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نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره کلاس

$$m^{Ax+B} = n^p \rightarrow m=1 \rightarrow A+B=0 \rightarrow B = -A$$

$$m=3 \rightarrow 3A+B=p$$

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$$m^{a+b} = \epsilon + 10 \rightarrow m^a \times m^b = m^a + 10 \xrightarrow{m^x = t} At = 10t + t^p \rightarrow t = 10$$

$$m^a = \epsilon \rightarrow \log_m \epsilon = a$$

$$m^a = 10 \rightarrow \log_m 10 = a$$

$$\log_m \epsilon + \log_m 10 \rightarrow \log_m \epsilon \times 10 = \log_m 10$$

$$\log_{m^p} m^q = \log_m m^q + p$$

$$\log_{m^p} m^q = \log_m m^q + p \rightarrow \log_m m^q + p$$

$$(\log_m m^q)^p + (\log_m m^q + p)(\log_m m^q + p) \rightarrow (\log_m m^q)^p + \epsilon - (\log_m m^q)^p = \epsilon$$

$$x^p - px + 1 \rightarrow (x-1)^p \rightarrow p \log^{(p-1)} + p \log(1-x) = 0$$

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

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

$$m-1 = 10$$

$$m = 11$$

$$1-m = 10 \rightarrow m = -9$$

$$\log_m 9 = p$$

$$\log_p ((m^p + pm + \epsilon)(m-p)) = p \rightarrow \log_p (m^p - 1) = p \rightarrow m^p - 1 = p^p \rightarrow m^p = 14$$

$$\rightarrow \log_p 14 = \epsilon$$

$(n-1)^p = (1-n)^p$ $\log \frac{1-n}{(n-1)^p} \rightarrow \log (1-n)(1-n)^p \rightarrow \log (1-n)^{p+1} = p \rightarrow (1-n)^{p+1} = 10^p \rightarrow 1-n = 10^{\frac{p}{p+1}}$ $\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} = 4$ <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">⑤ $n = -1$</p>	6
$\mu^{n^p - p} = \mu^{\epsilon n} \rightarrow n^p - p = \epsilon n \rightarrow n = \frac{\epsilon + \sqrt{\epsilon^2 + 4p}}{2} \checkmark$ $n = \frac{\epsilon - \sqrt{\epsilon^2 + 4p}}{2} \times$ $\mu + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon^2 + 4p}}{2} \rightarrow \mu + \sqrt{4} \rightarrow \log_{\mu} \mu + \sqrt{4} - p = \log_{\mu} \sqrt{4} = \frac{1}{p}$ <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">⑤</p>	7
$\frac{\log \mu}{\log \frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow \frac{\log \mu^{p+\epsilon}}{\log \mu^{\epsilon}} \rightarrow \frac{\log \mu^p + \log \mu^{\epsilon}}{\log \mu^{\epsilon}} = \frac{\mu^p \mu^{\epsilon}}{\mu^{\epsilon}} = \frac{\mu^p}{\mu^{\epsilon}} = \frac{10^p}{10^{\epsilon}} = \frac{10^p}{10^{\frac{p}{2}}} = 10^{\frac{p}{2}}$ <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">⑤</p>	8
$\log_{\mu} \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{\log \mu}{\log \mu^{\epsilon}} = \frac{\log \mu^{\frac{1}{\mu}}}{\log \mu^{\epsilon}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\mu}}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\mu \epsilon} = \frac{1}{\mu}$ <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">⑤</p>	9
$\log_{\mu} \frac{1}{\mu} = -1 \rightarrow a \log \mu + b \log \mu - a = 0 \rightarrow \log \mu (a+b) = a \rightarrow \log \mu = \frac{a}{a+b}$ $\frac{1}{\log \mu} = \frac{a+b}{a} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{\log \mu} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{\log \mu} - 1 \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \log_{\mu} 10 - 1$ $\frac{b}{a} = \log_{\mu} 10 - 1 \rightarrow (\mu)^{\log_{\mu} \frac{b}{a}} \rightarrow \mu^{\log_{\mu} \frac{b}{a}} = \mu^{\log_{\mu} 10 - 1} = \frac{10}{\mu}$ <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">⑤</p>	10