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نام و نام خانوادگی دانش آموز پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس **پانزدهم شهریور ۱۳۹۸**

نمودار تابع به صورت $f(x) = Ax + B$ و نمودار تابع $y = 2^x$ را در یک نقطه به هم می‌زنیم و به کمک آن L و M را پیدا می‌کنیم. چون نقطه‌ی تلاقی تابع f با $y = 2^x$ را می‌خواهیم:

$x=1 \rightarrow 2^1 \rightarrow 2$ (1)
 $x=1^0 \rightarrow 2^1 \rightarrow 2$ (2)

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x=1 \rightarrow 2^{A+B} = 2 \rightarrow 2^1 \\ x=1^0 \rightarrow 2^{A+B} = 2 \rightarrow 2^0 \end{cases}$

$A+B = 2$
 $1A+B = 2$
 $-1A = -1 \rightarrow A=1, B=1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2^x \xrightarrow{x=0} 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

$r^x = t \Rightarrow r^{1/x} = t^{1/x}$
 $\Rightarrow x = \log_r t, r = \log_r^t$

$\log_r^{t^r+k} = \log_r t + \log_r^k \Rightarrow t^r + k = \log_r t \Rightarrow t^r - \log_r t + k = 0$

$t=r \rightarrow \log_r^r = x_1 / t=\omega \rightarrow \log_r^\omega = x_2$

$\{ \log_r^t + \log_r^a \} = \log_r^{at}$

$\log_{11}^t = t$
 $t^r + \log_{11}^{11} \times (r+t) \Rightarrow \log_{11}^{11} = \frac{-t^r}{r+t}$ (1)

$\xrightarrow{(1)} t^r - \frac{t^r}{t+r} \times t \Rightarrow t^r - \frac{t^r}{t+r} \Rightarrow \frac{t^r(t+r) - t^r}{t+r} = \frac{rt^r}{t+r}$

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

$(x-1)^r = (1-x)^r \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1) \log (1-x)^a = a \rightarrow (1-x)^a = 10^a \rightarrow 1-x=1 \rightarrow x=-9 \\ 2) \log (x-1)^a = a \rightarrow (x-1)^a = 10^a \rightarrow x-1=1 \rightarrow x=11 \end{cases}$

$x=9 \rightarrow \log_{10}^9 = 9$ جواب (2)

$\log_r^{(2x^2+rx+E)(x-2)} = 3 \Rightarrow (2x^2-2x+E)(x-2) = 1 \Rightarrow 2x^3 + 2x^2 + Ex - 2x^2 - 4x - 2E - 1 = 0$

$2x^3 - 1 = 1 \rightarrow 2x^3 = 2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{2}$

$\log_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt[3]{2}} \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}}^{14} = 14$ جواب (6)

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

... با بسط $\log \frac{x}{\sqrt{r}}$... $\log (x-r) - \log \frac{1}{(x+r)^r} = r$

$\log (x-r) - \log \frac{1}{(x+r)^r} = r \implies \log (x-r) + \log (x+r)^r = r \implies \log (x-r)(x+r)^r = r$

$(x-r)^1 \cdot (x+r)^r \implies 1) \log (x-r)^r = r \implies (x-r)^r = 10^r \implies x-r = 1 \implies x = -1$ ☹
 $\implies 2) \log (x+r)^r = r \implies (x+r)^r = 10^r \implies x+r = 1 \implies x = 1-r$ ☹

$x = -1 \implies \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \implies \frac{r}{r} \log \frac{1}{r} \implies (1)$ ☹

$10^{x^2-r} = 10^{4x} \implies x^2 - r = 4x$

$\implies x^2 - 4x - r = 0 \implies \Delta = 16 - 4(-r) \implies (16)$

$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} \implies x = \frac{4 \pm 4}{2}$

$\log_4 (x-r) \implies \log_4 (x - \sqrt{4} - x) \implies \text{QCE} \implies \dots = -\sqrt{4}$

$\log_4 (x+r) \implies \log_4 (x + \sqrt{4} - x) \implies \log_4 \sqrt{4} \implies \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

$\log_{11}^1 = \frac{\log_{11}^r}{\log_{11}^m} \implies \frac{\log_{11}^r + \log_{11}^r}{\log_{11}^r + \log_{11}^r} \implies \frac{2 \log_{11}^r + \log_{11}^r}{\log_{11}^r + \log_{11}^r} \implies \frac{3 \log_{11}^r}{2 \log_{11}^r} \implies \frac{3}{2}$

$\implies \frac{\frac{1}{1} + \frac{a}{1}}{\frac{14}{1} + \frac{a}{1}} \implies \frac{\frac{1+a}{1}}{\frac{14+a}{1}} \implies \frac{1+a}{14+a} \implies \left(\frac{a}{11}\right)$

$\frac{1}{r} \log_{11}^r = \frac{1}{r} \implies \log_{11}^r = \frac{14}{r}$

$\log_{11}^4 = \frac{\log_{11}^r}{\log_{11}^r} \implies \frac{\log_{11}^r + \log_{11}^r}{\log_{11}^r + \log_{11}^r} \implies \frac{\frac{14}{r} + \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{14}{r} + \frac{r}{r}} \implies \frac{\frac{14+1}{r}}{\frac{14+r}{r}} \implies \frac{15}{14+r}$

$\implies \left(\frac{14}{14+r}\right)$

$(a \log^r)^2 + a^2 + b \log^r = 0$

$x = -1 \implies a \log^r - a + b \log^r = 0 \implies (a+b) \log^r - a = 0 \implies a = (a+b) \log^r$

$\div a \implies 1 = \left(1 + \frac{b}{a}\right) \log^r \implies \frac{1}{\log^r} = 1 + \frac{b}{a} \implies \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{\log^r} - 1$

$\frac{1}{\log^r} = \log^{\frac{1}{r}} \implies \frac{b}{a} = \log^{\frac{1}{r}} - \log^{\frac{1}{r}} \implies \frac{b}{a} = \log^{\frac{a}{r}} \quad (1)$

$(\sqrt{r})^{\frac{b}{a}} \implies (r)^{\frac{b}{a}} \implies (r)^{\log^{\frac{a}{r}}} \implies (r \log^{\frac{a}{r}})^{\frac{1}{r}} \implies (a \log^{\frac{a}{r}})^{\frac{1}{r}} = (\sqrt{a})$

$$\begin{aligned}
3) \quad & \left(\log_{r_1}^{\mu} \right)^r + \log_{r_1}^{v \times r_1} \log_{r_1}^{r_1 \times \mu} = \left(\log_{r_1}^{\mu} \right)^r + \left(\log_{r_1}^v + \log_{r_1}^{r_1} \right) \left(\log_{r_1}^{r_1} + \log_{r_1}^{\mu} \right) \\
& = \left(\log_{r_1}^{\mu} \right)^r + \left(\log_{r_1}^{\frac{r_1}{\mu}} + 1 \right) \left(1 + \log_{r_1}^{r_1 \times \mu} \right) \\
& = \left(\log_{r_1}^{\mu} \right)^r + \left(1 - \log_{r_1}^{\mu} + 1 \right) \left(1 + 1 + \log_{r_1}^{\mu} \right) \\
& = \left(\log_{r_1}^{\mu} \right)^r + \left(2 - \log_{r_1}^{\mu} \right) \left(2 + \log_{r_1}^{\mu} \right) = K
\end{aligned}$$