

سایه‌ها

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - a + b} \rightarrow x^2 - \varepsilon x + 3 \quad a = \varepsilon \quad b = 3 \quad \text{ans} = \checkmark$$



$$x^2 - \varepsilon x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow -1 < x < 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$(k+1)x + m - 1 \rightarrow k-1 + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \varepsilon k + m = 9 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} k=1 \\ m=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \varepsilon k + m = 9 \\ \varepsilon k + m < 11 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \varepsilon k + m = 9 \\ \varepsilon k + m = 10 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} k=2, m=5 \\ k=3, m=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{m}{n} + k \rightarrow \frac{0}{-1} + 1 = -1 \checkmark$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2ax + 9 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2ax + \frac{8}{2} = 0 \rightarrow -x^2 + 4ax + 8 = 0$$



$$-x^2 + 4ax + 8 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4ax - 8 = 0 \rightarrow (x-5)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x = 5, -1 \rightarrow \text{ans} = \checkmark$$

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



$$(a, b) = (1, 3)$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3 = -3 \checkmark$$

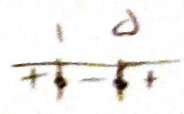
نقطه میانی = 2

$$a-1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$$

جواب = 6

$$0 < a \rightarrow a^2 - 2a + 1 - \varepsilon(a-1) < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 2a + 1 - \varepsilon a + \varepsilon < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-1-\varepsilon) < 0$$

$$(-\varepsilon, 1) \cap (1, 1+\varepsilon) = \emptyset$$



$$\frac{m^2 + m}{m-2}$$



$$m > 2$$

$$\frac{(n-r)(n+r)(n-1)^r}{(n^2+n+1)(n-r)^r}$$



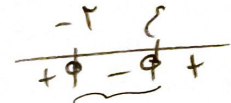
$$[-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

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$$\frac{r n^r - r n}{n^r + \epsilon} = r \rightarrow r n^r - r n = r n^r \epsilon \rightarrow n^r - r n - 1 = 0$$

$$(n-\epsilon)(n+r) = 0$$

$$\epsilon - (-r) = \textcircled{r}$$

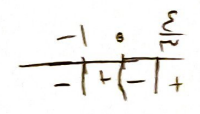


$$(a, b) = (-r, \epsilon)$$

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$$\left\langle \frac{r n^r - \epsilon n}{n+1} + 1 \right\rangle \rightarrow \left\langle \frac{r n^r - \epsilon n + n + 1}{n+1} \right\rangle \rightarrow \left\langle \frac{r n^r - \epsilon n + 1}{n+1} \right\rangle$$

$$\frac{r n^r - \epsilon n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{r n^r - \epsilon n}{n+1} < 0$$



$$(-1, \frac{\epsilon}{w}) \cup (\frac{\epsilon}{w}, \infty)$$

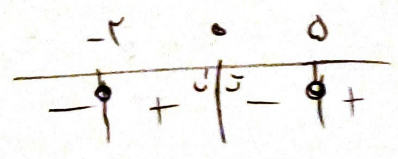
$$\boxed{(0, \frac{\epsilon}{w})}$$

-9

$$\frac{n^r - 1}{n} \leq r \rightarrow \frac{n^r - 1}{n} - r \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{n^r - r n - 1}{n} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{(n-0)(n+r)}{n} \leq 0$$

$$(-\infty, -r] \cup (0, 0]$$



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