

$$\frac{-1 - r + \lambda}{r} = r + r^{b-a} \rightarrow r = r^{b-a} \cdot b - a = 1$$

$$\frac{x=-1}{y=10} \rightarrow r + r^{b+a} = 10 \rightarrow r^{b+a} = r \rightarrow b+a = r$$

$$\begin{cases} b-a=1 \\ b+a=r \end{cases} \quad a=1$$

$$r b = \varepsilon \rightarrow b = r$$

$$r^{b-a} = r - 1 = r$$

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

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

$$\boxed{A+B = -1}$$

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

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

$$r - (rA+B) = \varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{rA+B = -r}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{matrix}}$$

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

$$f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-x} \Rightarrow -r + r^x = -r + \lambda = 9$$

$$f(x) = A \left(\frac{\lambda}{a}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} A \rightarrow \log \left(\frac{\lambda}{a}\right)^t = \log a^{-1}$$

$$t \log \frac{\lambda}{a} = -\log a$$

$$\log \frac{\lambda}{a} - \log a \Rightarrow r \log \frac{\mu}{a} - r \log \frac{\mu}{a} =$$

$$r \lambda \frac{1}{r, \mu} - r \times \frac{1}{1, \varepsilon} = \frac{\omega}{r} - \frac{10}{v} = \boxed{\frac{-\omega}{r \lambda}}$$

$$\log a^4 = \log a^r + \log a^\mu = \frac{1}{r, \varepsilon} + \frac{1}{1, \varepsilon} = \frac{\partial}{1r} + \frac{\partial}{v} = \frac{90}{\lambda \varepsilon}$$

$$t \left(\frac{-\partial}{r \lambda}\right) = -\frac{90}{\lambda \varepsilon} \rightarrow t = \frac{+19}{r}$$

$$\frac{19}{r} \times 40 = 380$$

$$1 - \log_c^{-b} = r \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow bc = -1$$

$$1 - \log_c^{-1,8a-b} = 0 \rightarrow \log_c^{-1,8a-b} = 1 \rightarrow -1,8a - b = c$$

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

$$-\frac{r}{c} + 1 = c^r \rightarrow c^r + \frac{r}{c} - 1 = 0$$

$$-1,8a = \frac{b+c}{-\frac{r}{c}}$$

$$\boxed{a=1}$$

f(x) = 0

$$1 + c \times r^{a+b} = 0$$

$c < 0$

$$c \times r^a = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$1 + c \times r^a \times r^b = 0 \rightarrow r^b = -\frac{1}{c^2}$$

$$1 + c \times r^a \times r^{-\frac{1}{c}} = 0$$

$$\boxed{1 + (-\frac{1}{a}) = \frac{1}{a}}$$

$$0 = c + \log_a r^{1,8a+b} \rightarrow r - \log_a b + \log_a a = 0$$

$$r = c + \log_a b \rightarrow c = -\log_a b + r$$

$$r + \log_a \frac{r^{1,8a+b}}{b} = 0$$

$$\log_a \frac{r^{1,8a+b}}{b} = -r \rightarrow \frac{r^{1,8a+b}}{b} = \frac{1}{r^a} \Rightarrow r^0 a + r^8 b = b$$

$$r^8 a = -r^8 b$$

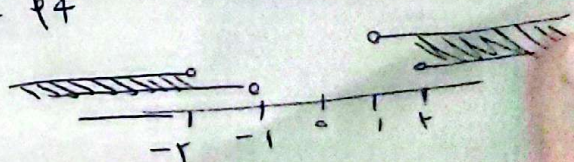
$$\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r^8}{r^0} = -r^8$$

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$$\log r^{r^r - r - 2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} n = r^r - 1 \\ r^r - r - 2 > 0 \\ \frac{-1}{+} \quad \frac{r}{-} \\ \hline + \quad - \quad + \end{matrix}$$

$$\log r^{r - 2^r - 2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} r - 2^r - 2 < 0 \\ r = 19 - r \\ \frac{-r}{+} \quad \frac{1}{-} \\ \hline + \quad - \quad + \end{matrix}$$

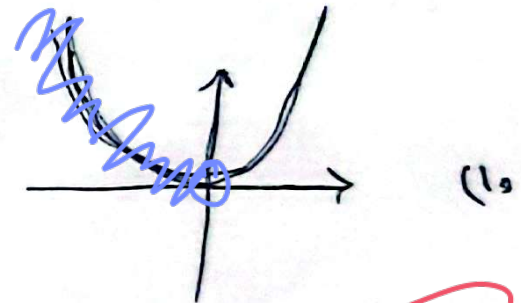
$$(-\infty, 2^r) \cup (r^r, +\infty)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{r \varepsilon}{100} &= 100\% = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{div } 1} \frac{r \varepsilon}{100} = \frac{r \varepsilon}{r \delta} \xrightarrow{\text{div } r} \left(\frac{r \varepsilon}{r \delta}\right) \left(\frac{r \varepsilon}{r \delta}\right) = \left(\frac{r \varepsilon}{r \delta}\right)^r \quad (5) \\
 \left(\frac{r \varepsilon}{r \delta}\right)^n &= \left(\frac{r \varepsilon}{r \delta}\right)^n = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \log \left(\frac{r \varepsilon}{r \delta}\right)^n = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n \log \frac{r \varepsilon}{r \delta} = -\log r \quad (9) \\
 \log \frac{r \varepsilon}{r \delta} &= \log r \varepsilon - \log r \delta = \log r^r \times \varepsilon - \log r^r \delta = \log r^r + \log \varepsilon - r \log \delta \\
 &= r \log r + \log \varepsilon - r [\log 10 - \log r] = r(\log r) + \log \varepsilon - r [1 - \log r] \quad (-0.02) \\
 n (-0.02) &= -r \varepsilon \Rightarrow n = \frac{-r \varepsilon}{-0.02} = \frac{r \varepsilon}{0.02}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{و} \quad y = a^{\log x} = x^{\log a} = \frac{y^{\log a}}{\log x} = x^r$$

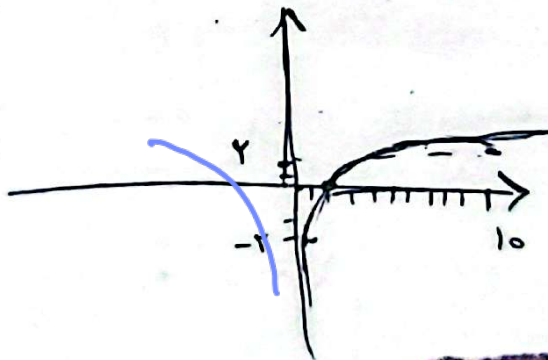
$$D = (0, +\infty)$$



(1)

$$\text{ب) } y = r \log x$$

x	1/10	1	10
y	-r	0	r



$$1) \alpha = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \rightarrow bc = -1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b+c = -\frac{\mu}{r} \\ bc = -1 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = -2 \checkmark \\ b = \frac{1}{\mu} x \end{array} \right.$$

← با منفی تر اند (+) باشد چون در این صورت c منفی می شود

$$\alpha = -1, \omega = -\frac{\mu}{r} \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{-1}{r}}^{-\frac{\mu}{r} a + r} = 0 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad (a+c)b = -\mu$$

$$1) \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^t = \frac{1}{V} \quad \log_r \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^t = \log_{\mu} \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow t(\log_{\mu}^V - \log_{\mu}^{\lambda}) = -\log_{\mu}^V$$

$$t \left( \frac{10}{4} - \mu \times \frac{\omega}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{10}{4} \rightarrow t = 1 \quad \lambda \times V = 24 \quad \text{⑥}$$