

1)  $ys = \log \frac{(ax-b)}{c}$ ,  $b+c = \frac{c}{r}$  (1)

$1 \rightarrow r \log \frac{(ax-b)}{c} \Rightarrow \log \frac{(ax-b)}{c} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow bs = \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{(1)} c = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{c^2-1}{c} = \frac{c}{r}$

$\rightarrow bs = \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r}$  \*\*

$\xrightarrow{*,**} ys = \log \frac{(ax + \frac{1}{r})}{r} \xrightarrow{|\cdot r|} r \log \frac{(r^2 a + 1/r)}{r}$

$\rightarrow r = r^2 a + \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r^2 = r^2 a \Rightarrow a = 1$  \*\*\*

نتیجه (\*\*\*, \*\*, \*) :  $(a+c) \frac{b}{s} (1+r)^{-1/r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$  ]

$rc^2 - rc - r = 0$   
 $\rightarrow c^2 - rc - r = 0 \Rightarrow (c-r)(c+1) = 0$   
 $\rightarrow c = r$  یا  $c = -1$  \*  
 با توجه به دامنه عین  $\rightarrow c = r$

2)  $f(x) = 1 + cx^r + bx$

$1 \rightarrow f(0) = 1 + c \cdot 0^r + b \cdot 0 = 1 \Rightarrow c \cdot 0^r = -1 \Rightarrow c = -r^{-(a+1)}$  (1)

$\xrightarrow{(1)} f(x) = 1 - r^{-(bx-1)}$  (r)

$1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1 - r^{-(b-1)} = 0 \Rightarrow r^{-(b-1)} = 1 \Rightarrow b-1 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1$  ]  $\xrightarrow{(r)} f(x) = 1 - r^{-x-1}$  (2)

$\xrightarrow{(2)} f(-1) = 1 - r^{-(-1)-1} = \frac{9}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$  ]

3)  $ys = c + \log \frac{(ax+b)}{d}$

$1 \rightarrow r \log \frac{(ax+b)}{d} \Rightarrow \log \frac{(ax+b)}{d} = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{(ax+b)}{d} = r \Rightarrow y = c + \log \frac{(ax+d^{r-x})}{d}$  (1)

$1 \rightarrow 0 = c + \log \frac{(r^2 a + d^{r-c})}{d} \rightarrow d^{-c} = \frac{r^2 a}{d} + d^{r-c} \rightarrow \frac{r^2 a}{d} = d^{r-c} - d^{-c}$

$\rightarrow \frac{r^2 a}{d} = d^{r-c} - d^{-c} \xrightarrow{|\cdot d|} r^2 a = d^{r-c} - d^{-c} \Rightarrow d^{r-c} = \frac{1}{d} + r^2 a \Rightarrow \boxed{as = \frac{r-c}{d^{r-c}}}$  \*\*

$\xrightarrow{*,**} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{d^{r-c}}{d^{r-c}} = 1$  ]

4)  $f(x) = \log \frac{(x^2 - 2x - 2)}{x}$   $\xrightarrow{>0} |x^2 - 2x - 2| > 0 \Rightarrow |x^2 - 2x| > x$

$\rightarrow x^2 - 2x > x \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x > 0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x) > 0$   
 $\rightarrow x^2 - 2x < -x \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) < 0$

(I)  $\frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$   
 (II)  $\frac{-2}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow x \in (-2, 1)$

$\Rightarrow D_f = (-2, -1)$  ]

5)  $f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow r + r^{b+a} = 1 \Rightarrow b+a = r$  (1)

$x=1 \rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = 1 \Rightarrow b-a = 1$  (2)

$\xrightarrow{(1),(2)} \begin{cases} b+a=r \\ b-a=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=r \\ a=1 \end{cases}$  \*

$\rightarrow r^b - a = r^r - 1 = r^3$  ]

$$4) \quad x \leq 1 \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= r - r^{-A-B} \\ y &= 1 - r \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow r^{-A-B} = r \Rightarrow A+B = -1 \quad (I)$$

$$x > 1 \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= r - r^{-A-B} \\ y &= r - r \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow r^{-A-B} = r \Rightarrow 2A+B = -2 \quad (II)$$

$$(I), (II) \rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ 2A+B = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = -1, B = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = r - r^{(-x)} = r - r^x$$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = -r + \ln r \cdot r^x$

$$v) \quad m(t) = m_0 (1-r)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^t \rightarrow \log_{1/4} \frac{1}{4} = t \rightarrow t = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \log_{1/4} r &= t \Rightarrow \log_{1/4} r = \frac{\log r}{\log 1/4} \\ \log_{1/4} r &= t \Rightarrow \log_{1/4} r = \frac{\log r}{\log 1/4} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow t = \frac{\log r}{\log 1/4} = \frac{\log r}{\log 4^{-1}} = \frac{\log r}{-\log 4} = -\frac{\log r}{\log 4}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{\log r}{\log 4} \times 4 = \log_4 r$

$$a) \quad 12.5\% = \frac{12.5}{100} = \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow m(t) = m_0 (1-r)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^t$$

$\log_{3/4} \frac{1}{4} = t \Rightarrow t = \frac{\log 1/4}{\log 3/4} = \frac{\log 4^{-1}}{\log 3/4} = \frac{-\log 4}{\log 3/4}$

$\log_{3/4} \frac{1}{4} = t \Rightarrow \log_{3/4} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\log 1/4}{\log 3/4} = \frac{-\log 4}{\log 3/4}$

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$$9) \quad \text{عند } c \rightarrow c(t) = c_0 \left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} c_0 = c_0 \left(\frac{96}{100}\right)^t \rightarrow \log_{96/100} \frac{1}{4} = t$$

$\rightarrow t = \frac{\log 1/4}{\log 96/100} = \frac{\log 4^{-1}}{\log 96/100} = \frac{-\log 4}{\log 96/100}$

$$10) \quad x > 0 \rightarrow y = 9 \log^2 x \rightarrow y = 9 \log^2 x \quad (الف) \quad \text{ب) } y = \log x^2 = 2 \log x \quad (ب-د)$$

