

$$y = 1 + \lg_c^{a-b}$$

$$b+c = \frac{r}{r}$$

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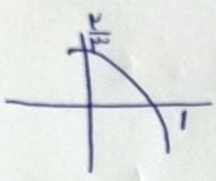
لبن

$$y = 1 + \lg_c^{-b} \rightarrow b = \frac{-1}{c}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{c}, \frac{-r}{r} \rightarrow c \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{r}, b = -r$$

$$(a+c)b = \frac{r}{r} \times -r = \boxed{-r}$$

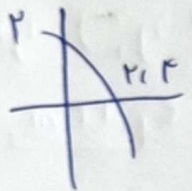


$$f(x) = 1 + c x^r$$

$$0 = 1 + c x^r \rightarrow x^{a+b} = \frac{-1}{c}$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = 1 + c x^r \rightarrow -r^{-1} = c x^r$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + -1 \times r^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{r} = \boxed{\frac{r-1}{r}}$$



$$y = c + \lg_a^{a+b}$$

$$\frac{b}{r} = \frac{-1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = \lg_f^{(x^r - r) - a} \rightarrow (x^r - r) - a \rightarrow |x^r - r| > a \rightarrow x^r - r > a$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} = D_{f_s}(-\infty, 1) \cup (r, \infty)$$

$$\textcircled{1} (x-r)(x+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{1} < x < \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (x+r)(x-1) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r}{1} < x < \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$f(x) = r + r^{b-a}$$

$$g(x) = -x^r - r^a + 1$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = 1$$

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

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

$$r^{b-a} = r^{r-1}$$

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

$$y = r^{-x} - a \quad a = 1, r$$

$$f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow 0 = -r + r^{-A-B} \rightarrow -A-B = 1$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow r = -r + r^{-A-B} \rightarrow r^{A+B} = -r$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -1, B = 0 \quad f(x) = -r + r^x = \boxed{y}$$

$\lg \frac{1}{4} = 2, t$ $\lg \frac{1}{4} = 1, t$ $t = \frac{H}{4}, M(\frac{1}{4})^t \rightarrow \lg \frac{1}{4}, \epsilon \rightarrow$ (5) -V
 $M = 1/2$
 $t = -\lg \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{\text{تقریباً}} \frac{\lg 8}{\lg \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\lg 8 + \lg 8}{\lg 8 - \lg 8} = \frac{\frac{D}{18} + \frac{D}{18}}{2 \lg 8 - 2 \lg 8} = -\frac{\frac{D}{18} + \frac{D}{18}}{\frac{D}{18} - \frac{D}{18}} = \frac{-9D}{-18} = \frac{9D}{18} = \frac{1}{2} h = 40 \text{ min}, 2 \text{ min}$

$\lg \frac{1}{2} = 1, t$ $\lg \frac{1}{2} = 0, t$ $t = \frac{H}{2}, M(\frac{1}{2})^t \rightarrow \lg \frac{1}{2}, \epsilon \rightarrow$ (5) -A
 $M = 1/2$
 $-\lg \frac{1}{2} = t \rightarrow t = \frac{-\lg \frac{1}{2}}{\lg \frac{1}{2} - 2 \lg \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{10}{9} - \frac{10}{18}}{\frac{10}{9} - \frac{10}{18}} = 1$ هنا
(از ۱۰ و ۵)

$\lg 2 = 0, 3$ $\lg 3 = 0, 48$ $\frac{100}{100} \times (\frac{14}{100})^t = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{100}{100} \rightarrow$ -9
لاستقرار یافتن
 $(\frac{14}{100})^t = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (t) \lg \frac{14}{100} = \lg \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (t) (\lg 14 - \lg 100) = \lg \frac{1}{2} = -\lg 2$
 $(t) (0, 15 + \lg 14 - 2) = -0, 31 \rightarrow t = 24$ (از ۲۴)

