

18, 15

n=4 ریشه ها است

Subject: تالیف ۲۶  
Date: No:

$(k-2)x + m - 1$   
 $k + m - 9 = 0$

حسب ضریب  $k$  باید منفی باشد  
 $k - 2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2$  طبقاً  
 $k = 1$   $m = 8$   
 $m - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$   $k - 2 = 1 - 2 = -1$

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$3n = 1 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{3}$   
 ~~$\frac{-3}{3} + 3 = 1$~~

$\frac{m}{2} + k = \frac{8}{2} + 1 = -1$

$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + \frac{15}{4} > 0 \xrightarrow{x-2} x^2 - 4x - 15 < 0$

$(x-5)(x+1) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+1} \frac{5}{-1} \Rightarrow (a, b) = (-1, 5)$   $b - a = 5 - (-1) = 6$

$a - 1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$

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

$(-\infty, 1) \cap (1, 5) = \emptyset$

$\frac{m(m^3 + m)}{m-2} \rightarrow \frac{m^4 + m^2}{m-2} > 0$  عدد مثبت  
 $\Rightarrow m > 2 \rightarrow m \in (2, +\infty)$

$\frac{(x-3)(x+2)(x-1)(x-1)}{(x^2+x+1)(2-x)^3} \leq 0$   
 $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow$  ریشه ها  
 $\frac{-2}{+1} \frac{1}{-1} \frac{2}{-1} \frac{3}{+1} \Rightarrow [-2, 2] \cup [2, +\infty)$

$\frac{3x^2 - 2x - 2x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x^2 + 2} < 0$   
 $x \in (-2, 2) \Rightarrow a = -2, b = 2 \rightarrow b - a = 2 - (-2) = 4$

$\frac{3x^2 - 4x + x + 1}{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{3x^2 - 3x + 1}{x+1} \xrightarrow{\Delta < 0} x > -1 \rightarrow (-1, +\infty)$

$\frac{3x^2 - 4x}{x+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x(3x-4)}{x+1} < 0$   
 $\frac{-1}{-1} \frac{0}{+1} \frac{4}{-1} \Rightarrow \cap = (0, \frac{4}{3})$

$\frac{x^2 - 10 - 3x}{x} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-5)(x+2)}{x} < 0$   
 $\frac{-2}{-1} \frac{5}{+1} \frac{0}{-1} \Rightarrow$

$x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup (0, 5]$

$$x^r - ax + b \rightarrow y = x^r - ax + b \rightarrow 1 - a + b = 0$$

④ ①

$$y = x^r - ax + b \rightarrow 9 - 3a + b = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 8b = 12 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2}, a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a + b = \boxed{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$f(x) = x^r - 3x^r - x + 3$$

⑤ ②

$$y = x^r(x-3) - (x-3) \rightarrow (x^r-1)(x-3) < 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 1 \quad 3 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{+} \quad \text{+} \quad \text{-} \quad \text{+} \end{array}$$

$$f(r) = 1 - 1r - r + 3 = \boxed{-r}$$