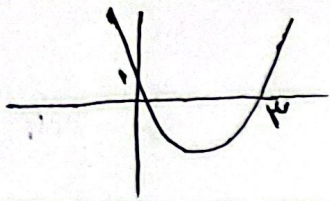


$1 < x < 3 \rightarrow 1, 3 \rightarrow$ ای معادله $y = a(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) \rightarrow y = (x-1)(x-3)$
 $= x^2 - 4x + 3 \rightarrow a = 1, b = 3$ (۲)



$a + b \Rightarrow S = 3 + 1 = 4$ ✓

$y = ((k-2)x + m - 1)(x - r_n)$ (۲)
 $\frac{m}{n} + 1 < = \frac{\Delta}{-r} + 1 = -1$ ✓
 $(x - r_n)^2 = (x + 1)^2$
 $\rightarrow -r_n = 1 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$ ✓

$(k-2)x + m - 1 \xrightarrow{x=f} 0 = f(k-1)m-1 \Rightarrow f(k+m) = 1$ ✓
 $x = \Delta \rightarrow 0 > \Delta < k + m - 1 \Rightarrow k + f < k + m < 1 \rightarrow k + 9 < 1 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} k < 2 \\ k \in \mathbb{N} \end{matrix} \right\} k = 1$ ✓

$y = -\frac{1}{r}x^2 + 2x + 4$ (۲) (۲)

$\frac{4}{r} < -\frac{1}{r}x^2 + 2x + 4 \Rightarrow 0 < -\frac{1}{r}x^2 + 2x + \frac{4}{r} \rightarrow 0 < -(x^2 - 2rx - \frac{4}{r})$
 $\rightarrow (-x + \Delta)(x + 1) > 0$

$\frac{-1}{-} \quad \frac{\Delta}{+}$ $\rightarrow (-1, \Delta) = \max(a, b) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} a = -1 \\ b = \Delta \end{matrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\max} \Delta - (-1) = 4$ ✓

$f(x) = x^2 - 2x^2 - x + 3 = (x-1)(x+1)(x-3)$ (۲) (۲)

$\frac{-1}{-} \quad \frac{1}{+} \quad \frac{3}{-}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} - \\ + \\ - \\ + \end{matrix} \right\} P_{xx} = (1, 3) \rightarrow \frac{1+3}{2} = 2 \quad f(2) = 2^2 - 2 \times 2^2 - 2 + 3 = -5$ ✓
 $x > 0$

$\Delta < 0$
 $a^2 + 1 - 2a - f(a-1) < 0$
 $a^2 - 4a + \Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-\Delta) < 0$
 $\frac{1}{+} \quad \frac{\Delta}{-}$ $\rightarrow (1, \Delta)$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} a-1 < \Delta \\ \rightarrow a < \Delta \end{matrix} \right\} a \in \emptyset$ ✓ (۲) ✓

~~$\frac{m(m^r+m)}{m-r}$~~ $\frac{m(m^r+m)}{m-r} = \frac{m^r(m^r+1)}{m-r}$ (2) (4)

$\frac{0}{-} \frac{r}{+} \rightarrow P_m = (r, +\infty)$ ✓

$\frac{(x^2 - x - 4)(x-1)^r}{(x^2 + x + 1)(x-x)^r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2)(x-1)^r}{(x^2+x+1)(x-x)^r} < 0$ (2) (10)

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

$\frac{rx^2 - rx}{x^2 + r} < r \Rightarrow 0 > \frac{rx^2 - rx - 1}{x^2 + r} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-r)(x+r)}{x^2 + r} < 0$ (2) (11)

$\frac{-r}{+} \frac{r}{-} \rightarrow (-r, r) \rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} b=r \\ a=-r \end{matrix} \right\} b-a = (4)$ ✓

$\frac{rx^2 - rx}{x-1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{rx(x - \frac{r}{x})}{x+1} < 0$ (2) (9)

$\Rightarrow a < \frac{rx^2 - rx + 1}{x+1}$ $\frac{-1}{-} \frac{0}{+} \frac{r}{-} \frac{r}{+}$ $\frac{-1}{-} \frac{r}{+}$
 $\rightarrow P_x = (0, \frac{r}{x})$

$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x} < r \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - rx - 1}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-d)(x+r)}{x} < 0$ (2) (10)

$\frac{-r}{-} \frac{0}{+} \frac{d}{-} \rightarrow P_x = (-\infty, -r] \cup [0, d]$ ✓