

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

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

$(0, 2) \quad (2, \frac{1}{2}), (0, 0) \quad y = c + \log_a^b \quad -c = \log_a^b \quad y = c + \log_a^{a^x + b}$
 $\log_a^b - \log_a^{2, \frac{1}{2} + b} = 2 \rightarrow \log_a^{\frac{b}{2, \frac{1}{2} + b}} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{b}{2, \frac{1}{2} + b} = 2a$
 $\rightarrow 2ab = -40a \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{1}{10}$

$|x^2 - 2| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > x \rightarrow |x^2 - 2| \leq x$
 $(x-2)(x+1) \leq 0 \rightarrow x = 2, -1$
 $\rightarrow x^2 - 2 + x = 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) = 0$
 $\rightarrow x = -2, 1$
 $D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$g(1) = f(1) \rightarrow -1 - 3 + 1 = 2 + 2^{b-9} \rightarrow 2 = 2^{b-9} \rightarrow b - 9 = 1 \rightarrow b = 10$
 $f^{-1}(1) = 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 2 + 2^{b+a} \rightarrow 2^{b+a} = -1$
 $\rightarrow b + a = 3$
 $\rightarrow b = 10, a = -7$

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

$$x=r \rightarrow r = -r + r^{-rA-B} \rightarrow -r = rA+B$$

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

$$\frac{rA + B = -r}{A = -1, B = 0} \rightarrow f(x) = -r + r^x \rightarrow f(r) = \underline{4}$$

6

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{t}{40} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{9}}{\log \frac{1}{81}} = \frac{\log 1 - \log 9}{\log 81 - \log 9} = \frac{0 - \log 9 + \log 9}{4 \log 9 - 2 \log 9} = \frac{-\log 9}{2 \log 9} = \frac{-\log 9}{\log 9} = -1$$

$$\log \frac{1}{81} = \frac{1}{\log 81} = \frac{2}{18}, \log \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{\log 9} = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow t = \underline{18 \text{ min}}$$

7

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

$$= \frac{\log 1 - \log v}{\log r - \log \lambda} = \frac{-\log v}{\log r - \log \lambda} = \frac{-\log v}{\log \frac{r}{\lambda}} = \frac{-\log v}{\log \frac{81}{27}} = \frac{-\log 3}{\log 3} = -1$$

$$\log \frac{r}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\log \frac{\lambda}{r}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{\log v} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$t = \underline{3 \text{ yr}}$$

8

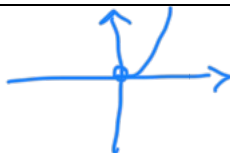
$$m(t) = 99 \times \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{100} \times 99 \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{100} = t \rightarrow \frac{\log \frac{1}{100}}{\log \frac{99}{100}}$$

$$= \frac{-\log 100}{\log 99 - \log 100} = \frac{-\log 100}{\log 99 + \log 100 - 2} = \frac{-0,4771}{1,4969 + 0,4771 - 2} = \frac{-0,4771}{-0,0260} = \underline{18,35}$$

9

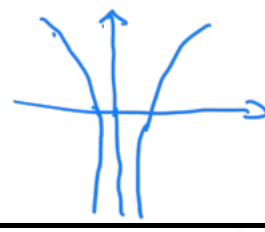
$$y = a \log^m x = x^r$$

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



$$y = \log x^r = r \log x$$

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



10

$$y = r \log x$$