

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

$$c - 1/c = -1/r \rightarrow rc^r + rc - r = 0 \rightarrow c = -r, b = +1/r \text{ or } \bar{c}$$

$$c = 1/2, b = -2 \checkmark$$

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

$$-1/r a = -1/r \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow (a+c)b = (1+1/r) \times (-r) = \boxed{-r}$$

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

$$(0, 1/r) \rightarrow 1/r = 1 + c \times r^a \rightarrow c \times r^a = -1/r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c \times r^a \times r^b = -1 \\ c \times r^a = -1/r \end{array} \right\} \frac{c \times r^a \times r^b}{c \times r^a} = \frac{-1}{-1/r} = r = r^b \rightarrow b = 1$$

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

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

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c = r - \log_a^b \\ c = -\log_a^{r\varepsilon+a+b} \end{array} \right\} r - \log_a^b = -\log_a^{r\varepsilon+a+b}$$

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

$$\boxed{-r/a}$$

$$f(x) = \log_{\varepsilon} (|x^r - r| - x) \rightarrow |x^r - r| - x > 0 \rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow x^r - x - r > 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\rightarrow x < \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow x^r - x + r > 0$$

x	-1	r
	+	-

x	-r	1
	-	+

$$x^r - x - r > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$-x^r - x + r > 0 \quad (2)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r b = \varepsilon \rightarrow b = r \\ b + a = \varepsilon \end{array} \right\} b = r, a = 1$$

$$r b - a = r(r) - 1 = \boxed{r^2}$$



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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \log \frac{1}{4} &= \log \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^t \rightarrow -\log 4 = t \log \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow -( \log 4 + \log v ) = t (r \log v - r \log v) \\ -\left(\frac{1.0}{1.2} + \frac{1.0}{1.2}\right) &= t \left(r \times \frac{1.0}{1.2} - r \times \frac{1.0}{1.2}\right) \rightarrow t = \frac{-\left(\frac{2.0}{1.2} + \frac{2.0}{1.2}\right)}{\left(\frac{2.0}{1.2} - 1.0\right)} = \frac{-\frac{4.0}{1.2}}{\frac{2.0}{1.2} - 1.0} = \frac{-4.0}{2.0 - 1.2} = \frac{-4.0}{0.8} = -5 = 5 \text{ min} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = P_0 \times \left(1 - \frac{r\varepsilon}{1.0}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{v} P_0 = P_0 \times \left(\frac{v}{1}\right)^t \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{v} = \log \left(\frac{v}{1}\right)^t \quad (\text{n})$$

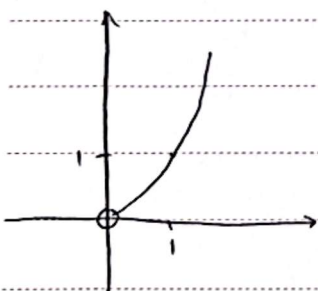
$$\rightarrow t = \frac{\log \frac{1}{v}}{\log \frac{v}{1}} = \frac{\log 1 - \log v}{\log v - \log 1} = \frac{0 - \log v}{\log v - 0} = \frac{-\log v}{\log v} = \frac{-1.0 \times 1.2}{1.2 \times 0.8} = 1 = 2 \text{ min}$$

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

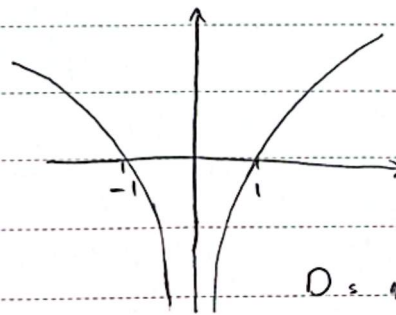
$$\log \left(\frac{r\varepsilon}{r\varepsilon}\right)^t = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow t \log \frac{r\varepsilon}{r\varepsilon} = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow t = \frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log \frac{r\varepsilon}{r\varepsilon}} = \frac{\log r}{\log r\varepsilon - \log r\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{\log r}{r(\log 1.0 - \log r) - (\log r + r \log r)} = \frac{0.19}{r(1 - 0.1r) - (0.19 + 0.19)} = \frac{-0.19}{-1.0r}$$

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



$$D_f = (0, +\infty)$$



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