

$$y = x^y \xrightarrow{x=1} y = 1 \int (1, 1) \quad \psi^{A2+B} = 1 \Rightarrow \psi^{A+B} = 1 \Rightarrow A+B=0$$

$$y = x^y \xrightarrow{x=2} y = 4 \int (2, 4) \quad \psi^{A2+B} = 4 \Rightarrow \psi^{A+B} = \psi^y \Rightarrow \psi^{A+B} = \psi^y \Rightarrow \psi^{A+B} = \psi^y$$

$$A+B=0 \Rightarrow A=-B \Rightarrow -\psi^B + B = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{B=-1} \quad \boxed{A=1}$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow \psi^B \Rightarrow \psi^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{\psi}\right)$$

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$$\log_{\psi} (\psi^x + \omega) = x + \psi \Rightarrow \psi^{x+\psi} = \psi^x + \omega \Rightarrow \psi^x \times \psi^{\psi} = (\psi^x)^{\psi} + \omega$$

$$\psi^x = t \Rightarrow t \times \psi = t^{\psi} + \omega \Rightarrow t^{\psi} - \psi t + \omega = 0 \rightarrow t = \psi \Rightarrow \psi^x$$

$$x_1 = \log_{\psi} \psi \quad x_2 = \log_{\psi} \omega$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \log_{\psi} \psi + \log_{\psi} \omega = \log_{\psi} \omega$$

$$(\log_{\psi} \psi)^2 + \log_{\psi} (\psi^{\psi}) \log_{\psi} (\psi^{\psi}) \rightarrow \psi^{\psi} \times \psi^{\psi}$$

$$(\log_{\psi} \psi)^2 + \log_{\psi} (\psi^{\psi}) (\log_{\psi} \psi + \psi \log_{\psi} \psi) \Rightarrow (\log_{\psi} \psi)^2 + (\log_{\psi} \psi)^{\psi} + \psi \log_{\psi} \psi \log_{\psi} \psi$$

$$(\log_{\psi} \psi + \log_{\psi} \psi)^2 = (\log_{\psi} \psi)^2 = (\log_{\psi} \psi)^2 = (\log_{\psi} \psi)^2 = \psi^2$$

$$\log(x^2 - 2x + 1) + \psi \log(1-x) = \omega \quad \log_{\psi} (\psi^{-x}) = \psi \Rightarrow \log_{\psi} \psi^{-x} = \psi \Rightarrow \log_{\psi} \psi^{-x} = \psi$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 > 0 \quad 1-x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 1 \Rightarrow \psi^{\psi} = x < 1$$

$$\log(x-1)^2 = \psi \log|x-1| \Rightarrow \psi \log|1-x| \Rightarrow \psi(\log(1-x) + \psi \log(1-x)) = \omega$$

$$\log(1-x) = \frac{\omega}{\psi} \Rightarrow \log(1-x) = 1 \Rightarrow 1-x = 10^1 \Rightarrow x = -9$$

$$\log_{\psi} (x^{\psi} + \psi x + \epsilon) + \log_{\psi} (x-2) = \psi \quad \log_{\psi} \frac{x}{\psi^{\psi}} = \psi$$

$$\log_{\psi} (x^{\psi} + \psi x + \epsilon)(x-2) = \psi \Rightarrow (x^{\psi} + \psi x + \epsilon)(x-2) = \psi^{\psi}$$

$$x^{\psi} - \psi^{\psi} = \psi^{\psi} \Rightarrow x^{\psi} = 2\psi^{\psi} \Rightarrow x = \psi^{\frac{\psi}{\psi}}$$

$$\log_{\psi} \frac{x}{\psi^{\psi}} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\psi^{\psi}} = \psi^{\psi} \Rightarrow x = \psi^{\frac{\psi}{\psi}}$$

$$\log(y-x) - \log \frac{1}{(x-y)^2} = 3$$

$$\log \frac{(-x)}{\sqrt{y}} = 5$$

$$(x-y)^2 = (y-x)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \log(y-x) - \log(y-x)^{-2} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(y-x) - (-2 \log(y-x)) = 3 \Rightarrow 3 = \log(y-x) \times 3$$

$$\log(y-x) = 1 \Rightarrow y-x=10 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$\log \frac{x^2 y^3}{y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \log y^2 = 9$$

$$\mu^{2x-2} = 11^x$$

$$\log \frac{(x-y)}{4} = 5$$

$$\mu^{2x-2} = (\mu^2)^x \Rightarrow 2x-2 = 2x \Rightarrow 2x-2 = 2x \Rightarrow 2x-2 = 2x$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 + \sqrt{4}$$

$$\log \frac{(y+\sqrt{y-x})}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow \log \frac{y+2}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{y+2}{4} = 10$$

$$\log \frac{y}{\mu} = \frac{a}{\lambda}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{11} = 5$$

$$\frac{\log \frac{y}{\mu}}{\log \frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{\log \frac{y}{\mu}}{\log \frac{y}{\mu} + \log \frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{\mu \log \frac{y}{\mu}}{\mu \log \frac{y}{\mu} + \log \frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{\mu \log \frac{y}{\mu}}{\mu \log \frac{y}{\mu} + \log \frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{\frac{a}{\lambda}}{\frac{a}{\lambda} + 1} = \frac{a}{\lambda + a}$$

$$\log \frac{\mu}{5} = 0/11$$

$$\log \frac{4}{14} = 5$$

$$\frac{\log \frac{4}{\mu}}{\log \frac{14}{\mu}} = \frac{\log \frac{4}{\mu}}{\log \frac{4}{\mu} + \log \frac{14}{\mu}} = \frac{\frac{1}{14}}{\frac{1}{14} + \log \frac{14}{\mu}} = \frac{1/14}{1/14 + 1} = \frac{1/14}{15/14} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$(a \log y)^x + a x + b \log y = 0$$

$$(\sqrt{y})^{\frac{b}{a}} = x \quad x_1 = 1$$

$$b+c = a \quad -\frac{c}{a} = \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b \log y}{a \log y} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow a = b$$

$$a + a \log y = a \log y \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \frac{b}{0} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$(a y^r) - a + b y^r = 0 \rightarrow a(1 - y^r) - b y^r$$

$$\rightarrow a y^a = b y^r \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = y^r \rightarrow (\sqrt{y})^r = \sqrt{a}$$