

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

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

(۲)

۱

n	-1	3
P	+ 0 +	0 +

$n - rn = 0 \xrightarrow{n=-1} -1 - 3n = 0 \rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{3}$
 $k < 0$ طبیعت $k > r \rightarrow k=1$
 $(n - r(-\frac{1}{3}))^r = (n+1)^r$
 $rk - 1 + m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow rk + m - 2 = 0 \xrightarrow{k=1} m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = 1$
 $(-n+r)(n+1)^r \xrightarrow{k=1} n = -\frac{1}{3} \xrightarrow{m=1} \frac{m}{n} + k = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{3}} + 1 = -3 + 1 = -2$

(۲)

۲

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

(۲)

۳

$f(n) = n^r - rn^r - n + 3$
 $f(n) = n^r(n-r) - 1(n-3)$
 $f(n) = (n^r-1)(n-r)$ if $n > 0 \rightarrow (a, b)$ $\rightarrow (a, b) = (1, 3)$ $\begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=3 \end{cases}$
 $\frac{a+b}{r} = \frac{1+3}{r} = \frac{4}{r} = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = (2^r-1)(2-3) = -3$

(۲)

۴

$y = (a-1)n^r + (a-1)n + 1 \rightarrow (a-1)n^r + (a-1)n + 1 < 0$
 ① $a-1 < 0 \rightarrow a < 1 \rightarrow (-\infty, 1)$
 ② $\Delta < 0 \rightarrow (a-1)^r - r(a-1) < 0$
 $a^r - ra + 1 - ra + r < 0 \rightarrow a^r - 2a + r + 1 < 0$
 $(a-1)(a-r) < 0$
 $a = (1, r)$

(۲)

۵

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

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

↑ r ↓ r

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

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

↑ r ↓ r ↓ r

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

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

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

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

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

↑ r ↓ r

$$(a, b) = (-r, r)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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