

$$y = 1 - \log_c(ax-b)$$

$$\left(-\frac{r}{r_0}, 0\right) \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_{\frac{r}{r_0}}\left(-\frac{r}{r_0}a + b\right)$$

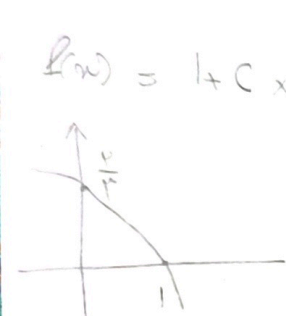
$$1 = 1 - \log_c(-b) \Rightarrow -1 = \log_c(-b) \Rightarrow c^{-1} = -b$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = -b \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -\frac{1}{c}} \quad \boxed{a=1}$$

$$b+c = -\frac{r}{r_0} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{r}{r_0}$$

$$-1 + c^2 = -\frac{r}{r_0}c \Rightarrow rc^2 + rc - r = - \Rightarrow c^2 + r_0c - 1 = (c-1)(c+r_0) \Rightarrow c = -r_0 \text{ or } 1$$

$$\boxed{(ax) + b = \frac{r}{r_0}x - r_0 - \frac{r}{r_0}}$$

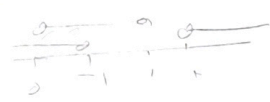


$$f(x) = 1 + c \cdot x^a + b \cdot x \xrightarrow{(1,0)} 0 = 1 + r^a \cdot r^b \cdot c \Rightarrow -1 = r^a \cdot r^b \cdot c \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\left(0, \frac{r}{r_0}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r_0} = 1 + r^a \cdot c \Rightarrow r^a \cdot c = -\frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$f(-1) = y = 1 + c \cdot (-1)^a + b \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow y = 1 + \frac{1}{r_0} = \frac{r_0 + 1}{r_0}$$

$$f(x) = \log_{\frac{r}{r_0}}(|ax^2 - r| - a)$$



$$\Delta = 1 - 2(1)(-1) = 3$$

$$|ax^2 - r| - a > 0 \Rightarrow |ax^2 - r| > a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ax^2 - r > a \Rightarrow ax^2 - a - r > 0 \\ ax^2 - r < -a \Rightarrow ax^2 + a - r < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (x-r)(x+1) > 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{-1 \quad r}{r-1 \quad 1+r} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty) \\ \Rightarrow (x+r)(x-1) < 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{-r \quad 1}{r-1 \quad 1+r} \Rightarrow (-r, 1) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - [1, r]$$

$$y = c + \log_a(ax+b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0, r) &\Rightarrow r = c + \log_a b \Rightarrow a^{r-c} = b \Rightarrow \boxed{a^{-c} = \frac{b}{r_0}} \\ (r_0, 0) &\Rightarrow 0 = c + \log_a(r_0 a + b) \Rightarrow a^{-c} = r_0 a + b \end{aligned}$$



$$\boxed{\frac{-r-a}{a} = \frac{a}{b}} \leftarrow \frac{-r_0}{r_0} b = \frac{r_0}{r_0} a \leftarrow \frac{b}{r_0} = \frac{r_0 a + b}{1}$$

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

$$g(x) = -a^x - r^{m+x} \xrightarrow{m=1} \epsilon = r + r^{b-a} \Rightarrow r = r^{b-a} \Rightarrow b-a = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} b+a = -r \\ b-a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow r b \leq \epsilon \rightarrow \boxed{b=r} \quad \boxed{a=1} \quad \epsilon - 1 = \mu$$

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

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

$$y = a^r - a$$

$$x=r \rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} = r \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} = 2r$$

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

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

$$1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{9}} \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{9}} = 9 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{9}} \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{9}} = 9$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \log\frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow t \log\frac{1}{9} = \log\frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow t = 1$$

$$\log^{\mu-1} + \log^{\mu-1} = -1 \log^{\mu} + \log^{\mu} \Rightarrow \log^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - 12,8\% = 1 - \frac{128}{1000} = \frac{872}{1000}$$

$$\left(\frac{872}{1000}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{109}{125}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{109}{125}\right)^t = \log\frac{1}{2}$$

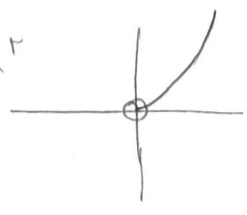
$$t \log\frac{109}{125} = \log\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t \left(\log 109 - \log 125\right) = -\log 2 \Rightarrow t \left(2,037 - 2,097\right) = -0,301 \Rightarrow t = \frac{-0,301}{-0,06} = 5$$

$$a_n = a_1 \times \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right)^{n-1} \Rightarrow a_1 \times \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{\mu} \times a_1$$

$$\left(\frac{r_2}{r_0}\right)^n = \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow n \log \frac{r_2}{r_0} = \log \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow n (\log r_2 - \log r_0) = -\log \mu$$

$$n (\log r_2 + \log r_1 - \log r_0) = -0,1 \epsilon \Delta \Rightarrow n (0,1 \epsilon \Delta + \log r_1 - \log r_0) = -0,1 \epsilon \Delta \Rightarrow n = \frac{-0,1 \epsilon \Delta}{0,1 \epsilon \Delta + \log r_1 - \log r_0}$$

$$\text{all) } y = a \log^a x \Rightarrow y = a \log^a x \Rightarrow y = a^r$$



$\Rightarrow a > 0$

1,100

$$\rightarrow y = \log^a x \Rightarrow y = r \log^a x$$

