

1) $f(x) = r^{Ax+B}$ $f(1) = y(1) \rightarrow e^{A+B} = 1 \rightarrow A+B=0$ (1) $A+B=0$
 $y = x^r$ $f(x) = y(x) \rightarrow e^{rA+B} = x \rightarrow rA+B = r$ (2) $rA+B=r$
 $f(x) = e^{x-1} \rightarrow f(x) = e^{-1} \Rightarrow k$ $\frac{rA+B=r}{A+B=0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} rA+B=r \\ A+B=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} rA+B=r \\ B=-A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} rA-A=r \\ A=r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=r \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$

2) $\log_r (F^x + 10) = x + c \Rightarrow r^{x+c} = F^x + 10 \rightarrow (r^x)^{1+c} = (F^x)^r + 10$ (5)
 $x_1 + x_2 = \log_r \delta + \log_r r \Rightarrow \log_r \delta$
 $t^r - \lambda t + 10 \Rightarrow (t-c)(t-\lambda)$
 $r^x = \delta, r^x = r \rightarrow x_1 = \log_r \delta, x_2 = \log_r r$

3) $(\log_{r_1}^c)^r + \log_n^{(12v)} \log_{r_1}^{(1cr)}$ (5)
 $A = (\log_{r_1}^c)^r + (\log_{r_1}^{r_1} + \log_{r_1}^v)(\log_{r_1}^{r_1} + \log_{r_1}^v) \Rightarrow A = (\log_{r_1}^c)^r + (1 + \log_{r_1}^v)(r \log_{r_1}^{r_1} + \log_{r_1}^v)$
 $\log_{r_1}^v = 1 - \log_{r_1}^c$
 $(\log_{r_1}^c)^r + (1 + 1 - \log_{r_1}^c)(r + \log_{r_1}^c) = (r - (\log_{r_1}^c)^r) + (\log_{r_1}^c)^r = (r)$

4) $\log(x^r - r_{n+1}) + c \log(1-x) = \delta$
 $\log_c^{(-n)} = \delta \rightarrow y^{(1-x)^r} + \log^{(1-x)^n} = \delta \rightarrow y^{-(n-1)\delta} = \delta$ (5)
 $(1-x)^\delta = 1 \rightarrow 1-x=1 \Rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow \log_c^{-n} = r$

5) $\log_r (x^r + rx + r) + \log_r (x-r) = c$ $(x^r + rx + r)(x-r) = 1$
 $\log_{r/r}^x = \delta \rightarrow x^c - 1 = 1 \rightarrow x^c = 14$ (5)
 $\log_r^{14} = r$

$$a) \log(r-x) - \log \frac{1}{(x-r)^r} = p \rightarrow \log(r-x) - y = p \rightarrow \log(r-x) = p + y$$

$$\log(r-x) = p + y \rightarrow \log(r-x) = p + \log(r-x)^{-r} \rightarrow \log(r-x) = p - r \log(r-x)$$

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

$$\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = p \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \log r^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log r = p \rightarrow \log r = 2p$$

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$$v) r^{x-r} = 11^x \rightarrow r^{x-r} = e^{x \ln r} \Rightarrow x^r - r x = r \rightarrow (x-r)^r - r = r \rightarrow (x-r)^r = r + r = 2r$$

$$(x-r)^r = 4 \rightarrow x-r = \pm \sqrt{4} \rightarrow x-r = \pm 2$$

$$\log_4(x-r) = 1 \rightarrow x-r = 4 \rightarrow x = r+4$$

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$$w) \log_c r = \frac{\Delta}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \log_{1/\Lambda} r = \frac{\Delta}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{\log r}{\log \frac{1}{\Lambda}} = \frac{\Delta}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \frac{\log r}{-\log \Lambda} = \frac{\Delta}{\Lambda} \rightarrow \log r = -\frac{\Delta}{\Lambda} \log \Lambda$$

$$\log_{1/\Lambda} r = \frac{\log r}{\log \frac{1}{\Lambda}} = \frac{\log r}{-\log \Lambda} = -\frac{\log r}{\log \Lambda}$$

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$$a) \log_r c = 0.11 \rightarrow \log_{1/r} c = 0.11 \rightarrow \log_r c = 1.1$$

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$$i.) (a \log r) x^r + a x + b \log r = 0 \rightarrow \log^r (a+b) = a$$

$$(\sqrt{r})^{\frac{b}{a}} = 1 \rightarrow \log r (1 + \frac{b}{a}) = 1 \rightarrow 1 = r \times r^{\frac{b}{a}} \Rightarrow r^{\frac{b}{a}} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{r})^{\frac{b}{a}} = r^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{a} \times \log r = 1 \rightarrow (1 + \frac{b}{a}) \log r = 1 \rightarrow \log r = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{b}{a}} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$r^{\frac{b}{a}} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow (\sqrt{r})^{\frac{b}{a}} = r^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow (r^{\frac{b}{a}})^{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{r}}$$