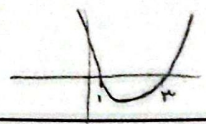


موضوع B
14 صفر

مارينا امين الوفاي

Subject:
Year: Month: Day:



14, 25

page: ()

1. $x^r - ax + b$
 $1 - ax + b = 0 \rightarrow b - a = -1$
 $a + b = 1$ (V)
 $1 < x < r$
 $9 - 3a + b = 0 \rightarrow b - 3a = -9$
 $-2a = -10 \rightarrow a = 5$
 $b = -4$

2. $y = ((k-r)x + m - 1)(x - rn)^r$
 $(kx - rx + m - 1)(x^r - rx^{r-1} + rn^r)$
 $kx - rx + m - 1 = 0 \mid 1 + 4m + 9n^r = 0$
 $kx + m - 1 = 0 \mid (rn + 1)^r = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$
 $-k + r + m - 1 = 0$
 $\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{k-1}{-\frac{1}{r}} + k$
 $-rk + r + k = (r - rk) = r - r = 0$ (1)

10. $m - k = -1$
 مخرج x مخرج x مخرج x
 $k < r \rightarrow k < r$
 $k < r \Rightarrow k = r$

15. $y = \frac{-1}{r} x^r + rx + 4$
 $\frac{-1}{r} x^r + rx + 4 > 0$
 $x^r - rx - 4 < 0 \rightarrow (x - 1)(x + 1) < 0$
 $x \in (-1, 1)$

15. $\max_x (b - a) = \omega - (-4) = \omega + 4$ (2)

20. $f(x) = x^r - rx^r - a + r < 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$
 $\frac{x^r - rx^r - a + r}{x^r - x^r} = \frac{x^r - rx^r - a + r}{x^r - x^r} \Rightarrow (x - 1)(x^r - rx - r) = (x - 1)(x - r)(x - 1)$
 $\frac{-rx^r - a + r}{x^r - x^r} = \frac{-rx^r - a + r}{x^r - x^r}$
 $\frac{-1}{-r} + \frac{1}{-r} + \frac{r}{-r} + \frac{r}{-r}$

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

25. $\frac{m(m^r + m)}{m - r} = \frac{m^r(m^r + 1)}{m - r} > 0$
 $m^r = 0 \rightarrow m = 0$
 $m - r = 0 \rightarrow m = r$

30. $\frac{(x^r - x - 4)(x - 1)^r}{(x^r + x + 1)(r - x)^r} \leq 0$
 $r - x = 0 \rightarrow x = r$
 $x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$
 $x^r - x - 4 = 0$
 $(x - r)(x + r) = 0 \rightarrow x = r, -r$

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

$$(x-r)(x+r) < 0 \quad \frac{-r}{-} \quad \frac{r}{+}$$

$$x \in (-r, r)$$

$b-a = f(x)$ (9) (2)

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

$$-1 < r^2 x^r - r x \rightarrow r^2 x^r - r x + 1 > 0 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \text{--- 9}$$

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

$$x \in (0, \frac{r}{r^2})$$

$$x(r^2 x - r) < 0 \quad \text{--- 10}$$

$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x} \leq r \rightarrow x^r - 1 \leq r x \rightarrow x^r - r x - 1 \leq 0 \quad \text{--- 10}$$

$$(x-\omega)(x+r) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-r}{+} \quad \frac{\omega}{-}$$

$$x \in [r, \omega] \quad \text{--- 11}$$

عبارة $x = -1$ تغيير علامت فراه است پس $x = -1$ ریشه ی عبارت $(x - \frac{1}{r})^2$ بوجود است! (2)

$-1 - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-1}{r}$

پس $x = r$ ریشه ی عبارت $(k-2)x + m - 1$ است! $k - 2 + m - 1 = 0$
 $f(k+m-9) = 0$

صریح x باله منفر با رصون عبارت به ازای $n > 2$ منفر است!

$k - 2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2 \rightarrow$ ک صغیر $\rightarrow k = 1 \rightarrow f + m - 9 = 0 \rightarrow m = 8$

$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{8}{-1} + 1 = -8 + 1 = -7$

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

$$\frac{x}{f(x)} \begin{array}{c|ccc} & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline & -\phi & +\phi & -\phi \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ f(x) < 0 \end{array} \rightarrow x \in (1, 3) \rightarrow \frac{1+3}{2} = 2 \rightarrow \phi(2) = 1 - 12 + 3 - 2 = -10$$

برای اینکه عبارت صحابه منفی باشد $\Delta < 0$ و $a < 0$ ۵

$$a - 1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$$

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

$$a-1 = t \rightarrow t^2 - 4t < 0 \rightarrow 0 < t < 4$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\} 1 \cap 2 = \emptyset$$

$$m(m^2 + m) = m^2 + m^3 = \underbrace{m^2(m^2 + 1)}_{\text{همواره مثبت}} \rightarrow \frac{m^2(m^2 + 1)}{m - 2} > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مضرب مثبت}} m - 2 > 0 \rightarrow m > 2$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - x - 4)(x-1)^2}{(x^2 + x + 1)(x - 2)^2} \leq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow (x-2)(x+2) \\ \begin{array}{c|cccc} & -2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline & +\phi & -\phi & -\phi & +\phi \end{array} \end{array} \rightarrow \phi(x) \leq 0$$

$$\rightarrow x \in [-2, 2] \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x} \leq 3 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{x} - 3 \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 3x - 1}{x} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-4)(x+2)}{x} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-2 \quad 0 \quad 4}{-\phi \quad +\phi \quad -\phi} \rightarrow \text{پ.م} (-\infty, -2] \cup (0, 4]$$