

$y = 1 - \log_c(ax-b)$ $b+c = -\frac{c}{r}$ $(a+c)b = ?$

$(-\frac{b}{a}, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c \frac{-\frac{b}{a} - b}{c} \Rightarrow -\frac{c}{r} a - b = c$

$(0, r) \rightarrow r = 1 - \log_c \frac{-b}{c} \Rightarrow \log_c \frac{-b}{c} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{c} = c^{-1} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{b}$

$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{c} = -b \Rightarrow r + b = 0$

$\Rightarrow r^2 + rc - r = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + rc = r \Rightarrow r + c = 1$

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

$(a+c)b = (a - \frac{1}{b})b = ab - 1 = 14$

$f(x) = 1 + cx^r$ $f(-1) = ?$

$(1, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 + c \cdot 1^r \Rightarrow -1 = c$

$(0, \frac{r}{c}) \rightarrow \frac{r}{c} = 1 + c \cdot 0^r \Rightarrow \frac{r}{c} = 1 \Rightarrow r = c = -1$

$f(x) = 1 + cx^r \xrightarrow{f(-1)} f(-1) = 1 + c \cdot (-1)^r = 1 + c \cdot (-1)^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{c} = 1 - \frac{1}{-1} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{9}$

$y = c + \log_a(ax+b)$ $\frac{a}{b} = ?$

$(r, \frac{r}{a}) \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_a \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow c = -\log_a \frac{r}{a} = \log_a \frac{a}{r}$

$(0, r) \rightarrow r = c + \log_a b \Rightarrow r = \log_a \frac{a}{r} + \log_a b \Rightarrow r = \log_a \frac{ab}{r}$

$\frac{b}{r} = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r^2} = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r} = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$

$f(x) = \log_r(|x^2 - r| - x)$

$x^2 - r > x \Rightarrow x^2 - x - r > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4r}}{2}$

$x^2 - r < -x \Rightarrow x^2 + x - r < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4r}}{2}$

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

$f(x) = r + r^{b-a}$ $f^{-1}(1) = -1$ $r(b-a) = ?$

$g(x) = -x^2 - rx + r$

$g(1) = -1 - r + r = -1 = f^{-1}(1)$

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

$\Rightarrow b - a = 1$

$r(b-a) = r(1) = r = 14$

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

$x_1 = 1 \rightarrow 1 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (1, 0) \rightarrow 0 = -r + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r^2 = 1 \rightarrow r = 1$

$x_2 = 2 \rightarrow 1 - 2 = -1 \rightarrow (2, -1) \rightarrow -1 = -r + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -1 + r = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -r + r^2 = 1 \rightarrow r^2 - r - 1 = 0$

$A = -1, B = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = -r + r^x \rightarrow -r + r^2 = 1 \rightarrow r^2 - r - 1 = 0$

$r = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t$

$\ln \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t \rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{4} = t \ln \frac{1}{9}$

$t = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{4}}{\ln \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{-\ln 4}{-\ln 9} = \frac{\ln 4}{\ln 9}$

$\ln 4 = 2 \ln 2, \ln 9 = 2 \ln 3$

$t = \frac{2 \ln 2}{2 \ln 3} = \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3}$

$f(x) = m \times \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^t$

$\ln m = \ln \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^t \rightarrow \ln m = t \ln \frac{1}{\lambda}$

$t = \frac{\ln m}{\ln \frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{\ln m}{-\ln \lambda} = -\frac{\ln m}{\ln \lambda}$

$f(x) = m \times \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^{-\frac{\ln m}{\ln \lambda}} = m \times \lambda^{\frac{\ln m}{\ln \lambda}} = m^{\frac{\ln \lambda + 1}{\ln \lambda}}$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t$

$\ln \frac{1}{4} = \ln \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t \rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{4} = t \ln \frac{1}{9}$

$t = \frac{\ln \frac{1}{4}}{\ln \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{-\ln 4}{-\ln 9} = \frac{\ln 4}{\ln 9}$

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