

$$f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \Rightarrow -b = c^{-1} \Rightarrow bc = -1$$

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

$$\left. \begin{matrix} b + c = -1, 0 \\ bc = -1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$2x^2 + 1, 0x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -2 \\ c = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

زیرا این معادله را حل می‌کنیم

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = \frac{2}{c} \Rightarrow 1 + c \times c^a = \frac{2}{c} \Rightarrow c \times c^a = \frac{1}{c} \\ f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + c \times c^{a+b} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + c \times c^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$c \times c^a = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow 1 + \left(\frac{1}{c}\right) \times c^b = 0 \Rightarrow c^b = c \Rightarrow b = 1$$

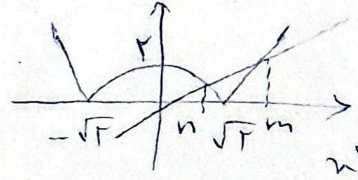
$$f(-1) = 1 + c \times c^a = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{c}\right) \times c^{-1} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{c}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{c}\right) = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = c + \log_b b \\ 0 = c + \log_b (c \times (a+b)) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \log_b (c \times (a+b)) - \log_b b = -2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c \times a}{b} + 1 = \frac{1}{b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{c \times a}{b} = \frac{1}{b^2} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-2}{b}$$

$$|x^2 - 2| - n > 0 \Rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > n \rightarrow$$



به دست آوردن دامنه  
 محدود می‌شود

$$(-\infty, n) \cup (m, +\infty) \quad m > \sqrt{2}$$

$$n^2 - 2 = n \Rightarrow n^2 - n - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = -1 \\ n = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow m = 2$$

$$-n^2 + 2 = n \Rightarrow n^2 + n - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 1 \\ n = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow n = 1$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 2^{b-a} = -2 \Rightarrow b - a = 1$$

$$2 + 2^{b+a} = 10 \Rightarrow 2^{b+a} = 8 \Rightarrow b + a = 3$$

(0 = f(-1))  $\Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(10) = -1$

$$\begin{cases} b - a = 1 \\ b + a = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2b = 4 \Rightarrow b = 2 \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow 2^{b-a} = 2^{2-1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow t \left( \frac{r_0 - r_1}{r_1} \right) = - \left( \frac{r_0 + r_1}{\Delta r} \right) \Rightarrow -\delta t = -\frac{r_0}{r} \Rightarrow t = \frac{r_0}{r}$$

$\frac{r_0}{r} \times r_0 = r_0 \cdot \min$

ادرس

عريف فنل الس

$$y = n^r - n \Rightarrow n = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow A(1, 0)$$

$$y = n^r - n \Rightarrow n = r \Rightarrow y = r \Rightarrow B(r, r)$$

$$f(n) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B}$$

$$\begin{cases} -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \\ -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{2A+B} = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \Rightarrow A+B = -1$$

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

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

$$m(t) = m_0 \left(\frac{\Delta}{9}\right)^{\frac{t}{\tau}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{\Delta}{9}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\Delta}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log \left(\frac{\Delta}{9}\right)^t = \log \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t \log \left(\frac{\Delta}{9}\right) = -\log 2$$

$$\log 9 = 2 \log 3 = \frac{2}{\tau} \Rightarrow \log 3 = \frac{\delta}{\tau} \Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{\Delta}{9}\right) = -\log 2 \Rightarrow t \left(\log \frac{\Delta}{9} - \log 9\right)$$

$$\log 9 = 2, \log 2 = \frac{2}{\tau} \Rightarrow \log 2 = \frac{\delta}{\tau}$$

$$\Rightarrow t \left( r \times \frac{\delta}{\tau} - r \times \frac{\delta}{\tau} \right) = - \left( \frac{\delta}{\tau} + \frac{\delta}{\tau} \right) = - \left( \log 2 + \log 2 \right)$$

$$m(t) = m_0 \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{\nu}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{V} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{\nu}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{\nu}} = \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\log \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{\nu}} = \log \left(\frac{1}{V}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{t}{\nu} \log \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right) = \log \left(\frac{1}{V}\right)$$

$$\frac{t}{\nu} (\log V - \log \lambda) = -\log V \Rightarrow \log V = 0.4 = \frac{2}{\tau} \Rightarrow \log V = \frac{\delta}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{t}{\nu} (\log V - r \log \lambda) = -\log V \Rightarrow \frac{t}{\nu} \left( \frac{\delta}{\tau} - r \times \frac{\delta}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{\delta}{\tau} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{\nu} \left( \frac{\delta}{\tau} - r \times \frac{\delta}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{\delta}{\tau}$$

$$f(t) = A \left(\frac{9r}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{A}{r} = A \left(\frac{9r}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{9r}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{r}$$

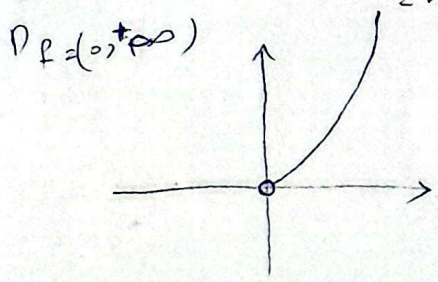
$$\Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{9r}{100}\right)^t = \log \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow t (\log 9r - \log 100) = -\log r$$

$$\Rightarrow t (\log 9 + \log r - 2) = -\log r$$

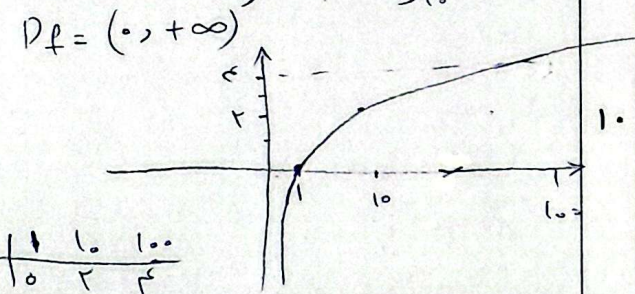
$$\Rightarrow t (0.95 + 0.17 - 2) = -0.17$$

$$\Rightarrow t (1.12 + 0.17 - 2) = -0.17 \Rightarrow -0.71 t = -0.17 \Rightarrow t = 0.24$$

الف)  $f(x) = 9 \log x = 2 \log x^2 = 2 \log x^2$



ب)  $f(x) = \log x^r = r \log x$



x	1	10	100
f(x)	0	r	2r

$\Delta > 1 > 1$

$$\frac{t}{\nu} \left( \frac{-\delta}{\tau} \right) = -\frac{\delta}{\tau} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{\delta} = 1 \Rightarrow t = \delta$$