

J. Friedland

$$y = 1 - \log_c a^{n-b}$$

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$$becs - \frac{\mu}{\mu}$$

$$(1 - \frac{\mu}{\mu}) b^{\frac{\mu}{\mu}} = \frac{1}{\mu} \times \frac{\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\mu}{\mu} = 1$$

$$c=b \rightarrow \frac{b}{b} = \frac{\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow b = \frac{\mu}{\mu}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y=1 \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow 1 + \log_c b = 1 \rightarrow \log_c b = 0 \rightarrow c=b$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c^{-\frac{\mu}{\mu} a + \frac{\mu}{\mu}} \rightarrow 1 = \log_c^{-\frac{\mu}{\mu} a + \frac{\mu}{\mu}}$$

0

$$(-\frac{\mu}{\mu})^1 = -\frac{\mu}{\mu} a + \frac{\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow -\frac{\mu}{\mu} = -\frac{\mu}{\mu} a \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$f(x) = 1 + c \times \mu^{a+bn}$$

f(-1)

-1

$$n=0 \rightarrow y = \frac{\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow 1 + c \times \mu^a = \frac{\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow c \times \mu^a = -\frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow y=0 \rightarrow 1 + c \times \mu^{a+b} = 0 \rightarrow c \times \mu^a \times \mu^b = -1$$

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$$c \times \mu^a = -\frac{1}{\mu^b}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\mu} = -\frac{1}{\mu^b} \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$f(-1) \rightarrow n = -1 \rightarrow y = 1 + c \times \mu^{a-b} = 1 + c \times \mu^a \times \frac{1}{\mu^b} = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{\mu-1}{\mu}$$

Übersicht über

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{a} = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{a} = \frac{r}{a} \Rightarrow y = c + \log_a^{am+b}$$

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$$n=0, y=1 \rightarrow r = c + \log_a^b \rightarrow c = r - \log_a^b$$



$$n=1, y=2 \rightarrow 2 = c + \log_a^{r, \varepsilon a + b}$$

$$r - \log_a^b + \log_a^{r, \varepsilon a + b} - \log_a^b \rightarrow -r = \log_a^{r, \varepsilon a + b} - \log_a^b \rightarrow -r = \log_a \frac{r, \varepsilon a + b}{b} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r, \varepsilon a + b}{b}$$

$$b = \varepsilon a + r a b \rightarrow r \varepsilon b = -\varepsilon a \rightarrow r = \frac{\varepsilon}{-4} b = \frac{r}{a} b$$

$f(x) = \log_r (|n^r - r| - x)$

جواب

؟ 0 - r

$|n^r - r| - x > 0 \rightarrow x < |n^r - r| \rightarrow x < n^r - r$

$(n^r - n - r) \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{r}{-} \frac{r}{+}$

$n^r - r < -n$   
 $n^r + n - r < 0$

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$D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$        $D = (-r, 1)$

$D = (-r, -1)$

$f(x) = r + r^{-ax}$        $g(x) = -n^r - r^n + n$        $x \in \mathbb{I}$

$f^{-1}(x) = -1$        $rb - a = ?$        $b + \frac{b-a}{r} = \frac{a}{r} + r = r + a$

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

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

$\frac{b-a + b+a}{r} = a \rightarrow rb = a \rightarrow b = \frac{a}{r}$

$f(x) = -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{A+B}$        $y = m^r - n$        $n = 1, r$

$f(x) = ? \rightarrow f(x) = -r + r^{r^n - r} = -r + r^r = r$

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$n = 1 \rightarrow -r + r^{-(A+B)} = 0 \rightarrow -(A+B) = 1 \rightarrow A+B = -1 \xrightarrow{A=r} B = -1-r$   
 $n = r \rightarrow -r + r^{rA+B} = r \rightarrow rA+B = r \rightarrow A = r$   
 $A+B+A = r$   
 $-1$

$$\log_a r = \frac{r}{1r} \quad \log_a r = \frac{r}{1r}$$

Principles

$$1 - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \text{interest} \rightarrow h = P \cdot e^t$$

$$\frac{1}{4} M = M \left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^t \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{4} = t \log \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\log_a \frac{1}{4} - \log_a 1 = -\log_a 4 = -(\log_a r + \log_a r) = -\left( \frac{r}{1r} + \frac{r}{1r} \right)$$

$$\log_a \frac{1}{4} = 2 \log_a r - 2 \log_a r \Rightarrow \frac{r}{1r} = \frac{r}{1r} - 2 \times \frac{r}{1r} = -\frac{r}{1r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{r}{1r} = t \left( -\frac{r}{1r} \right) \rightarrow t = \frac{19}{1r} \text{ h} \rightarrow \frac{19}{1r} \times \frac{r}{1r} = 19 \text{ min}$$

$$\frac{100}{100} - \frac{1r}{100} = \frac{1r}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} M = M \left( \frac{1r}{100} \right)^t$$

$$1) \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^t = \frac{1}{V} \quad \log_{\frac{V}{\lambda}} \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^t = \log_{\frac{V}{\lambda}} \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow t(\log_{\frac{V}{\lambda}}^V - \log_{\frac{V}{\lambda}}^{\lambda}) = -\log_{\frac{V}{\lambda}}^V$$

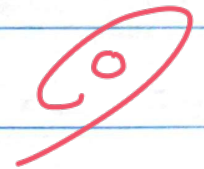
$$t\left(\frac{10}{4} - 1 \times \frac{10}{1}\right) = -\frac{10}{4} \rightarrow t = 1 \quad 1 \times V = 24$$

$$\frac{100 - F}{100} = \frac{99}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \ln \left( \frac{99}{100} \right)^t = \log_{10} \frac{1}{10} = t \log_{10} \frac{99}{100} \quad -9$$

$$-10 \log_{10}^{\mu} = t \left( \log_{10}^{99} - \log_{10}^{100} \right) \rightarrow -9 \mu = t (7 \mu + 1) \rightarrow t = \frac{9}{7} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \left( \frac{100}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\log_{10}^{\mu} + 2 \log_{10}^{\mu}$$



$$9) (0.94)^n = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad \log_{0.94} (0.94)^n = \log_{0.94} \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow n = \frac{-\log_{0.94}^{\mu}}{\log_{0.94}^{\mu} - \log_{0.94}^{\lambda}}$$

$$n = \frac{-\log_{0.94}^{\mu}}{\log_{0.94}^{\mu} - \log_{0.94}^{\lambda}} = \mu F$$

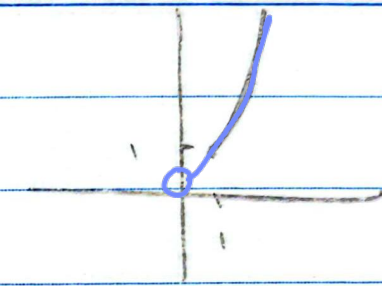
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تجزیه و تحلیل

$$y = 9 \log^a x = 9 \frac{\log^a x}{x^a} = 9 x^{-a} \log^a x$$

~~$y = 9 \log^a x$~~   $x > 1$

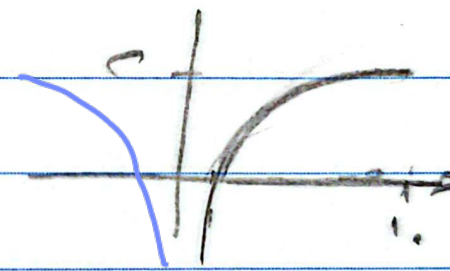
$$D = (-\infty, +\infty)$$



(1,0)

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

$$D = (0, +\infty)$$



$$1) \quad x=0 \rightarrow y = 1 - \log^a c = 2 \rightarrow bc = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} b+c = \frac{-1}{c} \\ bc = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -2 \\ b = \frac{1}{c} \end{cases}$$

با منفی تر اند (+) باشد چون در این صورت c منفی می شود

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a)} \quad & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow b - a = 1 \\ f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow b + a = 2 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a = 1, b = 2 \\ 2b - a = 2 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{4)} \quad & g(x) = x^2 - x \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(1) = 0 \\ g(2) = 2 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(1) = 0 \rightarrow A + B = -1 \\ f(2) = 2 \rightarrow 2A + B = -2 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow A = -1, B = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(2) = 1 - 2 = -1$$