

$A_1 B_2 =$

$3A + B = 2$

نقطه استقامت $\left| \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 \end{matrix} \right|$

س ۱

$2A = 2 \rightarrow A = 1, A + B = 1 \rightarrow B = -1$

برای نقطه تلاقی تابع
تعداد و با $\left[\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right]$

$5^n + 10 \cdot 2^n \cdot n \rightarrow (2^n - 3)(2^n - 2) = 0$

س ۱

$n_1, 2 \log_2 2^n \rightarrow n_2 = \log_2 5$

$\Rightarrow \log_2 2^n + \log_2 5 = \log_2 10$

$(\log_2 2^n) + \log_2 5 = \log_2 10 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2^n}{10} \right) + 5 \left(\frac{2^n}{10} \right) = 10$

$\frac{(1 + \log_2 5)(2^n + \log_2 5)}{1 - \log_2 5} = (2^n - \log_2 5)(2^n + \log_2 5) = 10 - (\log_2 5)^2$

س ۱

$\log(n^2 - 2n + 1) + 3 \log(1 - n) = 5$

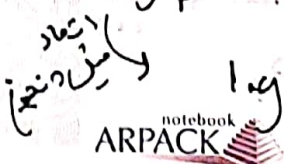
$\rightarrow \log(n-1)^2(1-n)^3 = 5 \rightarrow \log(1-n)^5 = 5 \rightarrow 1-n = 10 \rightarrow n = -9$

$\rightarrow n = -9 \Rightarrow \log_3 3 = 1$

$\log_2(n^2 + 2n + 5) + \log_2(n-2) = 3$

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$\log_2(n^2 - 1) = 3 \rightarrow n^2 - 1 = 8 \rightarrow n = 3 \rightarrow \log_2 \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2}$



$$\log_{(r-n)} \left[\log \frac{1}{(n-r)^r} \right] = \mu \quad \log \frac{(-n)}{\sqrt{r}} = \rho \Rightarrow \log \frac{-(-n)}{\sqrt{r}} = \rho$$

$$\log_{(r-n)} \left(\frac{1}{(n-r)^r} \right) = \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} = -r \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} = -r \log_{(r-n)} (r-n) \rightarrow r-n = 1 \rightarrow n = r-1$$

$$\mu \frac{r-n}{r-n} = \frac{\mu}{1} = \mu \quad \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} = \log_{(r-n)} \frac{1}{(r-n)^r} = \frac{1}{r-n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu \frac{r-n}{r-n} = \frac{\mu}{1} = \mu \rightarrow \mu = r-n = 1 \rightarrow n = r-1$$

$$\log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} = \frac{\log (r-n)^{-r}}{\log (r-n)} = \frac{-r \log (r-n)}{\log (r-n)} = -r$$

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$$\frac{\log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r}}{r \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r}} = \frac{-r \log (r-n)}{r (-r \log (r-n))} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$(a \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r}) n^r + a n + b \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} =$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow a \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} - a + b \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} = (a+b) \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} - a \rightarrow \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r}} = \frac{a+b}{a} \rightarrow \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \log_{(r-n)} (r-n)^{-r} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{r})^{\frac{b}{a}} = r^{-r} = \sqrt{\delta}$$