

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

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

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

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

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

(3)

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

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

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

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

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

$$r - (rA+B) = \varepsilon \rightarrow \boxed{rA+B = -r} \quad \boxed{\begin{matrix} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{matrix}}$$

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

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

(4)

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

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

$$\log \lambda - \log a \Rightarrow r \log \lambda - r \log a =$$

$$r \lambda \frac{1}{r \lambda} - r \times \frac{1}{1 \cdot \varepsilon} = \frac{\omega}{r} - \frac{10}{\varepsilon} = \boxed{\frac{-\omega}{r \lambda}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$-1,8a = b + c$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

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

f(x) = 0

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

$c < 0$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\log_a^{\frac{r, \varepsilon a + b}{b}} = -r \rightarrow \frac{r, \varepsilon a + b}{b} = \frac{1}{r a} \Rightarrow \gamma_0 a + r \delta b = b$$

$$\gamma_0 a = -r \delta b$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r \delta}{\gamma_0} = \gamma \varepsilon$$

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$$x = r - 1$$

$$\log r^{x^r - r - x}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-1}{r} \quad \frac{r}{r}$$

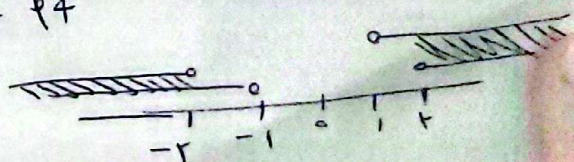
$$\log r^{r - x^r - x}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \quad \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$x = 1 - r$$

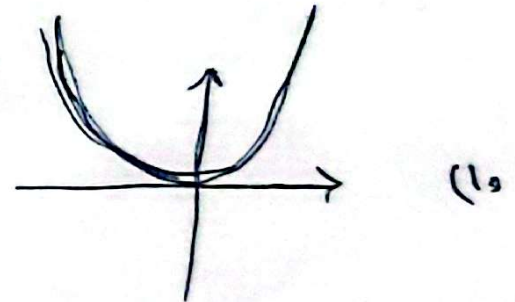
$$\frac{-r}{r} \quad \frac{1}{r}$$

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{r \epsilon}{100} = 100\% = 1 &\xrightarrow{\text{div } 1} \frac{r \epsilon}{100} = \frac{r \epsilon}{r \delta} \xrightarrow{\text{div } r} \left(\frac{r \epsilon}{r \delta}\right) \left(\frac{r \epsilon}{r \delta}\right) = \left(\frac{r \epsilon}{r \delta}\right)^r \\
 \left(\frac{r \epsilon}{r \delta}\right)^n = \frac{1}{r} &\rightarrow \log \left(\frac{r \epsilon}{r \delta}\right)^n = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow n \log \frac{r \epsilon}{r \delta} = -\log r \quad (9) \\
 \log \frac{r \epsilon}{r \delta} = \log r \epsilon - \log r \delta &= \log r^r \times r - \log r^r = \log r^r + \log r - r \log r \\
 = r \log r + \log r - r [\log 10 - \log r] &= r(\log r) + \log r - r [0.3] = -0.02 \\
 n(-0.02) = -0.02 &\Rightarrow n = \frac{-0.02}{-0.02} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

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



$$\text{ب) } y = r \log x$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x \mid \frac{1}{10} \mid 1 \mid 10 \\
 \hline
 y \mid 0 \mid r
 \end{array}$$

