

۱.

$$\begin{cases} 3^{A+13} = 1 \Rightarrow A+13=0 \\ 3^{3A+13} = 9 \Rightarrow 3A+13=2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{دسته بندی}} \begin{cases} A = -13 \\ 3A = -11 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{تضاد}$$

۲.

$$e^{x+10} = 2^{x+5} \rightarrow (2^x)^5 + 10 = 2^x x + 5 \rightarrow 2^x + 10 = x$$

$$e^{x-10} = 2^{x+5} \rightarrow (2^x)^5 + 10 = 2^x x + 5 \rightarrow (2^x - 10)(2^x - 5) = 0$$

قبول اولی را میزنیم چون $e^{x-10} > 0$ و $e^{x+10} > 0$

مجموع $\rightarrow \boxed{\log_2 \frac{10}{2}}$

۳.

$$\log_{x_1}^{100} = \log_{x_1}^n + 2 \log_{x_1}^u$$

$$\log_{x_1}^{100} = 3 \log_{x_1}^n + 2 \log_{x_1}^v$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{تبدیل}} (\log_{x_1}^n)^2 + 2 \log_{x_1}^n + 2 \log_{x_1}^v = \log_{x_1}^{100} + 2 \log_{x_1}^v$$

۴.

$$x \log(1-x) + 2 \log(1-x) = a \rightarrow a \log(1-x) = a \rightarrow \log(1-x) = 1 \rightarrow 1-x = 10 \rightarrow x = -9$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{10}^{1-x} = \log_{10}^a$$

۵.

$$(x^2 + 2x + 5)(x-2) = 1 \rightarrow x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x^2 - 4x + 5x - 10 = 1 \rightarrow x^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \log_{x-2}^2 = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{x=2}$$

$\Delta < 0$
ریشه ندارد

۶.

$$\log(x-2) - \log \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} = \log(x-2) - \log^{-1} + \log(x-2)^2 = \log(x-2)^3 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-2)^3 = 10^3 \Rightarrow x-2 = 10 \rightarrow \boxed{x=12}$$

۷.

$$x^{2x} = e^{2x} \rightarrow x^x = e^x \rightarrow x^x - e^x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{e \pm \sqrt{14+e}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{4}$$

$\frac{x-2 > 0}{x > 2} \rightarrow x = 2 + \sqrt{4}$
قبول اولی است

$$\Rightarrow \log_4(x-2) = \log_4 4 = 1$$

۸.

$$\log_{12}^a = \frac{\log_{12}^a}{\log_{12}^a} = \frac{3 \log_{12}^a}{2 + \log_{12}^a} = \frac{2 \times \frac{a}{12}}{2 + \frac{a}{12}} = \frac{10/a}{2 + a/12} = \frac{a}{2}$$

۹.

$$\frac{\log_{12}^a}{\log_{12}^e} = \frac{1/2 + \log_{12}^a}{1 + \log_{12}^e} = \frac{1/2 + \frac{a}{12}}{1 + \frac{e}{12}} = \frac{10}{12}$$

$$Ax^r + Bx + C = 0$$

.10

$$As^{-1} \rightarrow a \lg^r - a - b \lg^r s = 0$$

$$a(1 - \lg^r) = b \lg^r$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 - \lg^r}{\lg^r} = \frac{\lg^a}{\lg^r}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r} \times \lg^a \right) = \lg^a \varepsilon = \omega \lg^r \varepsilon$$

$$s \Delta^{1/r} = \sqrt{\Delta}$$