

حل المسألة

المعادلة

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$$y = 1 - \log_c c = \log_c \frac{c}{c} \rightarrow \log_c \frac{c}{a-b} \rightarrow \log_c \frac{c}{c} = 1 \rightarrow c = -1/a - b$$

$$y = r \rightarrow \log_c \frac{c}{b} = r \rightarrow \frac{c}{b} = c^r \rightarrow bc = -1 \rightarrow b + c = -\frac{c}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{c}{r} a = \frac{c}{r}$$

$$(a+c)b \rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{c}) - r = \frac{r}{c} x - r \rightarrow (-c)$$

$$X | c - r - b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow (b + \frac{1}{c})(r - b - 1)$$

$$f(x) = 1 + (c \times x)^{a+b} \rightarrow \log_c \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 1 + c \times x^a \rightarrow c \times x^a = -1 \rightarrow x^a = \frac{-1}{c} \rightarrow x = \sqrt[a]{\frac{-1}{c}}$$

$$y = c + \log_a a^{bx} \rightarrow \log_a \rightarrow x = 0 \rightarrow y = r \rightarrow c + \log_a b = r \rightarrow c = r - \log_a b$$

$$f(x) = \log_f (|n^x - r| - x) \rightarrow |n^x - r| > x \rightarrow n^x - r > x \rightarrow n^x - x > r$$

$$f(x) = r + x^{b-a} \rightarrow g(1) = -1 - c + 1 = \epsilon \rightarrow f(1) = \epsilon \rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = \epsilon \rightarrow r = \epsilon$$

Parsian

$f(x) = -x + (\frac{1}{x})^{A+B}$   
 $g(1) = 0 \rightarrow f(1) = 0 \rightarrow -1 + (\frac{1}{1})^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow 1 = 1$   
 $g(x) = x \rightarrow f(x) = x \rightarrow -x + (\frac{1}{x})^{A+B} = x \rightarrow 2x = (\frac{1}{x})^{A+B} \rightarrow 2x^2 = 1$   
 $2x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $f(x) = -x + (\frac{1}{x})^4$

$P(t) = A \cdot x \cdot a^{\frac{t}{m}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} A = A \cdot (\frac{A}{a})^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = (\frac{A}{a})^t$   
 $1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{A}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a}$   
 $\log a^d = 4 \varepsilon \rightarrow \log a^d = \frac{4 \varepsilon}{1 \varepsilon} = \frac{4}{1}$   
 $\log r^d = 5 \varepsilon \rightarrow \log a^d = \frac{5 \varepsilon}{\frac{1}{r^2} \varepsilon} = \frac{5}{\frac{1}{r^2}}$   
 $\log a^d + \log a^d + \log a^d = \frac{4}{1} + \frac{5}{\frac{1}{r^2}} = \frac{90}{1 \varepsilon}$   
 $-\log a^d = t (\log a^d - \log a^d)$   
 $-\log a^d = t (\log a^d - \log a^d)$   
 $-\frac{90}{1 \varepsilon} = t (\frac{4}{1} - \frac{5}{\frac{1}{r^2}}) \rightarrow t = \frac{90}{1 \varepsilon} \times \frac{r^2}{1}$

$P(t) = A \cdot x \cdot a^{\frac{t}{m}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{v} A = A/x (\frac{v}{x})^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = (\frac{v}{x})^t$   
 $1 - \frac{1}{v} = \frac{v-1}{v} = \frac{v}{x}$   
 $\log v^r = 4 \varepsilon \rightarrow \log v^r = \frac{4 \varepsilon}{\frac{1}{14} \varepsilon} = \frac{4}{\frac{1}{14}}$   
 $\log v^r = 2 \varepsilon \rightarrow \log v^r = \frac{2 \varepsilon}{\frac{1}{4} \varepsilon} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{4}}$   
 $-\log v^r = \frac{t}{v} (\log v^r - \log v^r)$   
 $-\frac{4}{\frac{1}{14}} = \frac{t}{v} (\frac{4}{\frac{1}{14}} - \frac{2}{\frac{1}{4}})$

$P(t) = A \cdot a^{\frac{t}{m}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} A = A \cdot (\frac{94}{11})^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} = (\frac{94}{11})^t$   
 $\frac{11}{11} = \frac{94}{11} + \varepsilon \frac{11}{11} = \frac{94}{11}$   
 $\log 11 = 1 \varepsilon$   
 $\log 11 = 1 \varepsilon \Rightarrow \log 94 = \log 11 + \log 94$   
 $1 \varepsilon = 1 \varepsilon + 1 \varepsilon = 2 \varepsilon$

الف)  $y = 9 \log^2 x = 9 \log x^2 = 9 \log x^2$   
 $\rightarrow x > 0$

