

$$f(x) = 1 - \log_c(ax-b) \Rightarrow f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_c(-b) = 2 \Rightarrow \log_c(-b) = -1 \Rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$f(-\frac{3}{4}) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_c(-\frac{3}{4}a - b) = 0 \Rightarrow \log_c(-\frac{3}{4}a - b) = 1 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{3}{4}a - b$$

$$\Rightarrow c + b = -\frac{3}{4}a \xrightarrow{c+b = -\frac{1}{c}} \boxed{a=1} \Rightarrow b + c = -\frac{1}{c} + c = \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow c^2 - 1 = -\frac{3}{4}c$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 + \frac{3}{4}c - 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{a = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 1} c_1 = \frac{-\frac{3}{4} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + 4}}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ و } c_2 = \frac{-\frac{3}{4} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{16} + 4}}{2} = -2$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} = -4 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -4}$$

$$c_2 = -2 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (a+c)b = (1+\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}) = \boxed{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

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$$f(0) = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 1 + cx^a = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow cx^a = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + cx^{a+b} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{c}{-\frac{2}{3}} x^{a+b} = 0 \Rightarrow x^{a+b} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$r > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Graphs of } r^x, -r^x, \text{ and } 1-r^{(x+1)} \Rightarrow c = -1, a = -1$$

$$f(x) = 1 - r^{(x+1)} \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1 - r^{(-1+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

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$$f(x) = c + \log_\omega(ax+b)$$

$$f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow 2 = c + \log_\omega b$$

$$f(\frac{1}{4}) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = c + \log_\omega(\frac{1}{4}a + b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c + \log_\omega b = 2 \\ c - \log_\omega(\frac{1}{4}a + b) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \log_\omega b - \log_\omega(\frac{1}{4}a + b) = 2 \Rightarrow \log_\omega \left(\frac{b}{\frac{1}{4}a + b}\right) = 2$$

$$\frac{b}{\frac{1}{4}a + b} = \omega^2 \Rightarrow 4b = \omega^2 a + \omega^2 b \Rightarrow 4b - \omega^2 b = \omega^2 a \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{4 - \omega^2}{\omega^2} = \boxed{-\frac{2}{\omega}}$$

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$$|x^2 - 2| - x > 0 \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x > \sqrt{2} \text{ یا } x < -\sqrt{2} \\ \text{موضع اولیه} \end{cases} \text{ و } \begin{cases} x^2 - 2 - x > 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0 \\ \text{موقع اولیه} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x > 2 \text{ یا } x < -1 \Rightarrow \text{موقع اولیه}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2} \\ \text{موقع اولیه} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 - 2 - x < 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) < 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 2 \Rightarrow \text{موقع اولیه}$$

$$D = [(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)] \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \boxed{(-\infty, \sqrt{2}) \cup (2, +\infty)}$$

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$$g(1) = -1 + 3 + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow 2 + 2^{b-a} = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b-a = -1 \\ b+a = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b-a = -1 \\ b+a = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = 3 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{0} = \frac{3}{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2b - a = 2(3) - 0 = \boxed{6}$$

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