

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad c = -1/a - b$$

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

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{3} \rightarrow b+c = \frac{-\mu}{r} \rightarrow c - \frac{1}{c} = \frac{-\mu}{r} \xrightarrow{\times rc} rc^2 - r + \mu c = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$rc^2 + \mu c - r = 0 \xrightarrow{ac} c^2 + \mu c - r = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{جمع ضرایب}} c = 1$$

$$c = -\mu$$

$$c = \frac{1}{r}, \textcircled{2} \leftarrow \div r$$

← بعضی قواعد حتمی باشد چون پایه لاگ است.

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

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow c = -1/a - b \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = -1/a + r \rightarrow 1/a = r - 1/a \rightarrow a = 1$$

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

سریا ایسی

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

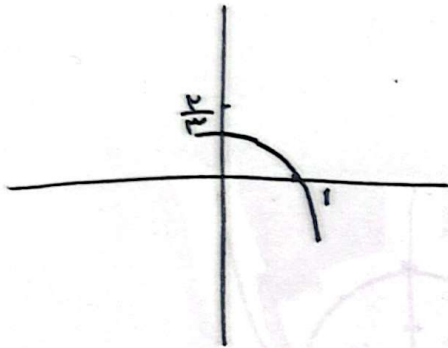
$$n=0 \rightarrow f(a) = \frac{r}{\mu} \Rightarrow 1 + c \times \mu^{a+b(0)} = \frac{r}{\mu} \rightarrow 1 + c \times \mu^a = \frac{r}{\mu}$$

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

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

$$\mu^b = \frac{-1}{\frac{-1}{\mu}} = \mu \rightarrow b=1$$

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



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

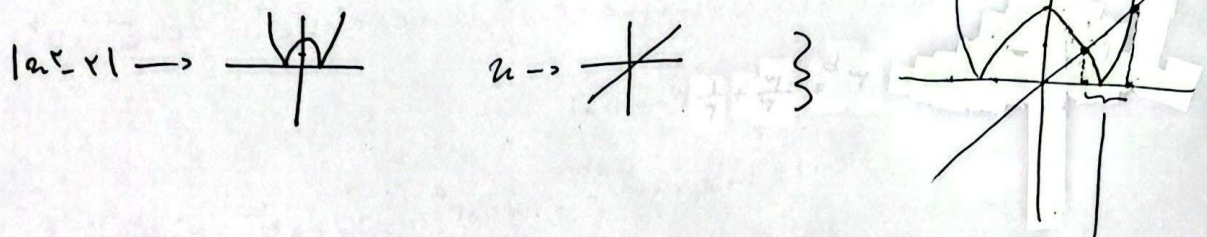
$$x = r, y = a \rightarrow c + \log_a r, \varepsilon a + b = a \rightarrow \log_a r, \varepsilon a + b = -c \rightarrow a^{-c} = r, \varepsilon a + b \rightarrow \frac{1}{a^c} = r, \varepsilon a + b$$

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

$$\frac{1}{a^c} = r, \varepsilon a + b \quad \frac{a^c}{a^c} = \frac{r a}{b} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{r a}{b}} = r, \varepsilon a + b \rightarrow \frac{b}{r a} = r, \varepsilon a + \frac{r a b}{r a} \rightarrow -\frac{r \varepsilon b}{r a} = r, \varepsilon a \rightarrow -r \varepsilon b = r_0 a \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r \varepsilon}{r_0} = -0, r$$

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

$|a^x - 2| > a$



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

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

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

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

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

$x=1 \rightarrow f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b-a} = \frac{-1 - 3 + 1}{1} \rightarrow 2^{b-a} = 2 \rightarrow b - a = 1$
 (Note: $b = a + 1$)

$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow 2^{a+b} = 1 \rightarrow a + b = 0$
 (Note: $a + (a + 1) = 0 \rightarrow 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow 2a = -1 \rightarrow a = -0.5, b = 0.5$)

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

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

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

$$n_2 = \frac{1}{q} n_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} n_1 = n_1 \left(\frac{\Lambda}{a}\right)^{\frac{t}{a_0}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\Lambda}{a}\right)^{\frac{t}{a_0}} = \frac{1}{q} = q^{-1}$$

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

$$\log \frac{q^{-1}}{\Lambda/a} = \frac{t}{a_0} \rightarrow -\log \frac{q}{\Lambda/a} = \frac{t}{a_0} = \frac{+19}{\mu} \rightarrow t = \frac{a_0}{\mu} \times 19 \rightarrow t = \mu \Lambda_{0 \min}$$

$$\log \frac{q}{\Lambda/a} = \frac{\log q}{\log \frac{\Lambda}{a}} = \frac{\frac{\mu \Lambda_0}{\mu \mu q}}{\frac{-40}{\mu \mu q}} = \frac{19}{\mu}$$

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

$$\log \frac{\Lambda}{a} = \log \hat{\Lambda} - \log a = \mu \log \omega^r - \mu \log \mu = \frac{-40}{\mu \mu q}$$

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

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

طرفين وسطين

$$v^t \times v = 1^t \times 1 \Rightarrow v^{t+1} = v^{3t} \xrightarrow{\log_3}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\log_3 v = 1.4 \rightarrow \log_3 v = \frac{10}{14}$$

$$\log_3 v = 0.4 \rightarrow \log_3 v = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$\frac{10}{4} t + \frac{10}{4} = \frac{30}{14} t \rightarrow \frac{10}{4} = \frac{11.0t - 14.0t}{14}$$

$$\frac{10}{4} = \frac{2.0t}{14} \rightarrow 14t = 94 \rightarrow \boxed{t = 19.1}$$

t = 1 yr

$$M_2 = 0,94 M_1$$

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

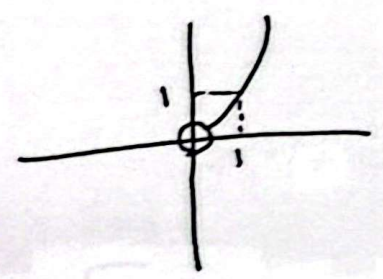
$$\log \frac{1}{\mu} = t \log 0,94 \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{2,5} \rightarrow t = 2,5$$

$$\log \frac{1}{\mu} = \log \frac{\mu}{\mu} + \log \mu^{-1} + \log 10^{-2} = \frac{0,2}{2,30} - \frac{0,187}{2,30} - \frac{0,301}{0,301} = \frac{1}{2,5}$$

$$\log \mu^2 = \frac{\log 2}{\log \mu} = \frac{0,301}{0,187}$$

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

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



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

