

تکلیف ۲۴۵

ماده ریاضیات نهم

۱۸۱۵

①

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4(1)(b) < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4b < 0$   
 $a < 0$

$a + b = 4 + 3 = 7$  جواب

$\Delta > 0$  ,  $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4(1)(b) < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 4b < 0$

$n \in (0, 1] \cup [3, +\infty)$

$$\begin{cases} 1 - a + b = 0 \Rightarrow -1 - a + b = -1 \Rightarrow a - b = 1 \Rightarrow b = a + 1 \\ 9 - 4a + b = 0 \Rightarrow -4a + b = -9 \Rightarrow -4a + a + 1 = -9 \Rightarrow -3a = -10 \Rightarrow a = \frac{10}{3} \\ -2a = -10 \Rightarrow a = 5 \end{cases}$$

$(x - 2n)^2 = 0 \rightarrow -1 - 2n = 0 \Rightarrow 2n = -1 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{2}$

$(k-2)x + m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (k-2)x = 1 - m \Rightarrow x = \frac{1-m}{k-2}$

$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3 = 1 + 3 = 4$  جواب  
 $k - 2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2 \rightarrow k = 1$   
 $k = 1 \rightarrow m = 5$

$-\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + \frac{15}{4} > 0 \xrightarrow{\times -4} x^2 - 8x - 15 < 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x-9) < 0$



$(a, b) = (-1, 9) \rightarrow b - a = 9 - (-1) = 10$  جواب

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

$(a, b) \Rightarrow (1, 3) \Rightarrow 3 - 1 = 2$  جواب

$\Delta < 0, a < 0 \Rightarrow a - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow a < 1$  I

$(a-1)^2 - 4(a-1)(1) < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1) < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-1-4) < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-5) < 0$

$a \in (1, 5)$  II  $I \cap II \rightarrow a \in \emptyset$

$\frac{m(m^2+m)}{m-2} > 0 \Rightarrow m-2 > 0 \rightarrow m > 2$  I ,  $m^2(m+1) > 0$

$I \cap II \rightarrow 2 < m : m \in (2, +\infty)$

$(x^2 - x)(x+2) \rightarrow (-x)$   
 $(x^2 - x - 4)(x-1) \rightarrow (+)$   
 $P(x) = \frac{(x^2 - x - 4)(x-1)}{(x^2 + x + 1)(x-2)}$   
 $\Delta < 0$   
 ...

	$x$	$-x$	$+$	$x$	$x$
$x^2 - x - 4$	+	+	-	-	+
$(x-1)$	+	+	+	+	+
$x^2 + x + 1$	+	+	+	+	+
$(x-2)$	+	+	+	-	-
$P(x)$	+	+	-	-	-

$x \cdot P = [-x, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$f(x) = \frac{rx^2 - rx}{x^2 + x}$   
 $\frac{rx^2 - rx}{x^2 + x} < x \Rightarrow \frac{rx^2 - rx - rx^2 - x}{x^2 + x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-rx - x}{x^2 + x} < 0$   
 $\frac{x^2 - rx - 1}{x^2 + x} < 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - rx - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow (x+r)(x-1) < 0$   
 $\rightarrow (a, b) = (-r, 1) \Rightarrow b - a \Rightarrow 1 - (-r) = 1 + r$

$-1 < \frac{rx^2 - rx}{x+1} < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < \frac{rx^2 - rx}{x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{rx^2 - rx - x - 1}{x+1} > 0$   
 $P(x) = \frac{rx^2 - rx - x - 1}{x+1}$   
 $\Delta < 0$   

$x$	$-1$
$rx^2 - rx - x - 1$	+
$x+1$	-
$P(x)$	+

 $\rightarrow P.I = (-1, +\infty)$   
 $x \rightarrow \frac{rx^2 - rx}{x+1} < 0 \Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{rx^2 - rx}{x+1} < 0$   

$x$	$-1$	$0$	$\frac{r}{r}$
$rx^2 - rx$	+	+	-
$x+1$	-	+	+
$P(A)$	-	+	-

 $P.I = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{r})$   
 $I \cap II \rightarrow (0, \frac{r}{r})$

$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x} < x \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x} < 0$   

$x$	$-1$	$0$	$1$
$(x-1)(x+1)$	+	+	-
$x$	-	+	+
$P(x)$	-	+	-

 $x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, 1]$