

$$\frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$(x-1)/(x-1) \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 \rightarrow a = 2, b = 1 \rightarrow a + b = 3$$

$$x - 1^n = x + 1 \rightarrow 1^n = -1 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$kx + m - 1 = x - 1 \rightarrow x(k-2) + m - 1 = x - 1 \rightarrow m - 1 = -1 \rightarrow m = 0$$

$$k - 2 = 1 \rightarrow k = 3$$

$$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{0}{-1/2} + 3 = 0 - 2 + 3 = 1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + 2 > \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + 2) > x \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 2) > 0 \rightarrow -(x-5)(x+1) > 0$$

$$5 - (-1) = 6 \leftarrow \frac{y}{x} \text{ نزديقتر است } (-1, 5) \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 5 \\ - | + | - \end{array}$$

$$x(x^2-1) - 2(x^2-1) \rightarrow (x^2-1)(x-2) = (x-1)(x+1)(x-2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \\ - | + | - | + \end{array}$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 2) \leftarrow \log(a+b)$$

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 2(2^2) - 2 + 2 = 4 - 8 - 2 + 2 = -4$$

مستقيم يافتی ← 2

$$a - 1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1 \quad (I)$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1)(1) = a^2 + 1 - 2a - 4a + 4 = a^2 - 4a + 5 < 0$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 5 \\ + | - | + \end{array} \rightarrow (1, 5) \quad (II)$$

$$(I) \cap (II) = \emptyset$$

مستقيم يافتی ←

$$\frac{m(m^2+m)}{m-2}$$

$$0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \\ + | - | + | - | + \end{array}$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{(x-3)(x+2)(x-1)^2}{(x^2+x+1)(x-2)^2} < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ - | + | - | + | - \end{array}$$

$$[-2, 1] \cup (2, 3)$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 2x}{x^2 + 4} < 2 \rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 2x^2 - 8}{x^2 + 4} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2x - 8}{x^2 + 4} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x+4)(x+2)}{x^2 + 4} < 0$$

$$f(-2) = 8 \leftarrow (-2, 4)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 4 \\ + | - | + \end{array}$$

$$-1 < \frac{x(rn-r)}{n+1} < 0$$

(I)                      (II)

$$(I) \rightarrow -1 < \frac{rn^r - rn}{n+1} \rightarrow 0 < \frac{rn^r - rn + n + 1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0 < \frac{rn^r - r_{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (9)$$

$$(II) \rightarrow \frac{rn^r - rn}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x(rn-r)}{n+1} < 0 \quad \frac{-1 < \frac{r}{r}}{-1+1-1} + \quad (-\infty, 1) \leftarrow -1 +$$

$$(I) \cup (II) = (-\infty, \frac{r}{r})$$

$$\frac{rn^r - rn - 1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{(n-0)(n+r)}{n} < 0$$

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

$$\text{or } \dots = (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \infty) \quad (10)$$