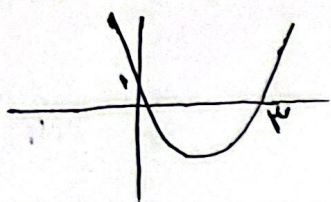


$1 < x < 3 \rightarrow 1, 3 \rightarrow$ ای معادله $\rightarrow y = a(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) \rightarrow y = (x-1)(x-3)$
 $= x^2 - 4x + 3 \rightarrow a = 1, b = 3$



$a + b \Rightarrow S = 3 + 1 = 4$

x		-1	4	
P	+	0	+	0

علت یک ن در نتیجه
 علامت \Rightarrow علامت $= -1$

$y = ((k-2)x + m - 1)(x - r_n)^2$ (۲)

$\frac{m}{n} + 1 < = \frac{\Delta}{-r} + 1 = -1^2$

$(x - r_n)^2 = (x + 1)^2$

$\rightarrow -r_n = 1 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$

$(k-2)x + m - 1 \xrightarrow{x=f} 0 = f(k-1) + m - 1 \Rightarrow f(k+m) =$

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

$y = -\frac{1}{f}x^2 + 2x + 4$ (۲)

$\frac{v}{f} < -\frac{1}{f}x^2 + 2x + 4 \Rightarrow 0 < -\frac{1}{f}x^2 + 2x + \frac{\Delta}{f} \rightarrow 0 < -(x^2 - 2x - \Delta)$

$\rightarrow (-x + \Delta)(x + 1) > 0$

$\frac{-1}{-} \quad \frac{\Delta}{+}$ $\rightarrow (-1, \Delta) = \max(a, b) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} a = -1 \\ b = \Delta \end{matrix} \right\} \xrightarrow{\max} \Delta - (-1) = 4$ (۴)

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

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

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

$\left. \begin{matrix} a-1 < 0 \\ \rightarrow a < 1 \end{matrix} \right\} a \in \emptyset$

$\frac{1}{+} \quad \frac{\Delta}{-}$ $\rightarrow (1, \Delta)$

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

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

$$-\overset{0}{\phi} - \overset{r}{\phi} + \rightarrow P_m = (r, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{(x^r - x - 4)(x-1)^r}{(x^r + x + 1)(x-x)^r} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x-r)(x+r)(x-1)^r}{(x^r + x + 1)(x-x)^r} < 0 \quad (5)$$

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

$$\frac{rx^r - rx}{x^r + r} < r \Rightarrow 0 > \frac{rx^r - rx - 1}{x^r + r} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-r)(x+r)}{x^r + r} < 0 \quad (6)$$

$$-\overset{-r}{\phi} - \overset{r}{\phi} + \rightarrow (-r, r) \begin{matrix} \text{max} \\ a = -r \\ b = r \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \end{matrix} \right\} b-a = (4)$$

$$\frac{rx^r - rx}{x-1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{rx(x - \frac{r}{x})}{x+1} < 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{rx^r - rx + 1}{x+1} \quad -1 < \frac{rx^r - rx}{x+1}$$

$$-\overset{-1}{\phi} + \overset{0}{\phi} - \overset{r}{\phi} + \quad -\overset{-1}{\phi} +$$

$$\rightarrow P_x = (0, \frac{r}{x})$$

$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x} < r \Rightarrow \frac{x^r - rx - 1}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-d)(x+r)}{x} < 0 \quad (8)$$

$$-\overset{-r}{\phi} + \overset{0}{\phi} - \overset{d}{\phi} + \rightarrow P_x = (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, d]$$