

$$y = 1 - y_c(au - b)$$

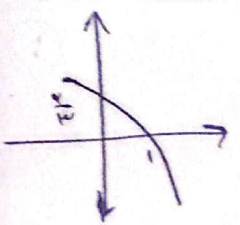
$$f(0) = v \rightarrow 1 - y_c(-b) = v \Rightarrow y_c(-b) = 1 - v \Rightarrow y_c = \frac{1-v}{-b} \Rightarrow \boxed{bc = -1} *$$

$$f(-v_0) = 1 - y_c(-v_0 a - b) = 0 \Rightarrow y_c(-v_0 a - b) = 1 \Rightarrow b + c = -v_0 a \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$* \rightarrow u^r - su + p \rightarrow x^r + 1/10u - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = -v \\ u_1 = 1/r \end{cases}$$

$$(a+b) \Rightarrow (1+0/10)(r) = (-10)$$

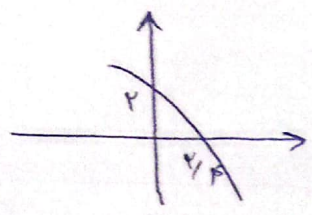
$$b = -r, c = 1/r \leftarrow \text{L'equation est de la forme } y = \dots$$



$$f(u) = 1 + cx^u^{a+bu} \quad f(-1) = 1 - r^{+u-1} \rightarrow 1 - r^{-r} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$f(1) = 1 + cx^1^{a+b} = 0 \rightarrow f(1) = r^1 \times r^{b-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 1}$$

$$f(0) = 1 + cx^0^a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow cx^0^a = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{c = -1} \quad \boxed{a = -1}$$



$$y = c + y_0(au + b)$$

$$f(r/10) = 0 = c + y_0(r/10 a + b) \rightarrow \frac{b}{r/10} = y_0(r/10 a + b) \rightarrow \frac{b}{r/10} = \frac{r/10 a + b}{1}$$

$$f(0) = r = c + y_0 b$$

$$\frac{-b}{r/10} = \frac{a}{r/10} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{1}{r/10}}$$

$$\omega^r \times \omega^{-c} = b$$

$$f(u) = y_{10} (|u^r - r| - u)$$

$$|u^r - r| - u > 0 \rightarrow |u^r - r| > u$$

$$(1) \quad u^r - u - r > 0 \rightarrow (u-r)(u+1) > 0 \quad \frac{-r}{+} \quad \frac{-1}{-} \quad \frac{+}{+}$$

$$(2) \quad u^r - r < -u \rightarrow u^r + u - r < 0 \rightarrow (u+r)(u-1) \quad \frac{-r}{+} \quad \frac{-1}{-} \quad \frac{+}{+}$$



$f(u) = r + r^{b-a} \rightarrow f(-1) = 10 \rightarrow f = r + r^{b-a} \rightarrow \boxed{b-a=1}$ (2)
 $g(u) = -ur - ru + 1 \xrightarrow{u=1} -1 - r + 1 \Rightarrow \textcircled{F}$ (3)
 $10 = r + r^{b+a} \rightarrow \boxed{b+a=10}$ (4)
 $r(b-a) = \textcircled{10}$

$f(u) = -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{4u+k} \rightarrow f'_0 \rightarrow 0 = -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{4+k} \rightarrow A+B = -1$ (5)
 $g = ur - u \rightarrow u=1 \rightarrow g = r - 1$ (6)
 $f(u) = -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{-u} \rightarrow f'(u) = -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{-u} = \textcircled{7}$

$A \times (\frac{1}{a})^{\frac{t}{v_0}} = \frac{A}{v} \rightarrow (\frac{1}{a})^{\frac{t}{v_0}} = \frac{1}{v}$ (7)
 $\frac{t}{v_0} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{v}}{\log \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{-(\log v + \log r)}{\log r - \log v} = \frac{\log v}{\log r - \log v}$
 $\log \frac{1}{v} = -\log v$ (8)
 $\frac{t}{v_0} = \frac{-\log v}{\log r - \log v} = \frac{19}{\frac{1}{v} - r} = \frac{19}{\frac{1}{v} - r} \rightarrow t = v_0 \times 19 = \textcircled{37}$

حساب التفاضل والتكامل (Calculus) (9)
 $m = m \cdot (\frac{v}{\lambda})^{\frac{t}{v}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{v} m_0 = m \cdot (\frac{v}{\lambda})^{\frac{t}{v}} \Rightarrow (\frac{v}{\lambda})^{\frac{t}{v}} = \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \log (\frac{v}{\lambda})^{\frac{t}{v}} = \log \frac{1}{v}$
 $\frac{t}{v} (\log v - \log \lambda) = -\log v$
 $\frac{t}{v} (\frac{a}{r} - \log \frac{a}{r}) = -\frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \frac{t}{v} (\frac{-a}{r_2}) = -\frac{a}{r} \rightarrow t = \textcircled{0.5}$

$a_n = a \cdot (\frac{A}{100})^n$ (10)
 $a \cdot (\frac{A}{100})^n = \frac{1}{r} a \rightarrow (\frac{A}{100})^n = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n(\log A - \log 100) = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n(\log A - 2) = -\log r \rightarrow n = \frac{-\log r}{\log A - 2}$
 $\log (\frac{A}{100})^n = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n(\log A - \log 100) = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n(\log A - 2) = -\log r$

