

٢٥

نیز (سج) . هم (صتر) C - تلفت (سج) (٢٢)

$$x^p - a^n + b \quad \{ 1 < x < 10 \}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad p \\ + \quad - \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(a^n) = 10^p \rightarrow y = x^p - 5n + p \Rightarrow x^p - 5n + p$$

$$a + b = p + p = 2p$$

(٢١)

توضیح

$$\begin{array}{c} n \quad -1 \quad p \\ p \quad + \quad - \quad + \quad - \end{array}$$

$$y = ((K-1)n + m - 1)(n - 10n)^p$$

$$(n - 10n)^p = (n+1)^p$$

(٢٢)

$$y = (K-1)n + m - 1 =$$

$$-10n = 1 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{10}$$

$$FK - 1 + m - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 2$$

$$K-1 < \dots \rightarrow K < 2 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\frac{m}{n} + K = 2(-1) + 1 = -2 + 1 = -1$$

$$g = -\frac{1}{10}x^p + px + y$$

(a,b)

(٢٣)

$$-\frac{1}{10}x^p + px + y > \frac{y}{10} \rightarrow -x^p + 10n + 10y > y$$

$$-x^p + 10n + 9y > 0$$

$$a = -1 \quad b = 0$$

$$x^p - 10n - 9y < 0 \Rightarrow (n-10)(n+1) < 0$$

$$a - (-1) = 1$$

$$-1 < n < 10$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 10 \\ + \quad - \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow (-1, 10)$$

$$x^p - 10n^p - n + p < 0$$

$$n = \pm 1 \quad n = 10 \quad n \neq -1 \rightarrow n > 0$$

$$x^p(x-1) - (n-1) < 0 \rightarrow (x^p-1)(x-1) < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad p \\ + \quad - \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow (a,b) = (1, 10)$$

$$f(x) = x^p - 10x + p \leq -p$$

$$\frac{1}{10}x^p = p \dots$$

$$(a-1)x^p + (a-1)x + 1$$

$$(a-1)^p - \varepsilon(a-1) < 0$$

(٢٤)

$$a^{p+1} - pa - pa + p < 0 \rightarrow a^{p+1} - 2pa + p < 0$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 0 \\ + \quad - \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow (a-1) < 0$$

$m = \dots$
 $m^2(m^2+1) > 0$
 $m = 2$

$(+) \dots$
 $\frac{m(m^2+m)}{m-2}$
 $(2, +\infty)$

$m-2 > 0 \Rightarrow m > 2$

$(x-2)(x+2)$
 $\frac{(x^2-x-2)(x-1)^2}{(x^2+x+1)(x-2)^2} < 0$
 $x = 2$

$x^2 - 1$
 $+ \quad - \quad - \quad + \quad -$
 $[-2, 2) \cup [2, +\infty)$

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

$\frac{2x^2 - 2x}{x^2 + 2} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 2}{x^2 + 2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 2x - 2}{x^2 + 2} < 0$

$\frac{x^2 - 2x - 1}{x^2 + 2} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x^2 + 2} < 0$
 $- \quad + \quad - \quad +$
 $\Rightarrow (a,b) = (-2, 2)$

$b - a \leq f(-2) = 2$

$-1 < \frac{2x^2 - 2x}{x^2 + 2} < 0$
 $\frac{2x^2 - 2x}{x^2 + 2} < 0$
 $\frac{2x^2 - 2x}{x^2 + 2} > -1$
 $\frac{2x^2 - 2x + x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 2}{x^2 + 2} > 0$
 $x^2 + 2 > 0$

$\frac{2x^2 - 2x}{x^2 + 2} > -1$

$\frac{2x^2 - 2x + x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x^2 - 2x + 2}{x^2 + 2} > 0$
 $x^2 + 2 > 0$

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

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