

$(0, 1) \rightarrow y = 1 - \lg_c^{-b} \Rightarrow \lg_c^{-b} = 0 \Rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow c - \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c^2 + 1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow c = 1$
 $\Rightarrow b = -(\frac{1}{c}) = -1$

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

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

$(1, 0) \rightarrow 1 - 1 \times x^{b-1} = 0 \Rightarrow x^{b-1} = 1 \Rightarrow b-1 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1$
 $f(-1) = 1 - 1 \times x^{-1-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$

$(0, 1) \rightarrow c + \lg_a^b = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1 - \lg_a^b \Rightarrow y = 1 - \lg_a^b + \lg_a^{ax+b}$

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

$\lg_f^{(x^2-2)-x} \Rightarrow |x^2-2|-x > 0 \xrightarrow{①} x^2-2 > x \Rightarrow x^2-x-2 > 0$

$\xrightarrow{②} x^2-x < -2 \Rightarrow x^2+x-2 < 0$
 $\xrightarrow{③} (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

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

$f^{-1}(1_0) = -1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 1_0 = 1 + 1^{a+b} = 1 \Rightarrow 1^{a+b} = 0 \Rightarrow a+b = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow b = 2$
 $1 \cdot b - a = 1 - 1 = 0$

$y_1 = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad f(1) = -1 + (\frac{1}{c})^{A+B} = 0 \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{c})^{A+B} = 1 \Rightarrow A+B = 0$
 $y_2 = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad f(1) = -1 + (\frac{1}{c})^{A+B} = 1 \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{c})^{A+B} = 2 \Rightarrow A+B = -1$
 $f(2) = -1 + (\frac{1}{c})^{A+B} = 1 \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{c})^{A+B} = 2 \Rightarrow A+B = -1$
 $f(2) = -1 + (\frac{1}{c})^{-1} = 1$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ m} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{9}\right) \text{ m} \Rightarrow \lg \frac{1/4}{1/9} = \frac{\lg 4^{-1}}{\lg 9} = -(\lg 2 + \lg 2) = \frac{\lg 10}{\lg 9} + \frac{\lg 10}{\lg 9} = \frac{10}{18} - \frac{10}{18}$$

$$\lg \frac{\omega}{r} = \frac{10}{10} \Rightarrow \lg r = \frac{10}{10} = 1 \quad \frac{10 + 10}{10 - 10} = \frac{19 \text{ h} \times 40}{10} = 76 \text{ min}$$

$$\lg \frac{\omega}{r} = \frac{10}{10} \Rightarrow \lg r = \frac{10}{10}$$

$$100 - 10 \Delta = 10 \Delta \Rightarrow \left(\frac{10 \Delta}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow t = \lg \frac{1/10}{1/100} = \frac{-\lg 10}{\lg 10 - \lg 100} = \frac{-1}{1 - 2} = 1 \text{ min}$$

$$\lg r = -1,4 \Rightarrow \lg \frac{v}{r} = \frac{10}{4} = 2,5 \Rightarrow \frac{10}{4} - \frac{10}{14} = 1 \text{ min}$$

$$\lg r = -1,4 \Rightarrow \lg r = \frac{10}{14}$$

$$100 - f = 94 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} x = \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \lg r = \frac{\lg 94^{-1}}{\lg 94 - \lg 100} = \frac{-\lg 94}{\lg 94 + \lg 100 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{-0,17}{0,17 + 1,28 - 2} = \frac{-0,17}{-0,55} = 0,31 \text{ min}$$

$$\text{a) } y = 4 \lg \frac{x}{4} = x \lg \frac{1}{4} = x^{-2} \quad \text{b) } \lg a^2 = 2 \lg a \quad \frac{x/10}{y/2} = \frac{100}{4} = 25$$

x > 0

