

تفاضلی و انتگرالی

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

$$f(1) = 0$$

-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

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

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

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

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

$$m = 9 - k^2 = 8 \quad (x-2)^2 = (x+1)^2 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m}{n} + k \rightarrow \frac{8}{-\frac{1}{3}} + 1 = -24 + 1 = -23$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 2x + 4 - \frac{1}{3} > 0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 2x + \frac{11}{3} > 0$$

-3

$$\xrightarrow{x-2} x^2 - 4x - 11 < 0 \rightarrow (x-5)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x=5, x=-1 \rightarrow -1 < x < 5$$

$$b - a = 5 - (-1) = 6$$

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

-4

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

$\rightarrow f(x)$  بازه هایی که  $f(x) > 0$  است  $(1, 3) \rightarrow$  ضرایب  $\frac{1+3}{2} = 2$

$$\text{منفی می شود و } x > 0 \rightarrow \text{جواب} \rightarrow (2)^3 - 3(4) - 2 + 3 = -3$$

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

-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) ⊕ ∞

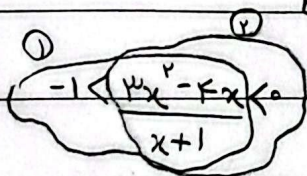
$$\begin{array}{c} -r & 1 & r & r \\ + & | & - & | & + & | & - \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \quad \text{---} \rightarrow [-r, r] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

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

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

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

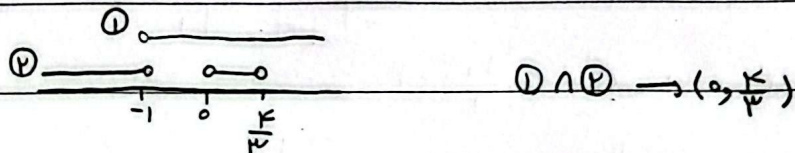
b - a = 4



-9

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

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



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

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