

$P(u) = r^{Au+B}$  ,  $y = u^r \rightarrow$   $u = r^x$  : متناهی  
 $r^{Au+B} = u^r \xrightarrow{u=r^x} r^{A(r^x)+B} = r^{r^x} = r^r \Rightarrow (A+B=0)$   
 $\xrightarrow{u=r^x} r^{A(r^x)+B} = r^r = r^r \Rightarrow r^{A+B} = r^r \Rightarrow rA+B=r$   
 $rA+B=r \Rightarrow rA=r \Rightarrow A=1$   $\oplus$   
 $\Rightarrow B=-1$   $\oplus$   
 $\Rightarrow f(u) = r^{u-1} \Rightarrow u=r \Rightarrow f(u) = r^{-1} \Rightarrow P(u) = \frac{1}{r}$   
 جواب

$\log_r (r^u + a) = u + c \Rightarrow r^{u+c} = r^u + a \Rightarrow r^{u+c} - r^u = a \Rightarrow r^u (r^c - 1) = a$   
 $\xrightarrow{t=r^u} t(\lambda - 1) = a \Rightarrow -t^r + \lambda t = a \Rightarrow a + t^r - \lambda t = 0 \Rightarrow (t-r)(t-\infty) = 0 \Rightarrow t=r \rightarrow r^u = r \Rightarrow u = \log_r r$   
 $t=a \rightarrow r^u = a \Rightarrow u = \log_r a$   
 $\alpha + \beta = \log_r r + \log_r a = \log_r a$  جواب

$(\log_r \frac{r}{r_1})^r + \log_{r_1}^{(1-t)}$   $\log_{r_1}^{(1-t)}$   $\rightarrow (\log_r \frac{r}{r_1})^r + (\log_{r_1}^v + \log_r \frac{r}{r_1}) \times (\log_{r_1}^v + \log_r \frac{r}{r_1}) \Rightarrow$   
 $(\log_r \frac{r}{r_1})^r + (r \log_{r_1}^v + \log_r \frac{r}{r_1}) \times (r \log_{r_1}^v + \log_r \frac{r}{r_1}) \Rightarrow t^r + (r - rt + t)(r + r - rt) = t^r + (r-t)(r+t)$   
 $\Rightarrow t^r + r - t^2 = \epsilon \rightarrow$  جواب  
 $\log_{r_1}^v = \log_{r_1}^r - \log_{r_1}^u = \log_r \frac{r}{r_1} \rightarrow \log_{r_1}^u = 1-t$

$\log(u^r - ru + 1) + r \log(1-u) = a \Rightarrow \log(1-u)^r + r \log(1-u) = a \Rightarrow r \log(1-u) + r \log(1-u) = a$   
 $\Rightarrow 2r \log(1-u) = a \Rightarrow \log(1-u) = \frac{a}{2r} \Rightarrow 1-u = 10^{\frac{a}{2r}} \Rightarrow -u = 9 \Rightarrow u = -9$   
 $\log \frac{(-u)}{r} = \log \frac{-(-9)}{r} = \log \frac{9}{r} = \epsilon$  جواب

$\log_r (u^r + ru + \epsilon) + \log_r (u-r) = r \Rightarrow \log_r (u^r + ru + \epsilon)(u-r) = \log_r^r \Rightarrow (u^r + ru + \epsilon)(u-r) = r \Rightarrow$   
 $u^r - ru^r + ru^r - \epsilon u + \epsilon u - r = r \Rightarrow u^r = 14 \Rightarrow u = \sqrt[4]{14}$   $\oplus$   
 $\log_r \frac{u}{r} = \log_r \frac{14^{\frac{1}{4}}}{r} \Rightarrow 1 \log_r 14 = 1 \times \epsilon = \epsilon$  جواب

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

$$\Rightarrow (r-u)^r = 10^r \Rightarrow r-u=1 \Rightarrow u = -1 \text{ (*)}$$

$$\log \frac{(r-u)}{\sqrt{r}} = \log \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} = 4 \log \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

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$$\mu u^{r-r} = 11^u \Rightarrow \mu u^{r-r} = \mu^r u \Rightarrow u^{r-r} = \mu u \Rightarrow u^r - \mu u - r = 0 \rightarrow u = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 14 - (2 \times (1 \times -r)) = 22, \sqrt{\Delta} = \sqrt{22} = r\sqrt{4} \Rightarrow u = \frac{2 \pm r\sqrt{4}}{2} \rightarrow u = r + \sqrt{4} \checkmark$$

$$\log \frac{(u-r)}{r} = \log \frac{(r+\sqrt{4}-r)}{r} = \log \frac{\sqrt{4}}{r} = \log \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \log r = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\log_r r = \frac{1}{1} = 1, \log_r 1 = 0 \rightarrow \log_r r = \frac{1}{1} \text{ (*)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\log_r 1}{\log_r r} = \frac{\log_r 1}{\log_r r} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\log_r 1}{\log_r r} = \frac{\log_r 1}{\log_r r} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

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

$$\log_r \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\log_r 1}{\log_r r} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

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$$(a \log r) u^r + a u + b \log r = 0 \xrightarrow{u=1} (a \log r) - a + b \log r = 0 \Rightarrow b \log r = a - (a \log r)$$

$$\Rightarrow b \log r = a(1 - \log r) \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 - \log r}{\log r} = \frac{\log 1 - \log r}{\log r} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log r} = \log_r \frac{1}{r} \text{ (*)}$$

$$(\sqrt{r})^{\frac{b}{a}} = (\sqrt{r})^{\log_r \frac{1}{r}} \Rightarrow \omega \log_r r = \omega \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

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