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$f'_0 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_c(-b) = 2 \Rightarrow \log_c(-b) = -1 \Rightarrow C^{-1} = -b \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -b \Rightarrow bc = -1$ (1)
 $b + c = -\frac{3}{4}$ (2) (1), (2) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b + c = -\frac{3}{4} \\ bc = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b - \frac{1}{b} = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow b^2 + \frac{3}{4}b - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow b = \frac{-\frac{3}{4} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + 4}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{17}{4}}{2}$
 $f_{-1,0} \Rightarrow 1 - \log_c(-\frac{3}{4}a - b) = 0 \Rightarrow \log_c(-\frac{3}{4}a - b) = 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}a - b = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}a - b = -1 \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{4}a = -1 + b \Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{3}(1 - b)$
 $(a + c)b = (1 + \frac{1}{c})(-1) = -1 - \frac{1}{c} = -1 + 1 = 0$

$f_c(0) = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow 1 + cx^{pa} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow cx^{pa} = \frac{1}{p} - 1 = \frac{1-p}{p}$
 $f_c(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + cx^{p(a+b)} = 0 \Rightarrow cx^{p(a+b)} = -1$
 $f_c(-1) = 1 + cx^{pa-1} = 1 + cx^{pa} \cdot \frac{1}{c} \xrightarrow{cx^{pa} = \frac{1-p}{p}} f_c(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{p} = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$

$f'_0 \Rightarrow c + \log_a b = 2 \Rightarrow \log_a b = 2 - c \Rightarrow b = a^{2-c} = a^2 \cdot a^{-c} \Rightarrow a^{-c} = \frac{b}{a^2}$
 $f'_0 \Rightarrow c + \log_a (2fa + b) = 0 \Rightarrow \log_a (2fa + b) = -c \Rightarrow 2fa + b = a^{-c} \Rightarrow \frac{2f}{a}a + b = a^{-c}$
 $\Rightarrow 2fa + b = \frac{b}{a^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2f}{a}a = \frac{b}{a^2} - b \Rightarrow 2fa = -10b \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-10}{2f} = \frac{-5}{f}$

$|x^2 - 2| > x$ (1) به ازای $x < 0$ مقادیر x را می‌توانیم $x = -2$ و $x = 2$ را در نظر بگیریم.
 $\Rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > x \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2)^2 > x^2 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2)^2 - x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - x - 2)(x^2 + x - 2) > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{(x+2)(x-1)(x+1)(x-2)}{(x+1)(x-2)} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{1} > 0 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$ (2)
 $(1) \cup (2) = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$g(1) = -1 - 3 + 1 = f \Rightarrow f' \Rightarrow f(1) = f \Rightarrow 2 + 2^{b-a} = f \Rightarrow b - a = 1$
 $f^{-1}(1) = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = +1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 1 \Rightarrow b + a = 3$
 $2b - a = f - 1 = 3$

$$y = x^x \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \rightarrow y=1 \rightarrow A(1,1) \\ x=2 \rightarrow y=2 \rightarrow B(2,2) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = -2 + (x)^{-A x - B} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = -2 + 2^{-A-2} \Rightarrow 2 = 2^{-A-2} \Rightarrow -A-2 = 1 \\ 2 = -2 + 2^{-2A-2} \Rightarrow 4 = 2^{-2A-2} \Rightarrow -2A-2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-x} = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-x} = -2 + 1 = -1$$

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$$f(t) = \frac{A}{t} \left(\frac{A}{t}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} A \xrightarrow{\log} \log \left(\frac{A}{t}\right)^t = \log 4^{-1} \Rightarrow t \log \frac{A}{t} = -\log 4$$

$$\log \frac{A}{t} = \log A - \log t = 3 \log 2 - 2 \log 2 = \left(3 \times \frac{1}{2}\right) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log 4 = \log 2^2 + \log 2^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow t \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow t = 2$$

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$$\log \frac{1}{x} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^t \times M = \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^t \times M \text{ و } \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^t M = \frac{1}{x} M \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^t = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{x} = \log \left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)^t = t \log \frac{x-1}{x} = t (\log(x-1) - \log x) = -\log x$$

$$\left(\log \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{\log x} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \log 2} = \frac{2}{\log 2} \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{\log 2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{t}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t = 2$$

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آدم روز ۴ لیترا آن آب دریم مخلط آن را $\frac{25}{100}$ بدو کنیم و بعد از n روز خلط آن $\left(\frac{25}{100}\right)^n$ برابر شود که با $\frac{1}{16}$ برابر یکدیگر می باشد.

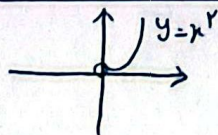
$$\left(\frac{25}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{16} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{25}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{2^4} \xrightarrow{\log} \log \left(\frac{25}{100}\right)^n = \log \frac{1}{2^4} \Rightarrow n \log \frac{25}{100} = \log \frac{1}{2^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow n (\log 25 - \log 100) = \log \frac{1}{2^4} \Rightarrow n (\log 5^2 - \log (2^2 \times 5^2)) = \log \frac{1}{2^4} \Rightarrow n (2 \log 5 - (2 \log 2 + 2 \log 5)) = \log \frac{1}{2^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow n (2 \log 5 - 2 \log 2 - 2 \log 5) = \log \frac{1}{2^4} \Rightarrow n (-2 \log 2) = \log \frac{1}{2^4} \Rightarrow -2 \log 2 \cdot n = -4 \log 2 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

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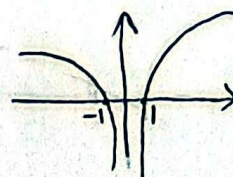
$$y = x^{\log x} = x^2 \text{ و } x^2 \Rightarrow$$



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$$y = \frac{\log x^2}{2 \log 2} \Rightarrow x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0 \Rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$



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