

$(0, 2) \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow 1 = -\log_c^{-b} \rightarrow \log_c^{-\frac{1}{b}} = 1$
 $(-\frac{2}{c}, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c^{-\frac{2}{c}a-b} \rightarrow -1 = -\log_c^{-\frac{2}{c}a-b} \rightarrow \log_c^{-\frac{2}{c}a-b} = 1$

$\log_c^{-\frac{1}{b}} = 1 \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{b} \rightarrow b + c = \frac{2}{c} \rightarrow b - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{2}{c} \rightarrow b^2 - 1 = \frac{2}{c} \rightarrow b^2 - 1 = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{b}} \rightarrow b^2 - 1 = 2b$
 $b^2 - 2b - 1 = 0$

$c = \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{c}} \rightarrow c^2 = 1 \rightarrow c = 1$
 $\left[\frac{1}{c} - 2 \right] \times \frac{2}{-1} = 1$

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

$(0, \frac{2}{c}) \rightarrow f(0) = \frac{2}{c} \rightarrow 1 + c \times \frac{2}{c} = \frac{2}{c} \rightarrow c \times \frac{2}{c} = \frac{2}{c} - 1$
 $(1, 0) \rightarrow f(1) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + c \times 1^a = 0 \rightarrow 1 + c = 0 \rightarrow c = -1$

$c \times \frac{2}{c} = \frac{2}{c} - 1 \rightarrow 2 = \frac{2}{c} - 1 \rightarrow 3 = \frac{2}{c} \rightarrow c = \frac{2}{3}$

$f(-1) = 1 + c \times (-1)^a = 1 + c \times (-1)^{-1} = 1 + (-\frac{2}{3}) \times (-1) = 1 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

$(0, 2) \rightarrow y = c + \log_a^b$
 $(\frac{2}{c}, 0) \rightarrow 0 = \log_a^b$

$\log_a^b = 0 \rightarrow a^0 = b \rightarrow 1 = b$

$\log_a^b = 2 \rightarrow a^2 = b$

$\frac{1}{b} = a^2 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}$

$|x^2 - 2| = x \rightarrow (x^2 - 2) = x$
 $x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 \text{ or } x = -1$

$|x^2 - 2| = x \rightarrow (x^2 - 2) = -x$
 $x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow x = -2 \text{ or } x = 1$

$x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup (2, +\infty)$

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

$a=1$
 $b=2$

$b-a = 1$

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

$$g(x) = r \cdot x^A \rightarrow g(1) = r \rightarrow g(r) = r$$

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

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

$$f(x) = r + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^x \rightarrow f(r) = r + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^r = r$$

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f

$$m(t) = m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} m = m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{a}} \frac{1}{4} = \log_{\frac{1}{a}} \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t \log_{\frac{1}{a}} \frac{1}{4} = -\log_{\frac{1}{a}} 4$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{a}} 4 = \frac{1}{\log_a 4} \rightarrow \log_a 4 = \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{1}{a}} 4}$$

$$\rightarrow t (\log_{\frac{1}{a}} 4 \cdot \log_a 4) = -(\log_{\frac{1}{a}} 4 + \log_a 4)$$

$$\log_a 4 = \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{1}{a}} 4} \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{a}} 4 = \frac{1}{\log_a 4}$$

$$t \left(\frac{1}{\log_a 4} \cdot \log_a 4 \right) = -\left(\frac{1}{\log_a 4} + \log_a 4 \right)$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\log_a 4} \times 4 = 4 \log_a 4$$

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y

$$m(t) = m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} m = m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^t \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \log_{\frac{1}{k}} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{t}{\log_{\frac{1}{k}} 4} = -\log_{\frac{1}{k}} 4 \rightarrow \frac{t}{\log_{\frac{1}{k}} 4} = \frac{1}{\log_k 4} \rightarrow t = \log_k 4$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{k}} 4 = \frac{1}{\log_k 4} = \frac{1}{\log_k 4} \Rightarrow \log_k 4 = \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{1}{k}} 4}$$

$$\log_k 4 = \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{1}{k}} 4} = \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{1}{k}} 4} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{k}} 4 = \frac{1}{\log_k 4}$$

5

A

$$\log \left(1 - \frac{1}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{100} \times 100 \Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$n = \log_{\frac{99}{100}} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{-\log_{\frac{99}{100}} 100}{-\log_{\frac{99}{100}} \frac{1}{100}} = \frac{-\log_{\frac{99}{100}} 100}{\log_{\frac{99}{100}} 100}$$

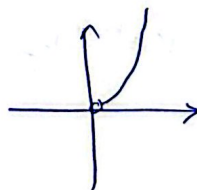
$$= \frac{-\log_{\frac{99}{100}} 100}{\log_{\frac{99}{100}} 100} = \frac{-\log_{\frac{99}{100}} 100}{\log_{\frac{99}{100}} 100} = \frac{-1}{\log_{\frac{99}{100}} 100} = \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{99}{100}} 100}$$

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$$y = \log x^r = r \log x \quad D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$f(x) = a \log x = (a^x)^{\log x} = (a^{\log x})^x = x^a$$



1, 2, 3

1.