

Amörsiz

eliriks

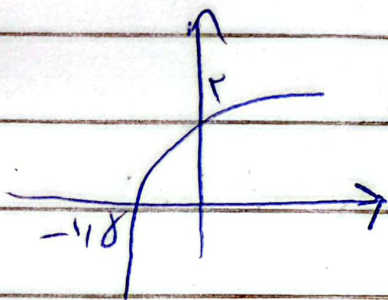
1802'ünb<sup>1-</sup>

$$y = 1 - \log_c(a^x - b)$$

$$b + c = \frac{r}{r}$$

①

$$(a+c)b = ?$$



$$1 - \log_c^{-b} = r$$

$$\log_c^{-b} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = -b \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$\log_c^{-1/a - b} = 1 \rightarrow c = -1/a - b$$

$$b + c = -1/a$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = -1/a \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$b + c = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{b}$$

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

$$r b^2 + r b - r = 0$$

$$b = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2}}{r} = \frac{-r \pm r}{r}$$

ç)  $\overline{00} \quad c = -r \leftarrow \frac{1}{r} + c = \frac{r}{r}$

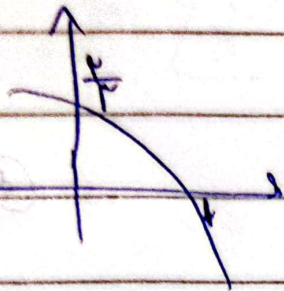
$\leftarrow \begin{cases} r b = \frac{1}{r} \\ r b = -r \end{cases}$   $\overline{00}$

$\overline{00} \quad c = \frac{1}{r} \quad -r + c = \frac{r}{r}$

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

$$f(x) = 1 + c x^{\mu^{a+bn}} \quad (1)$$

$$f(-1) = ?$$



$$f(1) = 1 + c x^{\mu^{a+b}} = 0$$

$$\mu^{a+b} \times c = -1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + c x^{\mu^a} = \frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$\mu^a \times c = -\frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\mu^{a+b} \times c = -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \mu^a \times \mu^b \times c = -1 \quad \rightarrow \quad -\frac{1}{\mu} \times \mu^b = -1$$

$$\mu^b = \mu$$

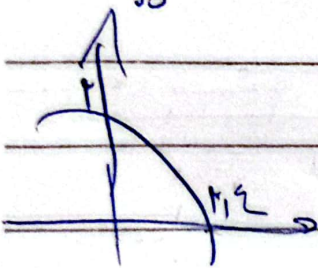
$$b = 1$$

$$f(x) = 1 + c x^{\mu^a + n}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + c x^{\mu^a - 1} = \mu^a \times \frac{1}{\mu} \times c + 1 = -\frac{1}{\mu} \times \frac{1}{\mu} + 1 = \frac{-1}{\mu^2} + 1 = \left[ \frac{\mu^2 - 1}{\mu^2} \right]$$

$$y = c + \log_a(\mu^{a+b}) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{y}{b} = p$$



$$c + \log_a \mu^{a+b} = 0$$

$$c + \log_a b = r$$

$$\log_a \mu^{a+b} - \log_a b = -r$$

$$\log_a \mu^a \times \log_a b - \log_a b = -r$$

$$\log_a \frac{\mu^a}{b} = -r$$

$$\frac{-r}{a} = \frac{\mu^a}{b} \rightarrow \frac{1}{ra} = \frac{\mu^a}{b} \rightarrow b = \mu^a b + r a \mu^a$$



$$٢٤ b = -٢٤ a \times ٢٥$$

$$b = \frac{-a}{1} \times ٢٥ \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -٢٥ = \frac{-٢٥}{1}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-1}{٢٥} = \boxed{\frac{-٢}{٥}}$$

$$f(x) = \log_f(|x^2 - ٢| - x)$$

(٤)

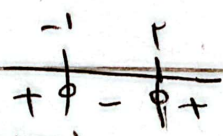
$$|x^2 - ٢| - x > ٠$$

$$|x^2 - ٢| > x$$

$$x^2 - ٢ > x \rightarrow x^2 - x - ٢ > ٠ \rightarrow (x - ٢)(x + ١) = ٠$$

$$x = ٢$$

$$x = -١$$



①  $D_f = (-\infty, -١) \cup (٢, +\infty)$

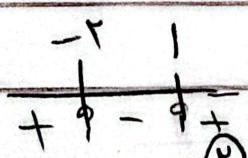
$$|x^2 - ٢| > x \rightarrow -x^2 + ٢ > x$$

$$x^2 + x - ٢ < ٠$$

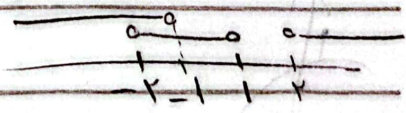
$$(x + ٢)(x - ١) < ٠$$

$$x = -٢$$

$$x = ١$$



②  $D_f = (-٢, ١)$



①  $\cup$  ②  $\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, ١) \cup (٢, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = r + r^{b-a}x$$

$$g(x) = -r - r^{b-a}x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n=1 \\ n=r \end{array} \right\}$$

(8)

$$f^{-1}(1) = -1$$

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

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

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

$$b-a = 1$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1$$

$$f(-1) = r + r^{b+a} = 1$$

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

$$b+a = r$$

$$b-a = 1$$

$$b+a = r$$

$$r^b = r \rightarrow b = r \rightarrow a = 1$$

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

(9)

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

$$y = r^x - x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n=1 \\ n=r \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f(r) = r$$

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

$$A+B = -1$$

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

$$A + B = -1$$

$$rA + B = -r$$

$$A = -1, B = 0$$

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

$$A(t) = A_0 \times k^{\frac{t}{n}}$$

$$A(t) = A_0 \times \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^t$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^t$$

$$\log \frac{1}{4} = t \log \frac{A}{a}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{4} - \log \frac{1}{4} = t \log \frac{A}{a} - \log \frac{A}{a}$$

$$\frac{-\log 4}{\log a} = t \left( \frac{\log A}{\log a} - \frac{\log a}{\log a} \right)$$

$$\log \frac{a}{r} = \frac{rE}{1.} \rightarrow \log \frac{r}{a} = \frac{1.}{rE} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\log \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1E}{1.} \rightarrow \log \frac{r}{a} = \frac{1.}{1E} = \frac{a}{v}$$

$$\frac{-(\log \frac{r}{a} + \log \frac{r}{a})}{(\log \frac{r}{a} + \log \frac{a}{a})} = t \times \left( \frac{r \log \frac{r}{a}}{\log \frac{r}{a} + \log \frac{a}{a}} - \frac{r \log \frac{a}{a}}{\log \frac{r}{a} + \log \frac{a}{a}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{a}{r} + \frac{a}{v}\right)}{\left(\frac{a}{r} + 1\right)} = t \times \left( \frac{r \times \frac{a}{r}}{\frac{a}{r} + 1} - \frac{r \times \frac{a}{v}}{\frac{a}{r} + 1} \right)$$

$$-\frac{90}{18} = t \times \frac{10}{12} - \frac{10}{V}$$

$$-\frac{90}{18} = t \times \frac{-10}{18}$$

$$90 = t \times 10 \rightarrow t = \frac{90}{10} = 9 \times 60 = 540 \text{ min}$$

$$100 - 12.5 = 87.5$$

$$A(t) = A \cdot x \cdot k^{\frac{t}{n}}$$

$$A(t) = A \cdot x \cdot \left(\frac{12.5}{100}\right)^t$$

$$A(t) = A \cdot x \cdot \left(\frac{87.5}{100}\right)^t$$

$$\frac{1}{V} = \left(\frac{87.5}{100}\right)^t$$

$$\frac{1}{V} = \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^t$$

$$\log_r \frac{1}{V} = t \log_r \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_r 8 &= \frac{14}{1} \\ \Rightarrow \log_r 7 &= \frac{1}{14} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \log_r 8 &= \frac{4}{1} \\ \Rightarrow \log_r 7 &= \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\log_r V = t (\log_r 7 - \log_r 8)$$

$$-\log_r V = t (\log_r 7 - 2 \log_r 8)$$

$$\frac{-5}{8} = t \left( \frac{1}{8} - 2 \times \frac{2}{8} \right)$$

$$\frac{-5}{8} = t \left( \frac{3}{8} - \frac{4}{8} \right)$$

$$\frac{-5}{8} = t \frac{-1}{8} \rightarrow t = \frac{-5}{-1} = 5 \text{ min}$$

$$A \times V = 540 \text{ min}$$

$$A(t) = A \cdot x \cdot K^{\frac{t}{m}}$$

(9)

$$A(t) = A \cdot x \cdot \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^{\frac{t}{100}}$$

$$\frac{100}{r} = 100 \cdot x \cdot \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^{\frac{t}{100}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^{\frac{t}{100}}$$

$$-\log r = t \left( \log \frac{94}{100} \right)$$

$$-\log r = t (\log r^{\frac{94}{100}} - \log 100)$$

$$-0.1 \epsilon \Delta = t (0.1 \cdot \log r + \log r - 2)$$

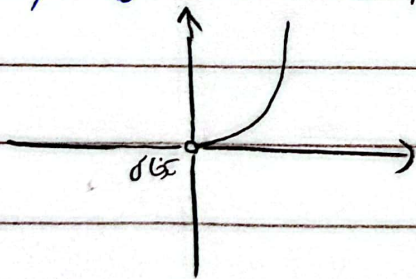
$$-0.1 \epsilon \Delta = t (0.1 \cdot r + \log r - 2)$$

$$-0.1 \epsilon \Delta = -t \cdot 0.1 \cdot r$$

$$t = \frac{-0.1 \epsilon \Delta}{-0.1 \cdot r} = \frac{\epsilon \Delta}{r} = r^r \Rightarrow$$

أ)  $y = 9 \log r = n \log r = r \log r = 2^r$

(10)



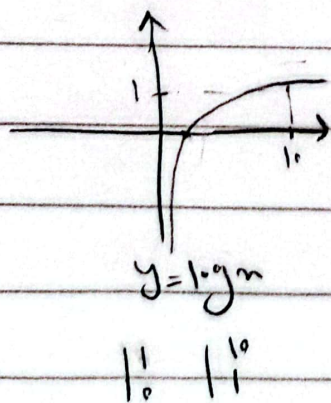
$$n > 0$$

$$n \neq 0$$

ب)  $y = \log^n x = r \log x$

$$n > 0$$

$$n \neq 0$$



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