

(1)

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = y$   
 $F = -a \rightarrow a = -F$   
 $b = 2$   
 $a + b = 2 - F = -1$

$(x - 2n)^2 \quad n = -1 \rightarrow -1 - 2n = 0 \rightarrow -1 = 2n$

$n = -\frac{1}{2}$

$0 = 2k - 1 + m - 1 \rightarrow 2k + m = 2$

$\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{2}{-1/2} + 1 = -4 + 1 = -3$

عربی

برای اینکه برآورد اولی با درجه باشد  $(n - F)$  یعنی ضرب  $x$  در  $k - 1$  و اختلاف درجه باشد

$-(m - 1) = k - 2 - m + 1 \rightarrow k - m = 2$   
 $\begin{cases} 2k + m = 2 \\ k - m = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow 3k = 4 \rightarrow k = \frac{4}{3}$   
 $m = -\frac{2}{3}$   
 $k - (-\frac{2}{3}) = 2 \rightarrow k = \frac{4}{3}$

$-\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{V}{4} \xrightarrow{x^2} -x^2 + 8x + 16 > Vx - 1$

$x^2 - 2x - 1 < -V \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 < 0 \rightarrow (x - 1)(x + 1) < 0$

$\frac{-1}{b} < \frac{0}{a} < \frac{0}{b} < \frac{+}{a}$   
 $(-1, 0) \rightarrow b - a = 0 - (-1) = 1$

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

$\frac{-1}{b} < \frac{0}{a} < \frac{0}{b} < \frac{+}{a}$   
 $(1, 2)$   
 $(a, b)$   
 $2 = 1 + 1$   
 $2 = \dots$

① این قضیه را می توانیم به روش دیگری اثبات کنیم.

$$0 < -1 < a < 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1) = a^2 + 1 - 2a - 4a + 4 = a^2 - 4a + 5 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow (a-1)/(a-0) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{+} \frac{0}{-} \frac{0}{+} \quad (2) \quad \boxed{1 < a < 5}$$

$$(1) \cap (2) = \emptyset$$

استوار رو می بینیم یعنی است. پس هیچ راهی نیست.

$$\overbrace{\Delta < 0}^{m^2(m^2+1)} > 0 \quad \frac{m^2}{+} \frac{m}{-} \frac{m}{+} \quad (2, +\infty) \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{(n-2)(n+2)(n-1)}{(n^2+n+1)(2-n)^2} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{2}{-} \frac{3}{-} \quad (4)$$

$[-2, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$

$$\frac{2n^2-2n}{n^2+2} < 2 \rightarrow \frac{2n^2-2n}{n^2+2} - 2 < 0 \rightarrow (A)$$

$$\frac{2n^2-2n}{n^2+2} - \left( \frac{2n^2+2}{n^2+2} \right) = \frac{2n^2-2n-2n^2-2}{n^2+2} = \frac{-2n-2}{n^2+2} < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{n^2+2} < 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \frac{2}{+} \quad (-1, 2) \quad (a, b)$$

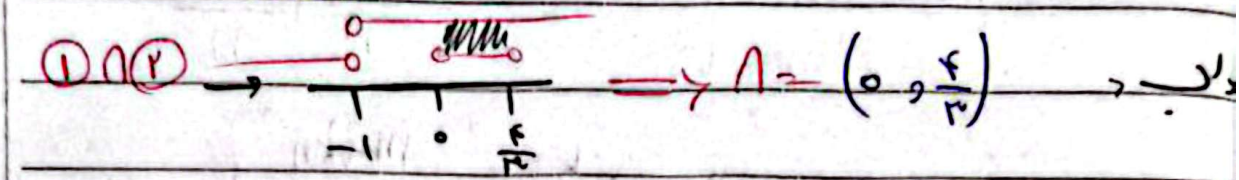
$b - a = 2 - (-1) = 3$

Scibó

$$-1 < \frac{\mu n^r - \mu n}{n+1} < 0 \quad \text{---} \quad 0 < \frac{\mu n^r - \mu n + n + 1}{n+1}$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \frac{n(\mu n - \mu)}{n+1} < \frac{-1}{-1} < \frac{\mu}{\mu} \quad \textcircled{1} (0, \frac{\mu}{\mu}) \cup (-\infty, -1)$$



$$\frac{n^r - 1_0}{n} \leq \mu \rightarrow \frac{n^r - 1_0}{n} \leq \mu \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{n^r - 1_0}{n} - \left(\frac{\mu n}{n}\right) = \frac{n^r - 1_0 - \mu n}{n} = \frac{n^r - \mu n - 1_0}{n} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n} < \frac{-1}{-1} < \frac{\mu}{\mu} \quad (-\infty, -1] \cup (0, \mu]$$