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$$f(x) = a^x \rightarrow (1, 1), (r, r)$$

$$f(x) = Ax + b$$

$$\rightarrow A + B = 1 \Rightarrow A + B = 0$$

$$3A + B = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A + B = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3A + B &= 1 & A + B &= 0 \\ A + B &= 0 & \Rightarrow -2A &= -1 \\ \hline -2A &= -1 & \Rightarrow A &= 1/2 \\ B &= -1/2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{If } x=0 \rightarrow f(x) = a^x = a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\log_r r = x + y \Rightarrow e^{x \ln r + y} = r^{x+y}$$

$$\rightarrow (r^x)^y + 1 = a \times r^x \rightarrow r^{xy} = t$$

$$r^x + 1 = a \Rightarrow (t - r^x)(t + a) \quad \begin{cases} t = r^x \\ t = a \end{cases}$$

$$t = a \rightarrow r^x = a \rightarrow \log_r a = x \Rightarrow \log_r r^x = x$$

$$t = a = r^x = a \rightarrow \log_r r^x = \log_r a \rightarrow x = \log_r a \quad \text{Example: } \log_2 16 = 4$$

$$(\log_r r)^r + \log_r r = \log_r r$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_r r \times \log_r r \times \log_r r \times \log_r r \times \log_r r \times (\log_r r)^r = 1 + (\log_r r)^r$$

$$\log(a^r - r^x + 1) + r \log(1 - x) = a$$

$$r \log(x-1) + r \log(1-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1 \quad \log_r^{(-1,0)} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\log_r(a^r + r^x + 1) + \log_r(x-r)^r = r \rightarrow \log_r a^r = r \Rightarrow a^r - 1 = r \Rightarrow a^r = 1+r \Rightarrow a = \sqrt[r]{1+r} = \frac{1+r}{r}$$

$$\log_r \frac{1}{r^x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log_r r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log_r r^{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{r} \times \log_r r = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\log \frac{r-x}{(x-r)^r} = r \rightarrow \log(r-x)^r = r \rightarrow r-x=10 \rightarrow x=1$$

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$$\log \frac{(2)}{\sqrt{r}} \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{2} \log r = 9$$

$$\log \frac{2-r}{4} = 0$$

$$r^{2-r} = r^{rx} \rightarrow 2-r = rx$$

$$2-r = rx = 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \rightarrow 1945 = 10$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{10}}{r} \rightarrow r \pm \sqrt{10}$$

$$a^r - r a - r = 0 \rightarrow u_1 = r + \sqrt{4} \sqrt{r}, u_2 = r - \sqrt{4} \sqrt{r}$$

$$\log \frac{a-r}{4} = \log \frac{\sqrt{4}}{4} = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{r \log r}{\log r + \log r} = \frac{r \log r}{2 \log r} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

$$\log \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\log r}{\log r + \log r} = \frac{\log r}{2 \log r} = \frac{r \log r}{2 \log r} = \frac{r \cdot 10}{2 \cdot 10} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

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$$\log \frac{r}{\epsilon} = 0.11$$

$$\log \frac{r}{\epsilon} = \frac{\log r}{\log \frac{1}{\epsilon}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = 0.11 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = 0.11 \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{0.11} = 9.09$$

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$$a \log r - a + b \log r = 0 \rightarrow b \log r = a - a \log r$$

$$\Rightarrow b \log r = a(1 - \log r) \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 - \log r}{\log r} = \log \frac{a}{r}$$

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$$\left(\sqrt{r}\right)^{\frac{b}{a}} = \sqrt{r}^{\log \frac{a}{r}} \Rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{r}} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$r) \left(\log \frac{r}{r_1}\right)^r + \log \frac{r}{r_1} \log \frac{r}{r_1} = \left(\log \frac{r}{r_1}\right)^r + \left(\log \frac{r}{r_1} + 1\right) \left(\log \frac{r}{r_1} + 1\right)$$

$$= \left(\log \frac{r}{r_1}\right)^r + \left(\log \frac{r}{r_1} + 1\right) \left(1 + \log \frac{r}{r_1}\right)$$

$$= \left(\log \frac{r}{r_1}\right)^r + \left(1 - \log \frac{r}{r_1} + 1\right) \left(1 + 1 + \log \frac{r}{r_1}\right)$$

$$= \left(\log \frac{r}{r_1}\right)^r + \left(r - \log \frac{r}{r_1}\right) \left(r + \log \frac{r}{r_1}\right) = r$$