

19, 70

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المحور الثاني

1.  $f(x) = r^{Ax+B}$   $y = x^c \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow r^{A+B} = 1 \rightarrow A+B=0$   
 $\rightarrow x=r \rightarrow r^{rA+B} = r \rightarrow rA+B=1$  (5)  
 $A=1 \quad B=-1$

$r^{Ax+B} \rightarrow r^{x-1}$   
 تفحص ما يلي  $x=0$   $r^{-1} = \frac{1}{r}$

2.  $\log_r(\epsilon^n + 12) = n + r$   $r^{(n+r)} = \epsilon^n + 12$   
 $r^n \times r^r = (r^n)^r + 12$   
 $\rightarrow r^n = t$   $t^r - 12t + 12 = 0$   
 $t^r = r$   $\log_r r = n$   $t=r$   $(t-r)(t-12) = 0$   
 $r^n = 12$   $n = \log_r 12$   $t=12$   
 $\log_r 12 + \log_r r = \log_r 12$

3.  $(\log_r r)^r + \log_r r \times \log_r r \rightarrow \log_r r^r = r + \log_r r$   
 $\log_r r^r \times r = \log_r r + \log_r r = 1 + \log_r r - \log_r r = r - \log_r r$   
 $(\log_r r)^r + (r - \log_r r) + (r + \log_r r) = (\log_r r)^r + \epsilon - (\log_r r)^r = \epsilon$  (5)

4.  $\log r^n - r^n + 1 + r \log(1-n) = d$   
 $r^n - r^n + 1 = (n-1)^r = (1-n)^r \rightarrow r \log(1-n) + r \log(1-n) = d$   
 $\rightarrow 2 \log(1-n) = d \rightarrow \log(1-n) = \frac{d}{2}$   $1-n=10$   $n=-9$  (5)  
 $\log_r(1-n) \rightarrow \log_r 9 = r$

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$$\log_r (x^r + rx + \varepsilon) + \log_r (x-r) = r \rightarrow \log_r (x^r + rx + \varepsilon)(x-r) = r \quad .5$$

$$\log_r x^{r-1} = r \rightarrow x^{r-1} = r \rightarrow x^r = rx \quad x = r^{\frac{r}{r-1}}$$

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

$$\log_r (r-n) - \log_r \frac{1}{(n-r)^r} = r \quad .6$$

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

$$\log_r (r-n) + r \log_r (r-n) = r \quad r \log_r (r-n) = r \quad \log_r (r-n) = 1$$

$$\log_r -n = \log_r r^r = 4 \log_r r = 4 \quad n = -n$$

$$r(n^r - r) = 1 \rightarrow r(n^r - r) = r \varepsilon n \quad n^r - r = \varepsilon n \quad .7$$

$$n^r - \varepsilon n - r = 0 \rightarrow n = r + \sqrt{4}$$

$$\log_r (n-r) \rightarrow n = r + \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \log_r \frac{r + \sqrt{4} - r}{4} = \log_r \frac{\sqrt{4}}{4} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\log_r (n-r) \rightarrow n = r - \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \log_r \frac{-\sqrt{4}}{4}$$

$$\log_r r = \frac{d}{r} \quad \log_r \frac{1}{11} = \log_r r^r = r \log_r r \rightarrow \frac{\log_r r}{\log_r \frac{1}{11}} = \quad .8$$

$$\frac{\log_r r}{\log_r r^r + \log_r r} = \frac{\frac{d}{r}}{r + \frac{d}{r}} = \frac{\frac{d}{r}}{\frac{r^2 + d}{r}} = \frac{d}{r^2 + d} \times r = \frac{rd}{r^2 + d} = \frac{d}{r}$$

$$\log_r r = \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log_r r = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \quad \log_r r = \frac{r}{d} \quad .9$$

$$\log_r \frac{4}{10} = \frac{\log_r 4}{\log_r 10} = \frac{1 + \log_r r}{r + \log_r r} = \frac{1 + \frac{r}{d}}{r + \frac{r}{d}} = \frac{\frac{d+r}{d}}{\frac{rd+r}{d}} = \frac{d+r}{rd+r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$(a \log^r) x^r + a n + b \log^r = 0 \xrightarrow{x=-1} (a \log^r) - a + b \log^r = 0 \quad .10$$

$$b \log^r = a - a \log^r = b \log^r = a(1 - \log^r)$$

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

$$\rightarrow (\sqrt{d}) \frac{b}{a} = r \frac{1}{r} \times \log^d = \log^{\frac{d}{r}} = r \log^{\frac{d}{r}} = \sqrt{d} \log^{\frac{d}{r}} = \sqrt{d}$$

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