

منوار کی تابع م صدت $f(n) = 3^{An+B}$ افتداری تابع $y = n^r$ رار در وقت اصل ما ک ا د 3 قطع می کند . عرض

نقطه تلاقی تابع f و y محوری ما \dots

$$n=1 \rightarrow 1 = 3^{A+B}$$

$$n=3 \rightarrow 9 = 3^{3A+B}$$

$$A+B = 0$$

$$3A+B = 2$$

$$2A = 2 \rightarrow A = 1$$

$$B = -1$$

$$3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

1

مجموع جواب ما ک ساری $\log_2(x^2+15) = n+3$

$$\log_2(x^2+15) = n+3 \Rightarrow x^2+15 = 2^{n+3} \Rightarrow 2^{2n} - 2^{n+3} + 15 = 0$$

$$(2^n)^2 - 8 \times 2^n + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow 2^n = t \Rightarrow t^2 - 8t + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow (t-3)(t-5) = 0$$

$$t=3 \Rightarrow 2^n = 3 \Rightarrow n = \log_2 3$$

$$t=5 \Rightarrow 2^n = 5 \Rightarrow n = \log_2 5$$

$$\log_2 3 + \log_2 5 = \log_2 15$$

2

حاصل عبارت $(\log_{11}^r)^2 + \log_{11}^{13r} \log_{11}^{13r}$

$$(\log_{11}^r)^2 + (\log_{11}^r + \log_{11}^{13r})(\log_{11}^r + 2\log_{11}^{13r}) \Rightarrow \log_{11}^r = 1 - \log_{11}^{13r}$$

$$(\log_{11}^r)^2 + (1 - \log_{11}^r)(1 + \log_{11}^r) \Rightarrow (\log_{11}^r)^2 + 1 - (\log_{11}^r)^2 = 1$$

3

اگر $\log_2(n^2-2n+1) + 2\log_2(1-n) = 5$

$$y(1-n)^2 + 2y(1-n) = 5$$

$$ay(1-n) = 5$$

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

$$1-n = 10 \Rightarrow n = -9$$

4

اگر $\log_{\sqrt{r}}^n + \log_r^{(n^2+n+2)} + \log_r^{(n-2)} = 3$

$$\log_r^{n^2+n+2} + \log_r^{n-2} \Rightarrow \log_r^{n^2-1} = 3$$

$$n^2-1 = 1 \Rightarrow n^2 = 14 \Rightarrow n = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\log_{\sqrt{r}}^{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \log 14}{\frac{1}{2} \log r} = 3$$

5

$\log \frac{(-n)}{\sqrt{r}} = \log(r-n) - \log \frac{1}{(n-r)^r} = r$

$\log^{r-n} = \log^{(r-n)^r} = r \Rightarrow r \log^{r-n} = r \Rightarrow \log^{r-n} = 1$

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$r-n = 1 \Rightarrow n = -1$

$\log \frac{+1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{r}{\frac{1}{r}} = \underline{r}$

$r^{r-r} = r^{kn}$

$\log \frac{1}{r} = \log r^{n-r} = 11^n$

$n^r - r - r = 0 \Rightarrow (n-r)^r = 9 \Rightarrow n-r = \sqrt{9} \Rightarrow n = r + \sqrt{9}$

$n-r = -\sqrt{9} \Rightarrow n = r - \sqrt{9}$

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$\log \frac{r+\sqrt{9}-r}{9} = \log \frac{\sqrt{9}}{9} = \frac{1}{r}$

$\log \frac{1}{11} = \frac{\log 1}{\log 11}$

$\log \frac{1}{11} = \log \frac{r}{11} = \frac{a}{11}$

$= \frac{r}{\log 11 + \log r} = \frac{r}{1 + r(\frac{a}{11})}$

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$\frac{\frac{r}{1}}{\frac{r}{11}} = \frac{a}{v}$

$\log \frac{9}{11} = \frac{\log 9}{\log 11}$

$\log \frac{9}{11} = \log \frac{r}{11} = 11^n$

$= \frac{\log r + 1}{\log r + r} = \frac{1,9+1}{1,9+r}$

$\frac{1}{r} \log r = \frac{1}{11}$

$\log r = 1,9$

9

$\frac{1,9}{1,9} = \frac{1,9}{1,9} = \frac{1,9}{11}$

$\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \log \frac{1}{a} - 1 = \log(a/r) = n^r + a + b \log r = 0$

$n = -1 \Rightarrow a \log r - a + b \log r = 0 \Rightarrow \log r = y \rightarrow ay - a + by = 0$

$\frac{a}{a} \rightarrow y - 1 + \frac{b}{a} y = 0 \Rightarrow y - \frac{b}{a} y = 1 \rightarrow 1 - \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{\log r}$

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$1 - \frac{b}{a} = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{b}{a} = 1 + \log a \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = -\log a$

$\sqrt{r}^{-\log a} = a^{-\frac{1}{r}} = \sqrt{\sqrt{a}}$