

$\frac{1}{+ \phi} - \frac{3}{\phi +}$	$\rightarrow m=1 \rightarrow 1-a+b=0 \rightarrow a-b=1$ $\rightarrow m=3 \rightarrow 9-3a+b=0 \rightarrow 3a-b=9$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $2a=8 \rightarrow a=4, b=3$	1
$\rightarrow a+b=4+3=7$		

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

$m=1 \rightarrow -1-2n=0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{2}$ $m=2 \rightarrow 2k-4+m=0 \rightarrow m=4-2k$	$\frac{m}{p} \mid \frac{-1}{+q} + \frac{2}{\phi} -$	معادله
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به ازای هر دو را به معادله دوم می‌رسانیم. پس عبارت اول باید منفی باشد و چون که مقادیر طبیعی است تنها مقادیری از k که منطبق باشد عبارت را منفی کند 1 است ← $k \geq 1$

$$m = 4 - 2(1) = 2$$

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

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

$\frac{-1}{- \phi} + \frac{4}{\phi} -$	$\rightarrow (-1, 4) \rightarrow a=-1, b=4 \rightarrow b-a = 4 - (-1) = 5$	3
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$$x^2 - 3x^2 - x + 3 < 0 \rightarrow x^2(m-3) - (x-3) < 0 \rightarrow (x-3)(x-1)(x+1) < 0$$

$\rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 3) \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cap (0, +\infty) = \emptyset$ $(1, 3) \cap (0, +\infty) = (1, 3) \rightarrow$	$\frac{-1}{- \phi} + \frac{1}{\phi} - \frac{3}{\phi} +$
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$$f(x) = x^2 - 3(x)^2 - 2 + 3 = 1 - 12 - 2 + 3 = -10$$

$\underline{x} =$ نقطه صفر از 0

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \emptyset$$

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

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

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$$\rightarrow \boxed{[-r, 1) \cup [r, +\infty)}$$

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

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

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

$$-1 < \frac{rn^2-2n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{rn^2-2n+1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{rn^2-rn+1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow \text{Cantor} \text{ (1)} \rightarrow (-1, +\infty)$$

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

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$$\text{On } \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \boxed{(0, \frac{r}{r})}$$

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

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

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