

$b \rightarrow c = -\frac{r}{p}$

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سوالیہ

$y = 1 - \log_c(am - b)$

(a+c)b ?

(-10 > 0) (0 > r)

$1 - \log_c(-10a - b) = 0$

$1 - \log_c(-b) = r$

$e = -10a - b$   
 $b + c = -\frac{r}{p}$

$\log_c(-b) = -1 \quad \frac{1}{c} = -b \rightarrow bc = -1$

$\rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} \quad -\frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{r}{p} \rightarrow \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = -\frac{r}{p}$

$rc^2 - r = rc \rightarrow rc^2 - rc - r = 0$   
 $(c - r)(c + 1) \rightarrow c = r$

$c = r \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{r}$

$r = -10a + 90$

$10 = -10a \rightarrow a = -1$

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

$f(x) = 1 + c \times r^{ax + b}$

$f(-1) = ?$

(0, r) (b, 0)

$1 + c \times r^a = \frac{r}{p}$   
 $1 + c \times r^{a+b} = 0$

$c \times r^a = \frac{r}{p}$   
 $c \times r^{a+b} = -1$

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

$f(-1) = 1 + c \times r^b$

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$\rightarrow r^b = r \rightarrow b = 1$

$$\log_e P(-1) = \log_e \frac{a+b}{a} \rightarrow -1 \quad \log_e \frac{-1}{a} = -1 - \frac{1}{a}$$

$$-\frac{1}{a}$$

$$c + \log_a (a^m + b)$$

$$\frac{x}{b} = ?$$

$$(0, \infty) \quad (r, \infty)$$

$$c + \log_a b = r$$

$$\log_a b - \log_a (a^m + b) = r$$

$$c + \log_a (a^m + b) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \log_a \frac{b}{a^m + b} = r \rightarrow r a = \frac{b}{a^m + b}$$

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

$$|a^m - r| - m > 0$$

$$a^m = r$$

$$-r$$

$$r$$

$$m = \pm \sqrt{r}$$

$$a^m - r > 0 \quad | \quad a^m - r - m > 0$$

$$(m - r)(m + 1) > 0$$

$$r - a^m > 0$$

$$a^m + m - r < 0$$

$$(m + r)(m - 1)$$

$$-r \quad | \quad [-r, r]$$

$$(-\infty, -r]$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (r, \infty)$$

Answer

(a)

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

$$g(x) = x^r - x^{r-1}$$

(log x)

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

(-log x)

$$\begin{aligned} x + x^{b-a} = x^r &\rightarrow x^{b-a} = x^{r-1} \\ x + x^{b+a} = 1 &\rightarrow x^{b+a} = x^{-r} \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} b-a &= 1 \\ b+a &= r \\ \hline 2b &= r+1 \\ b &= \frac{r+1}{2} \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^{b-a} = x^{r-1} = x^r$$

1, 2

$$f(x) = ?$$

(a)

x, r

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

$$\begin{aligned} -A + B &= +1 \\ x^A + x^B &= -x \end{aligned}$$

$$-x + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B} = x \rightarrow x^A + x^B = -x^2$$

$$\underline{A = -1} \quad \underline{B = 0}$$

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

$$A \times \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t = \frac{1}{a} A \rightarrow \log \frac{a^{-1}}{a} = t$$

(v)

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} (\log \frac{1}{a}) + \log \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{r} \log \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$\frac{\log \frac{1}{a}}{\log \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r \log \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\rightarrow t = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

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$$\frac{r \times \frac{1}{r}}{r \times r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

~~$N, 1 \sqrt{p} \rightarrow 1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$~~  (v)

~~$(1, 9)^t = 1, 9$~~   
 ~~$2 \log (1, 9) = \log (1, 9)$~~   
 ~~$t \log (1, 9)$~~   
 ~~$= \log (1, 9) = -\log (9)$~~   
 ~~$\log 1, 9$~~

$100 - 1\% = \dots$  (A)

$\log \left( \frac{100}{100} \right) = \frac{1}{V} \dots$   
 $\log \frac{100}{100} = \frac{t}{V}$  (6)

$-\log \frac{100}{100} = \frac{t}{V} \rightarrow t = \dots$

$C \rightarrow \dots$  (A)

$\dots = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow (\dots)^n = r^{-1}$  (5)

$-\log \dots = \dots \rightarrow n = \dots$

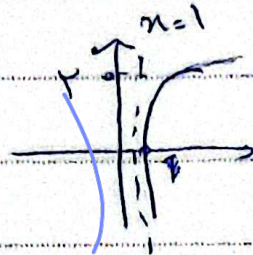
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ا)  $y = \mu^{2 \log_{\mu} x} \rightarrow \mu \cdot \log_{\mu} x \rightarrow x^{\mu}$  (10)  
 $D = (0, +\infty)$



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ب)  $y = \log_{\mu} x^{\mu} \rightarrow \mu \log_{\mu} x$   $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$



1)  $(\frac{x}{\mu})^{\frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{1}{\mu}$   $y = (\frac{x}{\mu})^{\frac{1}{\mu}} = y_{\mu}^{\frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow z = (y_{\mu}^{\mu})^{\frac{1}{\mu}} = y_{\mu}^{\frac{1}{\mu}}$

$z(\frac{1}{\mu} - \mu \frac{z}{\mu}) = -\frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow z = 1 \quad 1 \times \mu = \mu$

1)  $a=0 \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c^{-b} = \mu \rightarrow bc = -1$   $\begin{cases} b+c = -\frac{\mu}{\mu} \\ bc = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -\mu \\ c = \frac{1}{\mu} \end{cases}$

طابق ترانه (+) باشد چون در این صورت C مثبت می شود

$a = -1, \alpha = -\frac{\mu}{\mu} \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{\mu}}^{-\mu} a + \mu = 0 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad (a+c)b = -\mu$