

$$P(n) = n^r - an + b$$

if  $n \in (1, 3) \rightarrow P(n) < 0$

if  $\begin{cases} n < 1 \\ n > 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow P(n) > 0$

ادوات (سیرالینا) عبارت  $\rightarrow P(n) = (n-1)(n-3)$   
 $n^r - an + b = n^r - rn + 3$   $\begin{cases} a=r \\ b=3 \end{cases} \rightarrow a+b=7$

$n$	$-1$	$3$
$P$	$+$	$+$

$n - rn = 0 \xrightarrow{n=-1} -1 - rn = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$   
 $k - r < 0$   $\rightarrow k < r$   $\rightarrow k=1$   
 $y = ((k-r)n + m - 1)(n - rn)^r$   
 $\downarrow n=r$   
 $rk - r + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow rk + m - 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{k=1} m - 8 = 0 \rightarrow m = 8$   
 $(-n+r)(n+1)^r \xrightarrow{k=1} n = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{8}{-\frac{1}{r}} + 1 = -15 + 1 = -14$

$y = -\frac{1}{r}n^r + rn + 8 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}n^r + rn + 8 > \frac{7}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}n^r + rn + 4 - \frac{7}{r} > 0$   
 $-\frac{1}{r}n^r + rn + \frac{4}{r} > 0$   
 $\times (-r) \rightarrow n^r - rn - 4 < 0$   
 $(n-4)(n+1) < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=4 \end{cases}$   
 $b-a = 4 - (-1) = 5$

$f(n) = n^r - rn^r - n + 3$   
 $f(n) = n^r(n-r) - 1(n-3)$   
 $f(n) = (n^r-1)(n-r)$  if  $n > 0 \rightarrow (a, b)$   $\rightarrow (a, b) = (1, 3)$   $\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=3 \end{cases}$   
 نقطه میانجی  $(a, b) = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{1+3}{2} = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = (2-1)(2-3) = -1$

$y = (a-1)n^r + (a-1)n + 1 \rightarrow (a-1)n^r + (a-1)n + 1 < 0$   
 ①  $a-1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1 \rightarrow (-\infty, 1)$   
 ②  $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^2 - 4(a-1) < 0$   
 $a^2 - 2a + 1 - 4a + 4 < 0 \rightarrow a^2 - 6a + 5 < 0$   
 $\frac{1}{+} \quad \frac{5}{-}$   
 $(a-1)(a-5) < 0$   
 $\rightarrow a = (1, 5)$

①  $\cap$  ②  $\rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cap (1, 5) = \emptyset$  جواب

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

*↑ values*  
*↓ r*

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

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

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$$\frac{(n^r-n-r)(n-1)^r}{(n^r+n+1)(r-n)^r} \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{(n-r)(n+r)(n-1)^r}{(n^r+n+1)(r-n)^r} \leq 0$$

*Δ = 0*

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

$$D_m = [-r, r) \cup [r, +\infty)$$

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$$f(n) = \frac{r n^r - r n}{n^r + r} \rightarrow \frac{r n^r - r n}{n^r + r} < r \rightarrow r n^r - r n < r(n^r + r)$$

$$r n^r - r n < r n^r + r$$

$$n^r - r n - r < 0$$

$$(n-r)(n+r) < 0$$

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$$(a, b) = (-r, r) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -r \\ b = r \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} b - a = \\ r - (-r) = 2r \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{-r}{+} - \frac{r}{-} + \frac{r}{+} \rightarrow (-r, r)$$

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

$$\frac{r n^r - r n + n + 1}{n+1} > 0 \rightarrow n+1 > 0 \rightarrow n > -1$$

$$\frac{r n^r - r n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{n(r n - r)}{n+1} < 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = (-1, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{r}{r})$$

$$= (0, \frac{r}{r})$$

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

$$\frac{(n-\Delta)(n+r)}{n} \leq 0$$

$$D_m = (-\infty, -r] \cup (0, \Delta]$$

$$\frac{-r}{-} + \frac{0}{+} - \frac{0}{-} + \frac{0}{+}$$

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