

Subject:

19

Date: / /

تالیف شماره: ۲۶
هم دختر A
نام، نام خانوادگی: نام زهره جمال زاده

$$x^2 - ax + b$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{جمع برشما} \Rightarrow x = a \\ \text{ضرب برشما} \Rightarrow x = b \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow a + b = \sqrt{\quad}$$

۱، ۵

$$y = ((k-2)n + m - 1) (m - 2n)^2$$

$$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{5}{2} + 1 = 1.5$$

$$\frac{2}{1} \mid \frac{-1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{n = -1}{2}} \quad 0, 5$$

$$\begin{array}{l} k - 2 = -1 \\ \boxed{k = 1} \end{array}$$

این جواب قابل قبول است

$$\begin{array}{l} m - 1 = 2 \\ \boxed{m = 3} \end{array}$$

ضرب n در طبقه

منفی باشد $n = 2$ است
 $k - 2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2$
 $k = 1$
 $(k-2)n + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = 3$

راه حل دوم سوال (۲)

$$(k-2)n + m - 1 = n - k \rightarrow \begin{cases} k-2=1 \rightarrow k=3 \\ m-1=-1 \rightarrow m=0 \end{cases}$$

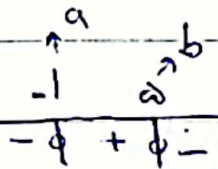
$$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{-1}{2} + 3 = \boxed{1.5}$$

$$m = -1$$

$$y = \frac{-1}{r} n^r + 9a + 4 > \frac{4}{r}$$

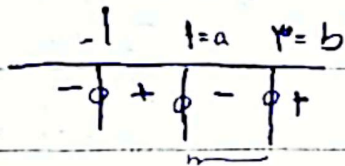
9

$$\frac{-1}{r} n^r + 9a + \frac{4}{r} > 0 \quad x = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{9r}}{-1} \rightarrow n \rightarrow -1$$



$$b - a = a - (-1) = 4$$

$$f(x) = x^r - 9x^r - x + 9 = x^r(x - 9) - (x - 9) = (x - 9)(x - 1)(x + 1) \quad (11)$$



$$\frac{a+b}{r} = 9 \rightarrow f(9) = 1 - 19 - 9 + 9 = -10$$

9

$$(a-1)n^r + (a-1)n + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow a-1 < 0$$

9

$$|a| < 1 \quad |I$$

$$I \cap II = \emptyset$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^r + 1 - 9a - 9a + 9 < 0 \rightarrow a^r - 9a + 1 < 0$$

$$\frac{(a-9)(a-1)}{a^r} < 0$$

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↳ (1, a) II

$$B = \frac{m(m^r + m)}{m - r} > 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad m(m^r + m) > 0 \rightarrow m^r(m^r + 1) > 0 \quad (7)$$

این شرط، زمانی برقرار است که $m \neq 0$ و $m^r \neq 0$

$m > r$

$$\{m \mid m \neq 0\} \cap \{m \mid m > r\} \rightarrow m > r \circ m \in (r, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{(n^r - n - 1)(n - 1)^r}{(n^r + n + 1)(r - n)^r} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-r \quad 1 \quad r \quad r}{+ \quad - \quad - \quad + \quad -} \quad (8)$$

$$[-r, r] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{r a^r - r a}{a^r + \varepsilon} < r \rightarrow \frac{r a^r - r a - r}{a^r + \varepsilon} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r a^r - r a - r a^r - 1}{a^r + \varepsilon} < 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a^r - r a - 1}{a^r + \varepsilon} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{(a - r)(a + r)}{a^r + r} < 0 \quad \frac{-r \quad r}{+ \quad - \quad - \quad +} \rightarrow (-r, \varepsilon)$$

$$-1 < \frac{r a^r - r a}{a + 1} < 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \frac{r a^r - r a}{a + 1} < 0 \quad \frac{-1 \quad 0 \quad r}{- \quad + \quad - \quad +}$$

$$\frac{r a^r - r a}{a + 1} + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{r a^r - r a + a + 1}{a + 1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{r a^r - r a + 1}{a + 1} > 0 \quad \frac{-1}{- \quad +}$$

$I \cap II = (0, \frac{r}{\mu})$

$$\frac{n^r - 10}{n} \leq r \rightarrow \frac{n^r - 10 - r n}{n} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(n - 10)(n + r)}{n} \leq 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{-r \quad 0 \quad \infty}{- \quad + \quad - \quad +} \rightarrow (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \infty)$$

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