

(19, 2a)

سارا سارا في - يا زدهم دستار A - تاليف سارا سارا

$$f(x, y) \rightarrow 1 - \log_C(-1, \alpha a - b) = 0 \Rightarrow \log_C(-1, \alpha a - b) = 1 \Rightarrow C^1 = -1, \alpha a - b^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{b + C}_{-\frac{\mu}{r}} = -1, \alpha a \Rightarrow -\frac{\mu}{r} = -\frac{\mu}{r} a \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 - \log_C^{(\mu-b)} \quad (5)$$

$$(0, r) \rightarrow 1 - \log_C^{-b} = r \Rightarrow \log_C^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{C} = -b \quad b + C = -\frac{\mu}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$C + \frac{\mu}{r} = -b \Rightarrow C + \frac{\mu}{r} = \frac{1}{C} \Rightarrow C^2 + \frac{\mu}{r}C = 1 \rightarrow rC^2 + \mu C - r = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 4(r)(-r) = 4d \quad \frac{-\mu + d}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = -r \quad (a+C)b = -\mu$$

$$(1, 0) \rightarrow 1 + Cx^{\mu a + b} = 0 \Rightarrow Cx^{\mu a + b} = -1 \quad b = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$(0, \frac{r}{\mu}) \rightarrow 1 + Cx^{\mu a} = \frac{r}{\mu} \Rightarrow Cx^{\mu a} = -\frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + Cx^{\mu a - 1} = 1 + \frac{Cx^{\mu a}}{\mu} = 1 + \frac{-1}{\mu} = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{\mu - 1}{\mu}$$

$$(0, r, k) \rightarrow C + \log_a^{r, k} a + b = 0 \Rightarrow -C = \log_a^{r, k} a + b \Rightarrow a^{-C} = r, k a + b^{-k}$$

$$(0, r) \rightarrow C + \log_a^b = r \rightarrow \log_a^b = r - C \Rightarrow a^{r-C} = b \Rightarrow$$

$$a^{-C} - a^{r-C} = r, k a \Rightarrow a^{-C} \left(\frac{1 - a^r}{-1} \right) = r, k a \Rightarrow a = -1 \times a^{-C}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-1 \times a^{-C}}{r, k a} = -\frac{1}{r, k}$$

$$y = \log_K (|n^r - r| - n) \Rightarrow |n^r - r| - n > 0 \Rightarrow |n^r - r| > n \Rightarrow n^r - r > n \quad (5) \quad n^r - r < -n$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n^r - n - r > 0 \Rightarrow n > r \leq n < -1 \quad I \\ n^r + n - r < 0 \Rightarrow n > -r \leq n < 1 \quad II \end{array} \right\} \text{I} \cup \text{II} (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(n) &= r + r^{b-an} \\ g(n) &= -a^r - r^{n+1} \end{aligned} \right\} n=1 \rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = r \Rightarrow r^{b-a} = r \Rightarrow b-a = 1 \quad -d$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r^{b-a} &= r \\ b-a &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} b+a &= 10 \\ b-a &= 1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} b &= 5.5 \\ a &= 4.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(n) &= -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{An+B} \\ y &= n^r - n \end{aligned} \right\} n=1 \Rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \Rightarrow A+B = -1 \quad -e$$

$$n=r \Rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} = r \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} = 2r \Rightarrow rA+B = -r$$

$$f(r) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} = 4$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} rA+B &= -r \\ -A+B &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} A &= -1 \\ B &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{A_n}_{\text{مقدار } a_n} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n \times \underbrace{A_0}_{\text{مقدار } a_0} \quad \frac{1}{9} A_0 = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n \times A_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n \Rightarrow r = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n \xrightarrow{\log_r} \quad -v$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \log_r a = r, r &\Rightarrow \log_r r = \frac{1}{r, r} \\ \log_r a = 1, r &\Rightarrow \log_r r = \frac{1}{1, r} \end{aligned} \right\} \log_r r = \frac{r, r}{1, r} = \frac{1r}{r}$$

1, 1, 0

$$\log_r \left(\frac{9}{1}\right)^n = \log_r 9 \Rightarrow n \log_r \frac{9}{1} = \log_r 9 \Rightarrow n = \frac{\log_r 9}{\log_r \frac{9}{1}} = \frac{\frac{1r}{r}}{\frac{\log_r 9 - \log_r 1}{r}} = \frac{1r}{\log_r 9 - \log_r 1}$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{1r}{r}}{r - r} = \frac{19}{r}$$

$$\frac{19}{r} \times 40 = 400$$

$$A_n = \left(\frac{V}{1}\right)^n \times A_0 \quad \frac{1}{V} \times A_0 = \left(\frac{V}{1}\right)^n \times A_0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{V} = \left(\frac{V}{1}\right)^n \Rightarrow V = \left(\frac{1}{V}\right)^n \quad -1$$

$$\log_r V = 0, r \Rightarrow \log_r V = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{0}{r}$$

1, 1, 0

$$\log \mu = 1,6 \Rightarrow \log \frac{\mu}{\lambda} = \frac{1,6}{\lambda} = \frac{d}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\log \mu}{\frac{1,6}{\lambda}} = \log \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^n \Rightarrow \frac{1,6}{\lambda} = n \log \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{\mu} = n (\log \lambda - \log \mu) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{d}{\mu} = n \left(\underbrace{\log \lambda}_{\frac{d}{\lambda}} - \log \mu \right) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{\mu} = n \left(\frac{1,6}{\lambda} - \frac{d}{\mu} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{\mu} = n \frac{d}{\mu} \Rightarrow n = 1$$

$\lambda \times \mu = d$

$$(0,99)^n \times A = \frac{1}{\mu} A \Rightarrow (0,99)^n = \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{100}{99} \right)^n = \mu \xrightarrow{\log 10} \quad -9$$

$$\log \left(\frac{100}{99} \right)^n = \log \mu \Rightarrow n \log \frac{99}{100} = 0,141 \Rightarrow n (\log 100 - \log 99) = 0,141 \Rightarrow$$

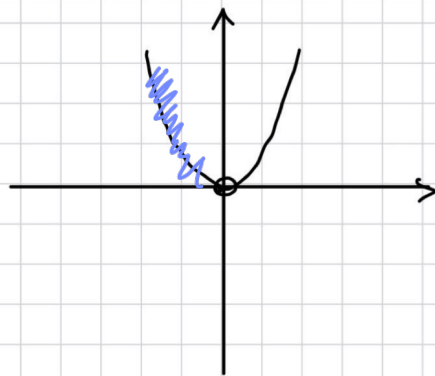
$$n [2 - (\log \mu + \log \mu)] = 0,141 \Rightarrow n [2 - (1,2 + 0,8)] = 0,141 \Rightarrow$$

$\underbrace{2 \log \mu}_{0,8}$

$$0,8n = 0,141 \Rightarrow n = 17,6$$

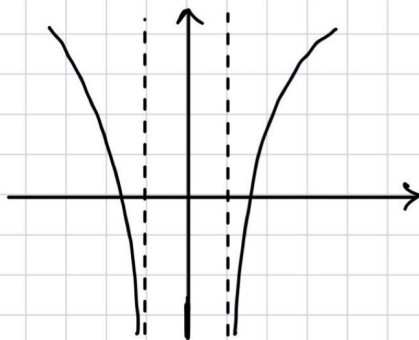
$$y = 9 \log \frac{9}{\mu} = n \log \frac{9}{\mu} = n^2$$

Df = (0, +∞)



(1, 9)

$$y = \log \frac{9}{\mu}$$



(1, 0)