

19,2

Date:

Subject:

آراده‌های

$$x^r - ax + b \xrightarrow{x=1} 1 - a + b = 0 \rightarrow b - a = -1 \quad (I)$$

$$x^r - ax + b \xrightarrow{x=r} 1 - ra + b = 0 \rightarrow b - ra = -1 \quad (II)$$

$$(II) - (I) = b - ra - (b - a) = -1 - (-1) \rightarrow -ra = -1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{r} + b = 0 \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark \rightarrow a + b = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{2}{r} \checkmark$$

$$(x - r)^r: \quad x = -1 \rightarrow -1 - r = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{1}{r}} \checkmark$$

$$(x - r)x + m - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{x=r} (r - r)r + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow r^2 - 1 + m - 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow r^2 + m = 2 \xrightarrow{\substack{a=r \\ k=r \\ m=m}} \boxed{k=1} \checkmark \rightarrow r + m = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{m=1}$$

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

$$-\frac{1}{r}x^r + rx + 4 > \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{x=r} -x^r + rx + \frac{1}{r} > \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{فقط!} \quad (9.5)$$

$$\rightarrow -x^r + rx + \frac{1}{r} > \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{x(-1)} x^r - rx + 1 < 0 \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{r}{r} = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta' = b^2 - 4ac = 1 - (1)(1) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta'}}{a} = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{0}}{1}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 + \sqrt{0} \\ x = 1 - \sqrt{0} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|cc} x & 1 - \sqrt{0} & 1 + \sqrt{0} \\ \hline p & + & - \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 1 + \sqrt{0} \\ a = 1 - \sqrt{0} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow b - a = 1 + \sqrt{0} - (1 - \sqrt{0}) = \boxed{2\sqrt{0}}$$

$$f(x) = x^r - rx^r - x + r = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مجموعه جذرها} = 0} x = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & -r & -1 & +r \\ \hline 1 & -r & -r & 0 \end{array}$$

تقسیم هورنر:

$$\rightarrow f(x) = (x-1)(x^r - rx - r)$$

$$x^r - rx - r = 0 \xrightarrow{a+b=0} \begin{cases} x = -1 \text{ or } \\ x = r \end{cases} \xrightarrow{x > 0} x = 1, r$$

$x$	0	1	$r$
$P$	0	+	-

$$(a, b) = (1, r) \checkmark$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{sign change}} f(r) = (r-1)(r-r-r) = -r \checkmark$$

$$x = \frac{1+r}{1} = r$$

$$(a-1)x^r + (a-1)x + 1 : \Delta < 0 \rightarrow b^r - rac < 0 \quad \textcircled{r}$$

$$\rightarrow (a-1)^r - r(1)(a-1) = a^r - ra + 1 - r + r = a^r - 4a + 1 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow (a-1)(a-r) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = r \end{cases} \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$a - 1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1 \quad \text{(II)}$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow \underline{a \in \emptyset} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{m(m^r + m)}{m-r} = \frac{m^r(m^r + 1)}{m-r} \rightarrow \begin{cases} m = 0 \\ m = r \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{r}$$

$x$	0	$r$
$P$	-	+

$$\rightarrow \boxed{m > r} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{(x^r - x - r)(x-1)^r}{(x^r + x + 1)(r-x)^r} < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = r \\ x = -r \\ x = 1 \\ x = r \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{r}$$

$$x \mid \begin{array}{cccccc} -r & 1 & r & r \\ + & 0 & - & 0 & + & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \rightarrow x \in [-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty) \checkmark$$

$$\frac{rx - rx}{x+r} = r \rightarrow rx - rx = r(x+r) \rightarrow x^r - rx - r = 0 \quad (P)$$

$$\rightarrow (x-r)(x+r) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = r \\ x = -r \end{cases} \rightarrow (a, b) = (-r, r) \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -r \\ b = r \end{cases} \rightarrow b - a = r - (-r) = 4 \checkmark$$

$$-1 < \frac{rx - rx}{x+1} < 0 \xrightarrow{x < 0} x(rx - r) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{r}{x} \end{cases} \quad \boxed{\frac{r}{x}} \text{ وقتاً}$$

$$x \mid \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & r \\ + & - & + \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{r}{x} \quad (I) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{rx - rx}{x+1} > -1 \rightarrow \frac{rx - rx + x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{rx - rx + x + 1}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{rx - rx + x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 9 - 4(1)(r) = -r \rightarrow \cancel{x < \frac{r}{x}} \quad (II)$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{r}{x} \quad \boxed{x > -1}$$

$$\frac{x^r - 10}{x} < r \rightarrow \frac{x^r - 10}{x} - r < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - rx - 10}{x} < 0 \quad (P)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(x-d)(x+r)}{x} < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = d \\ x = -r \end{cases}$$

$$x \mid \begin{array}{cccc} -r & 0 & d \\ - & 0 & - & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, d] \checkmark$$

۲-  $n = k$  ریشه عبارت  $(k-2)n + m - 1$  است :

$$(k-2)k + m - 1 = k^2 + m - 9$$

ضریب  $n$  در عبارت  $(k-2)n + m - 1$  باید صفر باشد چون به ازای  $n < k$  عبارت مثبت است

$$k-2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2 \xrightarrow{\text{ک طبیعی است}} k = 1$$

$$k^2 + m - 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{k=1} m = 5$$

$$\frac{m}{n} + k = \boxed{-14}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r}n^2 + 2n + 4 > \frac{v}{r} \xrightarrow{\times (-r)} n^2 - 2n - 12 < -v \quad -3$$

$$(n-5)(n+1) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad 5}{+ \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad +} \quad -1 < n < 5$$

$$b - a = 5 - (-1) = \boxed{4}$$

$$\frac{n^2 - kn}{n+1} > -1 \rightarrow \frac{\overbrace{n^2 - kn + 1}^{3n^2 - 3n + 1}}{n+1} > 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta < 0 \text{ همواره مثبت}} n+1 > 0 \quad n > -1 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{n(n-k)}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad 0 \quad k}{- \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad 0 \quad - \quad | \quad +} \quad n < -1, \quad 0 < n < \frac{k}{r} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \cap (2) \rightarrow \boxed{0 < n < \frac{k}{r}}$$