



Let

$$\delta < 1$$

$$\ast \quad ABZ$$

Invs

$$\begin{aligned} \mu A &\leq n-a \\ \mu AB &\leq n-p \\ \mu ABZ &\leq n-k \\ \mu ABZX &\leq n-k-b \end{aligned}$$

clm

$$\text{Invs} \Rightarrow \ast$$

Consider the fact of case $\mathcal{I} = 0$

then everything in $B \in X$

has the same full

in B instead of,

$$\frac{mA + xv}{a+x} \leq n-a-x$$

$$v \leq \frac{(n-a-x)(a+x) - mA}{x}$$

$$m_f = mABz + b$$

$$x = c + b$$

$$m_f = mA + cv + b$$

$$m_f \leq mA [1 - \frac{c}{x}] + c \frac{(n - (a+cx))(a+cx)}{x} + b,$$

$$m_f \leq mA \frac{b}{b+c} + mABE \frac{c}{b+c} + b.$$

make them extremal.

$$\frac{ba(n-a) + c(a+bc)(n-a-b)}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{nab - a^2b + c(a+bc)n - c(a+bc)^2}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{n(ab + c(a+bc)) - a^2b - c(a+bc)^2}{b+c}$$

$$n[a(b+c) + c(b+c)] - [a^2b + c(a+b+c)^2]$$

$$b+c$$

$$nk$$

$$\frac{a^2b + (k-a)(b+k)^2}{b+k-a}$$

$$b+k-a$$

$$nk + ab - b - k^2$$

$$a^2b + kb^2 + k^2bk + k^2k^2 - ab^2 - a^2bk - ak^2 - b - k$$

$$k(b^2 + 2bk + k^2 - ak - ab)$$

$$k^2(b+k-a)$$

$$b^2 + bk - ab$$

$$b(b+k-a)$$

$$nk - k^2 + ab - b$$

$$m_f = b + [ab - k(n - k)]$$

$$m_f = nk - k^2$$

$$-kb + ab + b$$

$$= k(n - k) + b[a + 1 - k]$$

which is great

Since
 $a \neq k$
 so $a + 1 \leq k$

$$m_f = m_A + m_C + b$$

$$\leq m_A + \left[\frac{m_{ABC} - m_A}{b+c} \right] c + b$$

$$m_f \leq \frac{b}{b+c} m_A + \frac{c}{b+c} m_{ABC} + b$$

Setting every thing extremely
negat

$$m_f \leq k(a-k) + ab - bk + b$$

$$b(a+1-k) \leq 0$$

$$\text{as } k \geq a+1$$



simplify $(b/(b+k-a))a(n-a) + ((k-a)/(b+k-a))(b+k)(n-b-k)$



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Examples

Random

Input interpretation:

simplify

$$\frac{b}{b+k-a} a(n-a) + \frac{k-a}{b+k-a} (b+k)(n-b-k)$$

Results:

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$$-(-a b + b k + k^2 - k n)$$

$$a b - k(b+k-n)$$

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$$a b - b k - k^2 + k n$$

$$-\frac{a^2 b}{-a+b+k} - \frac{b^2 k}{-a+b+k} + \frac{a b^2}{-a+b+k} - \frac{k^3}{-a+b+k} + \frac{k^2 n}{-a+b+k} + \frac{a k^2}{-a+b+k} - \frac{2 b k^2}{-a+b+k} - \frac{a k n}{-a+b+k} + \frac{b k n}{-a+b+k} + \frac{2 a b k}{-a+b+k}$$

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IE

QED.

$$\frac{b}{b+c} mA + \frac{c}{b+c} m ABC$$

$$\leq k(n-k) + b(a-k).$$

need to prove this combinatorially.

LEP

$$x(n-x)$$

$$y(n-y)$$

$$\text{let } \alpha, \beta \in [0,1]$$

7th Feb