

$$x^2 - ax + b = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{+} \frac{r}{-} \frac{r}{+}$$

IV

لوران باجی

$$S = \sum = \frac{-(-a)}{1} \Rightarrow a = \sum$$

$$P = \frac{-b}{1} = r \Rightarrow b = r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = \sum \\ b = r \end{array} \right\} b + a = \sum + r = \boxed{V}$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow x - rx = 0 \Rightarrow rx = -1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{r} \checkmark$$

(0, 5) (r)

$$x = \sum \Rightarrow K - r = 1 \Rightarrow K = r + 1, m - 1 = -\sum \Rightarrow m = -\sum$$

$$\frac{m}{n} + K = \frac{-\sum}{-\frac{1}{r}} + r = \boxed{1r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} x^r + rx + 9 > \frac{V}{r} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} x^r + rx + \frac{d}{r} > 0$$

(r) (r)

$$\frac{-1}{-} \frac{d}{+}$$

$$d > -1 \leftarrow$$

$$(a, b) = (-1, d) \Rightarrow b - a = d - (-1) = \boxed{4} \checkmark$$

$$x^r - rx^r - x + r < 0, x > 0$$

(1, VA) (r)

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-} \frac{1}{+} \frac{r}{-} \frac{r}{+} \xrightarrow{x > 0} (a, b) = (1, r) \checkmark \Rightarrow \boxed{r}$$

$$f(r) = 1 - r + r - r = -r$$

$$a - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow a < 1$$

$$\Delta = a^r + 1 - ra - \sum a + 1 = a^r + d - \sum a$$

(r) (d)

$$a^r + d - \sum a = (a - 1)(a - d) < 0 \quad \frac{1}{+} \frac{d}{-} \frac{d}{+} \Rightarrow a = (1, d)$$

$$a = (-\infty, 1) \cap (1, d) \Rightarrow a \in \emptyset \checkmark$$

$$\frac{m^2(m^2+1)}{m-2} \quad \text{شماره مثبت } m^2+1 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \hline - \quad \phi \quad - \quad \phi \quad + \\ \hline \end{array} \quad (6) \quad (1,5)$$

$$m = (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty) \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 - x - 6 = (x+2)(x-3) \\ \text{شماره مثبت } x^2 + x + 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 1 \quad 3 \\ \hline + \quad - \quad - \quad + \quad - \\ \hline \end{array} \quad (7) \quad (1,75)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = [-2, 3) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 2x}{x^2 + \varepsilon} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x - 2}{x^2 + \varepsilon} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x^2 + \varepsilon} < 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\text{شماره مثبت } x^2 + \varepsilon \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 2 \\ \hline + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(a, b) = (-2, 2) \checkmark \Rightarrow b - a = 2 - (-2) = 4 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 4x}{x+1} < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \quad \frac{2}{3} \\ \hline - \quad + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow x = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{2}{3}) \checkmark \quad (9) \quad (1,5)$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - \varepsilon x + x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - \varepsilon x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \hline - \quad \phi \quad + \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{شماره مثبت } 2x^2 - \varepsilon x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty) \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad \xrightarrow{(1) \cap (2)} (0, \frac{2}{3})$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 10 - 3x}{x} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-5)(x+2)}{x} \leq 0 \quad (10) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -2 \quad 0 \quad 5 \\ \hline - \quad \phi \quad + \quad \phi \quad - \quad \phi \quad + \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow x = (0, 5] \cup (-\infty, -2] \checkmark$$

۲.  $n=4$  ریشه عبارت  $n + m - 1 - (K-2)n$  است:

$$(K-2)^4 + m - 1 = 4K + m - 9$$

ضریب  $n$  در عبارت  $n + m - 1 - (K-2)n$  باید صفر باشد چون به ازای  $n < 4$  عبارت صفت است

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

$$4K + m - 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{K=1} m = 5$$

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