



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

$c - 1/c = -1/r \rightarrow rc^r + rc - r = 0 \rightarrow c = -r, b = +1/r$ ⑤
 $c = 1/2, b = -r$ ✓

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

$-1/r a = -1/r \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow (a+c)b = (1+1/r) \times (-r) = -r$ ③

$(1, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 + c \times r^{a+b} \rightarrow c \times r^a \times r^b = -1$ ②

$(0, r/r) \rightarrow r/r = 1 + c \times r^a \rightarrow c \times r^a = -1/r$ } $\frac{c \times r^a \times r^b}{c \times r^a} = \frac{-1}{-1/r} = r = r^b \rightarrow b = 1$ ⑤

$b = 1 \Rightarrow c \times r^a \times r = -1 \rightarrow c \times r^a = -1/r \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + c \times r^{a-1} = 1 + c \times r^a \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$ ③

$(0, r) \rightarrow r = c + \log_a^b \rightarrow c = r - \log_a^b$ ③

$(r, \varepsilon, 0) \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_a^{r\varepsilon a+b} \Rightarrow c = -\log_a^{r\varepsilon a+b}$ } $r - \log_a^b = -\log_a^{r\varepsilon a+b}$ ⑤

$\Rightarrow r = \log_a^{\frac{b}{r\varepsilon a+b}} \rightarrow r\varepsilon a = \frac{b}{r\varepsilon a+b} \Rightarrow r\varepsilon a + r\varepsilon a b = b \rightarrow r\varepsilon a = \frac{b}{1+r\varepsilon b} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{r\varepsilon}{r}$

$f(x) = \log_{\varepsilon} (|x^r - r| - x)$ ⑥
 $x > \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow x^r - x - r > 0$
 $x < \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow x^r - x + r > 0$ ⑤

Sign charts:
 $x \mid -1 \quad r$
 $\quad \mid + \quad | - \quad | +$
 $x^r - x - r > 0$ ①

$x \mid -r \quad 1$
 $\quad \mid - \quad | + \quad | -$
 $-x^r - x + r > 0$ ①

$\rightarrow \text{①} \cup \text{②} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty) = D_f$

$f(x) = r + r^{b-a} \quad g(x) = x^r - \varepsilon x + \lambda$ ⑤

$r + r^{b-a} = -1 - r + \lambda \rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = \varepsilon \rightarrow r^{b-a} = r \rightarrow b - a = 1$ ⑤

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

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



$$\begin{aligned} x=1 &\rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^{A+B} = r \rightarrow A+B = -1 \\ x=r &\rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^{A+B} = +\varepsilon \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^{A+B} = r + \varepsilon \rightarrow rA + B = -r \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{array} \quad (4)$$

$$f(r) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^{-1} = -r + 1 = 0$$

$$P = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} P_0 = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^t \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log \frac{1}{4} &= \log \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^t \rightarrow -\log 4 = t \log \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow -(\log 4) = t (\log v^{-1}) = t (r \log v - r \log v) \\ -\left(\frac{1.0}{1.2} + \frac{1.0}{1.2}\right) &= t \left(r \times \frac{1.0}{1.2} - r \times \frac{1.0}{1.2} \right) \rightarrow t = \frac{-\left(\frac{2.0}{1.2}\right)}{\left(\frac{0}{1.2} - 1.0/v\right)} = \frac{-1.67}{-0.83} = \frac{1.9}{1} = 1.9 \text{ min} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

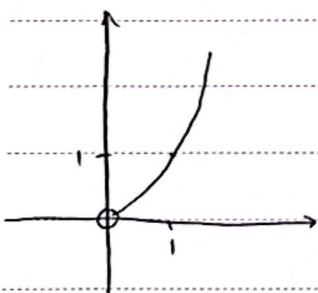
$$\begin{aligned} P &= P_0 \times \left(1 - \frac{r\varepsilon}{1.0}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{v} P_0 = P_0 \times \left(\frac{v}{1}\right)^t \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{v} = \log \left(\frac{v}{1}\right)^t \\ \rightarrow t &= \frac{\log \frac{1}{v}}{\log \frac{v}{1}} = \frac{\log 1 - \log v}{\log v - r \log v} = \frac{0 - \frac{1.0}{4}}{\frac{1.0}{4} - r \times \frac{1.0}{4}} = \frac{-\frac{1.0}{4}}{-\frac{0.25}{1.2}} = \frac{1.0 \times 1.2}{4 \times 0.25} = 1.2 = 1.2 \text{ min} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\left(\frac{1.0 - \varepsilon}{1.0}\right)^t = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r\varepsilon}{r\varepsilon}\right)^t = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r\varepsilon}{r\varepsilon}\right)^t = r \quad (8)$$

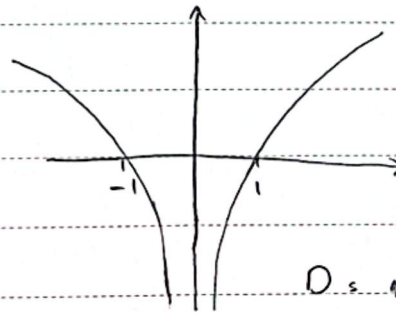
$$\log \left(\frac{r\varepsilon}{r\varepsilon}\right)^t = \log r \rightarrow t \log \frac{r\varepsilon}{r\varepsilon} = \log r \rightarrow t = \frac{\log r}{\log \frac{r\varepsilon}{r\varepsilon}} = \frac{\log r}{\log r\varepsilon - \log r\varepsilon} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\log r}{r(\log 1.0 - \log r) - (\log r + r \log r)} = \frac{0.151}{r(1 - 0.13) - (0.151 + 0.19)} = \frac{-0.151}{-1.02} = 0.15$$

الف) $y = 9 \log \frac{1}{r} = x \log \frac{1}{v}, x^r$ ب) $y = \log \frac{1}{v}$ (10)



$D_f = (0, +\infty)$



$D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$