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$f(x) = Ax + B$  →  $x=0$  = ?

$g = x^2 = \begin{cases} x=1 \rightarrow y=1 \\ x=3 \rightarrow y=9 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} A+B = 1 \\ 3A+B = 9 \end{cases}$   $\rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = 1 \\ 2A = 8 \end{cases}$   $\rightarrow \begin{cases} A=4 \\ B=-3 \end{cases}$

$f(x) = 4x - 3$   $\rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow y = -3$

$\log_r = x + 10 \rightarrow y = x + 10$   $\xrightarrow{r=t}$   $t + 10 = \log t$   
 $t = 10 \rightarrow x_1 = \log_r 10$   
 $t = 1 \rightarrow x_2 = \log_r 1$   
 $\log_r 10 + \log_r 1 = \log_r 10$   
 $\log_r 10 + \log_r 1 = \log_r 10$   
 $(t-10)(t-1) = 0$

$\log_{r_1} x + \log_{r_1} y + \log_{r_1} z = \log_{r_1} (xyz)$   
 $\log_{r_1} (1 \cdot 10 + 10 \cdot 1) = \log_{r_1} 20$   
 $\log_{r_1} 20 = \log_{r_1} (2 \cdot 10)$   
 $\log_{r_1} 20 = \log_{r_1} 2 + \log_{r_1} 10$   
 $\log_{r_1} 20 = \log_{r_1} 2 + \log_{r_1} 10$   
 $\log_{r_1} 20 = \log_{r_1} 2 + \log_{r_1} 10$

$\log((x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3 \log(1-x) = 2 \rightarrow \log(1-x) = 2$   
 $\log(1-x) = 2 \rightarrow 1-x = 10^2 = 100$   
 $1-x = 100 \rightarrow x = -99$

$\log_r (x^2 + 2x + 1) + \log_r (x-2) = 3 \rightarrow \log_r (x^2 + 2x + 1)(x-2) = 3$   
 $\log_r (x^3 - 1) = 3$   
 $x^3 - 1 = r^3$   
 $x^3 = r^3 + 1$   
 $x = \sqrt[3]{r^3 + 1}$

$$-\log(r-x) - \log \frac{1}{(x-r)^p} = \mu \rightarrow -\log(r-x) = \mu$$

$$\log(r-x) \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \log \frac{r}{r} = \log \frac{1}{r} = \textcircled{4}$$

$$\mu \log(r-x) = \mu \rightarrow r-x=1 \rightarrow x=-1$$

$$x^r - r = \epsilon x \rightarrow x^r - \epsilon x - r = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow 19 + (-\epsilon)(-4) = \textcircled{28}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{\epsilon^2}}{r} \rightarrow r + \sqrt{9}$$

$$\log \frac{(\sqrt{9})}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\log \frac{r}{\mu} = \frac{a}{\lambda}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log \frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{\mu \log \frac{1}{r}}{\log \frac{1}{r} + \log \frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow \frac{r \times \frac{a}{\lambda}}{\frac{r}{\lambda}} = \frac{\log}{r}$$

$$\log \frac{\mu}{r} = \frac{0}{\lambda}$$

$$\log \frac{9}{12} \rightarrow \frac{\log 9}{\log 12} = \frac{\log 3 + \log 3}{\log 3 + \log 4} = \frac{2 \log 3}{\log 3 + 2 \log 2} = \frac{2 \log 3}{\log 12} = \textcircled{\frac{2}{3}}$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow a \log r - a + b \log r = 0 \rightarrow \log r (a+b) = a \rightarrow \log r = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$\hookrightarrow a(\log r - 1) = -b \log r \rightarrow a \log \frac{1}{r} = -b \log r$$

$$\frac{a}{-b} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log r} = \log \frac{1}{r} = \textcircled{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{r} + \log \frac{1}{r} = a \log \frac{1}{r} = b \log r \rightarrow \log r = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

$$\frac{a}{-b} = \log \frac{1}{r} = \log \frac{1}{a}$$

0/0

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$$\begin{aligned}
3) \quad & (y_{r1}^{\mu})^r + y_{r1}^{v \times r1} y_{r1}^{q \times r1} = (y_{r1}^{\mu})^r + (y_{r1}^v + y_{r1}^{r1}) (y_{r1}^{q \times r1} + y_{r1}^{r1}) \\
& = (y_{r1}^{\mu})^r + (y_{r1}^{\frac{r1}{\mu}} + 1) (1 + y_{r1}^{r1 \times \mu}) \\
& = (y_{r1}^{\mu})^r + (1 - y_{r1}^{\mu} + 1) (1 + 1 + y_{r1}^{\mu}) \\
& = (y_{r1}^{\mu})^r + (2 - y_{r1}^{\mu}) (2 + y_{r1}^{\mu}) = K
\end{aligned}$$