

۱. نامتنی $x < 1$ ، مثبت $x < 1$ \Rightarrow $x < 1$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} x=1 \\ x=c \end{matrix} \right\} \text{مفرد} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9-2a+b=0 \\ 1-a+b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a-b=9 \\ -a+b=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a=4 \\ b=3 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow a=4, b=3 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{ع } c=V$$

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$$c \cdot n = -1 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{c}, \quad \frac{(1-m)}{k-c} = c$$

$$\Rightarrow c(k-1) = 1-m \Rightarrow m = 9-ck \Rightarrow y = (k-c)(x-c)(x+1) \Rightarrow m=d$$

$$\Rightarrow k=1, \quad n = -\frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow \left(d = \left(-\frac{1}{c}\right) + 1 = -1 \right) \checkmark$$

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$$y = -\frac{1}{c}x^2 + cx + 9 \Rightarrow -x^2 + cx + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 + cx + d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-d)(x+1) \Rightarrow (-1, d) \Rightarrow d - (-1) = 9 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$A(0) \Rightarrow a^c - ca + 1 - ca + c \Rightarrow a^c - ca + d \Rightarrow (a-1)(a-d) < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{+} \quad \frac{d}{+} \Rightarrow a \in (1, d)$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \emptyset$

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$$f(x) = x^c - cx^c - x + c = (x+1)(x-1)(x-c)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1, c) \xrightarrow{1} \Rightarrow f(c) = 1 - 1c - 1 + c = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\frac{n(n^2+n)}{n-1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2(n+1)}{n-1} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0}{-1} - \frac{0}{1} \Rightarrow (-1, +\infty)$$

(2)

$$\frac{(n-1)(n+1)(n-1)^2}{(n^2+n+1)(1-n)^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{1} + \frac{0}{1} + \frac{0}{1} \Rightarrow [1, +\infty)$$

جواب نکره زیرا
Δ منفی است

$$\frac{-1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow [-1, 1] \cup [1, +\infty)$$

(1)

$$\frac{(n^2-2n)}{n^2+1} < 0 \Rightarrow n^2-2n < 0 \Rightarrow (n+1)(n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1, 1) \Rightarrow b-a = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

(2)

$$\frac{n^2-2n}{n+1} > -1 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2-2n}{n+1} + \frac{n+1}{n+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2-n+1}{n+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{1} + \frac{0}{1} \Rightarrow (-1, +\infty)$$

$$\frac{n^2-2n}{n+1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n(n-2)}{n+1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{1} + \frac{0}{1} + \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 2)$$

(2)

$$\frac{n^2-1}{n} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2-1}{n} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n^2-1}{n}$$

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

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