

۲. اول

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

$$x^2 - ax + b$$

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

$$f + 3 \neq 1 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

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$$(-1-3n)^2 = 0$$

$$k-2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2 \rightarrow \boxed{k=1} \rightarrow -n+m-1$$

$$4n^2 + 4n + 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow n=4 \rightarrow -4+m-1=0$$

$$\frac{-4}{18} = \frac{-1}{\frac{18}{4}} = n$$

$$\frac{m}{n} + k \rightarrow \frac{5}{-1} + 1 = \left(\frac{5 \times -3}{1} \right) + 1 = -15 \rightarrow \boxed{m=5}$$

جواب

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$$-\frac{1}{p}x^2 + 2m + 4 > \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{p}x^2 + 2m + \frac{4}{p} > 0 \right)^{x+2} \rightarrow -x^2 + (2m+4) > 0$$

$$\Delta = (-1) - 4 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{-1 \pm 2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$-x^2(-x+3) - x + 3 \rightarrow (-x^2+1)(-x+3) < 0$$

$$-x^2+1=0 \rightarrow x=1$$

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

$$(a, b) \rightarrow (1, 3)$$

$$(-1+1)(-1+3) = -3$$

$$\frac{1+3}{2} = 2 \rightarrow \text{نقطه سانی}$$

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

$$a^2 + 1 - 2a - 4a + 4 < 0$$

$$a^2 - 6a + 5 < 0$$

$$(a-1)(a-5) < 0$$

$$a-1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1 \rightarrow \text{I}$$

$$\text{I} \cap \text{II} = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{1}{+d} - \frac{a}{-b+}$$

$$(1, 5) \text{ II}$$

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$$m^r + m^r \rightarrow \frac{m^r (m^r + 1)}{m - r} \rightarrow \frac{m^r (m^r + 1)}{m - r}$$

$$\frac{r}{-\frac{1}{\phi} + 1} \quad (r, + \infty)$$

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$$\frac{(x - r) (x + r) (x - 1)^r}{(x^r + m + 1) (r - x)^r} \quad \text{I} \cup \text{II}$$

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

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

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$$m^r + m + 1 \rightarrow 1 - f(1) = -r$$

$$y - f(x) > 0$$

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

$$-m^r + r m + 1 \rightarrow f - f(-1)(1) = 39$$

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$$\frac{-r + 4}{-r} = -r \quad \frac{-r - 4}{-r} = \frac{1}{-r} = r$$

$$\frac{-r}{\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} \rightarrow (-r, r) \rightarrow b - a = 4$$

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$$-1 < \frac{r m^r - r m}{m + 1} < 0$$

$$0 < \frac{r m^r - r m}{m + 1} + 1 \quad 1 - f(r)(1) \rightarrow \Delta < 0$$

$$\frac{r m^r - r m}{m + 1} < 0 \rightarrow +r + r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} < \frac{r}{m}$$

$$0 < \frac{r m^r - r m + m + 1}{m + 1}$$

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$$\frac{-1}{\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} - \frac{r}{\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} \quad (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{m}) \quad \text{I}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} \quad (-1, +\infty) \quad \text{II} \quad \text{I} \cap \text{II} = (0, \frac{r}{m})$$

$$\frac{r^2 - 1 - r m}{m} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r^2 - r m - 1}{m} < 0$$

$$\frac{-r}{\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} - \frac{r}{\phi} + \frac{r}{\phi} \quad (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, r) \quad \text{I} \cup \text{II}$$

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