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$\log_n m = a$, $\log_{mn} m^n = b$, $a > 0$ [b] = ?

$\log_{mn} m^n = b \Rightarrow \frac{\log m^n}{\log mn} = \frac{\log m^n + \log \frac{1}{n}}{\log m + \log \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{r \log m + 1}{a+1} = \frac{ra+1}{a+1} = b \Rightarrow \left[\frac{ra+1}{a+1} \right] = [b]$
 $\Rightarrow \left[\frac{a+a+1}{a+1} \right] = [b] \Rightarrow \left[\frac{a+1}{a+1} + \frac{a}{a+1} \right] \Rightarrow \left[1 + \frac{a}{a+1} \right] \Rightarrow 1 + \left[\frac{a}{a+1} \right] \xrightarrow{a > 0} 1 + 0 = 1$
 که چپین بیگانه $a = \left[\frac{a}{a+1} \right]$ ۵

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الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{u}{\log u}} \rightarrow \frac{u}{\log u} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{u}{\log u} > 0 \Rightarrow u \in (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$, $\log \frac{1}{u} \neq 0 \Rightarrow u \neq 1$
 $\hookrightarrow I \cap \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow D_f = (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$ جواب

ب) $y = \frac{\log(u^2 - u - 2)}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1} + 1}$ \rightarrow صورت $\rightarrow \log(u^2 - u - 2) \Rightarrow u^2 - u - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow (u-2)(u+1) > 0 \Rightarrow u < -1$ یا $u > 2$
 $\hookrightarrow u < -1$ یا $u > 2$ ۵

$\Rightarrow u \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) \cap \mathbb{R}$, $\sqrt{u^2 - 1} + 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{u^2 - 1} \neq -1$ \checkmark جواب
 $I \cap \mathbb{R} = D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$r \log_a u + \log_a \sqrt{u} = r \xrightarrow{u=9} r \log_a 9 + \log_a 3 = r \Rightarrow r \log_a 9 + \log_a 3 = r \Rightarrow \log_a 9 + \frac{1}{\log_a 9} = r \Rightarrow$
 $\frac{(\log_a 9)^2 + 1}{\log_a 9} = r \Rightarrow (\log_a 9)^2 + 1 = r \log_a 9 \Rightarrow (\log_a 9)^2 - r \log_a 9 + 1 = 0 \xrightarrow{\log_a 9 = t} t^2 - rt + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $(t-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1 \Rightarrow \log_a 9 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 9$ جواب ۵

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$(\log \frac{\omega}{r}) u^2 + (\log 9)u - \log 10 = 0 \Rightarrow (\log \omega - \log r) u^2 + (r \log 9)u - (\log 10 + \log \omega) = 0$

⊙ $\log \omega - \log r \Rightarrow \log 10 - \log 2 - \log 3 = 1 - 0.18 - 0.18 = 0.64$

⊙ $r \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$

⊙ $\log 9 + \log 10 - \log 2 = 0.12 + 1 - 0.18 = 1.04$

$|\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{|\alpha|} = \frac{\sqrt{1.144}}{1.013} = \frac{1.07}{1.013} = \left(\frac{12}{13} \right)$ جواب ۵

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = (0.18)^2 - (1 \times 0.18 \times 1) = 1.144$

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$\frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log \frac{1}{r} \times u} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{r} + \log \frac{1}{r}}{\log \frac{1}{r} + \log \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = \left(\frac{15}{19} \right)$ جواب

$\log u = 2.18$, $\log \omega = 0.12 \Rightarrow \log \frac{\omega}{r} = 2$

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$$\log_r \frac{r}{10} = \frac{\log_r r^{1/r}}{\log_r 10^{1/r}} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \log_r r}{\frac{1}{r} \log_r 10} = \frac{1}{\log_r 10} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r} \log_r 10} = r \log_r 10$$

$$\log_r r \Rightarrow \log_r r = 1/r \Rightarrow \log_r r = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\log_r^n = m \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log_r^n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (\log_r^n + \log_r^n) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (n \log_r^n + 1) = m \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log_r^n + \frac{1}{r} = m$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \log_r^n = m - \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \log_r^n = \frac{m - \frac{1}{r}}{\frac{1}{r}} = r(m - \frac{1}{r})$$

$$\log_r^{1/r} = \log_r^n + \log_r^n = 1 + \frac{1}{r} \log_r^n = 1 + \frac{1}{r} (r(m - \frac{1}{r})) = 1 + m - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r(m - \frac{1}{r}) + r}{r} = \frac{rm - 1 + r}{r}$$

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$$(1/r)^{ru-1} = (\frac{10}{r})^{ur}, \log_r (ru+1) = ?$$

$$(\frac{1}{r})^{ru-1} = (\frac{10}{r})^{ur} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^{ru-1} = (\frac{10}{r})^{ur} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^{1-ru} = (\frac{10}{r})^{ur} \Rightarrow 1-ru = ru \Rightarrow ru + ru - 1 = 0$$

$$ru + ru - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (u+r)(u-1) = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 \text{ or } u = -r \checkmark$$

$$\log_r (ru+1) \Rightarrow \log_r (r+1) = \log_r (r+1) = \frac{1}{r} \log_r (r+1) = \frac{1}{r} \log_r (r+1)$$

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$$\log_r b = \frac{1}{r} (1+a), \log_r r = a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log_r b = \frac{1}{r} (1+a) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log_r b = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \log_r r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log_r b - \frac{1}{r} \log_r r = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (\log_r b - \log_r r) = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \log_r (\frac{b}{r}) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r} = r \Rightarrow b = r^2$$

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

$$\log_r (rb-1) = \log_r (r \times r^2 - 1) = \log_r (r^3 - 1) = \log_r (r^3 - 1)$$

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$$\frac{ca}{b} = r \log_r r \Rightarrow \frac{ca}{b} = \log_r r \Rightarrow b = \frac{ca}{\log_r r} \quad \frac{b+c}{r} = a \Rightarrow c = ra - b$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{ra-b}{a} = r - \frac{b}{a} = r - (\frac{ca}{\log_r r} \times \frac{1}{a}) = r - \frac{c}{\log_r r} = r (1 - \frac{1}{\log_r r}) = r - r \log_r r = r - r \log_r r$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_r r} = (r - \frac{1}{r})^{r - r \log_r r} = (r - \frac{1}{r})^{r(1 - \log_r r)} \Rightarrow r^{-\frac{1}{r} \log_r r} = r \log_r r \Rightarrow r^{-\frac{1}{r} \log_r r} = r \log_r r$$

$$\log_r r = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \log_r r = \frac{1}{r}$$

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