


Subject

Year. Mont. Day. () هم‌انواعی - هم‌دستر - تلفیق شماره ۲۶

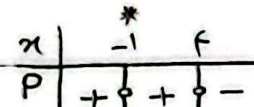
① به ازای مقادیر دیگر نامتناهی و همواره منفی است $1 < x < 3$ $x^2 - ax + b$

1 و 3 ریشه های آن هستند \hookrightarrow 

$\hookrightarrow y = x^2 - ax + b \xrightarrow{(1,0)} 0 = 1^2 - a + b \sim 1 - a + b = 0$

$\hookrightarrow 0 = 3^2 - 3a + b \sim 9 - 3a + b = 0$

$\begin{cases} 9 - 3a + b = 0 \\ -1 + a - b = 0 \end{cases} \sim 3 - b = 0 \sim b = 3$
 $\begin{cases} -1 + a - b = 0 \\ 1 - 2a = 0 \end{cases} \sim 2a = 1 \sim a = \frac{1}{2}$ $a + b = \frac{1}{2} + 3 = \boxed{3\frac{1}{2}}$

② $y = ((k-2)x + m - 1)(x - 3n)^2$  (۲)

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

$((k-2)x + m - 1) = (-x + 4) \sim k - 2 = -1 \sim k = -1 + 2 = 1$
 $\hookrightarrow m - 1 = 4 \sim m = 5$

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

③ $y = -\frac{1}{p}x^2 + 2x + 4 \sim (a, b) \sim \frac{v}{p}$ زیرکتر از $\frac{v}{p}$ (۳)

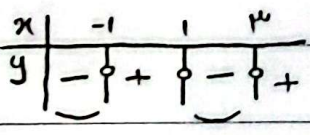
$\hookrightarrow -\frac{1}{p}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{v}{p} \xrightarrow{x^2} -x^2 + 4x + 4 > v \xrightarrow{x(-)} x^2 - 4x - 1 < -v$

$x^2 - 4x - 1 < -v \sim x^2 - 4x - 5 < 0 \sim (x - 5)(x + 1) < 0$

 $\sim (-1, 5) \sim b - a = 5 - (-1) = 5 + 1 = \boxed{6}$

④ $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3$ $x > 0$ (a, b) \sim یکین نمره ها است (۴)

$\hookrightarrow y = x^2(x - 3) - (x - 3) = (x^2 - 1)(x - 3) = (x + 1)(x - 1)(x - 3) < 0$

 $\sim x > 0 \sim (1, 3) \sim$ $f(2) = 8 - 12 - 2 + 3 = -3 = \boxed{-3}$

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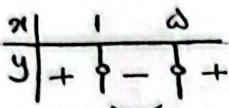
Year. Mont. Day. ()

$(a-1)x^r + (a-1)x + 1 \sim$ برای x مثبت و منفی (5)

$\hookrightarrow a-1 < 0 \sim a < 1 \sim a \in (-\infty, 1)$

$\hookrightarrow b^r - fac < 0 \sim (a-1)^r - f(a-1)x + 1 = a^r + 1 - ra - fa + f < 0$

$a^r - ra + 1 < 0 \sim (a-1)(a-a) < 0 \sim a \in (1, a)$



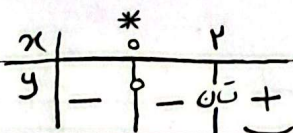
$(1, a) \cap (-\infty, 1) = \emptyset$

a متعلق به مجموعه نمی است (∅)

$\frac{m(m^r+m)}{m-r} > 0 \sim \frac{m \times m(m^r+1)}{m-r} > 0 \sim \frac{m^r(m^r+1)}{m-r} > 0$ (6)

حالت m_0 \sim مثبت و منفی

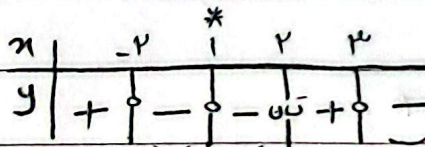
$\frac{m^r(m^r+1)}{m-r} > 0$



$(r, +\infty)$

$\frac{(x^r - x - r)(x-1)^r}{(x^r + x + 1)(r-x)^r} < 0 \sim \frac{(x-r)(x+r)(x-1)^r}{(x^r + x + 1)(r-x)^r} < 0$ (7)

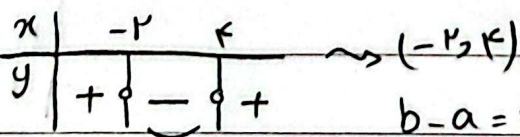
$\frac{x^r - x - r}{(x^r + x + 1)(r-x)^r} < 0$



$\hookrightarrow b^r - fac = 1 - r = -r$ $\hookrightarrow [-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$

$f(x) = \frac{rx^r - rx}{x^r + r} \sim (a, b) \sim y = r$ (8)

$\frac{rx^r - rx}{x^r + r} < r \sim \frac{rx^r - rx - rx^r - r}{x^r + r} < 0 \sim \frac{x^r - rx - r}{x^r + r} < 0 \sim \frac{(x-r)(x+r)}{x^r + r} < 0$



$b - a = r - (-r) = r + r = \boxed{4}$

K.P.C

