

$x^2 < \alpha x + b$, $1 < x < 4$

چون ضریب x^2 مثبت است در نتیجه $\alpha = 1$ است

$y = a(x-1)(x-4) \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 \rightarrow a = 1$, $b = 4 \rightarrow \alpha + b = 5$

$y = ((k-r)x + m - 1)(x - 4n)^2$

-1	4
+ -	+ -

 $\frac{m}{n} + k = 8$ -2

$x = -1 \rightarrow$ ریشه مضامف \rightarrow چون ریشه عموماً نشود $\rightarrow -1 - 4n = 0 \rightarrow 4n = -1 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{4}$

$x = 4 \rightarrow$ ریشه عبارت درجه 1 \rightarrow (در جدول تعیین علامت، علامت موانع) $\rightarrow k - 2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2$ $k \in \mathbb{N}$ چون $k = 1$

$\rightarrow (-x + m - 1) \xrightarrow{x=4} -4 + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = 5$

$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{5}{-\frac{1}{4}} + 1 = -16$

$y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + 4 \rightarrow y > \frac{4}{4} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + 4 > 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x - \frac{3}{4} > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در } (-4)} x^2 - 4x - 3 < 0$ $b - a = ?$ -3

$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline -1 & & 5 \\ \hline + & - & + \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow -1 < x < 5 \rightarrow \alpha = -1$ $(-1, 5)$ $b = 5 \rightarrow b - \alpha = 6$ $\hookrightarrow (x-5)(x+1)$

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

-1	1	4
- +	- +	- +

 -4

I: $x > 0$ I و II $\rightarrow (1, 4)$ نقطه میانی = $\frac{4+1}{2} = 2.5$

$f(2) = 8 - 16 - 2 + 4 = -6$

$$(x-1)x^r + (x-1)x + 1 < 0 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} \Delta \cdot b^r - r a c = x^r + 1 - r x - r x + r = x^r - 2rx + \Delta = (x-1)(x-\Delta)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} & 1 & \Delta \\ \hline & + & - \\ \hline & 0 & + \end{array} \rightarrow x \in [1, \Delta] \quad \textcircled{2} \quad x-1 < 0 \rightarrow x < 1$$

$$\overline{a=1}, \overline{a=\Delta}$$

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

$$\frac{m(m^r+m)}{m-r} = \frac{m^r(m+1)}{m-r} \xrightarrow{\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{+}} \begin{array}{c|c|c} & 0 & r \\ \hline & - & - \\ \hline & 0 & + \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{D.R.} : (r, +\infty)$$

-y

$$\frac{(x-r)(x+r)(x-1)^r}{(x^r+x+1) - (x-r)^r} < 0 \xrightarrow{x(-)} \frac{(x-r)(x+r)(x-1)^r}{(x-r)^r} > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} & -r & 1 & r & r \\ \hline & - & + & + & - \\ \hline & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

-v

$$\text{D.R.} = [-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

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

-A

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

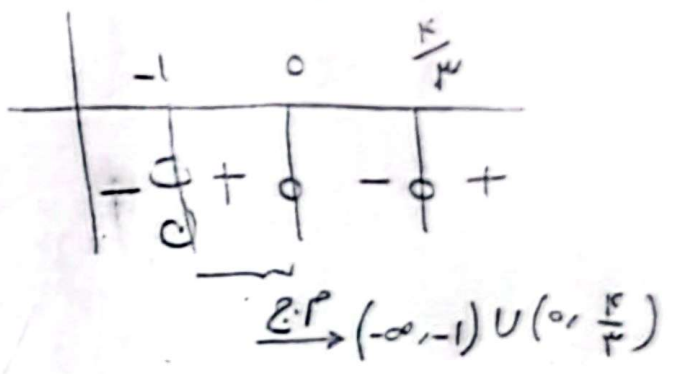
$$I) \frac{\mu x^r - kx}{x+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x(\mu x - k)}{x+1} < 0$$

$$II) \frac{\mu x^r - kx + x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \mu x^r - \mu x + 1 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow +0, \mu$$

$$\hookrightarrow x+1 > 0 \rightarrow \text{E.P.} : x > -1$$

$$\frac{\mu x^r - kx + 1}{x+1} > 0$$

$$(I), (II) \rightarrow \left(0, \frac{k}{\mu} \right)$$



$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x} \leq \mu \Rightarrow \frac{x^r - \mu x - 1}{x} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x - \omega)(x + r)}{x} \leq 0$$

