

Calculus

$$p^{Ax+B} = x^p \quad x=1 \rightarrow p^{A+B} = 1 = 1 \Rightarrow A+B=0 \quad (1)$$

$$p^{pA+B} = 9 = 3^2 \Rightarrow pA+B=2$$

$$3 = -A \Rightarrow 3A - A = 2 \quad 2A = 2 \quad A=1$$

$$f(0) = 10^B = 10^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right) \quad B=-1$$

$$p^x + 10 = p^{x+p} \quad (p)$$

$$p^x = p^x \Rightarrow p^{p^x} + 10 = p^{x+p}$$

$$t = p^x \Rightarrow t^p + 10 = At$$

$$t^p - At + 10 = 0 \quad (t-p)(t-10) = 0$$

$$p^x = p \Rightarrow x = \log_p p$$

$$p^x = 10 \Rightarrow x = \log_p 10$$

$$\log_p p + \log_p 10 = \log_p 10$$

$$\log_{p^1} p^1 = \log_{(p^1 \cdot p^1)} p^1 = \log_p p + p \log_{p^1} p^1 \quad (p)$$

$$\log_{p^1} p^1 = \log_{(p^1 \cdot p^1)} p^1 = p \log_p p + p \log_{p^1} p^1$$

$$(\log_p p + p \log_{p^1} p^1) (p \log_p p + p \log_{p^1} p^1) =$$

$$p(\log_p p)^p + p \log_p p \cdot p \log_{p^1} p^1 + p(\log_{p^1} p^1)^p$$

$$p(\log_p p + \log_{p^1} p^1)^p = p(\log_p p)^p = (p)$$

$$x^p - px + 1 = (x-1)^p \quad (p)$$

$$\log((x-1)^p) + p \log(1-x) =$$

$$p \log|x-1| + p \log(1-x)$$

$$|x-1| = 1-x \Rightarrow 1-x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 1$$

$$p \log(1-x) + p \log(1-x) = 0$$

$$2p \log(1-x) = 0 \quad \log(1-x) = 0$$

$$1-x = 1 \quad x = 0$$

$$\log(-x) = \log 1$$

$$\log((r-x) \times (x-r)^p) = p \tag{4}$$

$$(x-r)^p = (r-x)^p$$

$$(r-x) \times (r-x)^p \Rightarrow \log(r-x)^{p+1} = p$$

$$(r-x)^p = 10^p \Rightarrow r-x = 10 \quad x = -1$$

$$\log \frac{(r-x)}{\sqrt{p}} = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$$

$$\Lambda = r^p, \sqrt{p} = p^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{p}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2p \tag{4}$$

(V)

$$\log \frac{1}{1\Lambda} = \frac{\log \Lambda}{\log 1\Lambda} \rightarrow p \log \frac{1}{p} = \frac{10}{\Lambda} \tag{1}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \log p + p = \frac{1}{\Lambda} + p = \frac{p}{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{\frac{10}{\Lambda}}{p} = \frac{10}{p\Lambda} = \frac{10}{\Lambda} \tag{2}$$

$$\log \frac{4}{1p} = \frac{\log 4}{\log 1p} \rightarrow \log \frac{4}{p} + \log p = \log \frac{4}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \tag{3}$$

$$\log \frac{4}{p} = \frac{1}{p} + 0.1\Lambda = 1.1\mu$$

$$\log \frac{1p}{4} = 0.1\Lambda + 1 = 1.1\Lambda \quad \log \frac{4}{1p} = \frac{1.1\mu}{1.1\Lambda} = \frac{1\mu}{1\Lambda} \tag{4}$$

(1)