

پیدا کردن ضرایب

تکلیف

$f(n) = r^{An+B}$   
 $f(0) = ?$

$n=1 \Rightarrow n=3$   
 $y = n^r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n=1 \Rightarrow y=1 \\ n=3 \Rightarrow y=9 \end{cases}$

$r^{A+B} = 1 \Rightarrow A+B=0 \Rightarrow 2A=2 \Rightarrow A=1$   
 $r^{3A+B} = 9 \Rightarrow 3A+B=2 \Rightarrow B=-1$

$f(0) = r^B = \frac{1}{r}$

$\log_r(\epsilon^n + 10) = n + r \Rightarrow r^{n+r} = \epsilon^n + 10$

$\Rightarrow r^{n+r} = r^n + 10 \Rightarrow r^n = t \Rightarrow t^r - \lambda t + 10 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (t-r)(t-10) = 0 \Rightarrow t=r \text{ یا } t=10$

$r^n = r \Rightarrow \log_r r = n \quad r^n = 10 \Rightarrow \log_r 10 = n \Rightarrow \log_r r + \log_r 10 = \log_r 10$

$(\log_{r_1} r_2)^r + \log_{r_1}^{(\epsilon v)} \log_{r_1}^{(1323)}$

$\log_{r_1}^{\epsilon v} = \log_{r_1}^{r_1 v} = 1 + \log_{r_1}^v = 1 + 1 - \log_{r_1}^r$

$\log_{r_1}^v = \log_{\frac{r_1}{v}}^r = \log_{r_1}^r - \log_{r_1}^v$

$\log_{r_1}^{1323} = \log_{r_1}^{r_1^2 \times 3} = 2 + \log_{r_1}^3 \Rightarrow (\epsilon - (\log_{r_1}^r)^r =$

$= (\log_{r_1}^r)^r + \epsilon - (\log_{r_1}^r)^r = \epsilon$

$\log(n^r + n + 1) + r \log(1-n) = \omega \quad \log(1-n) = t$

$\Rightarrow r t + r t = \omega \Rightarrow t = 1 \Rightarrow 10 = 1 - n \Rightarrow n = -9$

$\log(n^r + n + 1) = \log(1-n)^r = r \log(1-n)$

$n^r + \epsilon$

$$\log_r (n^r + r n + \epsilon) + \log_r (n-r) = r$$

$$\log_r n = ?$$

$$\log_r (n^r + r n + \epsilon) + \log_r (n-r) = \log_r \Lambda$$

$$\log_r \frac{\Lambda}{r^r} = \frac{\epsilon}{r} \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-r)(n^r + r n + \epsilon) = \Lambda$$

$$n^r + r n^r + \epsilon n - r n^r - \epsilon n - \Lambda = \Lambda$$

$$n^r - \Lambda = \Lambda \Rightarrow n^r = 1\epsilon \Rightarrow n = \sqrt[r]{1\epsilon} = r^{\frac{\epsilon}{r}}$$

$$\log(r-n) - \log \frac{1}{(n-r)^r} = r$$

$$\log \frac{(r-n)}{\sqrt{r}} = \log \frac{\Lambda}{r^r}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log \frac{(r-n)}{(n-r)^r} = \log \frac{(r-n)(n-r)^r}{(n-r)^r} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow (r-n)(n-r)^r = 1000$$

$$r-n = 10 \Rightarrow n = -1$$

$$(-1)(1)^r = 1000$$

$$-1^r = 1000 \Rightarrow (r-n)^r = 1000$$

$$\log \frac{(n-r)}{r}$$

$$r^{n^r - r} = \Lambda^n$$

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

$$c = n-r = \frac{\sqrt{r\epsilon}}{r} = \frac{x\sqrt{\epsilon}}{x}$$

$$r^{n^r} = r^r \times r^{\epsilon n} \Rightarrow r^{n^r} = r^{r+\epsilon n}$$

$$\log_a a = a > 0$$

$$n^r = r + \epsilon n \Rightarrow n^r - \epsilon n - r = 0$$

$$n = \frac{\epsilon + \sqrt{r\epsilon}}{r} \quad c = n = \frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{r\epsilon}}{r}$$

$$c = \Delta = 1\epsilon - \epsilon(1)(-r) = r\epsilon$$

$$\log_r r = \frac{\omega}{\Lambda}$$

$$\log_r \Lambda = ?$$

$$\log_r \epsilon = r \log_r r$$

$$\log_r \Lambda = \frac{\log_r \Lambda}{\log_r \Lambda} = \frac{\log_r r + \log_r \epsilon}{\log_r r + \log_r r} = \frac{\frac{\omega}{\Lambda} + \frac{10}{\Lambda}}{\frac{1\epsilon}{\Lambda} + \frac{\omega}{\Lambda}} = \frac{10\omega}{1\epsilon + \omega} = \frac{10\omega}{\Lambda} = \frac{10}{\Lambda} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{10}{\Lambda}$$

$$\log_{\varepsilon}^{\omega} = 0,18 \quad \log_{17}^{\rho} = ? \quad -9$$

$$\log_{17}^{\rho} = \frac{\log_{\varepsilon}^{\rho}}{\log_{\varepsilon}^{17}} = \frac{\log_{\varepsilon}^{\rho} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_{\varepsilon}^{\omega}} + \log_{\varepsilon}^{\omega}}{\log_{\varepsilon}^{\omega} + \log_{\varepsilon}^{\omega}} = \frac{1,3}{1,18} = \left( \frac{13}{118} \right)$$

$$(a \log r) n^r + a n + b \log r = 0 \quad -10$$

$$n = -1$$

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

$$(\sqrt{r})^{\frac{b}{a}} = ?$$

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$$\frac{-b \log r}{a \log r} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$c = \frac{-c}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ریشه دومی}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} \text{ ریشه دومی}$$

$$-1 - \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-a}{a \log r} = -\log_{r}^{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\sqrt{r} \log_{r}^{\omega} = \omega \log_{r}^{\sqrt{r}} = \omega^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \sqrt{\omega} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \log_{r}^{\omega}$$