

ساینا دادوی تکلیف ۲۶ گروه دفتر B

(1) \rightarrow ریشه ها ۱ و ۳

$\rightarrow x^2 - ax + b \rightarrow (x-3)(x-1) \rightarrow x^2 - \underbrace{4x}_{a} + \underbrace{3}_{b}$

$a+b = 4+3 = 7$

(2) $y = ((k-2)x + m-1)(x-3x)^2$ $\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{9-4k}{3} + k$

$\rightarrow x^2 - ax + b \rightarrow x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{3}{3}$

$\rightarrow x^2 - ax + b \rightarrow x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + 1$

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(3) $y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + 4$ $\rightarrow x^2 - 8x - 16$

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

$x > 0 \rightarrow (x^2-1)(x-3) < 0$

$x \in (1, 3) \rightarrow$ نقطه مبانی ۲

$1 - 12 - 2 + 4 = -9$

(5) $(a-1)x^2 + (a-1)x + 1 < 0$

$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 2a + 1 - 4a + 4 < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 6a + 5 < 0 \rightarrow (a-5)(a-1) < 0$

$a < 0 \rightarrow a-1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$ (II)

$a \in I \cap II \rightarrow a \in \emptyset$

(6) $\frac{m(m^2+m)}{m-2} = \frac{m^2(m^2+1)}{m-2} \rightarrow m = 0, 1, -1, 2$

$m \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

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

$x = -2, 1, 2, 3$

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

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

$$x^2 - 2x - 2\epsilon < 0 \rightarrow (x - \epsilon)(x + 2) < 0 \rightarrow \text{نقاط} \quad x = \epsilon, -2$$

$$(a, b) = (-2, \epsilon) \rightarrow b - a = \epsilon + 2 = 4$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{x(3x - \epsilon)}{x+1} < 0$$

نقاط: $-1, 0, \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

نقاط: $-\epsilon, 0, \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{\epsilon}{3})$$

بنابراین اصلاً امتداداً طرفین داریم کن !!!

$$\frac{x^2 - 10}{x} \leq 3 \rightarrow x^2 - 10 \leq 3x \rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 10 \leq 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\rightarrow (x - 5)(x + 2) \leq 0 \rightarrow \text{نقاط} \quad x = 5, -2$$

$$x \in [-2, 5]$$

$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x} \leq r \rightarrow \frac{x^r - 1}{x} - r \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - rx - 1}{x} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-a)(x+r)}{x} \leq 0$$

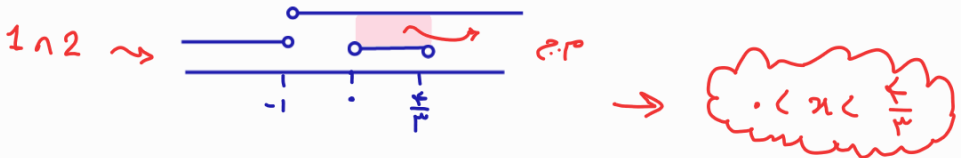
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$$\frac{-r \cdot \omega}{-\phi + \frac{\omega}{x} - \phi +} \rightarrow \text{p.p } (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \omega]$$

$$\frac{x^r - rx}{x+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x(x^r - r)}{x+1} < 0 \rightsquigarrow \frac{-1 \cdot 0 \cdot \frac{r}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x} + 0 - 0 +} \rightsquigarrow x < -1 \text{ or } x < \frac{r}{r}$$

-9

$$\frac{x^r - rx}{x+1} > -1 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - rx + x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - rx + x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow x+1 > 0 \rightarrow x > -1$$



$$m(m+r) = m + m^r = \underbrace{m^r(m^r + 1)}_{\text{مضروبیت}} \rightarrow \frac{m^r(m^r + 1)}{m-r} > 0 \xrightarrow{\oplus \text{ else}} m-r > 0 \rightarrow m > r$$

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