

Case possible

سواء (يا)

20

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$(m^r - n - r)$
 \log_r

$\sqrt{m^r - 1} + 1$

$m^r - n - r > 0 \quad (m+1)(m-r) > 0$

$\rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$\sqrt{m^r - 1} \neq -1 \quad \sqrt{1-1} = 0$

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

$r \log \frac{a}{a} + \log \frac{\sqrt{a}}{a} = r \quad n=a \quad (P)$
 $a=a \quad \frac{1}{r} \log \frac{a}{a}$

$n=a \rightarrow r \log a + \log a^{\frac{1}{r}} = r$

$\log a^r + \log a^{\frac{1}{r}} = r \quad \log a^{\frac{r+1}{r}} = r$

$t + \frac{1}{t} = r \quad t^r + 1 = r t^r$

$t^r - r t^r + 1 = 0 \quad (t-1)^r = 0 \quad t=1$

$\log a^r = 1 \quad a = r^{\frac{1}{r}}$

$\log_m n = a \quad \log_{mn} m^r n = b \quad (1)$

$a > 0 \rightarrow [b] = ?$
 $m = n^a$

$\log_{mn} m^r n = \log \frac{(n^a)^r \times n}{n^a \times n}$

$\log_n n^{ra+1} = \frac{ra+1}{a+1} \log_n n = \frac{ra+1}{a+1} = 1 + \frac{a}{a+1} \quad [3]$

$1 + \left[\frac{a}{a+1} \right] = 1$

$y = \sqrt{\frac{x}{\log \frac{x}{r}}} \rightarrow 0 = \frac{0}{1} \quad x > 0 \quad (P)$
 $\log \frac{x}{r} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{0}{1}$

$x > 1 \rightarrow \log \frac{x}{r} < 0 \quad x < 1 \rightarrow \log \frac{x}{r} > 0$

$\left| -\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \right| \rightarrow Df = (0, 1)$

s.a.m

$$\log r^p = a \quad (9)$$

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

$$\log (r^p b) = ?$$

$$\log b = \frac{r}{p} + \frac{r}{p} a = \log r^p = \log r^p = \log r^p = \log r^p$$

$$\log b = \left(\frac{r}{p}\right) + \log r^p$$

$$\log b = \log r^p + \log r^p = \log r^{2p}$$

$$b = r^{2p} \quad \log \left(\frac{1000}{10}\right) = (p)$$

$$-r a x^r + b x + \frac{1}{r} c = \dots \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{r a}{b} = \log r \quad b + c = a$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\log r}{r} = \frac{r \log r}{r} = \log r$$

$$r a = b + c \xrightarrow{\div b} \frac{r a}{b} = 1 + \frac{c}{b}$$

$$\log r = 1 + \frac{c}{b}$$

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

s.a.m

$$(a, r)^{p x - 1} = \left(\frac{100}{\lambda}\right)^{x - 1} \quad (11)$$

$$\log \frac{9x+1}{\lambda} = ?$$

$$\log \left(\frac{100}{\lambda}\right)^{p x - 1} = p x - 1 \quad (12)$$

$$x r (\log \frac{100}{\lambda}) = p x - 1$$

$$\log \frac{100}{\lambda} \rightarrow \log 100 - \log \lambda = \log 10^2 - \log r^p = \log r^2 - \log r^p$$

$$\log \frac{r}{a} = p (\log a - \log r)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \log r - \log a$$

$$\frac{p (\log a - \log r)}{(\log r - \log a)} = -p$$

$$\hookrightarrow -p x r = p x - 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} p a r + p x - 1 = 0 \\ a + c = b \end{array} \right\} \frac{-1}{p}$$

$$\log \frac{9x+1}{\lambda} = \begin{cases} \alpha = -1 \rightarrow \log \lambda^{-1} & \text{OGE} \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \log \lambda^{\frac{1}{p}} = \log \lambda^{\frac{r}{p}} = \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{p} \log \lambda^{\frac{r}{p}} = \left(\frac{r}{p}\right)$$

ادامہ سوال 10 :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{c}{b} = -1 + \log^2 r \\ \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\log^2 r}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\log^2 r - 1}{\frac{\log^2 r}{r}}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\log^2 r - \log 10}{\frac{1}{r} \log^2 r} \rightarrow \log^2 \frac{r}{10} = \log^2 \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\log^2 \frac{r}{10} = \log^2 \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \log \frac{r}{10} = \log \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\log^2 \frac{r}{10}}{\log^2 \frac{1}{a}} = \log^2 \frac{\frac{r}{10}}{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \right) \frac{c}{a} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \right) \log^2 \frac{r}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \log^2 \frac{r}{10} \rightarrow \log^2 \frac{r}{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \log^2 \frac{r}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^{-\frac{1}{r}} = a^{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{r}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$$

s.a.m