

$x^2 - ax + b$
 ضرب پوزیٹو ضرب نیگٹو
 $a+b = \sqrt{\quad}$
 ضرب = $1 \times 3 = 3$
 جمع = $1 + 3 = 4$ $b = 3$ $a = 4$

$(x - 3n)^2 \rightarrow -1 - 3n = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-1}{3}$
 $K - 2 < 0 \rightarrow K < 2 \rightarrow K = 1 \rightarrow -x + m - 1 \xrightarrow{a=3} -3 + m - 1$
 $m = 5$
 $\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{5}{\frac{-1}{3}} + 1 = \boxed{-14}$

$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 6 > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{11}{2} > 0) \times 2$
 $-x^2 + 4x + 11 > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{-2}$
 $\frac{-1}{-2} \quad \frac{5}{-2}$
 $b - a = 6$
 $5 - (-1) = 6$

$-x^2(-x+3) - x + 3 \rightarrow (-x+3)(-x^2+1) < 0$
 $x = 3 \quad x = \pm 1$
 منفی نیگٹو قبل
 $(1, 3)$
 نقطہ میانہ = 2

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1) < 0 \quad a^2 + 1 - 2a - 4a + 4 < 0$
 $a^2 - 6a + 5 < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-5) < 0$
 $(1, 5)$
 $a - 1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$
 $(1) \cap (2) \Rightarrow \emptyset$

$\frac{m(m^2+m)}{m-2} > 0 \rightarrow m^2(m^2+1)$
 $\frac{2}{-2} \quad \frac{2}{-2}$
 $(2, +\infty)$

$\frac{(x^2-x-6)(x-1)^2}{(x^2+x+1)(2-x)^2} < 0 \rightarrow (x-3)(x+2)$
 $\Delta < 0$
 $\frac{-2}{+} \quad \frac{1}{-} \quad \frac{2}{-} \quad \frac{3}{+}$

$[-2, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

B = {x | x = 0}

$$y - f(n) > 0 \quad r - \frac{3n^r - 2n}{n^r + r} \rightarrow \frac{2n^r + 1 - 3n^r + 2n}{n^r + r} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{-n^r + 2n + 1}{n^r + r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4r}}{-r} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} r \\ -r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} -r \\ r \end{array} \quad (-r, r)$$

$b - a = r - (-r) = 2r$

$$-1 < \frac{3n^r - 2n}{n+1} < 0 \xrightarrow{0, \frac{r}{2}} 0 < \frac{3n^r - 2n + 1}{n+1} \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \frac{r}{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{r}{2} \end{array} \quad (1)$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{2}) \cap (1) \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \frac{r}{2} \end{array} \rightarrow (-1, +\infty) \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \cap (1) \rightarrow (0, \frac{r}{2})$$

$$\frac{n^r - 1}{n} \leq 3 \rightarrow \frac{n^r - 1 - 3n}{n} \leq 0 \rightarrow (n-1)(n+r) \quad \begin{array}{c} n-1 \\ n+r \end{array} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -r \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, 1]$$

