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$(a+c)b = ?$

$(-1, \omega) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c(-1, \omega - b) = 0$

$(0, \frac{1}{c}) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c -b = r$

$\log_c(-1, \omega - b) = 1$

$\log_c -b = -1$

$-b = \frac{1}{c}$

$-1, \omega + \frac{1}{c} = c$

$a = 1$

$b + \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -\frac{2}{c}$

$(a+c)b = (1 + \frac{1}{c}) \cdot (-\frac{2}{c}) = -\frac{2}{c} \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{c}) = -\frac{2}{c} - \frac{2}{c^2}$

$c^2 + 2c - \varepsilon = 0$

$(c-1)(c+2) = 0 \rightarrow c = 1$ or $c = -2$

$c^2 + 2c - r = 0$

$c^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{c}c = 0$

$y = 1 - \log_c(a-c)$

$b+c = -\frac{1}{c}$

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$f(-1) = 0$

$f(x) = 1 + c x^a + b x^a$

$f(-1) = 1 + c(-1)^a + b(-1)^a = 0$

$c + b = -1$

$(0, \frac{1}{c}) \rightarrow 1 + c x^a = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow c x^a = \frac{1}{c} - 1 = -\frac{c-1}{c}$

$\frac{c x^a + b}{c x^a} = \frac{-\frac{c-1}{c}}{\frac{1}{c}} \Rightarrow \frac{c x^a + b}{c x^a} = -\frac{c-1}{1} = 1-c$

$1 + \frac{b}{c} = 1 - c$

$\frac{b}{c} = -c$

$b = -c^2$

$c + b = -1 \rightarrow c - c^2 = -1$

$c^2 - c - 1 = 0$

$c = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$b = -\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}^2$

$f(-1) = 1 + c x^{a-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{c} c x^a \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + \frac{1}{c} (-\frac{1}{c}) = \frac{1}{c}$

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$(0, r) \rightarrow c + \log_{\omega} b = r$

$(r, \varepsilon) \rightarrow c + \log_{\omega} r(a+b) = 0$

$\log_{\omega} r(a+b) = -r$

$\frac{r(a+b)}{\omega} = \omega^{-r}$

$r(a+b) = \omega^{-r} \omega$

$r(a+b) = \omega^{1-r}$

$40a + 40ab = b$

$40a = -40ab$

$a = -b$

$\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r\varepsilon}{40} = -\frac{r}{10}$

$= -0, r$

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$(|x^2 - r| - a) > 0$

$|x^2 - r| > a$

$(x^2 - r) > a$

$x^2 + r - kx^2 > a$

$x^2 - ax^2 + r > 0$

$(1-a)x^2 + r > 0$

$(x-r)(x-1) > 0$

$x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$D_f = \mathbb{R} - [1, r] = (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{r}}(|x^2 - r| - a)$

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$rb - a = ?$

$f^{-1}(1) = -1$

$f(x) = r + r^{b-a} x^a$

$r + r^{b-a} = -1$

$r + r^{b-a} = r$

$r^{b-a} = 0$

$b-a = 1$

$f(-1) = 10 \rightarrow r + r^{b+a} = 10$

$\begin{cases} b+a = r \\ b-a = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{2b}{2} = \frac{r+1}{2}$

$b = \frac{r+1}{2}$

$a = 1$

$r(\frac{r}{2}) - 1 = r$

$$K) a^r - r = a \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 & x \\ a = r & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$a^r + a - r = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -r & x \\ a = 1 & \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$D_f = (a, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$