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$$y = -\log_c(ax-b) + 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \rightarrow y=r : -\log_c^{-b} + 1 = r \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \\ x = \frac{-r}{c} \rightarrow y=0 : -\log_c \frac{-r}{c} - b = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow c = \frac{-1}{b}$$

$$b+c = \frac{-r}{c}$$

$$(a+c)b = ? \rightarrow \log_c \frac{-r}{c} - b = 1 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{c} - b = c$$

$$ab+cb = ab-1 = b-1$$

$$b = -r \rightarrow -r-1 = \frac{-r}{c} \rightarrow c = \frac{-r}{-r-1} = \frac{r}{r+1}$$

$$b+c = \frac{-r}{c} \rightarrow b + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{-r}{c} \rightarrow \frac{b^2 + 1}{b} = \frac{-r}{c} \rightarrow \frac{b^2 + 1}{b} = \frac{-r}{\frac{r}{r+1}} \rightarrow \frac{b^2 + 1}{b} = -\frac{r(r+1)}{r} = -(r+1)$$

$$b^2 + 1 = -b(r+1) \rightarrow b^2 + br + b + 1 = 0$$

$$(b+1)(b+r) = 0 \rightarrow b = -1 \text{ or } b = -r$$

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$$f(x) = Cx^r + 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \rightarrow y = \frac{r}{c} : 1 + Cx^r = \frac{r}{c} \rightarrow Cx^r = \frac{-1}{c} \\ x=1 \rightarrow y=0 : 1 + Cx^r = 0 \rightarrow Cx^r = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(-1) = Cx^r + 1 = \frac{-1}{c} + 1 = \frac{-1}{c} + \frac{c}{c} = \frac{c-1}{c}$$

$$\frac{c-1}{c} = \frac{r}{c} \rightarrow c-1 = r \rightarrow c = r+1$$

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$$y = C + \log_a(ax+b) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \rightarrow y=r : C + \log_a^b = r \\ x=r, \epsilon \rightarrow y=0 : C + \log_a^{r\epsilon+b} = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow C + \log_a^b = r \rightarrow C = r - \log_a^b$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = ? = \frac{-1}{r\epsilon} = \frac{-r}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-1}{r\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{r\epsilon a}{b} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{r\epsilon a + b}{b} = \frac{1}{r\epsilon} - 1$$

$$\frac{r\epsilon a + b}{b} = \frac{1}{r\epsilon} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{r\epsilon a + b}{b} = \frac{1 - r\epsilon}{r\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{r\epsilon a + b}{b} = \frac{1 - r\epsilon}{r\epsilon} \rightarrow r\epsilon a + b = \frac{b(1 - r\epsilon)}{r\epsilon}$$

$$r\epsilon a + b = \frac{b}{r\epsilon} - b \rightarrow r\epsilon a = \frac{b}{r\epsilon} - 2b$$

$$a = \frac{b}{r\epsilon^2} - 2b$$

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$$f(x) = \log_r(|2^r - r| - x) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |2^r - r| - x > 0 \\ |2^r - r| > x \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2^r - r > x \rightarrow 2^r - x - r > 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1} \mid \frac{-1}{1} \mid \frac{r}{1} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty) \textcircled{1} \\ 2^r - r < -x \rightarrow x^r + x - r < 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1} \mid \frac{1}{1} \mid \frac{r}{1} \rightarrow (1, r) \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2}} \mathbb{R} - \{[-1, 1], \{r\}\}$$

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$$f(x) = r + r^{b-ax} \xrightarrow{x=1} f(1) = r + r^{b-a} = r \rightarrow r^{b-a} = 0 \rightarrow b-a = 1$$

$$g(x) = -2^r - r^x + x \xrightarrow{x=1} g(1) = -1 - r + 1 = -r$$

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

$$\begin{cases} b-a = 1 \\ b+a = r \end{cases} \rightarrow b = r, a = 1 \rightarrow r_{b-a} = r-1 = r$$

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$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} - r \begin{cases} n=1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} - r = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \rightarrow A+B = -1 \\ n=r \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} - r = r \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} = 2r \rightarrow rA+B = -r \end{cases}$$

$$y = n^r - n \begin{cases} n=1 \rightarrow y=0 \\ n=r \rightarrow y=r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ rA+B = -r \end{cases} \quad \text{⑤}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow A = -1, B = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y} dx = dx \times r^{-\frac{1}{4}t} \rightarrow (r^{-\frac{1}{4}})^t = y^{-1} \rightarrow \log_r y^{-\frac{1}{4}} = t \Rightarrow 9 \log_r y = t$$

$$9 \frac{\log_{10} y}{\log_{10} r} = t \rightarrow 9 \frac{\log_{10}^r + \log_{10}^w}{\log_{10}^r} = t \rightarrow 9 \frac{\frac{1}{\log_{10} r} + \frac{1}{\log_{10} w}}{\log_{10}^r} = 9 \frac{\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{12}}{\log_{10}^r} = 9 \frac{\frac{12 + r^2}{12r^2}}{\log_{10}^r} = \frac{9}{12} \frac{12 + r^2}{r^2 \log_{10}^r}$$

$$9 \frac{12 \times 0 + 12 \times 0 \times 12}{12} = 9 \frac{0 \times 19 \times 12}{12} = 9 \frac{19 \times 19}{12 \times 12} = \frac{9 \times 19}{12} \text{ h} \approx 14.25 \text{ h} \times 4 \text{ min} = 57 \text{ min}$$

$$\frac{12 \times 0}{12} = \frac{1}{12} \quad / \quad \frac{1}{y} dx = dx \times r^{-\frac{1}{4}t} \rightarrow \log_r y^{-\frac{1}{4}} = t \rightarrow \frac{-1}{4} \log_r y = t \rightarrow 12 \log_r y = t$$

$$12 \log_r y = 12 \times \frac{\log_{10} y}{\log_{10} r} = 12 \times \frac{\log_{10}^w}{\log_{10}^r} = \frac{12}{0.17} \times 1 = \frac{12}{0.17} \times 1 \approx 70.6 \text{ min} = 1 \text{ h } 10 \text{ min}$$

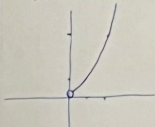
$$\frac{1}{r} = 1 \times r^{-\frac{1}{4}t} \rightarrow (r^{-\frac{1}{4}})^t = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \log_r y^{-\frac{1}{4}} = t$$

$$\frac{-1}{4} \times \log_r y = t \rightarrow r \times \log_r y = t \Rightarrow r \times \frac{\log_{10} y}{\log_{10} r} = r \times \frac{0.17 \times 1}{0.17} = r \times 1 = r = 1$$

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$$y = 9 \log_{10}^w = 9 \log_{10}^r = 9 r^r$$

$D_y = (9r)^r$



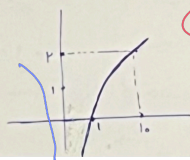
ب

$$y = r \log_{10}^w$$

$D_y = r \log_{10}^w$

$$y = r \log_{10}^w$$

$D_y = r \log_{10}^w$



$$v) \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{9} \quad \lg \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \lg \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow t(\lg 1 - \lg 9) = -(\lg^{\mu} + \lg^{\nu})$$

$$\rightarrow t = \frac{-(\lg^{\nu} + \lg^{\mu})}{\mu \lg^{\nu} - \nu \lg^{\mu}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lg^{\mu} \\ \lg^{\nu} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \lg^{\nu} = \frac{\nu}{\mu}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \div \lg^{\mu} \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \right\} t = \frac{19}{\mu} \quad \frac{19}{\mu} \times 9\% = 10\%$$

$$1) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^t = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \lg \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^t = \lg \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow t(\lg^{\nu} - \lg^{\lambda}) = -\lg^{\nu}$$

$$t \left(\frac{1}{4} - 2 \times \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t = 1 \quad 1 \times \nu = 24$$

$$9) (0,94)^n = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad \lg (0,94)^n = \lg \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow n = \frac{-\lg^{\mu}}{\lg^{\nu} - \lg^{\lambda}}$$

$$n = \frac{-\lg^{\mu}}{\lg(\frac{1}{\mu}) - \lg^{\lambda}} = 24$$