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$(0, 2), (-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$      $(a+c)b = -3 \mid b+c = -\frac{3}{2}$      $y = 1 - \log_c^{(ax-b)}$   
 $y = 1 - \log_c^{(ax-b)}$      $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \Rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow c^{-1} = -b \mid$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -b$      $y = 1 - \log_c^{-\frac{3}{2}a-b} = 0 \Rightarrow \log_c^{-\frac{3}{2}a-b} = 1 \Rightarrow c+b = -\frac{3}{2}a$   
 $\Rightarrow a = +1 \mid -\frac{1}{c} + c = \frac{c^2-1}{c} = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow 2c^2 - 2 = -3c \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$

$(0, \frac{1}{3}), (1, 0)$      $f(x) = 1 + c \times \mu^{ax+bn}$   
 $(0, \frac{1}{3}) \rightarrow 1 + \mu^a c = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow c \times \mu^a = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow c = -1, a = -1$   
 $(1, 0) \rightarrow 1 - 1 \times \mu^{-1} + b = 0 \mid 1 = \mu^{-1} + b \Rightarrow -1 + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1$   
 $f(x) = 1 - \mu^{-1+x} \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1 - \frac{\mu^{-2}}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$

$(0, 2), (2, 0)$      $y = c + \log_d^{ax+b}$   
 $(0, 2) \rightarrow 2 = c + \log_d^b$   
 $(2, 0) \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_d^{2a+b} \Rightarrow -c = \log_d^{2a+b}$   
 $\log_d^b - \log_d^{2a+b} = 2 \Rightarrow \log_d \frac{b}{2a+b} = 2 \mid \frac{b}{2a+b} = d^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 2ab = -40a \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -0.1$

$g(1) = f(1) \rightarrow -1 - \mu + 1 = \mu = 2 + \mu^{b-a} \rightarrow \mu = \mu^{b-a}$   
 $\Rightarrow b-a = 1$      $f^{-1}(1, 0) = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 10$   
 $\rightarrow 10 = 2 + \mu^{b+a} \rightarrow \mu^3 = \mu^{b+a} \rightarrow b+a = 3$   
 $\begin{cases} b-a = 1 \\ b+a = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mu b - a = 3 \mid \mu b = 2 \rightarrow b = 2, a = 1$

$|n^2 - 2| - n > 0 \rightarrow |n^2 - 2| > n \rightarrow |n^2 - 2| = n$   
 $(n-2)(n+1) = 0$   
 $n = 2, n = -1$  (مخالف)  
 $n^2 - 2 + n = 0 \Rightarrow (n+2)(n-1) = 0$   
 $n = -2, n = 1$  (مخالف)  
 $D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$$n=1 \rightarrow 0 = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} \rightarrow r = r^{-A-B} \Rightarrow A+B = -1$$

$$n=r \rightarrow r = -r + r^{-rA-B} \rightarrow -r = rA+B$$

$$\begin{cases} rA+B = -1 \\ rA+B = -r \end{cases} \rightarrow f(n) = -r + r^n \rightarrow f(r) = r$$

$$\frac{rA+B = -1}{rA+B = -r} \Rightarrow A = -1, B = 0$$

$$m(t) = n \cdot x \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{\frac{t}{40}} = \frac{1}{4} n \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{\frac{t}{40}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{4} = \frac{t}{40} \log \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{t}{40} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{4}}{\log \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\log 4^{-1}}{\log a^{-1}} = \frac{-\log 4}{-\log a} = \frac{\log 4}{\log a}$$

$$\frac{t}{40} = \frac{\log 4}{\log a} \Rightarrow t = \frac{40 \log 4}{\log a}$$

$$m(t) = n \cdot x \left(\frac{r}{n}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \frac{1}{v} n \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{v} = \frac{t}{v} \log \frac{r}{n}$$

$$\frac{t}{v} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{v}}{\log \frac{r}{n}} = \frac{\log v^{-1}}{\log r - \log n} = \frac{-\log v}{\log r - \log n}$$

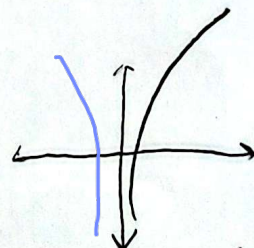
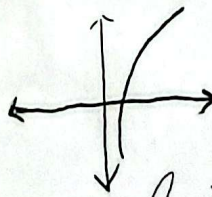
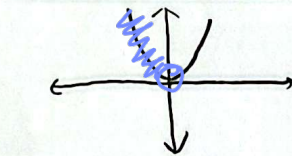
$$t = \frac{v \log v}{\log r - \log n}$$

$$m(t) = n \cdot x \left(\frac{a4}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} n \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{4} = t \log \frac{a4}{100}$$

$$t = \frac{\log \frac{1}{4}}{\log \frac{a4}{100}} = \frac{-\log 4}{\log a4 - \log 100} = \frac{-0.602}{\log a4 - 2}$$

$$y = a \log \frac{n}{r} = n^r$$

$$y = \log n^r = r \log n$$



$$y = \log n$$

$$y = r \log n$$