

P

Date:

Subject:

$$x^2 - \alpha x + b \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 3 \\ + \phi - \phi + \end{array} \rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 \quad (1)$$

$$= x^2 - 5x + 6$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = 5, b = 6 \rightarrow \alpha + b = 11$$

$$y = ((k-2)x + m - 1)(x - 3)^2 \quad x - 3 = y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow 0 = -1 - 2n \quad (2)$$

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

$$x \mid \begin{array}{c} -1^* \quad 3 \\ + \phi + \phi - \end{array} \quad (k-2)x + m - 1 = y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow k - 1 + m - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow k + m = 2$$

$$\text{if } x = d \rightarrow (k-2)x + m - 1 < 0 \rightarrow dk - 1 + m - 1 < 0 \rightarrow dk + m < 2$$

$$\frac{m}{2} + k = \frac{d}{2} + 1 = (-1)^2 \quad k=1, m=d$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 6 > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{d}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow -x^2 + 4x + d > 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x - d < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad d \\ + \phi - \phi + \end{array}$$

$$(\alpha, b) = (-1, d) \rightarrow b - \alpha = d - (-1) = 9$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3 \xrightarrow{\substack{0 = \text{المطلوب} \\ x=1}} (x-1)(x+1)(x-3) \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 1 \quad 3 \\ -\phi + \phi - \phi + \end{array} \quad (\alpha, b) = (1, 3)$$

$$\frac{3+1}{2} = 2$$

$$f(2) = 1 - 12 - 2 + 3 = -10$$

$$(\alpha - 1)x^2 + (\alpha - 1)x + 1 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{I } \alpha - 1 < 0 \quad \alpha < 1 \quad \text{II } \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4(\alpha - 1) - 4(\alpha - 1) + 4 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 4 < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad d \\ + \phi - \phi + \end{array} \quad (1, d) \quad \text{I} \cap \text{II} = \emptyset$$

PARAMOUNT

$$\frac{m(m^x+m)}{m-x} = \frac{m^x+m^x}{m-x} = \frac{m^x(m^x+1)}{m-x} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{-x \quad 1^* \quad x \quad x}{-1 \quad - \quad 1 \quad +} \quad (x, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{(x^x - x - 9)(x-1)^x}{(x^x + x + 1)(x-x)^x} < 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{-x \quad 1^* \quad x \quad x}{+ \quad - \quad - \quad +} \quad [-x, x) \cup [x, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{x^x - x}{x^x + 9} = x \rightarrow x^x - x = x^x + 1 \rightarrow x^x - x - 1 = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{-x \quad x}{+ \quad - \quad - \quad +} \quad (a, b) = (-x, x)$$

$$b - a = x - (-x) = 2x \quad (12)$$

$$-1 < \frac{x^x - x}{x+1} < 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{x^x - x}{x+1} < 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{-1 \quad 0 \quad x}{- \quad + \quad - \quad +} \quad (15)$$

$$\rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{x}{x}) \quad I$$

$$I \cap II = (0, \frac{x}{x}) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{x^x - x}{x+1} > -1 \rightarrow \frac{x^x - x}{x+1} + 1 > 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{x^x - x + x + 1}{x+1} = \frac{x^x - x + x + 1}{x+1} > 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{-1 \quad 0 \quad x}{- \quad + \quad - \quad +} \quad (-1, +\infty) \quad II$$

$$\frac{x^x - 1}{x} < x \rightarrow \frac{x^x - 1}{x} - x < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^x - x^2 - 1}{x} < 0 \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{-x \quad 0 \quad -1}{- \quad + \quad - \quad +} \quad (-\infty, x] \cup (0, -\infty]$$