

19, 17a

① $b+c = -\frac{m}{r}$

$x = -1/a \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c(-1/a - b) \rightarrow \log_c(-1/a - b) = 1 \rightarrow$

② $c = -1/a - b$

$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 2 \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow$ ③ $-b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$

①, ③ $\rightarrow b+c = -\frac{m}{r} \rightarrow c - \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{m}{r} \xrightarrow{\times c} rc^2 - 2 + mc = 0 \rightarrow$
 $rc^2 + mc - 2 = 0 \xrightarrow{ac} c^2 + mc - 2 = 0$ جمع ضرایب $\rightarrow c = 1$

$c = -1/a$
 $c = \frac{1}{r}, -2 \leftarrow \div 2$

عضو توانده یعنی باشد چون پایه لگ است.

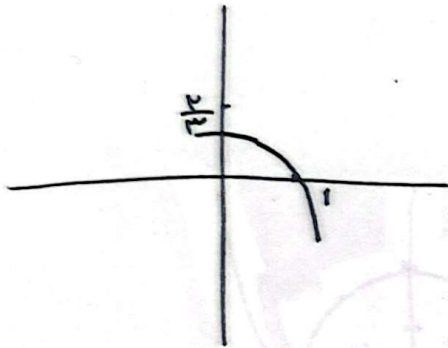
$c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -r$

④ $\rightarrow c = -1/a - b \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = -1/a + r \rightarrow 1/a = r - 1/a \rightarrow a = 1$

$(a+c)b = (1 + \frac{1}{r}) \cdot (-r) = -r - 1 = -3$

سریا ایسی

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$$f(a) = 1 + c \times p^{a+b}$$

$$n=0 \rightarrow f(a) = \frac{p}{p} \Rightarrow 1 + c \times p^{a+b(0)} = \frac{p}{p} \rightarrow 1 + c \times p^a = \frac{p}{p}$$

$$c \times p^a = \frac{-1}{p} \rightarrow p^a = \frac{-1}{pc}$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow f(a) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + c \times p^{a+b} = 0 \rightarrow c \times p^a \times p^b = -1 \rightarrow c \times \underbrace{\frac{-1}{pc}}_{\frac{-1}{p}} \times p^b = -1$$

$$p^b = \frac{\frac{-1}{p}}{\frac{-1}{pc}} = p \rightarrow b=1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + c \times p^{a-b} = 1 + c \times p^{a-1} = 1 + c \times \frac{p^a}{p} \xrightarrow{p^a = \frac{-1}{pc}} 1 + c \times \frac{\frac{-1}{pc}}{p} = 1 + c \times \frac{-1}{pq} \rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{-1}{q}\right) = \frac{q}{q} - \frac{1}{q} = \frac{q-1}{q}$$

$$y = c + \log_a(a^x + b)$$

$$x = r, y = a \rightarrow c + \log_a a^{r\epsilon a + b} = a \rightarrow \log_a a^{r\epsilon a + b} = a - c \rightarrow a^{-c} = a^{r\epsilon a + b} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a^c} = a^{r\epsilon a + b}$$

$$x = 0, y = r \rightarrow c + \log_a b = r \rightarrow \log_a b = r - c \rightarrow a^{(r-c)} = b \rightarrow \frac{r a}{a^c} = b \rightarrow a^c = \frac{r a}{b}$$

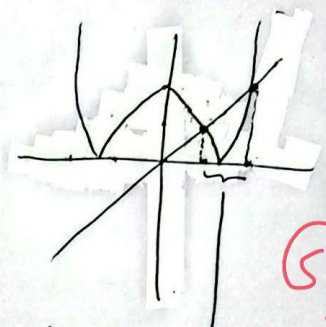
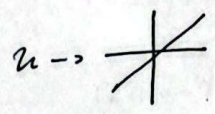
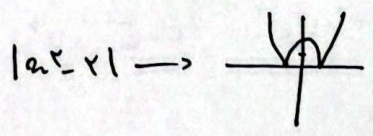
$$\frac{1}{a^c} = a^{r\epsilon a + b} \quad a^c = \frac{r a}{b} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{r a}{b}} = a^{r\epsilon a + b} \rightarrow \frac{b}{r a} = a^{r\epsilon a + b} \rightarrow \frac{b}{r a} = a^{r\epsilon a} + \frac{r a b}{r a} \rightarrow \frac{-r\epsilon b}{r a} = r\epsilon a \rightarrow$$

$$-r\epsilon b = r_0 a \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-r\epsilon}{r_0} = -0, r$$

(5)

$\log_f |a^x - 2| - a \rightarrow |a^x - 2| - a > 0$

$|a^x - 2| > a$



چیز جواب نیست زیرا نمودار a^x بالاتر از نمودار $|a^x - 2|$ است.

نقطه برخورد $\rightarrow |a^x - 2| = a$

شرط $\rightarrow x \geq 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow a^x - 2 = a \rightarrow a^x - a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 2 \end{cases} \\ \rightarrow a^x - 2 = -a \rightarrow a^x + a - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow x = 1, x = 2$

$D_{f(a)} = \mathbb{R} - [1, 2] = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

- ۵

$f(a) = 2 + 2^{b-a}, g(a) = -2^a - 2a + 1$

$x=1 \rightarrow f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b-a} = \frac{-1-2+1}{2} \rightarrow 2^{b-a} = 2 \rightarrow b-a = 1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = a+1 \end{array} \right.$

$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow 2^{a+b} = 1 \rightarrow a+b = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a + (a+1) = 0 \rightarrow 2a+1 = 0 \\ 2a = -1 \\ a = -0.5 \\ b = 0.5 \end{array} \right.$

$2^{b-a} = 2(2) - 1 = 3 \rightarrow 2^{b-a} = 3$

$f(x) = -2 + (\frac{1}{2})^{Ax+B}, y = 2^x - 2$

$x=1 \rightarrow f(x) = y \rightarrow -2 + (\frac{1}{2})^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})^{A+B} = 2 \rightarrow 2^{-A-B} = 2 \rightarrow -A-B = 1 \rightarrow -A + 2A + 2 = 1 \rightarrow A = -1$

$x=2 \rightarrow f(x) = y \rightarrow -2 + (\frac{1}{2})^{2A+B} = 2 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2})^{2A+B} = 4 \rightarrow 2^{-2A-B} = 4 \rightarrow -2A-B = 2 \rightarrow -2(-1) - B = 2 \rightarrow B = -2A - 2 = 2 - 2 = 0$

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

$$n_2 = \frac{1}{q} n_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} \cancel{n_1} = \cancel{n_1} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{q}\right)^{\frac{t}{q_0}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\Lambda}{q}\right)^{\frac{t}{q_0}} = \frac{1}{q} = q^{-1}$$

$T = q_{0 \min} - V$

$$\log \frac{q^{-1}}{\Lambda} = \frac{t}{q_0} \rightarrow -\log \frac{q}{\Lambda} = \frac{t}{q_0} = \frac{+19}{\mu} \rightarrow t = \frac{q_0}{\mu} \times 19 \rightarrow t = \mu \Lambda_{0 \min}$$

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$$\log \frac{q}{\Lambda} = \frac{\log q}{\log \frac{\Lambda}{\omega}} = \frac{\frac{\mu \Lambda_0}{\mu \mu q}}{\frac{-4_0}{\mu \mu q}} = \frac{19}{\mu}$$

$$\log q = \log \omega^{\frac{1}{\mu}} + \log \mu \rightarrow \frac{1}{\log \mu} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow = \frac{\mu \Lambda_0}{\mu \mu q}$$

$$\log \frac{\Lambda}{\omega} = \log \Lambda - \log \omega = \mu \log \omega^{\frac{1}{\mu}} - \mu \log \mu = \frac{-4_0}{\mu \mu q}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{V} A_1$$

$$A_1 \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^t = \frac{1}{V} A_1$$

طرفين وسطين

$$V^t \times V = 1^t \times 1 \Rightarrow V^{t+1} = V^{3t}$$

\log_3

1, VO

$$\log_3 V^{t+1}$$

$$= \log_3 V^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow (t+1) \log_3 V = 3t \log_3 V$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{4} (t+1) = \frac{10}{14} \times 3t$$

$$\log_3 V = 1,4 \rightarrow \log_3 V = \frac{10}{14}$$

$$\log_3 V = 0,4 \rightarrow \log_3 V = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$\frac{10}{4} t + \frac{10}{4} = \frac{30}{14} t \rightarrow \frac{10}{4} = \frac{11,4t - 14,4t}{94}$$

$$\frac{10}{4} = \frac{2,4t}{94} \rightarrow 12t = 94 \rightarrow \boxed{t = 11,91}$$

نصف 1

$$\lambda \times V = 0,4$$

نصف

t = 1 yr

$$M_2 = 0,94 M_1$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{\mu} A_1 \rightarrow A_1 (0,94)^t = \frac{1}{\mu} A_1$$

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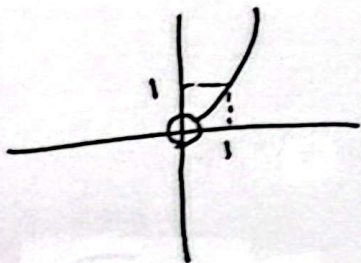
$$\log \frac{1}{\mu} = t \rightarrow \log \frac{0,94}{\mu} = \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{25} \rightarrow t = 25$$

$$\log \frac{0,94}{\mu} = \log \frac{\mu}{\mu} + \log \mu^{-1} + \log 0,94 = \frac{0,2}{0,310} - \frac{0,131}{0,310} = \frac{0,069}{0,310} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\log \mu^2 = \frac{\log 2}{\log \mu} = \frac{0,3}{0,310}$$

الف) $y = a^{\log_3 x} \xrightarrow{x > 0} y = x^{\frac{\log a}{\log 3}} \rightarrow y = x^r$

$D = x > 0$
 $R = x > 0$



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ب) $y = \log_{10} 2^x \rightarrow \log_{10} 2^x = x \log_{10} 2$

$D \Rightarrow 2^x > 0 \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
 $R = \mathbb{R}$

x	$\sqrt{10}$	10	$-\sqrt{10}$	-10	1	-1	$\frac{1}{10}$	$-\frac{1}{10}$
y	1	2	1	2	0	0	-1	-1

