

تحويل المعادلة

المعادلة

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$$f(x) = 1 + cx^{\mu^a + b}$$

(1)

$$f(-1) = ?$$

$$(1, 0) \rightarrow 1 + cx^{\mu^a + b} = 0$$

$$(1) cx^{\mu^a + b} = -1$$

$$\div (0, \frac{r}{\mu}) \rightarrow 1 + cx^{\mu^a} = \frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$(2) cx^{\mu^a} = -1$$

$$(1) \div (2) \rightarrow \frac{\mu^a + b}{\mu^a} = \mu^b = \mu$$

$$b = 1$$

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

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

(1)

$$b + c = -\frac{r}{\mu} \quad (a+c)b = ?$$

$$(0, r) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = r$$

$$\log_c^{-b} = -1 \quad -b = \frac{1}{c} \quad b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$-\frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{r}{\mu} \quad \times c$$

$$c^2 + \mu c - 1 = 0 \quad \times r$$

$$r^2 c^2 + \mu r c - r = 0 \quad c^2 + \mu c - 1 = 0$$

$$(c-1)(c+\mu) = 0 \quad \rightarrow -\mu$$

$$c = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\mu} \sqrt{0} \\ -\mu \times 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$(-\frac{r}{\mu}, 0) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c \left(\frac{r}{\mu} \right) + r = 0$$

$$-\frac{r}{\mu} a + r = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad -\frac{r}{\mu} a = -\frac{r}{\mu}$$

$$y = c + \log_a(ax + b) \quad a = ? \quad (2)$$

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

$$\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r}{c}$$

$$(1) \frac{r}{\mu} a + b = 0 \rightarrow \log_a \frac{r}{\mu} a + b = 0$$

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

$$a = 1$$

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

$$\frac{b}{\frac{r}{\mu} a + b} = r \quad b = r \cdot a + r \cdot b$$

$$\times \frac{r}{\mu} a = -r \cdot b$$

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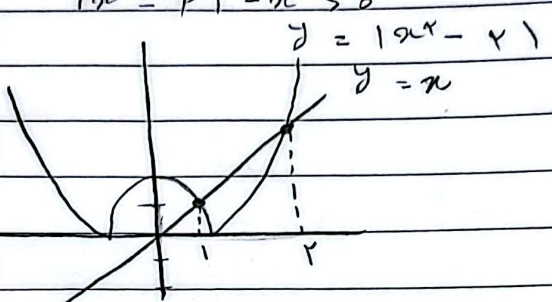
$f^{-1}(1_0) = -1$: α di $\frac{1}{p}$
 $f(-1) = 1_0$
 $f(-1) = r + p^{b+a} = 1_0$
 $p^{b+a} = 1 - r$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b+a = r \\ a=1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow b-a = 1$
 $r^{b-a} = 0 \quad r(x) - 1 = \mu$

$f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) Ax + B$ (9)
 $y = x^r - a = g(x)$
 $f(1) = g(1) = 0$
 $f(1) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) A + B = 0$
 $\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) A + B = r \quad * A + B = -1$

$f(r) = g(r) = r$
 $f(r) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) rA + B = r$
 $\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) rA + B = r \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} rA + B = -r \\ A + B = -1 \end{array} \right.$
 $\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{array} \right.$
 $f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) x^{-r}$

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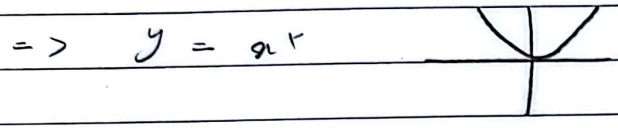
μ

$f(x) = \log \frac{(x^r - r) - x}{r}$ (10)
 $D_f = ?$
 $|x^r - r| - x > 0$
 $y = |x^r - r|$
 $y = x$

 $|x^r - r| = x$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r - x^r = x \rightarrow x^r + x - r = 0 \\ x^r - r = x \rightarrow x^r - x - r = 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{cases} \{x=1\} \\ \{x=r\} \end{cases}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{x=-1\} \\ \{x=r\} \end{array} \right.$
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - [1, r]$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = r + p^{b-ax} \\ g(x) = -x^r - \mu x + A \end{array} \right.$ (11)
 $f(1) = r + p^{b-a} = r \rightarrow p^{b-a} = 0$
 $g(1) = -1 - \mu + A = r \rightarrow \frac{b-a}{r} = r$
 $b-a = 1$

$$\log r = 0,1 \mu \quad \log r = .12 \mu$$

$$21) y = 9 \times r = 9r \quad (10)$$



$$\rightarrow y = \log n^r = r \log n$$



$$n \times \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{\mu} n \quad (9)$$

$$n = \log_{\frac{94}{100}} \frac{1}{\mu} = - \left(\log_{\frac{94}{100}} \mu \right) =$$

$$\log_{\frac{94}{100}} \mu = \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{94}{100}} \frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow -25$$

$$\log_{\frac{94}{100}} \mu = \frac{\log \mu}{\log \frac{94}{100}} = \frac{\log \mu}{\log 94 - \log 100}$$

$$\log \mu = \frac{\log \frac{1}{\mu}}{\log \frac{94}{100}} = \frac{0,1 \mu}{0,12 \mu} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{\log \mu} = \frac{100}{12}$$

$$= \frac{100}{12}$$

$$-100 = 12 \mu$$

$$\mu = 12 \mu$$

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