

2.89

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{①} \quad x=1 \rightarrow y=0 \text{ が 0 でない} \quad \boxed{c=1}$$

$n=-4$! $m=-1$ icas $y = -x-4$ kin ∞ で $c=1$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{ax^2+bx+1}{x-c} - 2x-2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{ax^2+bx+1}{x(x-c)} - 2 - \frac{2}{x} \right]$$

$$m = a-2$$

$$-1 = a-2 \rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\frac{ax^2+bx+1}{x-c} - 2x-2 + x}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + bx + 1 - x^2 + x - 2x + 2}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(b-1) + 3}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x(b-1)}{x} + \frac{3}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{b-1}{1} = b-1$$

$$-4 = b-1 \rightarrow \boxed{b=-3}$$

(2) (1) $x \neq 1$

$$(2) f(0) = -1 - 2 = -3 \quad (0, -3)$$

$$0 = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{x-1} - 2x - 2 = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 1 - 2x^2 + 2x - 2}{x-1} = \frac{-x^2 - 3x + 3}{x-1}$$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+12}}{-2} = -\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2} \quad \left(\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}, 0 \right)$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{x-1} - 2x - 2 \right) = \frac{-1}{0} - 2 - 2 = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(\frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{x-1} - 2x - 2 \right) = \frac{1}{0} - 2 - 2 = +\infty$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{x(x-1)} - \frac{2x}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \right) = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$n = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty}} \left(\frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{x-1} - 2x - 2 + x \right) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty}} \left(\frac{x^2 - 3x + 1 - x^2 - x + 2}{x-1} \right) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty}} \left(\frac{4x + 3}{x-1} \right) = -4$$

$$\text{④ } y' = \frac{(2x-3)(x-1) - (x^2 - 3x + 1)}{(x-1)^2} - 2 = \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3 - x^2 + 3x - 1}{(x-1)^2} - 2 = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{(x-1)^2} - 2$$

(2x-3)(x-1) - (x^2 - 3x + 1)

$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 - 5x + 3 \\ - x^2 + 3x - 1 \\ \hline x^2 - 2x + 2 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} (x-1)^2 \\ (x-1)^2 \\ \hline x^2 - 2x + 1 \end{array}$

$2(x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 2$

$x^2 - 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, 2$

-1	0	0	1	1	2	3
-	+	+	+	+	0	+
↓ min						↗

$\min(0, -3)$
 $\max(2, -1)$

$$2(x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{max} \text{ or } \min \text{ of } f(x) \\ \text{min} \text{ or } \max \text{ of } g(x) \end{array}$$

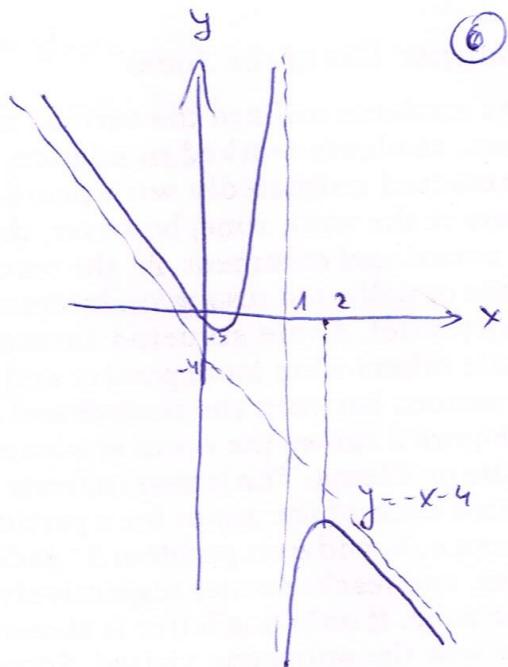
$$\min(0, -3)$$

$$\max(2, -7)$$

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$$1 < x < 2 \quad , \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad \therefore \text{निम्नलिखित}$$

$$x > 2, \quad x < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < x < 1$$



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