

70

توانایی حل مسائل - به کمک این روش

$$y = k^{Ax+B} \begin{matrix} (1,1) \rightarrow 1 = k^{A+B} \rightarrow A+B=0 \\ (k,9) \rightarrow 9 = k^{kA+B} \rightarrow kA+B=7 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow -1$$

$$: \quad kA = 7 \Rightarrow A=1, B=-1$$

$$\downarrow (1, y) \rightarrow y = k^{1x-1} = k^{-1} = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\log_r(k^x + 10) = x + k \Rightarrow r^{x+k} = r^x + 10$$

$$\hookrightarrow (r^r)^x = r^{rx}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{x+k} - r^{rx} = 10 \Rightarrow r^x (r^k - r^{rx}) = 10 r^{rx} = t$$

$$t(1-t) = 10 \Rightarrow t^2 - 1t + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow (t-k)(t-10) = 0$$

$$t = k \Rightarrow r^x = k \Rightarrow x = \log_r k$$

$$t = 10 \Rightarrow r^x = 10 \Rightarrow x = \log_r 10$$

$$\log_r k + \log_r 10 = \log_r 10k$$

$$\left(\log_r k\right)^r + \log_r(10k) = \log_r(10k)^r$$

$$\log_r k^r + \log_r(10k) = \log_r(10k)^r$$

$$\log_r k^r + \log_r 10 + \log_r k = r \log_r 10 + r \log_r k$$

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$$\log_r k^r = \log_r k^r + \log_r 10 + \log_r k \Rightarrow \log_r k^r = a$$

$$\log_r 10 = 1 - a$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r + (r - ra + a)(r - ra + 10a) = a^r + (r-a)(a+r)$$

$$= a^r + r - a^r = r$$

sam

$$\log \frac{(x^r - rx + 1)}{(x-1)^r} + \mu \log(1-x) = a \Rightarrow \log \frac{(x^r - rx + 1)(1-x)^\mu}{(x-1)^r} = a$$

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

$$x = -9 \quad \log_{10}^{-x} = \log_{10}^9 = 4$$

$$\log_{10} (x^r + rx + \epsilon) + \log_{10} (x-r) = \mu \Rightarrow \log_{10} (x-r)(x^r + rx + \epsilon) = \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{10} \frac{x^{\mu+rx+\epsilon} - rx^{\mu-\epsilon} - \epsilon x - 1}{(x-r)^\mu} = \mu \Rightarrow x^{\mu} - 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^\mu = 14 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[\mu]{14} = 14^{1/\mu}$$

$$\log_{10} \frac{x}{\sqrt{\mu}} = \log_{10} \frac{x^{1/\mu}}{\mu^{1/2}} = 4$$

$$\log_{10} (x-r) - \log_{10} \frac{1}{(x-r)^\mu} = \mu \Rightarrow \log_{10} \frac{(x-r)^\mu}{1} = \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^\mu = (x-r)^\mu \Rightarrow x-r = 10 \Rightarrow x = -1 \quad \log_{10}^{-x} = \log_{10}^1 = 4$$

$$\mu x^r - r = (\mu^r)^x = \mu^{rx} \Rightarrow x^r - r = \epsilon x \Rightarrow x^r - \epsilon x - r = 0$$

$$x = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{14+r}}{\mu} = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{14}}{\mu} = r \pm \sqrt{4} \quad \log_{10} (x-r) =$$

$$\log_{10} \frac{r \pm \sqrt{4}}{\mu} = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

s.a.m

$$\log_{11}^{\wedge} = \frac{\log_{11}^{\wedge}}{\log_{11}^{\wedge}} = \frac{w \log_{11}^{\wedge}}{r \log_{11}^{\wedge} + \log_{11}^{\wedge}} = \frac{\frac{w}{r}}{r + \frac{w}{r}} = \frac{w}{r^2 + w}$$

$$= \frac{10}{11} = \frac{w}{r}$$

$$\log_{11}^{\wedge} = \frac{\log_{11}^{\wedge}}{\log_{11}^{\wedge}} = \frac{\log_{11}^{\wedge} + \log_{11}^{\wedge}}{\log_{11}^{\wedge} + \log_{11}^{\wedge}} = \frac{0.11 + 0.10}{1 + 0.11} = \frac{0.21}{1.11} = \frac{21}{111}$$

$$(a \log^r) x^r + ax + b \log^r = 0$$

$$a + c = b \iff \text{sum} = 1 \text{ to simplify}$$

$$a \log^r + b \log^r = a \Rightarrow -a - a \log^r = b \log^r$$

$$\Rightarrow a(1 - \log^r) = b \log^r \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 - \log^r}{\log^r} = \frac{\log^a}{\log^r}$$

$$\log_{10}^1 - \log_{10}^r = \log_{10}^a$$

$$(\sqrt{r})^{\frac{b}{a}} = r^{\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{b}{a}} = r^{\frac{1}{r} \log_{10}^a} = \omega^{\frac{1}{r} \log_{10}^a} = \omega^{\frac{1}{r}} = \sqrt[r]{\omega}$$