

$x^2 - ax + b = y$
 $\begin{cases} 1 - a + b = 0 \\ 9 - 3a + b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow 1 - a + b = 9 - 3a + b \rightarrow 1 = 2a \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$
 $b = 3$
 $a + b = \frac{1}{2} + 3 = \frac{7}{2}$

$y = ((k-2)x + m - 1)(x - 3)$ سبب
 سبب $k < 2$ سبب
 $(x-3)^2 = 0 \rightarrow -1 - 3x = 0 \rightarrow -1 = 3x \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{\Delta}{r} + 1 = \frac{-15}{1} + 1 = -14$
 $(k-2)x + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow -k + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = k + 1$

$\frac{1}{r}x^2 + kx + y > \frac{k}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}x^2 + kx + \frac{\Delta}{r} > 0$ $\frac{a+b}{c} = b \rightarrow x = -1$ $x = -\frac{c}{a} = -\Delta$
 $(a, b) = (-1, \Delta) \rightarrow b - a = \Delta - (-1) = \Delta + 1$

$x^2 - 3x^2 - x + 3 = (x-1)(x-3)(x+1) < 0$
 $(x-3)(x+1)$
 $f(x) = 1 - 1x - 2 + 3 = -3$
 $(1, 3) = (a, b)$
 $\Rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 3)$

$a < 0 \rightarrow a - 1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - \frac{4(a-1)}{4a-4} < 0 \rightarrow a^2 + 1 - 2a - \frac{4a-4}{4a-4} < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 2a + \Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-\Delta) < 0$
 $\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cap (1, \Delta) = \emptyset \rightarrow$

$$\frac{x^{m^r} (x^r + 1)}{m - r} > 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad m^r = -1 \times$$

$\begin{array}{c} \circ^* \\ | \\ - \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} r \\ | \\ - \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \end{array}$

$$\Rightarrow x < m \rightarrow (r, +\infty)$$

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$$\frac{(x-r)(x+r) \left(\frac{x^r - x - r}{x^r - x - r} \right) (x-1)^r}{(x^r + x + 1) (x - r)^r} \leq 0$$

$\begin{array}{c} -r \quad 1^* \quad r \quad r \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ + \quad - \quad - \quad + \end{array}$

$$\Rightarrow x = [-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

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$$\frac{x^{m^r - r_n}}{x^r + r} < r \rightarrow \frac{r x^{m^r - r_n} - r x^r - \lambda}{x^r + r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - r_n - \lambda}{x^r + r} < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(x+r)(x-r)}{x^r + r} < 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -r \quad r \\ | \quad | \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \rightarrow x = (-r, r)$$

$\Rightarrow b - a = r - (-r) = 2r$

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$$-1 < \frac{r x^{m^r - r_n}}{x+1} < 0$$

$\begin{array}{c} -1 < \frac{r x^{m^r - r_n}}{x+1} < 0 \rightarrow 0 < \frac{r x^{m^r - r_n} + x + 1}{x+1} \rightarrow 0 < \frac{r x^r - r_n + 1}{x+1} \\ \rightarrow (-1, +\infty) \leftarrow \frac{-1}{-r} \leftarrow \frac{-1}{x+1} \end{array}$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \quad r \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ - \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{r})$$

$$(-1, +\infty) \cap [(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{r})] = (0, \frac{r}{r})$$

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

$\begin{array}{c} -r \quad 0 \quad r \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ - \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \rightarrow x = (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, r]$

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