

$$y = 1 - \log_c(ax - b) \quad b + c \neq (a + c)b = ?$$

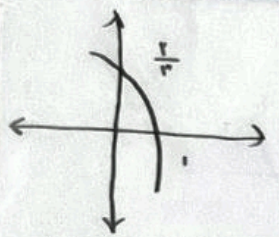
$$r = 1 - \log_c(a \cdot 0 - b) \rightarrow \log_c(-b) = -1 \rightarrow c^{-1} = \frac{1}{c} = -b \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$0 = 1 - \log_c(-1/a - b)$$

$$-\frac{1}{c} + cr = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow -\frac{1+cr}{c} = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow 1+cr = 1 \rightarrow cr = 0 \rightarrow r = 0$$

$$C = \frac{1}{r}, b = -r \quad 1 = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 1/a + r = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 1/a = \frac{1}{r} - r = \frac{1-r^2}{r}$$

$$(-1 + \frac{1}{r})x - r = -\frac{1}{r}x + \frac{1-r^2}{r}$$



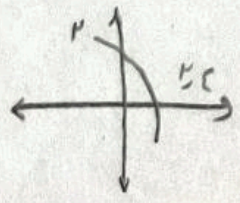
$$\begin{cases} (0, \frac{1}{r}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = 1 + Cx^a \\ (1, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 + Cx^{a+b} \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = C(r^a - r^{a+b})$$

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

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r^{a+1}(1 - r^b)} \rightarrow r - r^{b+1} = -1 \rightarrow b+1, r \quad [b < 1]$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + Cx^{(a-1)} \quad f(1) = 1 + Cx^{(a+1)} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{y-1} = \frac{1 + Cx^{a+1}}{1 + Cx^{a-1}}$$

$$\frac{-1}{y-1} = 1 \rightarrow -1 = y-1 \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{1}{y}}$$



$$\begin{cases} (0, c) \rightarrow r = c + \log_a b \\ (r, \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_a \varepsilon^{a+b} \end{cases} \rightarrow r = \log_a b - \log_a \varepsilon^{a+b} \rightarrow r = \log_a \frac{b}{\varepsilon^{a+b}}$$

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

$$= \left( \frac{-r}{a} \right)$$

$(|u^r - r| - u)$

$\log \varepsilon \quad |u^r - r| - u > 0 \rightarrow |u^r - r| > u \rightarrow u^r - r - u > 0 \rightarrow u^r - u - r > 0$

$(u - r)(u + 1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 + r}{+1 - | +} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$u^r - r < -u \rightarrow u^r + u - r < 0 \rightarrow (u + r)(u - 1) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-r - 1}{+1 - | +} \rightarrow (-r, 1)$

$u - \sqrt{r} < u < \sqrt{r} \rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$f(u) = r + r^{b-a} u$

$g(u) = -u^r - r u + 1 \xrightarrow{u=1} -1 - r + 1 = \varepsilon$

$r = r + r^{b-a} \rightarrow r = r^{b-a} \rightarrow b - a < 1$

$u > 1 \rightarrow -1 + r + 1 < 1 \rightarrow 1 < r + r^{b+a}$

$\lambda < r^{b+a}$

$f(r^{b-a}) = \varepsilon - 1 < \boxed{r}$

$\begin{cases} b+a < r \\ b < r \\ r < \varepsilon < b < r \end{cases} \quad \boxed{a < 1}$

1-1-

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

$k=r \rightarrow r < r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} \rightarrow r^r < r^{-rA-B} \rightarrow \begin{cases} rA+B < -1 \\ -rA-B < r \end{cases}$

$f(r) = r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^r \rightarrow -r + \lambda < \boxed{4}$

$-A < 1 \rightarrow A < -1 \quad B = 0$

$1 \xrightarrow{1/k} \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{1/k} \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{1/k} \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t, \frac{1}{4} \xrightarrow{\log} \log \frac{1}{2} = \log \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t \log \frac{1}{2}, \log \frac{1}{4}$

$t(\log \frac{1}{2} - \log \frac{1}{4}) = -\log \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t \left( r \times \frac{1}{r} - r \times \frac{1}{r^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^2 \times b \varepsilon}$

$t \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = -\frac{r \varepsilon}{r^2} \rightarrow t \times r^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{r \varepsilon}{r^2} \rightarrow -\frac{r \varepsilon}{r^2} \rightarrow -\frac{r \varepsilon}{r^2}$

$t = \frac{1}{r} \times 4 \times r \times \min$

$$\left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \frac{1}{v} \log_p \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \log_p \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \frac{t}{v} \log_p \frac{v}{\lambda} = -\log_p v$$

$$\frac{t}{v} (\log_p v - r \log_p \lambda) = -\log_p v \rightarrow \frac{t}{v} \left(\frac{\Delta}{v} - r \times \frac{\Delta}{\lambda}\right) = -\frac{\Delta}{v} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{t}{v} \left(\frac{\Delta}{v} - \frac{r\Delta}{\lambda}\right) = -\frac{\Delta}{v} \rightarrow \frac{t}{\lambda \times v} \left(\lambda - r v\right) = -\frac{\Delta}{v}$$

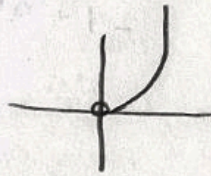
$$\frac{\lambda - r v}{\lambda} = -\frac{\Delta}{\lambda}$$

$\boxed{t = \Delta r}$

$$1 \rightarrow 94 \rightarrow 92 \rightarrow \log_p \left(\frac{94}{1}\right)^t = \frac{t}{p} \log_p \left(\frac{94}{1}\right) = \log_p \frac{t}{p}$$

$$(0 \log_p t + 1 \log_p t) - r = -\log_p t \rightarrow t (\omega \times \frac{t}{p} + \epsilon \lambda - r) = -\epsilon \lambda \rightarrow \boxed{t = r \epsilon}$$

$$y = q \log_p u \rightarrow \kappa \log_p u \rightarrow \kappa^r$$



$$y = \log_p u^r \rightarrow r \log_p u$$

