

(1)  $y = 1 - \log_c(ax - b)$   
 $0 < 1 - \log_c \frac{c}{r} a - b \rightarrow \log_c \frac{-\frac{r}{c} a - b}{s}$   
 $\boxed{-\frac{r}{c} a - b = s}$   
 $r = 1 - \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow 1 = -\log_c^{-b}$

$$1 = \log_c^{-b} \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{b} = c \\ b + c = -\frac{r}{c} \rightarrow b - \frac{1}{b} = -\frac{r}{c} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{r}{c} a + r = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{r}{c} a = -\frac{r}{c} \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

(2)  $f(x) = \frac{r}{x} \Rightarrow 1 + Cx^r = \frac{r}{x} \Rightarrow Cx^r = \frac{r}{x} - 1$   
 $f(1) = c \Rightarrow 1 + Cx^{r+b} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + Cx^r = \frac{r}{x^b}$

$$Cx^r = \frac{r}{x} - 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) x^r = 0 \Rightarrow x^r = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + Cx^{r-1} = 1 + Cx^r x^{-1} = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) x^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

(3)  $r = C + \log_a^b$   
 $0 < C + \log_a^b (r(a+b)) \Rightarrow \log_a^b (r(a+b)) = \log_a^b s - r$

$$\Rightarrow \log_a \frac{r(a+b)}{b} = r \Rightarrow \frac{r(a+b)}{b} = a^r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r(a+b)}{b} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{r(a)}{b} + 1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r^2}{b} \times \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r^2}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b^2} = -\frac{r}{a}$$

Baharan

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NOTE BOOK

4)  $x^2 - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 > 2 \Rightarrow x > \sqrt{2} \text{ or } x < -\sqrt{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow x^2 - 2 - x > 0 \Rightarrow x < -1 \text{ or } x > 2$   
 $x < -\sqrt{2} \text{ or } x > 2 \quad (1) \cap$

~~$x^2 - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow x^2 < 2 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$~~   
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + 2 - x > 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2}$

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

5)  $x^2 + x^{b-a} = x^2 + x^{b-a} \cdot x^1 = x^2 + x^{b-a+1}$   $x^2 + x^{b-a} = x^2 + x^{b-a} \cdot x^1 = x^2 + x^{b-a+1}$

$f(x) = x^2 + x^{b-a}$   
 $x^2 + x^{b-a} \rightarrow \log x \Rightarrow b - a x$   
 $x^2 + x^{b-a} \rightarrow \log x \Rightarrow \frac{b-x}{a} s - 1$

$b - x^s - a \int b + a x^s$   
 $\left( \frac{b - a s}{x^{b-a}} \rightarrow b s \rightarrow a s \rightarrow \frac{b - a s}{x^{b-a}} \right)$

6)  $y = x^2 - x^{2s} \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow A(1, 0)$   
 $y = x^2 - x^{2s} \Rightarrow y = 2 \Rightarrow B(x, 2)$

$\left\{ -2 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B} = 2 \Rightarrow A+B = -1 \right.$   
 $\left. \left\{ -2 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2A+B} = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2A+B} = 4 \Rightarrow 2A+B = -2 \right. \right.$   
 $\Rightarrow A = -1 \Rightarrow B = 0$

$f(x) = x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-x} \Rightarrow f(2) = 2^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-2} = 4 + 4 = 8$

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NOTE BOOK

$$m(t) = m_0 \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^{\frac{t}{\tau}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^{\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\log_{\omega} \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^{\frac{t}{\tau}} = \log_{\omega} \frac{1}{\tau} \Rightarrow t \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{A}{a}\right) = -\log_{\omega} \tau$$

$$\log_{\omega}^{\omega} = 1/\tau = \frac{1/\tau}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega \tau} \Rightarrow \log_{\omega}^{\omega} = \frac{\omega}{\tau}$$

$$\log_{\tau}^{\omega} = \frac{1}{\tau} \tau = \frac{\tau}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \log_{\omega}^{\tau} = \frac{\omega}{\tau}$$

$$t \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{A}{a}\right) = -\log_{\omega} \tau \Rightarrow t (\log_{\omega}^{\omega} - \log_{\omega}^{\tau}) = -(\log_{\omega}^{\tau} + \log_{\omega}^{\omega})$$

$$\Rightarrow t \left( \frac{\omega}{\tau} - \frac{\tau}{\omega} \right) = - \left( \frac{\omega}{\tau} + \frac{\tau}{\omega} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow t \left( \frac{\omega^2 - \tau^2}{\tau \omega} \right) = - \left( \frac{\omega^2 + \tau^2}{\tau \omega} \right) \Rightarrow -\omega t = -\frac{\omega^2 + \tau^2}{\tau} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\omega + \tau}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{\omega + \tau}{\tau} \times 40 = 140 \text{ min}$$

$$\textcircled{8} m(t) = m_0 \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{\nu}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\nu} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{\nu}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{\nu}}$$

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

$$\frac{t}{\nu} (\log_{\mu}^{\nu} - \log_{\mu}^{\lambda}) = -\log_{\mu}^{\nu}$$

$$\log_{\mu}^{\nu} = 1/\nu = \frac{1}{\nu} = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \log_{\mu}^{\nu} = \frac{\omega}{\nu}$$

$$\log_{\mu}^{\lambda} = 1/\lambda = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \log_{\mu}^{\lambda} = \frac{\omega}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{t}{\nu} (\log_{\mu}^{\nu} - \log_{\mu}^{\lambda}) = -\log_{\mu}^{\nu}$$

$$\frac{t}{\nu} \left( \frac{\omega}{\nu} - \frac{\omega}{\lambda} \right) = - \frac{\omega}{\nu} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{\nu} \left( \frac{\omega - \omega \nu}{\nu \lambda} \right) = - \frac{\omega}{\nu}$$

$$\frac{t}{\nu} \left( -\frac{\omega}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{\omega}{\nu} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{\lambda} = 1 \Rightarrow t = \omega \lambda$$

9)  $f(t) = A \left(\frac{q_1}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{A}{100} = A \left(\frac{q_1}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{q_1}{100}\right)^t$   
 $\Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{q_1}{100}\right)^t = \log \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow t (\log q_1 - \log 100) = \log 100$   
 $\xrightarrow{4 \times 10^3 \times 10^3} t (\log q_1 + \log 100) = \log 100$   
 $\Rightarrow t (\log q_1 + \log 100) = \log 100$   
 $\Rightarrow t (1, \log + \log 100) = \log 100 \Rightarrow \log 100 = t \times 1, \log$   
 $\Rightarrow t = \frac{\log 100}{1, \log}$

10) (الف)

