

تکلیف ۲۹
 $x^2 = ax + b$
 $\frac{1}{+ \cancel{+} - \cancel{+} +}$
 $9 - 3a + b = 0 \quad -3a + b = -9$
 $1 - a + b = 0 \quad (-a + b = -1) \times 2 \rightarrow 3 - a - 2b = 2$
 $-2b = -4 \quad b = 2 \quad a = 4 \quad a + b = 6$

ضرب x با درصفت با شد چون با \sqrt{a} است
 $x - 3u = x + 1 \quad u = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{a}$
 $(k-1)x + (m-1) = 0 \rightarrow u = \dots$
 $3k - 1 + m - 1 = 0 \quad m = 2 - 3k$
 $\frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{2 - 3k}{-1/3} + k = -3(2 - 3k) + k = -6 + 9k + k = 10k - 6$
 $10k - 6 = 5 \rightarrow 10k = 11 \rightarrow k = 1.1$
 $m = 2 - 3(1.1) = 2 - 3.3 = -1.3$

$-\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 2x + 4 > \frac{1}{3}$
 $-x^2 + 6x + 12 > 1$
 $-x^2 + 6x + 11 > 0$
 $a = -1, b = 11$
 $b - a = 11 - (-1) = 12$

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1$
 $x^3(x-1) - (x-1) = (x-1)(x^3 - 1)$
 $(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$
 $(a, b) = (1, 1) \rightarrow \frac{1+1^3}{1} = 2$
 $f(1) = 1 - 3 - 1 + 1 = -2$

$a < 1 \rightarrow a < 1$
 $\Delta < 0 \quad (a-1)(a-2) < 0$
 $\frac{1}{+ \cancel{+} - \cancel{+} +} \rightarrow 1 < a < 2 \rightarrow a \in (1, 2)$

$\frac{m(m^2 + a)}{m - 2} > 0$
 $m - 2 \neq 0 \quad m \neq 2$
 $m^2 + m = 0 \quad m(m+1) = 0$
 $m = 0 \quad m = -1$
 $\frac{m(m^2 + 1)}{m - 2} = \frac{m^2(m^2 + 1)}{m - 2}$
 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$\frac{(x^2 - x - 4)(x-1)^2}{(x^2 + x + 1)(1-x)^2}$
 $x^2 - x - 4 = 0$
 $(x+2)(x-4) = 0$
 $x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (4, +\infty)$

$\frac{(x^2 - 2x) - 2(x^2 + 1)}{x^2 + 1}$
 $\frac{-x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 1}$
 $x^2 - 2x - 1 > 0$
 $(x-1)^2 - 2 > 0$
 $(x-1) > \sqrt{2} \quad (x-1) < -\sqrt{2}$
 $x > 1 + \sqrt{2} \quad x < 1 - \sqrt{2}$

$3x^2 - 2x = x(3x - 2)$
 $x \neq -1$
 $\frac{x^2 - 10}{x} - 4 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 14x - 10}{x} < 0$
 $\frac{(x-14)(x+1)}{x} < 0$
 $x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [10, +\infty)$