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$x^2 - ax + b$

ریشه ها: ۱ و ۳

$\begin{cases} 1 - a + b = 0 \\ 9 - 3a + b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - 2a = 0 \\ a = 4 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$

معادله: $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$

$a + b = 4 + 3 = 7$

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$x \mid \begin{matrix} -1 & 4 \\ + & 0 & + & 0 & - \end{matrix}$

$n = -1$
 $n = 4$

$(n - 3n)^2 \cdot n = 4$

$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{0}{4} + 1 = 1$

$(k - 2)n + (m - 1) = 0$

$(k - 2)(-1) + (m - 1) = 0$

$m = k - 1$

$k - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow k < 2$
 $k = 1$

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$y = -\frac{1}{p}x^2 + 2x + 4$

$f(x) > \frac{y}{p}$

$(a, b) = (-1, 0)$

$b - a = 0 - (-1) = 1$

$2(-\frac{1}{p}x^2 + 2x + 4) > 2(\frac{y}{p})$

$-x^2 + 4x + 8 > y$

$-x^2 + 4x + 8 - y > 0$

$-x^2 + 4x - a < 0$

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$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - a + 3$

$f(1) = 1 - 3 - 1 + 3 = 0$

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

$f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 3)(x + 1)$

$f(2) = 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 - a + 3 = 8 - 12 - a + 3 = -1 - a$

$f(2) = (2 - 1)(2 - 3)(2 + 1) = -3$

$-1 - a = -3 \Rightarrow a = 2$

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$(a - 1)x^2 + (a - 1)x + 1$

$a \in [0, +\infty)$

$a \neq 1$

$x_1 = \frac{a - 1 + \sqrt{(a - 1)(a - 0)}}{2(a - 1)}$

$x_2 = \frac{a - 1 - \sqrt{(a - 1)(a - 0)}}{2(a - 1)}$

$a \in (-\infty, 1) \cup [a, +\infty)$

$$\frac{m(m^r+m)}{m-r} = \frac{m^r+m^r}{m-r} > 0$$

$$m^r+m^r = m^r(m^r+1)$$

تساوی است

$$m^r(m^r+1) > 0 \Rightarrow m^r(m^r+1) > 0 \Rightarrow m \neq 0$$

موردت مساوات $m=0$ اگر

$(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\frac{(n^r-n-1)(n-1)}{(n^r+n+1)(r-n)} < 0$$

$n=1$

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

موردت منفی $n+1 > 0$
موردت مثبت $n-r < 0$

$f(n) < 0 \Rightarrow (-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$

$$f(n) = \frac{rn^r - rn}{n^r + r}$$

$$f(n) < r$$

$$rn^r - rn < r(n^r + r)$$

$$rn^r - rn < rn^r + r^2$$

$$-rn - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow a > 0 \Rightarrow n^r - rn - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow -r < n < r$$

$n = -r, r$

$b-a = f(-r) = \boxed{9}$

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

$$-1 < \frac{rn^r - rn}{n+1} < 0 \quad n+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow n \neq -1$$

$$n(rn - r) = 0$$

$n \rightarrow 0$
 $\frac{r}{r}$

$n < -1 \quad \frac{r}{r} < n < \frac{r}{r}$

$0 < n < \frac{r}{r} - \{-1\} = \boxed{(0, -1) \cup (-1, \frac{r}{r})}$

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

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

$$n^r-1-rn \leq 0$$

$(n-0)(n+r) \leq 0$

$n = \begin{cases} 0 \\ -r \end{cases}$

$n \text{ موردت} = \boxed{[-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \infty)}$