

$y = 1 - \log_c(ax-b)$ ,  $b+c = -\frac{1}{a}$ ,  $(a+c)b = ?$

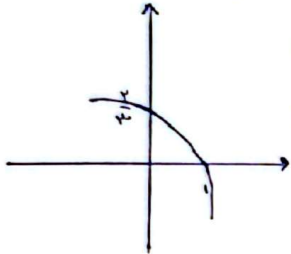
$(0, 1) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c \frac{-b}{c} = 1 \rightarrow \log_c \frac{-b}{c} = 0 \rightarrow -b = c$

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

$b+c = -\frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow -1 + c = -\frac{1}{1} \rightarrow c = 0$   
 $c^2 + 3c - 4 = 0 \rightarrow c = 1 \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $c = -\frac{1}{2}$

$(a+c)b = (1 + \frac{1}{2}) \times -1 = -\frac{3}{2}$

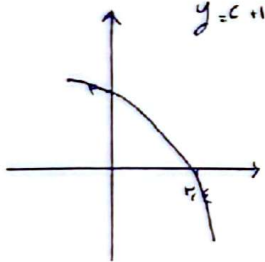
$f(x) = 1 + cx^{a+bx}$ ,  $f(-1) = ?$



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

$f(x) = 1 + c \times x^a \times x^{bx} = 1 - \frac{1}{x} \times x^3 \xrightarrow{f(-1)} 1 - \frac{1}{-1} \times \frac{1}{-1} = \frac{1}{4}$

$y = c + \log_a^{(a+b)}$ ,  $\frac{a}{b} = ?$



$(0, c) \rightarrow c + \log_a^b = c$   
 $(1, 0) \rightarrow c + \log_a^{a+b} = 0$

$\log_a^b - \log_a^{a+b} = -c$   
 $\log_a \frac{b}{a^{a+b}} = -c \rightarrow \frac{b}{a^{a+b}} = a^{-c}$

$b = a^c \times a^{a+b} \rightarrow a^c b = a^{a+b+c}$   
 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-c}{a} = \frac{-2}{5}$

$f(x) = \log_x^{(1+x-1-x)} \rightarrow |x^2 - 1| - x > 0$

①  $x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 1 \rightarrow x > 1 \text{ or } x < -1 \rightarrow x^2 - 1 - x > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

②  $x^2 - 1 < 0 \rightarrow x^2 < 1 \rightarrow -1 < x < 1 \rightarrow -x^2 + x - 1 < 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x + 1 < 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) < 0 \rightarrow -1 < x < 1$

① U ②  $\rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$f(x) = x^a + x^b - ax$   
 $g(x) = -x^c + x + a$

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

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

$b - a = 1$   
 $b + a = 2$

$2b = 2 \rightarrow b = 1$   
 $a = 1$

$x^b - a = x(2) - 1 = 1$

$$f(x) = -r \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+Bx} \rightarrow (1, ?), f(x) = ?$$

سؤال ٦

$$y = x^r - r$$

$$x^r - r \xrightarrow{m=r} 1-1=0 \rightarrow (1,0) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) \text{ يتقاطع مع } \\ \text{المحور } x \end{array} \right\}$$

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$$(1,0) \rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \rightarrow (A+B = -1) \times -1$$

$$(r, r) \rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 2r \rightarrow 2A+B = -r$$

$$f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-x} \rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-x} = -r + 1 = 1$$

$$m = m_0 \times \left(\frac{A}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{A}{q}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{A}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{4} = \log \left(\frac{A}{q}\right)^t$$

سؤال ٧

$$\star \log_{\omega} r = \frac{1}{\log_{\omega} r} = \frac{1}{1.5} = \frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\star \log_{\omega} v = \frac{1}{\log_{\omega} v} = \frac{1}{1.5} = \frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\log_{\omega} \frac{1}{4} = \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{A}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow \log_{\omega} \frac{1}{4} = t (\log_{\omega} A - \log_{\omega} q)$$

$$-(\log_{\omega} 4) = t (3 \log_{\omega} \omega - 3 \log_{\omega} \omega)$$

$$-\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = t (3 \times \frac{2}{3} - 3 \times \frac{2}{3})$$

$$-\left(\frac{19}{15}\right) = t \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{15}\right) \rightarrow t = \frac{19}{15}$$

$$t = \frac{19}{15} \times 90 = 114$$

سؤال ٨

$$m = m_0 \times \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^t \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{4} = \log \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^t$$

$$\star \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{0.4} = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$\star \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} v = \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} v} = \frac{1}{0.4} = \frac{10}{4}$$

$$\star = \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} \lambda = 3 \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} v = 3 \times \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} v} = \frac{30}{4} = \frac{15}{2} = 7.5$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} = t \left(\frac{10}{4} - \frac{10}{4}\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} = t \left(\frac{-10}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{t}{4} \rightarrow t = 1$$

$$t = \lambda \times v = \omega$$

$$a = a_0 \times \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} a_0 = a_0 \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^n$$

سؤال ٩

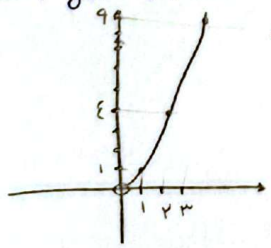
$$\log \frac{1}{4} = \log \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^n \rightarrow -\log 4 = (n) \log \frac{99}{100}$$

$$-\log 4 = (n) (\log 99 - \log 100)$$

$$-0.602 = (n) (1.9956 - 2)$$

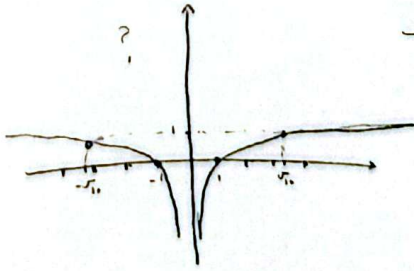
$$n = \frac{-0.602}{-0.0044} = 136.8$$

$$y = a \log n^x \rightarrow x \log n^a = x^2$$



x	y
1	1
2	4

$$y = \log n^x$$



x	y
1	0
√10	1
10	2

سؤال ١٥