

۲۰

بافاضی

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

$$f(1) = 0$$

-1

$$f(3) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x-1)(x-3) = x^2 - 3x - x + 3 = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$a = 4 \quad b = 3 \rightarrow a + b = 7$$

$$(k-2)k + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow k^2 - 9 + m = 0 \rightarrow m = 9 - k^2$$

-2

$$y = (k-2)(x-k)(x+1)^2$$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 متقی $x > k$ همیشه +
 +

* اگر عددی نزدیکتر از ۴ بگذاریم $(x+1)^2$ که همیشه + است $x-k$ هم + پس ضرب

$x-k$ یا همان $k-2$ است و k عددی طبیعی پس فقط $k=1$ صدق می‌کند

$$m = 9 - k^2 = 8 \quad (x-2n)^2 = (x+1)^2 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m}{n} + k \rightarrow \frac{8}{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = -16 + 1 = -15$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 4 - \frac{1}{2} > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{7}{2} > 0$$

-3

$$\xrightarrow{x-2} x^2 - 4x - 7 < 0 \rightarrow (x-7)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x=7, x=-1 \rightarrow -1 < x < 7$$

$$b - a = 7 - (-1) = 8$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{فالتقارن}} x^2(x-3) - 1(x-3) = 0$$

-4

$$\rightarrow (x-3)(x^2-1) = (x-3)(x+1)(x-1) \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 1 \quad 3 \\ -1 \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

$\rightarrow f(x)$ بازه‌هایی که $f(x) > 0$ متقی می‌شود و $x > 0$

$$\rightarrow \text{جواب} \rightarrow (2)^3 - 3(4) - 2 + 3 = -3$$

$$f(x) = (a-1)x^2 + (a-1)x + 1 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \text{ متقی}$$

-5

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

$$\frac{1}{+} - \frac{5}{-} + \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\frac{b_2(m^p + m)}{m-1} > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} + & - & + \\ | & | & | \\ - & - & + \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \quad m > 1 \quad -4$$

$$\frac{(x^r - x - 4)(x-1)^r}{(x^r + x + 1)(1-x)^r} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)^r(x+1)^r(x-1)^r}{(x^r + x + 1)(1-x)^r} \leq 0 \quad -4$$

(a > 0, Δ < 0) ⊕ ∞

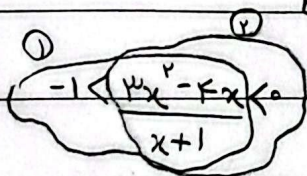
$$\begin{array}{c} -r & 1 & r & r \\ + & | & - & | & + & | & - \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \quad \text{---} \rightarrow [-r, r] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{3x^r - 2x}{x^r + 1} < 1 \rightarrow \frac{3x^r - 2x}{x^r + 1} - 1 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{3x^r - 2x - x^r - 1}{x^r + 1} < 0 \quad -1$$

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

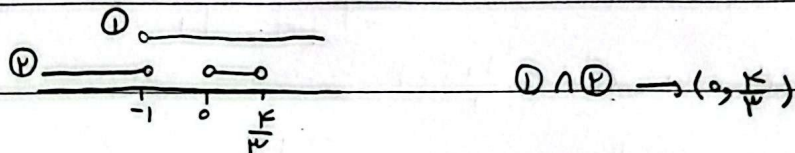
$$\begin{array}{c} -r & r \\ + & | & - & | & + \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \quad (a > b) \Rightarrow (-r, r)$$

b - a = 4



$$\frac{3x^r - 2x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{3x^r - 2x + x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 & + \\ | & + \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \quad (-1, +\infty) \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{3x^r - 2x}{x+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad 0 \quad \frac{r}{2}}{-1 \quad + \quad - \quad | \quad - \quad +} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{2}) \textcircled{2}$$



$$\frac{x^r - 10}{x} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - 10}{x} < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -r & 0 & \omega \\ - & | & + & | & - & | & + \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \quad -10$$

$\rightarrow (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \omega]$