

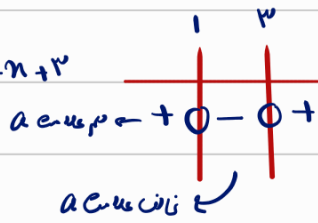
از این بردار

11

$$(n-1)(n-r) = n^r - r n - n + r$$

$$n^r - \varepsilon n + r$$

$a \downarrow$ b



$$1 < n < r \leftarrow n^r - an + b \quad (1)$$

$\varepsilon + r = 1$

1 - ε \rightarrow $(n-\varepsilon)(n+1)^r$

$k-r=1$

$k=r$

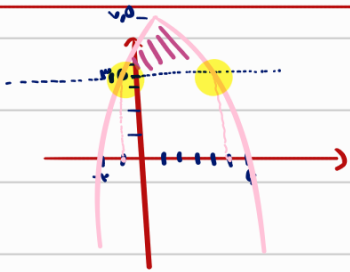
$m-1=-\varepsilon$

$m=-r$

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

$\frac{-r}{-1} + r = 1r$

(1, 8)



$\frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r} n^r + r n + 1 \right)$
 $-\frac{1}{r} n^r + r n + \frac{1}{r}$

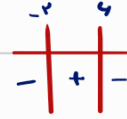
$-\frac{1}{r} n^r + r n + 1 = y$
 $n^r + r n - r = y$

علا $y > \frac{1}{r} \leftarrow a < n < b$ (3)

(1, 8)

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right)\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 1$
 $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r} \pm 1}{-1}$

$(n-1)(n+r)$
 $-r = \frac{1}{-1} \left(\frac{1}{-1} \right) = 1$

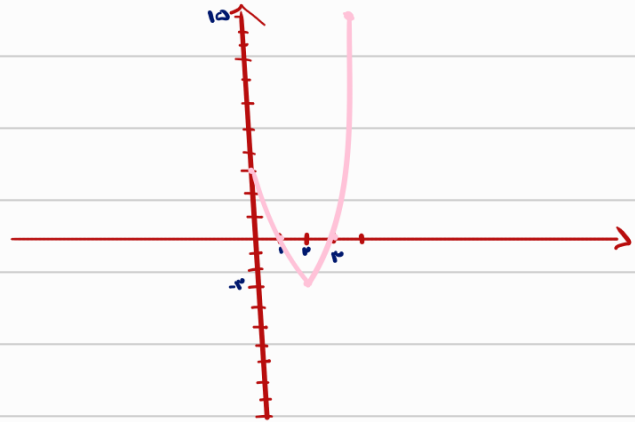


$G, n = \frac{-b}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow y = 1, 1$

$(a, b) = (1, 3)$

$r = 3 \rightarrow y = -3$

(2)



(2)

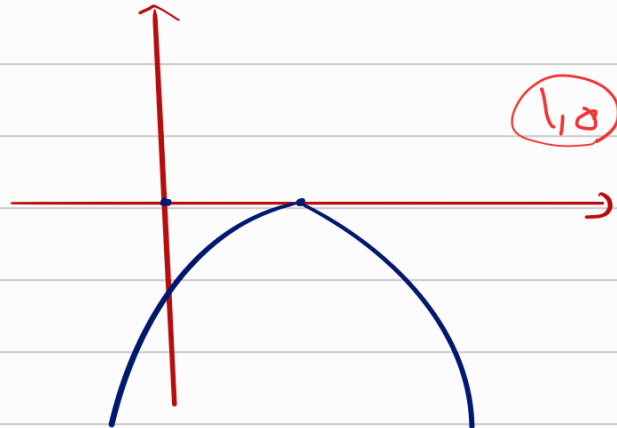
اگر $a = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(a-1)}{2(a-1)} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}(a-1) - \frac{1}{2}(a-1) + 1 = 0$

$\frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{2}a \rightarrow a = 1$

$a > 1$ \rightarrow a \rightarrow a \rightarrow a

(1, 5)



(5)

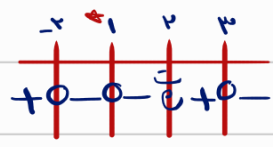
$m > r$

$$\frac{m(m+1)}{m-r} < 0 \iff \frac{m(m+r)}{m-r} > 0$$

4

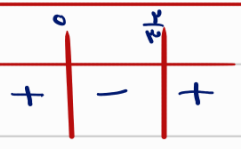
$[-r, r) \cup [r_2, +\infty)$

5



$$\frac{(n-r)(n+r)(n-1)(n-1)}{(n+r+1)(r-n)} = \frac{(n^2-n-4)(n-1)^2}{(n^2+n+1)(r-n)^2} \leq 0$$

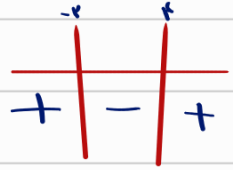
6



$$\frac{n(rn-r)}{n^2+\epsilon}$$

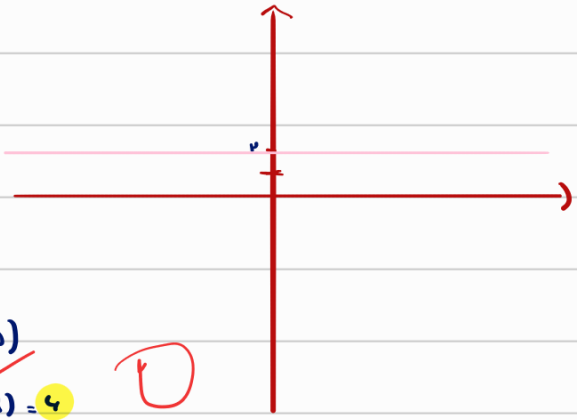
$$\frac{n(rn-r)-r}{n^2+\epsilon} < 0 \iff \frac{n(rn-r)-r(n^2+\epsilon)}{n^2+\epsilon} < 0 \iff \frac{rn^2-r^2-rn^2-\epsilon r}{n^2+\epsilon} < 0$$

$$\frac{n^2-rn-1}{n^2+\epsilon} < 0 \iff \frac{(n-\epsilon)(n+r)}{n^2+\epsilon} < 0$$



$(-r, \epsilon) = (a, b)$
 $b - a = \epsilon - (-r) = \epsilon$

7



8

$$-1 < \frac{rn^2 - \epsilon n}{n+1}$$

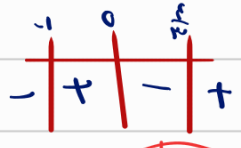
$$0 < \frac{rn^2 - \epsilon n + n + 1}{n+1} = \frac{rn^2 - \epsilon n + 1}{n+1}$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4\epsilon^2 n^2 \rightarrow \epsilon < 1/n$$



$\mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

$$\frac{rn^2 - \epsilon n}{n+1} < 0 \iff \frac{n(rn-\epsilon)}{n+1} < 0$$

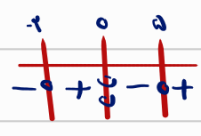


$(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{2})$

1/8

9

$$\frac{n^2 - rn - 1}{n} < 0 \iff \frac{(n-a)(n+r)}{n} < 0$$



$(-\infty, -r] \cup (0, a]$

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برای اینکه عبارت صوابه مثبت باشه $a < 0$ و $\Delta < 0$

5

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

2
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1) < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-3) < 0 \rightarrow 1 < a < 3$

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

$1 \cap 2 = \emptyset$

عبارت $x = -1$ تغییر علامت نداشته پس $x = -1$ ریشهی عبارت $(x-3)^2$ بوده است!

$-1 - 3n = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-1}{3}$

پس $x = 4$ ریشهی عبارت $(k-2)n + m - 1$ است!
 $k - 1 + m - 1 = 0$
 $k + m - 9 = 0$

صنایب x باید کمتر باشد چون عبارت به ازای $n > 4$ منفی است!

$k - 2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2 \rightarrow$ کابینه \rightarrow $k = 1 \rightarrow 4 + m - 9 = 0 \rightarrow m = 5$

$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{5}{-1/3} + 1 = -15 + 1 = -14$

$y > \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x}x^2 + 2x + \frac{9}{x} > 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 4x + 9 > 0$

$-(x-5)(x+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad 9}{-1 \quad +1} \rightarrow -1 < x < 9 \rightarrow b - a = 4$

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

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

