

19, 25

نام و نام خانوادگی: پرشیا، دهقان، پور پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۲۴... کلاس: درسم دفتر: ۱۱.....

$x^2 - 4x + 3$
 $(x-2)(x-1)$
 $\frac{a+b}{p-q} = -1$
 $a = \varepsilon \quad b = 3 \rightarrow a+b = V$

1	+	0	-	0	+
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1, 10

$y = ((k-r)x + m - 1)(x - \varepsilon n)^p$
 $x = -1 \rightarrow (-1(k-r) + m - 1)(-1 - \varepsilon n)^p = 0$
 $x = k \rightarrow (k(k-r) + m - 1)(k - \varepsilon n)^p = 0$
 $(k^2 - kr + m - 1)(k - \varepsilon n)^p = 0$
 $k^2 + m - 9 = 0 \quad m = 9$
 $\frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} + 1 = -1 \rightarrow -1\omega + 1 = -\varepsilon$

x	-1	ε			
P	+	0	+	0	-

$-1 - \varepsilon n = 0$
 $\frac{-1 - \varepsilon n}{\varepsilon} = \frac{-1}{\varepsilon}$

$(-\frac{1}{p}x^2 + rx + 6) > \frac{V}{p}$
 $-x^2 + rx + 12 > V$
 $x^2 - \varepsilon x - 12 < -V$
 $x^2 - \varepsilon x - \omega < 0$
 $(x - \omega)(x + 1) < 0$

-1	ω	
+	-	+

$b - a = \omega - (-1) = \varepsilon$
 $(-1, \omega)$
 (a, b)

$x^2 - \varepsilon x^2 - x + \mu = (x-1)(x^2 - rx - \varepsilon)$
 $(x - \varepsilon)(x + 1) = x - \varepsilon$
 $(a, b) = (1, \mu)$
 $\frac{1 + \mu}{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon \quad f(\varepsilon) = \varepsilon^2 - 1\varepsilon - \varepsilon + \mu = -\mu$

-1	1	μ	
-	+	-	+

$x \rightarrow 1, -1, \mu$

$(a-1)x^2 + (a-1)x + 1$
 $a - 1 < 0 \quad a < 1$
 $\Delta < 0 \quad (-a, 1)$
 $B - \varepsilon a c \quad (a-1)^2 - \varepsilon(a-1)(1)$
 $a^2 + 1 - 2a - \varepsilon a + \varepsilon < 0$
 $a^2 - \varepsilon a + \omega < 0$
 $(a - \omega)(a - 1) < 0$
 $a = \omega \quad a = 1$

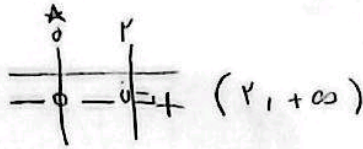
0	0	
+	-	+

$(1, \omega)$

$$\frac{m(m^p + m)}{m - p} > 0$$

$$\frac{m^k + m^p}{m - p} > 0$$

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

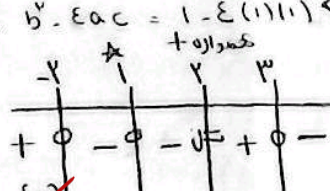


5

6

$$\frac{(x^p - x - 4)(x - 1)^p}{(x^p + x + 1)(x - 2)^p} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{(x - 2)^p}{(x - 2)^p} \leq 0$$



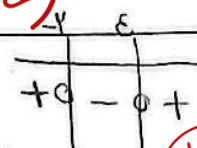
بازای $x = 1$ صحت
عبارت منفی می شود
نه ضلع قبض است

$$[-2, 2) \cup [3, +\infty)$$

5, 7, 8

7

$$\frac{px^p - px - 1}{x^p + p} < x \Rightarrow (a, b) \text{ Max } b - a$$



$$\frac{px^p - px - 1}{x^p + p} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^p - px - 1}{x^p + p} < 0$$

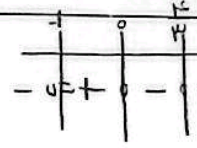
$$\frac{(x - \varepsilon)(x - p)}{x^p + \varepsilon} < 0$$

5

8

$$\frac{px^p - px}{x + 1} < 0$$

$$px^p - px = 0$$



$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{p}{\varepsilon})$$

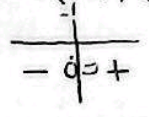
5

9

$$0 < \frac{px^p - px + x + 1}{x + 1}$$

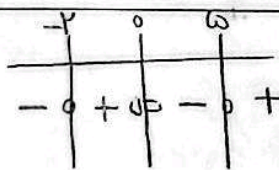
$$\frac{px^p - px + 1}{x + 1} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$b^p - \varepsilon a c = 9 - \varepsilon(p)(1) < 0$$



$$(-1, +\infty) \cap (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{p}{\varepsilon}) = (0, \frac{p}{\varepsilon})$$

$$\frac{x^p - 10}{x} \leq p$$



$$\frac{x^p - 10 - p}{x} \leq 0$$

$$(-\infty, -p] \cup (0, \omega]$$

5

10

$$\frac{(x - \omega)(x + p)}{x^p - 10 - px} \leq 0$$