

$$y = 1 - L \cdot 2_c (ax - b)$$

$$b + c = -\frac{1}{c} \quad (a+c)b \rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{c})x - 2 = -2$$

$$1 - L \cdot 2_c^{-b} = 1 \sim L \cdot 2_c^{-b} = 1 \sim \frac{1}{c} = -b \quad -\frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{1}{c} \sim -1 + c^2 = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$C \cdot 2^{-b+a+y} = 1 \sim \frac{1}{c} = -b+a+y$$

$$-\frac{1}{c} = -\frac{1}{c} a \sim a = 1$$

$$c^2 + \frac{1}{c}c - 1 = 0$$

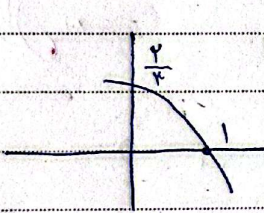
$$c^2 + 1 - c = 0$$

$$(c+1)(c-1) = 0$$

$$c = -1 \quad c = 1$$

$$b = -2$$

$$f(x) = 1 + Cx^{a+bx} \quad f(-1) = ?$$



$$1 + Cx^a = \frac{1}{c} \sim Cx^a = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$1 + Cx^{a+bx} = 0 \sim Cx^{a+bx} = -1 \sim x^{a+bx} = -\frac{1}{c} \sim x^b = -\frac{1}{c} \sim b = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + Cx^a x^b = 1 + \frac{1}{c} x^a x^b = 1 - \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$y = C + L \cdot 2_c^{(ax+b)} \quad a = ?$$

$$0 = C + L \cdot 2_c^{a+b} \sim \frac{1}{c} = 2_c^{a+b}$$

$$2 = C + L \cdot 2_c^b \sim \frac{1}{c} = 2_c^b \sim \frac{1}{c} = \frac{b}{c}$$

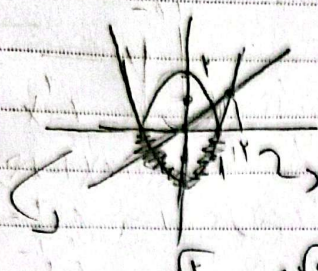
$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{b}{c} \sim 1 = b$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{b}{c} \sim \frac{1}{c} = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\frac{1-b}{c} = a \sim \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$\Rightarrow X^2 - r \sim X = \pm \sqrt{r}$
 $(|X^2 - r| > X)$
 $f(x) = \log_{2r}$

سوال 4



$|x^2 - r| - x > 0 \sim |x^2 - r| > x$
 $y_1 = x \quad y_2 = |x^2 - r|$

$(-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty) = \emptyset$

Case analysis for $|x^2 - r| > x$:

- Case 1: $x^2 - r > x \Rightarrow x^2 - x - r > 0$
- Case 2: $r - x^2 > x \Rightarrow -x^2 - x + r > 0$

Roots for Case 1: $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4r}}{2}$

Roots for Case 2: $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4r}}{2}$

Sign chart for $x^2 - x - r$ and $-x^2 - x + r$ is shown with intervals $x < -1$ and $x > 1$.

$f(x) = r + \frac{b-a}{x}$
 $g(x) = -x^2 - rx + \lambda$

سوال 5

$f(10) = -1 \Rightarrow r + \frac{b-a}{10} = -1$
 $r = \frac{b-a}{10} - 1$

$f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow r + \frac{b-a}{1} = -1 - \frac{b-a}{1} \Rightarrow r = -1 \Rightarrow b-a = 1$

$\alpha + b = r$
 $b - a = 1$
 $r + b = r \Rightarrow b = r, a = 1$

$f(x) = r + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B}$
 $y = x^r - x \quad n = 1, r$

سوال 6

$f(1) = -r + \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow -r + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow r = 0$

$f(r) = -r + \frac{1}{r} = r \Rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{r} = r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = 2r \Rightarrow 1 = 2r^2 \Rightarrow r = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$f(r) = -r + \frac{1}{r} = 9 \Rightarrow A = -1, B = 0$ Arman

سوال ۱۷: در هر ساعت ۱/۹ از مردم باقی مانده از دست می‌روند. پس از ۲ دقیقه ۱/۶ از مردم عین باقی می‌ماند؟

$1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$ ~~$\log \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{9}$~~ $\log \frac{1}{9} = 2, 1, 4 \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{9} = \frac{10}{12}$

$\log \frac{1}{9} = 2, 1, 4 \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{9} = \frac{10}{12}$
 $\log \frac{1}{9} = 2, 1, 4 \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{9} = \frac{10}{12}$

$+ (\log \frac{1}{9} - \log \frac{1}{9}) = - (\log \frac{1}{9} + \log \frac{1}{9})$

$+ (2 \times \frac{10}{12} - 2 \times \frac{10}{12}) = - (\frac{10}{12} + \frac{10}{12})$

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$\frac{10}{12} - \frac{10}{12} = \frac{10-10}{12} = - (\frac{10}{12} + \frac{10}{12}) \rightarrow + \times \frac{10}{12} = \frac{40}{12}$

$+ = \frac{40}{12} \times \frac{12}{10} = \frac{19}{3}$

$\frac{19}{3} \times \frac{10}{10} = 380$ دقیقه

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سوال ۱۸: در هر دقیقه ۱/۱۷ از مردم باقی مانده از دست می‌روند. پس از ۲ دقیقه ۱/۶ از مردم عین باقی می‌ماند؟

$\frac{100}{100} - \frac{12 \times 10}{100} = \frac{17 \times 10}{100} = \frac{V}{100}$

$\log \left(\frac{V}{100}\right) = \frac{1}{17}$

$+ \log \frac{V}{100} = - \log \frac{V}{100} \rightarrow + (\log \frac{V}{100} - \log \frac{V}{100}) = - \log \frac{V}{100}$

$+ (\log \frac{V}{100} - 2 \log \frac{10}{14}) = - \log \frac{V}{100}$

$+ (\frac{10}{14} - 2 \times \frac{10}{14}) = - \frac{10}{14}$

$+ (\frac{10}{14} - \frac{20}{14}) = - \frac{10}{14} \rightarrow + (\frac{10}{14} - \frac{10}{14}) = - \frac{10}{14}$

$1 \times V = 10 \times \frac{14}{10} \rightarrow + = \frac{14}{10} \times \frac{10}{14} = 1$

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سوال ۹: در فرضی ۱۰۰ الیتر معلول ... هر روز ۴ الیتر پیراکنس و آب فاضل

۳ ل. و ۲ = ۱/۳ ۴ ل. و ۲ = ۲/۴۸ ۱/۳ غلظت اولی می شود ۲/۴۸

$$\frac{100}{100} - \frac{4}{100} = \frac{96}{100} = \frac{24}{25} \rightarrow \left(\frac{24}{25}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log 100 = \log 100 - \log 2 = 0.17 \quad \log 25 = \log \frac{24}{25} = \log 24 - \log 25 = 0.3$$

$$n (\log 24 - \log 25) = -\log 3$$

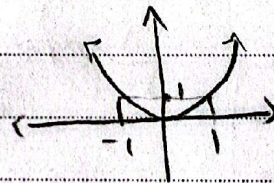
$$n (3 \log 2 + \log 3 - 2 \log 5) = -\log 3$$

$$n (3 \times 0.3 + 0.48 - 2 \times 0.7) = -\log 3$$

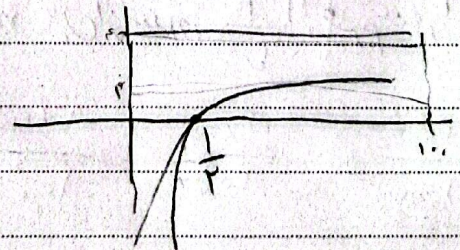
$$(0.102)n = -\log 3 \rightarrow n = 24$$

سوال ۱۰:

$$y = 9^{\log x^2} \rightarrow y = x^2 \log 9 = x^2$$



ب) $y = \log x^2 \rightarrow y = 2 \log x$



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