

$(0, 2) \quad (-\frac{3}{4}, 0) \quad (a+c)b = -\frac{3}{4} \quad b+c = -\frac{3}{4} \quad y = 1 - \log_c(a^n - b)$
 $y = 1 - \log_c(a^n - b) \quad (-\frac{3}{4}, 0) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow c^{-1} = -b \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = b$
 $y = 1 - \log_c^{-\frac{3}{4}} a - b = 0 \rightarrow \log_c^{-\frac{3}{4}} a - b = 1 \rightarrow c + b = -\frac{3}{4} a \rightarrow a = 1$
 $\frac{1}{c} + c = \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = -\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow 4c^2 - 2 = -3c \rightarrow 4c^2 + 3c - 2 = 0 \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{4}, b = -\frac{1}{4}$

$(0, \frac{1}{2}), (1, 0) \quad f(x) = 1 + cx^a + bx^2 \quad (0, \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow 1 + c = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $(1, 0) \rightarrow 1 - 1 + a^{-1} + b = 0 \rightarrow 1 + a^{-1} + b = 0 \rightarrow -1 + a^{-1} = 0 \rightarrow a = 1$
 $\rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{2}, a = 1$
 $\rightarrow f(x) = 1 - x^{-1} + x^2 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{-1} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$

$(0, 2) \quad (2, \varepsilon, 0) \quad y = c + \log_a^b \quad -c = \log_a^b \quad y = c + \log_a^{a^a + b}$
 $\log_a^b - \log_a^{a^a + b} = 2 \rightarrow \log_a^{\frac{b}{a^a + b}} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{b}{a^a + b} = a^2$
 $\rightarrow 2 \varepsilon b = -40a \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -0.1 \varepsilon$

$|x^2 - 2| - n > 0 \rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > n \rightarrow |x^2 - 2| \leq n$
 $(x-2)(x+1) > 0 \rightarrow x < -1 \text{ or } x > 2$
 $(x-2)(x+1) < 0 \rightarrow -1 < x < 2$
 $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$g(1) = f(1) \rightarrow -1 - 3 + 1 = \varepsilon = 2 + 2^{b-9} \rightarrow 2 = 2^{b-9} \rightarrow b - 9 = 1 \rightarrow b = 10$
 $f^{-1}(10) = 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 10 \rightarrow 10 = 2 + 2^{b+a} \rightarrow 2^{b+a} = 8 \rightarrow b + a = 3$
 $\rightarrow b - a = 10$

$$x=1 \rightarrow 0 = -x + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B} \rightarrow x = x^{-A-B} \rightarrow A+B = -1$$

$$x=x \rightarrow x = -x + x^{-A-B} \rightarrow -x = x^{A+B}$$

$$\begin{cases} (A+B = -1) \times -1 \\ xA + B = -x \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{xA + B = -x}{A = -1, B = 0} \rightarrow f(x) = -x + x^0 \rightarrow f(x) = \underline{x}$$

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$$m(t) = x_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{t}{40}} = \frac{1}{9} x_0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{t}{40}} = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow \log^{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{t}{40}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{t}{40} = \frac{\log_a^{\frac{1}{9}}}{\log_a^{\frac{1}{9}}} = \frac{\log_a^1 - \log_a^9}{\log_a^1 - \log_a^9} = \frac{0 - \log_a^9 + \log_a^9}{\log_a^1 - \log_a^9} = \frac{-\frac{9}{18}}{\frac{1}{18} - \frac{9}{18}} = \frac{-\frac{9}{18}}{-\frac{8}{18}} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\log_a^{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{\log_a^9} = \frac{1}{\frac{9}{18}} = \frac{18}{9} = 2, \log_a^9 = \frac{1}{\log_a^{\frac{1}{9}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow t = \underline{45 \text{ min}}$$

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$$m(t) = x \times \left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \frac{1}{v} x \rightarrow \log^{\frac{1}{v}} = \frac{t}{v} = \frac{\log^{\frac{1}{v}}}{\log^{\frac{x}{\lambda}}}$$

$$= \frac{\log^1 - \log^x}{\log^x - \log^1} = \frac{-\frac{10}{13} - \frac{10}{13}}{\frac{10}{13} - \frac{10}{13}} = \frac{-\frac{20}{13}}{0} = \wedge$$

$$\log^{\frac{1}{v}} = \frac{1}{\log^v} = \frac{1}{\frac{13}{10}} = \frac{10}{13}$$

$$\log^x = \frac{1}{\log^{\frac{1}{v}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{13}} = \frac{13}{10}$$

$$t = \underline{84}$$

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$$m(t) = 77 \times \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{10} 77 \rightarrow \log^{\frac{1}{10}} = t \rightarrow \frac{\log^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\log^{\frac{99}{100}}}$$

$$= \frac{-\log^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\log^{\frac{99}{100}} - \log^{\frac{1}{10}}} = \frac{-\log^{\frac{1}{10}}}{\frac{1}{10} \log^{\frac{1}{10}} + \log^{\frac{1}{10}} - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{-0,1 \varepsilon 1}{\frac{1}{10} + 0,1 \varepsilon 1 - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{-0,1 \varepsilon 1}{0,1 \varepsilon 1} = \underline{1 \varepsilon}$$

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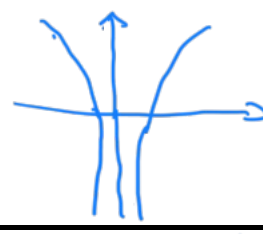
$$y = a \log^m x = x^p$$

$$D_f = (\log + \infty)$$



$$y = \log^m x = p \log_{10} x$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$



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