

(1)

$$x=1 \rightarrow 1-a+b=0 \rightarrow b=a-1$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow 9-2a+b=0 \rightarrow 9-2a+a-1=0 \rightarrow 2a=8$$

$$a=4$$

$$b=3$$

$$a+b=7$$

$$x^2-2x \rightarrow x^2-1=2x$$

$$x = \frac{-1}{2}$$

(2) با توجه به جدول تغییر علامت

مستوی می شود و علامت یکبار تغییر می کند

زیرا بعد از آن حاصل مستوی می شود پس ضریب آن مثبت بود.

در یک ریشه ساده د/ا

$$(k-2)x+m-1=0 \rightarrow k-2 < 0 \rightarrow k < 2 \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow k=1$$

$$(k-2)x+m-1=0 \rightarrow -x+m-1=0 \quad x=f \rightarrow m=1$$

$$\frac{m+k}{n} \rightarrow \frac{1+1}{1} = 2$$

$$-1+1 = -1^2$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 1 > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -x^2 + 4x + 2 > 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 1 < 0$$

$$(x-5)(x+1) < 0$$

$$b-a = 5+1=6$$

$$(-1, 5)$$

$$\frac{-1}{+1} = -1$$

(3)

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 < 0 \rightarrow x^2(x-2) - (x-2) < 0 \rightarrow$$

$$(x-2)(x^2-1) < 0$$

$$x = 2, \pm 1$$

$$\frac{1}{+1} = 1$$

$$\frac{2+1}{2} = 1.5$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow 1-1-2+2=0$$

$$(a-1)^{n^r} + (a-1)^{n+1} \rightarrow \text{مقدار مثبت}$$

$$a < 0 \rightarrow a-1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1$$

$$\Delta < 0 \rightarrow b^r < \epsilon a c \rightarrow (a-1)^r < \epsilon (a-1) \rightarrow a^r + 1 - 2a < \epsilon a - \epsilon$$

$$a^r - 2a + 1 < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)(a-a) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad \epsilon \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

این عملیات با مثبت اول است (1, 5)

Q

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \quad r \\ - \quad + \quad + \end{array}$$

$(r, +\infty)$

4

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

5

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

$$\begin{array}{r} - \quad r \quad r \quad n \\ + \quad - \quad - \quad + \quad - \end{array}$$

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

(A)

$$\frac{2n^2 - 2n}{n^2 + \epsilon} < 2 \rightarrow \frac{x(2n-2)}{n^2 + \epsilon} - 2 < 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x(2n-2) - 2n^2 - \epsilon}{n^2 + \epsilon} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{2n^2 - 2n - 2n^2 - \epsilon}{n^2 + \epsilon} < 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{n^2 - 2n - \epsilon}{n^2 + \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{-2 \quad \epsilon}{+ \phi - \phi +}$$

$$(-2, \epsilon) \rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon - (-2) = 4}$$

$$\frac{2 + \sqrt{\epsilon + 4}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \epsilon \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$-1 < \frac{2n^2 - \epsilon n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow -1 < \frac{2n^2 - \epsilon n}{n+1} \rightarrow 0 < \frac{2n^2 - \epsilon n + n + 1}{n+1} \quad (4)$$

$$-1 < \frac{2n^2 - 2n + 1}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-\phi +} \quad (-1, \infty)$$

$$\frac{2n^2 - \epsilon n}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{x(2n - \epsilon)}{n+1} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad 0 \quad \frac{\epsilon}{2}}{-\phi + \phi - \phi +}$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \frac{\epsilon}{2})$$

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

$$\frac{n^2 - 2n - 1}{n} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{(n-2)(n+1)}{n} < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2 \quad 0}{-\phi + \phi - \phi +}$$

$$(-\infty, -2] \cup (0, 1)$$