

$$ax^2 - ax + b \quad \frac{1}{+ \phi - \phi +} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S = \varepsilon \Rightarrow a = \varepsilon \\ P = c \Rightarrow b = c \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a + b = \boxed{V}$$

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$\frac{-1}{+ \phi} + \frac{\varepsilon}{+ b} \rightarrow a$   $\varepsilon$   $\Rightarrow K-2 < 0$   $\xrightarrow{K \text{ عددی طبیعی است}} K=1$   
 $(x-c)^2$   
 $n = \frac{-1}{c}$   
 $-9x + m - 1 \xrightarrow{x=\varepsilon, y=0} -\varepsilon + m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \varepsilon + 1$   
 $\frac{m}{n} + K = \frac{\varepsilon + 1}{\frac{-1}{c}} + 1 = \boxed{-1\varepsilon}$

$y = \frac{-1}{r}x^2 + 2x + 9$   
  
 $\frac{-1}{r}x^2 + 2x + 9 = \frac{v}{r} \rightarrow -x^2 + \varepsilon x + 11r = v \rightarrow -x^2 + \varepsilon x + \Delta = 0$   
 $\rightarrow (x - \Delta)(x + 1) = 0$   
 $x = \Delta \quad x = -1$   
 $b - a = \Delta + 1 = \boxed{9}$

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$ax^2 - cx^2 - x + c = 0$   $\xrightarrow{\text{جمع ضرایب صفر بر } x-1 \text{ میزنیم}} \frac{ax^2 - cx^2 - x + c}{x^2 - x^2} \Big| \frac{x-1}{x^2 - 2x - c}$   
 $\rightarrow (x-1)(x+1)(x-c) = 0$   
 $\frac{-1}{- \phi} + \frac{1}{+ \phi} + \frac{c}{- \phi} + \frac{c}{+}$   
 $\xrightarrow{x=2} y = 1 - 2x + \varepsilon - 2 + c = \boxed{-1}$

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①  $a - 1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$   
 ②  $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - \varepsilon(a-1) < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{y} \Big| \frac{1}{+ \phi - \phi +} \frac{\Delta}{+}$   
 $(1, \Delta)$   
 ①  $\cap$  ②  $\Rightarrow D_a = \emptyset$

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$$\frac{m(m^r+m)}{m-r} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{m^r(m^r+1)}{m-r} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \frac{+}{+}$$

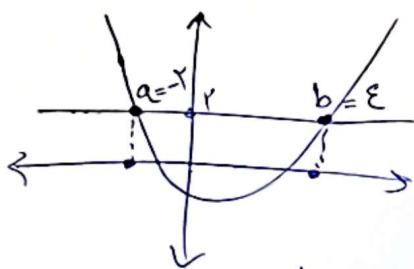
$$D_m = (r, \infty)$$

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$$\frac{(x-r)(x+r)(x-1)^r}{(x^r+x+1)(r-x)^r} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-}{+} \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{-}$$

$$[-r, r) \cup [r, \infty)$$

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$$\frac{r x^r - r x}{x^r + \varepsilon} = r \rightarrow \frac{r x^r - r x - r x^r - \lambda}{x^r + \varepsilon} = 0$$

$$\frac{x^r - r x - \lambda}{x^r + \varepsilon} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x - \varepsilon)(x + r)}{x^r + \varepsilon} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \varepsilon, x = -r$$

$$b - a = \varepsilon + r = \varepsilon$$

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$$-1 < \frac{r x^r - \varepsilon x}{x+1} \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{r x^r - \varepsilon x + x + 1}{x+1} \rightarrow 0 < \frac{r x^r - r x + 1}{x+1} \rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \frac{+}{+}$$

$$\frac{r x^r - \varepsilon x}{x+1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x(r x - \varepsilon)}{x+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \frac{+}{+} \frac{+}{+}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow (0, \frac{\varepsilon}{r})$$

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$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x} - c \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^r - c x - 1}{x} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(x - d)(x + r)}{x} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-}{-} \frac{+}{+} \frac{+}{-}$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, d]$$

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