

4.15
1

$$(m+1)4^x + (m+2)2^x + m-1 = 0$$

$$2^x = t$$

$$t_1 \geq 1 \leftarrow 2^{x_2} \geq 2^0 \leftarrow x_2 \geq 0$$

$$t_2 < \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow 2^{x_1} < 2^{-1} \leftarrow x_1 < -1$$

$$(m+1)t^2 + (m+2)t + m-1 = 0 \quad /: (m+1) \neq 0$$

$$t^2 + \left(\frac{m+2}{m+1}\right)t + \frac{m-1}{m+1} = 0$$

↓
pigeonhole
2
cases

$$0 > f(1) = 1 + \frac{m+2}{m+1} + \frac{m-1}{m+1} = \frac{m+1+m+2+m-1}{m+1} = \frac{3m+2}{m+1}$$

$$\frac{+}{-1} \quad \frac{+}{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$0 > f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{m+2}{2(m+1)} + \frac{m-1}{m+1}$$

$$\boxed{-1 < m < -\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m+1+2m+4+4m-4}{2(m+1)} = \frac{2m+1}{2(m+1)}$$

$$\frac{+}{-1} \quad \frac{+}{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{-1 < m < -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$t > 0$ für alle 2^x folgt

$$0 < f(0) = \frac{m-1}{m+1}$$

$$\frac{+}{-1} \quad \frac{+}{-1}$$

$$\boxed{m \geq 1}$$

$$\boxed{m < -1}$$

... also für alle 2^x folgt