$$f + N_i(c) = \frac{c_{i-1}}{|c|}$$

put
$$u_i(c) = \frac{c^{-r_i}}{1-r_i}$$

afther solve the $z = w_i = \frac{e^{\frac{r_i}{r_i}}(\log \frac{p_i}{1-p_i} - \log \frac{p_i}{1-p_i})-1}{p_i e^{\frac{p_i}{r_i}}(\log \frac{p_i}{1-p_i} - \log \frac{p_i}{1-p_i})}$

take
$$\Sigma$$
:
$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{(1-x)p_i}{(1-x)p_i}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_i}} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{(1-x)p_i}{(1-x)p_i}} W_i^{r_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{(1-x)p_i}{(1-x)p_i}} W_i^{r_i} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{(1-x)p_i}{(1-x)p_i}} W_i^{r_i}$$

$$+2(x)=\frac{\lambda}{\sum_{i=1}^{k}}\frac{1}{(2i-x)}\frac{1}{\beta_{i}}\frac{\lambda}{(2i-x)}\frac{1}{\beta_{i}}$$

let
$$g(x) = \frac{x}{1-x}$$
 \Longrightarrow $\frac{1}{1-x}$
We know $0 < x < 1$

We know ocx 41

so gla is strict incre using

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \log(x)} \frac{$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{1 - (g(x) + p_i)^m} = h - i \quad (s \quad strict \quad (a creasing)$$

$$=> + \iota(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{1}{x-1+h_i(x)}$$