

$y = 1 - \log_c^{a^x - b}$
 $1 - \log_c^{-b} = 1$
 $\log_c^{-b} = -1$
 $(1) -b = \frac{1}{c}$

$b + c = -\frac{\mu}{\nu}$
 $(1) -b = \frac{1}{c}$
 $\frac{c - \frac{1}{c}}{c} = -\frac{\mu}{\nu}$
 $c = -\nu$
 $b = \frac{1}{\nu}$

$a = 1 - \log_{-\nu}^{-\frac{\mu}{\nu} a - \frac{1}{\nu}}$
 $\log_{-\nu}^{-\frac{\mu}{\nu} a - \frac{1}{\nu}} = 1$
 $-\frac{\mu}{\nu} a - \frac{1}{\nu} = -\nu$
 $a = 1$
 $(a+c)b = (1-\nu)\frac{1}{\nu} = \frac{1}{\nu}$

$f(x) = 1 + c \times \mu^{bx+a}$
 $f(0) = 1 + c \times \mu^a = \frac{1}{\mu}$
 $f(1) = 1 + (-1) \times \mu^{b-1} = 0$
 $-1 \times \mu^{b-1} = -1$
 $\mu^{b-1} = 1$
 $b = 1$

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

$y = c + \log_a^{ax+b}$
 $\mu = c + \log_a^b$
 $0 = c + \log_a^{\mu \epsilon a + b}$
 $0 = 1 + \log_a^{\mu \epsilon a + b}$
 $\log_a^{\mu \epsilon a + b} = -1$
 $\mu \epsilon a + b = \frac{1}{a}$
 $\frac{\mu \epsilon}{1} a = -\frac{\mu \epsilon}{a}$
 $a = -\mu$

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-\mu}{\mu}$
 $\frac{a}{b} = -1$
 $a = -b$

$f(x) = \log_{\epsilon}^{(x^r - r) - x}$
 $(x^r - r) - x > 0$
 $(x^r - r) > x$
 $-x + r < x < x^r - r$

$\frac{x^r - x - r}{(x-r)(x+1)} > 0$
 $\frac{-x - r}{x - r + x + 1} > 0$
 $\frac{-x - r}{2x - r + 1} > 0$ (I)

$\frac{x^r + x - r}{(x+r)(x-1)} > 0$
 $\frac{-x - 1}{x - r + x - 1} > 0$ (II)

$D: (I) \cap (II) = (-\infty, -r) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$f(x) = \nu + \mu^{b-ax}$
 $f'(x) = -1$
 $f(1) = 1$
 $f(-1) = \nu + \mu^{b+a} = 1$
 $b+a = \nu$

$g(x) = -x^r - \mu x + \lambda$
 $g(1) = -1 - \mu + \lambda = \nu$
 $f(1) = 1$
 $f(-1) = \nu + \mu^{b-a} = \epsilon$
 $b-a = \epsilon - 1 = \mu$

$b+a = \nu$
 $b-a = \mu$
 $b = \frac{\nu + \mu}{2}$
 $a = \frac{\nu - \mu}{2}$

