

فردی تابع به صورت $f(x) = 10^{A+Bx}$ و نمودار تابع $y = 2^x$ را در x نقطه به هم وصل می کنند و در $x=1$ و $x=10$ قطع می کنند. این نقطه های تقاطع تابع f با محور y را بیابید.

تقاطع با محور y : $x=0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x=1 \rightarrow 10^{A+B} = 1 \rightarrow 10^0 \\ x=10 \rightarrow 10^{A+10B} = 10 \rightarrow 10^1 \end{cases}$$

$A+B=0$
 $10A+10B=1$
 $-1A = -1 \rightarrow A=1, B=-1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 10^{x-1} \xrightarrow{x=0} 10^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)$

همه ملک های جدیدی $\log_r(x^2+10) = 2x+10$ را بیابید.

$$r^x = t \Rightarrow r^{2x} = t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \log_r t, \quad r = \log_r^A$$

$$\log_r^{2t} = \log_r t + \log_r^A \Rightarrow t^2 + 10 = At \Rightarrow t^2 - At + 10 = 0$$

$$t=3 \rightarrow \log_r^3 = 2, \quad t=5 \rightarrow \log_r^5 = 2$$

$\{ \log_r^3, \log_r^5 \}$

$\log_{11}^t = t$

$$t^2 + \log_{11}^{2t} \times (t+1) \Rightarrow \log_{11}^{2t} = \frac{-t^2}{t+1} \quad (1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(1)} t^2 - \frac{t^2}{t+1} \times t \Rightarrow t^2 - \frac{t^3}{t+1} \Rightarrow \frac{t^2(t+1) - t^3}{t+1} = \frac{t^2}{t+1}$$

$\log(x-1)^2 + \log(1-x)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \log(x-1)^2(1-x)^2 = 0$

همه $\log(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3 \log(1-x) = 0$ را بیابید.

$$\log(x-1)^2 = (1-x)^2$$

$$\begin{cases} 1) \log(1-x)^2 = 0 \rightarrow (1-x)^2 = 10^0 \rightarrow 1-x=1 \rightarrow x=-9 \\ 2) \log(x-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 10^0 \rightarrow x-1=1 \rightarrow x=2 \end{cases}$$

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

همه $\log_{14}^x(x^2+2x+1) + \log_2(x-1) = 3$ را بیابید.

$$\log_{14}^{(x^2+2x+1)}(x-1) = 3 \Rightarrow (x^2+2x+1)(x-1) = 14 \Rightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 14x - 1 = 14$$

$$x^3 - 1 = 14 \rightarrow x^3 = 15 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{15}$$

$\log_{14}^{\sqrt[3]{15}} \Rightarrow \log_{14}^{15} = 3$ جواب

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

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

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

$(x-r)^r \cdot (x-r)^r \implies 1) \log (x-r)^{2r} = r \implies (x-r)^{2r} = 10^r \implies x-r = 1 \implies x = -1$ ق.ع
 $\implies 2) \log (x-r)^{2r} = r \implies (x-r)^{2r} = 10^r \implies x-r = 1 \implies x = 1$ (ق.ع)

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

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

 $\log \frac{(x-r)}{4}$ مع $10^{x^2-r} = 10^{4x}$

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

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

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

$\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}}{\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}} \implies \frac{\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}} + \log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}}{\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}} + \log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}} \implies \frac{2 \log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}} + \log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}}{2 \log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}} + \log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}} \implies \frac{r \cdot \frac{a}{r} + \frac{a}{r}}{r + \frac{a}{r}}$

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

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

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

$\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}}{\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}} \implies \frac{\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}} + \log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}}{\log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}} + \log_{11}^{\frac{1}{r}}} \implies \frac{\frac{14}{r} + \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{14}{r} + \frac{1}{r}} \implies \frac{\frac{14+1}{r}}{\frac{14+1}{r}} \implies \left(\frac{15}{14}\right)$

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

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

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

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

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