

$$ax^2 - a^2x + b$$

$$1 < a < 3$$

$$a + b = 9$$

$$1 + 3 = \frac{f(a)}{1}$$

$$a = 4$$

$$3 \times 1 = \frac{b}{1} \Rightarrow b = 6$$

$$a + b \rightarrow 4 + 6 = 10$$

✓

$$(x - 2m)^2 ((k-2)x + m-1)$$

$$-1 - 2m = 0$$

$$2m = -1$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(k-1) + m-1 = 0 \Rightarrow f(k-1) = 1 - m = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$fk - m - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow fk = 9 - m = 9 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{19}{2}$$

$$m = 9 - fk = 9 - \frac{19}{2} = \frac{18 - 19}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$fk = 9 - m = 9 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{19}{2}$$

از عبارت منفی شود $k-2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2 \rightarrow k=1$

$$(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 6) > \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$-1x^2 + 4x + 12 > 1x^2$$

$$-2x^2 + 4x + 12 > 0$$

$$-(2x^2 - 4x - 12) > 0$$

$$-2x^2 + 4x + 12 > 0$$

به دلیل این منفی همواره است

1

3

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3 = 0 \quad (x^3 - 3x^2) - (x - 3) = 0$$

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

$$\frac{-1 \quad 1 \quad 3}{-1 \quad 1 \quad 3} \Rightarrow x > 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \Rightarrow (1, 3)$$

$$f(2) = 1 - 12 - 2 + 3 = -10$$

1, 3

$$(a-1)x^2 + (a-1)x + 1 < 0 \quad \frac{-(a-1)}{2(a-1)} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad a-1 > 0 \Rightarrow a < 1$$

$$f(\max) = (a-1) \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{a-1}{4} + 1 = 1 - \frac{a-1}{4} < 0 \Rightarrow f - (a-1) < 0$$

$$a + a > 0 \Rightarrow a > 0$$

$$(a > 0) \cap (a < 1) \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\frac{m(m^p+m)}{m-p} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{m^p(m^p+1)}{m-p} \geq 0 \quad m \neq \pm 1$$

$\begin{array}{cccc} - & + & + & - \\ \hline - & + & + & - \end{array}$

(1, 2)

$$m \in (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x+1)(x-1)^p}{(x+1)(1-x)^p} \leq 0$$

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(1, 2)

$$(-\infty, -1] \cup (1, 1]$$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$ always true

$x=1$

$$\frac{px^p - px}{x^p + p} < p \quad \frac{px^p - px - p(x^p + p)}{x^p + p} < 0 \quad \frac{x^p - px - 1}{x^p + p} < 0$$

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

$\begin{array}{ccc} - & & + \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array} \rightarrow (a, b)$

(1, 2)

$$p - (-p) = \boxed{2}$$

$$\frac{px^p - px}{x+1} > -1 \quad \frac{px^p - px}{x+1} < 0 \quad \frac{x(px^p - p)}{x+1} < 0$$

$$\frac{px^p - px + \frac{x+1}{x+1}}{x+1} > 0 \quad \frac{px^p - px + 1}{x+1} > 0$$

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(1, 2)

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 9 - 4 \rightarrow \Delta < 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x^p - 10}{x} \leq p \quad x^p - 10 \leq px \quad x^p - px - 10 \leq 0 \quad (x-1)(x+1) \leq 0$$

$\begin{array}{ccc} - & & + \\ \hline + & - & + \end{array}$

(1, 2)

$$x \in [1, 1]$$

$$y > \frac{y}{r} \leadsto -\frac{1}{r}n^r + rn + 4 > \frac{y}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}n^r + rn + \frac{4}{r} > 0 \rightarrow -n^r + rn + 4 > 0$$

$$-(n-2)(n+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \cdot 2}{-1+1-} \leadsto -1 < n < 2 \rightarrow b-a = 4$$

μ

$$x^m - x - \mu n^r + \mu = 0 \rightarrow x(x^{r-1}) - \mu(n^{r-1}) = 0 \rightarrow (x^{r-1})(x - \mu) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$\frac{x}{\phi(x)} = \frac{-1}{\phi} + \frac{1}{\phi} - \frac{\mu}{\phi} \rightarrow \frac{x}{\phi(x)} < 0 \rightarrow x \in (1, r) \rightarrow \frac{1-\mu}{r} = \frac{1+\mu}{r} = r \rightarrow \mu(r) = 1 - r + \mu - r = -\mu$$

κ

$$m(m+n) = m^r + m^r = \underbrace{m^r(m+1)}_{\text{صواب}} \rightarrow \frac{m^r(m+1)}{m-r} > 0 \rightarrow m-r > 0 \rightarrow m > r$$

η

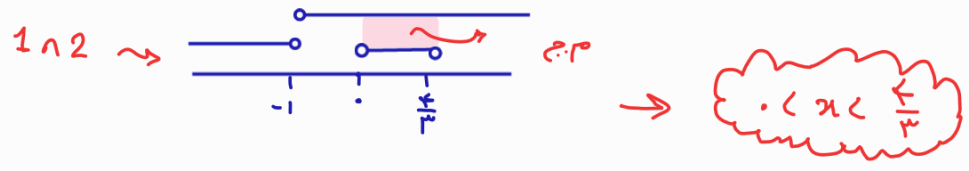
$$\frac{(n-r)(n+r)}{(n^r - n - 4)(n-1)^r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r \quad 1 \quad r \quad \mu}{+ \quad - \quad - \quad +} \rightarrow \phi(x) < 0 \rightarrow x \in [-r, r] \cup [r, +\infty)$$

ν

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

-4

$$\frac{\mu n^r - 2n}{n+1} > -1 \rightarrow \frac{\mu n^r - 2n + n + 1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{\mu n^r - \mu n + 1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow n+1 > 0 \rightarrow n > -1$$



$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x} \leq \mu \rightarrow \frac{x^r - 1}{x} - \mu \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - \mu n - 1}{x} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(n-2)(n+2)}{n} \leq 0$$

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$$\frac{-r \quad 0 \quad 2}{- \quad + \quad - \quad +} \rightarrow \text{P.P } (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, 2]$$