

1A, 1B

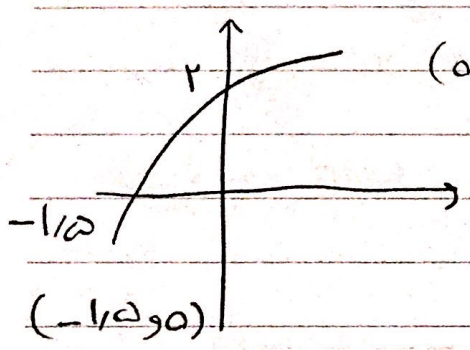
تکلیف کار 5

حل مسئله از دو طرف

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

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

$$(a+c)b = ? \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)x - 1 = -1$$



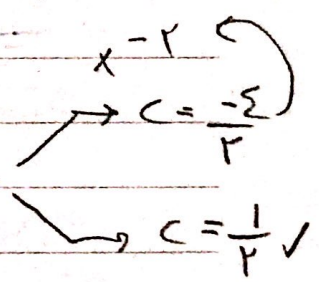
$$(0, 1) \Rightarrow 1 = 1 - \log_c^{-b}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = -\frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c^2 - 1 = -1 \Rightarrow c^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 + 1(c - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow (c+1)(c-1) = 0$$



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

$$c = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c > 0$$

$$1 - \log_{c^{-1}}^{-1/a a + 1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c^{-1} = -1/a a + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{1}{c} a + \frac{1}{c}$$

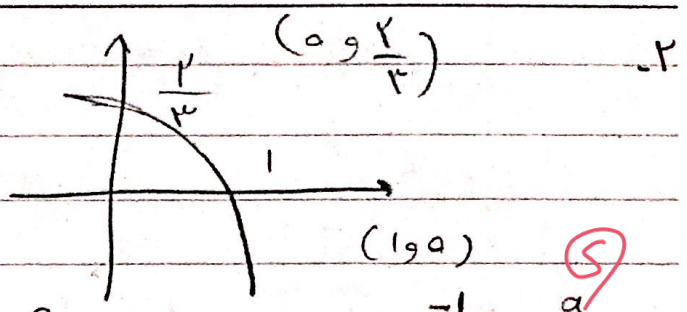
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1 - a}{c} \Rightarrow a = 1$$



1 1

$$f(x) = 1 + c \cdot x^a + b \cdot x^n$$

$$f(-1) = ?$$



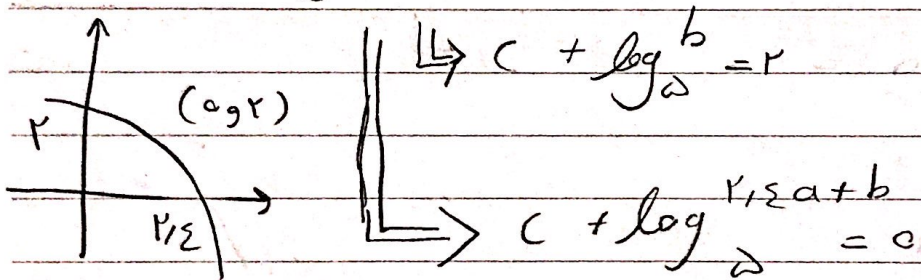
$$1 + c \cdot x^a = \frac{r}{x} \Rightarrow c \cdot x^a = \frac{r}{x} - 1 \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{r}{x} - 1 \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{r}{x} \cdot x - 1 \cdot x$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1, c = -1$$

$$1 + (-1)^{b-1} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = (-1)^{b-1} \Rightarrow b-1 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1$$

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

$$y = c + \log_{\omega}(ax+b)$$



$$(r, \epsilon, a) \quad \log_{\omega} b = r \quad \log_{\omega} \frac{r\epsilon a + b}{\omega} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{\omega} \frac{b}{r\epsilon a + b} = r \Rightarrow r\omega = \frac{b}{r\epsilon a + b}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = r\omega a + r\omega b \Rightarrow r\omega a = -r\epsilon b$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-r\epsilon b}{\frac{b}{r\omega}} = \frac{-r\epsilon}{r\omega} = \frac{-\epsilon}{\omega} = \frac{-r}{\omega}$$

$$f(n) = \log_{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{|n^r - r|}{-n} \right) \quad -2$$

$$D_p = ? \quad |n^r - r| / -n > 0$$

$$\frac{n^r - r - n}{n^r - n - r} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{-\sqrt{r}(n^r - r - n)}{\sqrt{r}(n^r - n - r)} \quad (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$n^r - n - r = (n-r)(n+1) \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{r}{-} = \dots \quad (r, +\infty)$$

$$-n^r - n + r = -(n-r)(n+1) \Rightarrow \frac{-r}{-} \frac{1}{+}$$

$$D_p = (-\infty, +1) \cup (r, +\infty) \quad \text{و } (-r, 1) \quad \text{و } (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) = r + r^{b-a} \quad f^{-1}(1_0) = -1 \quad -3$$

$$g(n) = -n^r - r^{n+1} \quad n=1 \Rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = \varepsilon \quad (5)$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b-a=1 \\ b+a=r \Rightarrow r^b = \varepsilon \Rightarrow b=r \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow r^{b-a} = r \Rightarrow b-a=1$$

$$\Rightarrow a=1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon - 1 = r^b = r^{b-a} \Rightarrow b+a=r$$

$$f(n) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{An+B} \quad y = n^r - n \quad -4$$

$$f(r) = ? = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} = \varepsilon \quad n=1 \Rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{r}^{A+B} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$A+B = -1$$

$$-rA - B = r$$

$$\Downarrow -A = 1 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

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

$$r^{-(rA+B)} = \varepsilon$$

$$B=0$$

$$\Rightarrow -rA - B = r$$

$$f(r) = \varepsilon \quad \text{dn}$$

$$1, 1 \log_{\mu}^{\omega} = 2,1 \varepsilon, \log_{\mu}^{\omega} = 1,1 \varepsilon$$

-V در صورت $\frac{1}{9}$ از دست می دهیم در صورت $\frac{1}{9}$ باقی می ماند

$$\Rightarrow P(t) = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t$$

$$P(t) = \frac{1}{9} P_0 \Rightarrow P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{9} \times P_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{9} = t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{9} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{-\log 9}{\log 1 - \log 9} = \frac{-10}{\frac{10}{12} - 2 \log_{10} 3} = \frac{-10}{\frac{10}{12} - \frac{110}{119}} = \frac{-10}{\frac{102-110}{119}} = \frac{-10 \times 119}{-8} = \frac{1190}{8}$$

$$\log_{\mu}^{10} = \log_{\mu}^{\omega} + \log_{\mu}^{\mu} = 2,1 \varepsilon + 1 = 3,1 \varepsilon \Rightarrow \log_{10}^{\mu} = \frac{10}{3,1 \varepsilon}$$

$$\log_{10}^{\mu} = \frac{\log_{10}^{\omega}}{\log_{10}^{\omega}} = \frac{10}{1,8} = \frac{10 \times 10}{1,8 \times 10} = \frac{100}{18} = \frac{50}{9}$$

$$\log_{10}^{\omega} = \log_{10}^{\omega} + \log_{10}^{\mu} = 1 + \frac{10}{1,8} = \frac{28}{1,8} = \frac{140}{9}$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{19}{14} \times \frac{10}{9} = \frac{190}{126}$

1- در صورت $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ از دست می دهیم در صورت $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ باقی می ماند

$$P(t) = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} P_0 = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^t \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{t}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{t}{\lambda} = \frac{-\log \lambda}{\log \lambda - \log \lambda} = \frac{-10}{\frac{10}{9} - \frac{10}{\lambda}} = \frac{-10}{\frac{20-10\lambda}{9\lambda}} = \frac{-10 \times 9\lambda}{20-10\lambda} = \frac{-90\lambda}{20-10\lambda} = \frac{9\lambda}{2-\lambda} \quad (8)$$

• dotnote $\log_{\mu}^{\lambda} = \mu \log_{\mu}^{\mu} = \mu \times \frac{10}{10\lambda} = \frac{10}{\lambda}$

$t = \lambda \times \frac{9\lambda}{2-\lambda}$

$$\log r = 0.1r \quad \log r^2 = 0.15r$$

$$P(t) = P_0 \times \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^t \quad P(t) = \frac{1}{4} P_0 \quad -9$$

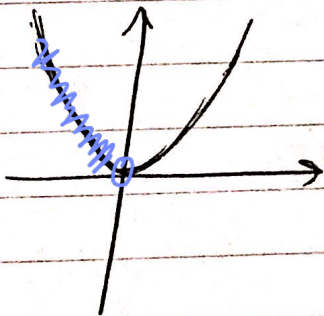
$$\Rightarrow P_0 \times \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} P_0 \quad \Rightarrow \log \frac{\frac{1}{4} P_0}{P_0} = t \log \frac{94}{100}$$

$$t = \frac{\log \frac{1}{4}}{\log \frac{94}{100}} = \frac{-\log 4}{\log 94 - \log 100} = \frac{-\log 4}{\log 4 + \log 100 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{-0.6021}{1.2 + 0.1511 - 2} = \frac{-0.6021}{-0.6489} = 0.928 \approx 1$$

الف) $y = 4^{\log n} \Rightarrow y = n^{\log 4} = n^2$ -10

$$D = (-\infty, \infty)$$



ب) $y = \log n^r = r \log n$

