

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

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

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

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

$$b = -r \rightarrow -r-1 = \boxed{-r}$$

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

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

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

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

$$f(-1) = \frac{Cx^{\mu}}{\mu^b} + 1 = \frac{-1}{\mu^b} + 1 = \frac{-1}{9} + \frac{9}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\frac{Cx^{\mu+b}}{Cx^{\mu}} = r \rightarrow r^b = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b=1}$$

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

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

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-1}{r\omega} \leftarrow \frac{r\varepsilon a}{b} = \frac{-r\varepsilon}{r\omega} \leftarrow \frac{r\varepsilon a + b}{b} = \frac{1}{r\omega} + \frac{r\varepsilon a}{b} = \frac{1}{r\omega} - 1$$

$$f(x) = \log_r (|2^r - r| - x)$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{[-1, 1], \{r\}\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = n^r - n \begin{cases} n=1 \rightarrow y=0 \\ n=r \rightarrow y=r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=-1 \\ rA+B=-r \end{cases} \Rightarrow A=-1, B=0$$

$$f(r) = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} - r = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{r(-1)+0} - r = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} - r = r - r = 0$$

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

$$9 \frac{\log_{10} y}{\log_{10} r} = t \rightarrow 9 \frac{\log_{10}^r + \log_{10}^r}{\log_{10}^r} = t \rightarrow 9 \frac{\frac{1}{\log_{10} r} + \frac{1}{\log_{10} r}}{\frac{1}{\log_{10} r}} = 9 \frac{\frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{10}}{\frac{1}{10}} = 9 \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{1}{10}} = 27$$

$$9 \frac{1.5 \times 10 + 1.5 \times 10 \times 10}{10} = 9 \frac{15 \times 19 \times 10}{10} = 9 \frac{15 \times 19}{10} = \frac{27 \times 19}{10} \approx 513 \text{ k} \rightarrow 513 \times 10^3 \text{ V} = 513 \text{ kV}$$

$$\frac{11.20}{100} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad / \quad \frac{1}{v} x = x \times r^{-\frac{1}{2}vt} \rightarrow \log_r v^{-\frac{1}{2}} = t \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\lambda} \log_r v = t \rightarrow \lambda \log_r v = t$$

$$\lambda \log_r v = \lambda \times \frac{\log_{10} v}{\log_{10} r} = \lambda \times \frac{\log_{10} v}{\log_{10} v} = \lambda \times 1 = \lambda = \frac{1.4}{0.4} \times \lambda = \frac{1.4}{4} \times \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1.4}{4} \times \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 1.4 \text{ V} = 140 \text{ mV}$$

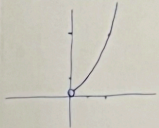
$$\frac{1}{v} = 1 \times r^{-\frac{1}{2}vt} \rightarrow (r^{-\frac{1}{2}})^t = \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \log_r v^{-\frac{1}{2}} = t$$

$$\frac{-1}{2} \times \log_r v = t \rightarrow r \log_r v = t \Rightarrow r \times \frac{\log_{10} v}{\log_{10} r} = r \times \frac{0.14 \times \lambda}{0.12} = r \times 1.16 \times \lambda = 1.16 \times \lambda$$

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

$$D_y = \{n > 0\}$$



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

1. > 1 → صعودي
 $D(y) = \{n > 0\} \rightarrow n \neq 0$

