

$x^2 - ax + b = (x-1)(x-3)$
 $x^2 - 4x + 3 \Rightarrow a = 4$
 $b = 3$
 $a+b = 7$

۲. افزین

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

۱- دیشی این عبارت است چون ضرایب است

$\frac{m}{2} + k = ?$

$(x+1)^2 \Rightarrow -2n = 1 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{2}$

دو بار علامت (-) است پس چون علامت برابر
 مطلق علامت a است پس \Leftarrow

$\frac{m}{2} + k = \frac{0}{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = -1$

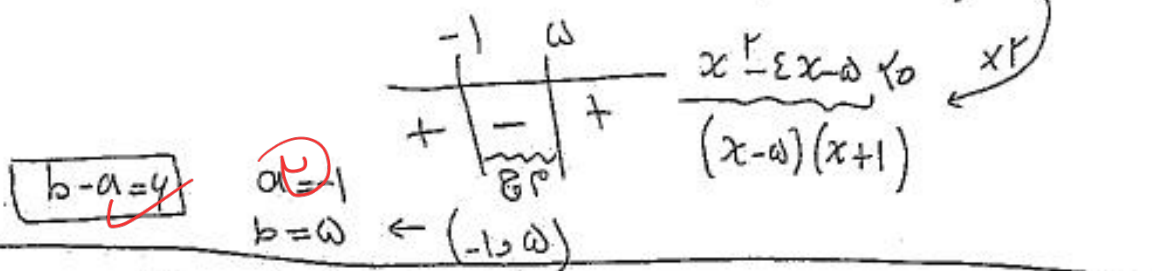
$\frac{-m+1}{k-2} = 1 \Rightarrow m = 0$

$\Rightarrow k = 1$

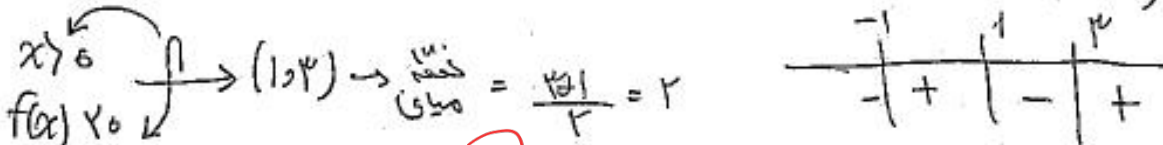
چون ضرایب
 شده و علامت

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

$b-a = ?$



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



$f(x) = 1 - 1 - 2 + 3 = -1$

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

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

$\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \emptyset$
 هیچ جوابی نیست

$\frac{m(m^2+m)}{m-2} - \frac{m^2(m+1)}{m+2} \rightarrow \Delta < 0$

دیشی علامت

$\text{EP} = (0, 1)$

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

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

$\text{EP} = [-2, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

(8)

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

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

$\Delta < 0$
 $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4}}{2} = 1 \pm 1$

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$\Rightarrow (-1, 1) = (a, b)$

(9)

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

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

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$\Delta > 0$
 $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2} = 1 \pm 2$

$b - a = 4$ $a = -1$
 $b = 1$

$\Rightarrow (0, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$

(10)

$$\frac{x^2 - 10}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 10x - 10}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-10)(x+1)}{x} < 0$$

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$\Rightarrow (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, 10]$