow x < r \rightarrow k=1$
 $(x-r)(-\frac{1}{r})^r = (x+1)^r$
 $y = (x-r)(x+m-1)(x-r)x^r$

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$x = r \Rightarrow \epsilon r - 1 + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon r + m - 2 = 0 \xrightarrow{r-1} m - \delta = 0 \rightarrow m = \delta$
 $(-x+r)(x+1)^r \rightarrow r=1 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow m = \delta$
 $\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{\delta}{-\frac{1}{r}} + 1 = -1\delta + 1 = -1\delta$

$y = -\frac{1}{r} x^r + rx + r \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} x^r + rx + r > \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} x^r + rx + r - \frac{r}{r} > 0$
 $-\frac{1}{r} x^r + rx + \frac{\delta}{r} > 0$
 $x(-r) \Rightarrow x^2 - rx - \delta < 0 \Rightarrow (x-\delta)(x+1) < 0$
 $\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = \delta \end{cases} \rightarrow b-a = \delta - (-1) = \delta + 1 = \checkmark$

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$f(x) = x^r - rx^r - x + r$

$f(x) = x^r(x-r) - 1(x-r) \Rightarrow f(x) = (x^r-1)(x-r)$ $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}$

$\rightarrow (a, b) = (1, r) \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=r \end{cases}$

$\frac{a+b}{r} = \frac{1+r}{r} = r \rightarrow f(r) = (r^r-1)(r-r) = -r$

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$y = (a-1)x^r + (a-1)x + 1 \rightarrow (a-1)x^r + (a-1)x + 1 < 0$

1) $(a-1) < 0 \rightarrow a < 1 \rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \textcircled{1}$

2) $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1) < 0$

$a^2 - 2a + 1 - 4a + 4 < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 6a + 5 < 0$
 $(a-1)(a-5) < 0 \Rightarrow a = (1, 5) \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cap (1, 5) = \emptyset \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$

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$$\frac{m(m^r + m)}{m-r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m^r(m^r + 1)}{m-r} > 0$$

$$\frac{r}{-r \quad | \quad r} \rightarrow D_m = (r, +\infty)$$

f

$$\frac{(m^r - m - r)(m-1)^r}{(m^r + m + 1)(r-m)^r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{(m-r)(m+r)(m-1)^r}{(m^r + m + 1)(r-m)^r} < 0$$

(1, +∞)

v

$$\frac{r}{-r \quad | \quad r} \rightarrow \text{S.S.} = [-r, r) \rightarrow [-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$f(m) = \frac{r m^r - r m}{m^r + r} < r \rightarrow \frac{r m^r - r m}{m^r + r} < r$$

$$\begin{aligned} r m^r - r m < r(m^r + r) \\ r m^r - r m < r m^r + r^2 \\ -r m - r^2 < 0 \\ (m-r)(m+r) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a, b) = (-r, r) \left\{ \begin{aligned} a &= -r \\ b &= r \end{aligned} \right. \rightarrow b-a = r - (-r) = 2r$$

$$\frac{-r}{+ \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad +}$$

(1)

h

$$-1 < \frac{r m^r - r m}{m+1} < 0 \rightarrow -1 < \frac{r m^r - r m}{m+1} \rightarrow \frac{r m^r - r m}{m+1} + 1 > 0$$

$$\text{D} \cap \text{D} = (-1, +\infty) \cap (+\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{r}) = (0, \frac{r}{r})$$

$$\frac{-1 \quad 0 \quad \frac{r}{r}}{- \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad +}$$

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$$\frac{x^r - 10}{x} \leq r \rightarrow \frac{x^r - 10}{x} - r \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - r x - 10}{x} \leq 0$$

$$x \text{ S.S.} = (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, a]$$

$$\frac{-r \quad a}{- \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad +}$$

(1, +∞)

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