

$$\frac{1}{+} \quad \frac{3}{-}$$

$$\rightarrow m=1 \rightarrow 1-a+b=0 \rightarrow a-b=1$$

$$\rightarrow m=3 \rightarrow 9-3a+b=0 \rightarrow 3a-b=9$$

$$\underline{2a = 8 \rightarrow a=4, b=3}$$

$$\rightarrow a+b = 4+3 = \boxed{7}$$

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

$$m=1 \rightarrow -1-2n=0 \rightarrow n = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$m=2 \rightarrow 2k-9+m=0 \rightarrow m=9-2k$$

بنا بر صورت اول به معادله دوم هم عبارت دوم همواره مثبت است پس عبارت اول باید منفی باشد چون که مقادیر طبیعی است تنها مقداری از  $k$  که منطبق باشد عبارت را منفی کند ۱ است ←  $k \geq 1$

$$m = 9 - 2(1) = 6$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{6}{\frac{-1}{2}} + 1 = \boxed{-12}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + \frac{15}{4} > 0 \xrightarrow{\times 4} x^2 - 8x - 15 > 0 \rightarrow (x-13)(x+1) > 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{-} \quad \frac{15}{+}$$

$$\rightarrow (-1, 15) \rightarrow a=-1, b=15 \rightarrow b-a = 15 - (-1) = \boxed{16}$$

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

$$\rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 3) \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cap (0, +\infty) = \emptyset$$

$$(1, 3) \cap (0, +\infty) = (1, 3) \rightarrow \underline{y = \text{تعدادی از } 0}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3(x)^2 - 2 + 3 = 1 - 12 - 2 + 3 = \boxed{-10}$$

$$(a-1)x^2 + (a-1)x + 1 < 0 \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1) < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$$

$$a^2 - 2a + 1 - 4a + 4 < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 6a + 5 < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-5) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{+} \quad \frac{5}{-}$$

$$\textcircled{1} < a < \textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{5} \rightarrow \boxed{\emptyset}$$

$$\frac{n(n^2+n)}{n-r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{n^2(n+1)}{n-r} > 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \star \\ 0 \\ -r \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{(r, +\infty)}$$

①

6

$$\frac{(n^2-n-4)(n-1)^2}{(n^2+n+1)(r-n)^2} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(n-r)(n+r)(n-1)^2}{(r-n)^2} \leq 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \star \\ -r \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ - \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{c} r \\ r \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{[-r, r) \cup (r, +\infty)}$$

②

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

$$\begin{array}{c} -r \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ - \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \end{array} \rightarrow (-r, 2) \rightarrow b=2, a=-r$$

$$\rightarrow b-a = 2 - (-r) = 2+r$$

③

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$$-1 < \frac{rn^2-2n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{rn^2-2n+1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{rn^2-rn+1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \star \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{(-1, +\infty)}$$

$$\frac{rn^2-2n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{n(rn-2)}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{c} r \\ r \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{2}{r})}$$

$$\text{On } \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \boxed{(0, \frac{2}{r})}$$

④

9

$$\frac{x^2-1}{x} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2-1-x^2}{x} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x} \leq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -r \\ - \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{c} a \\ - \end{array} \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \end{array} \rightarrow \boxed{(-\infty, -r] \cup (0, a]}$$

⑤

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