

یازدهم دهنده برده C

عکس طوری

$$1 - \log_c(ax-b) \xrightarrow{x=0} 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \quad \leftarrow \text{سوال}$$

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

$$1 - \log_c\left(\frac{r}{c}a-b\right) = 0 \rightarrow \log_c\left(\frac{r}{c}a-b\right) = 1 \rightarrow C = \frac{r}{c}a-b \rightarrow c+b = \frac{r}{c}a$$

$$\rightarrow a = +1 \rightarrow C - \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{r}{c} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{c}, b = -r$$

$$\rightarrow \text{سوال} \rightarrow \text{سوال} \rightarrow \text{سوال} \rightarrow \text{سوال} \rightarrow \text{سوال} \rightarrow (a+c)b = \boxed{-r}$$

$$1 + Cx^{a+bx} \xrightarrow{x=0} 1 + Cx^a = 0 \rightarrow Cx^a = -1 \quad \leftarrow \text{سوال}$$

$$1 + Cx^{a+bx} \xrightarrow{x=0} 1 + Cx^a = \frac{r}{c} \rightarrow Cx^a = -\frac{1}{c} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \div \rightarrow cb = r$$

$$\rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\rightarrow Cx^{a+b=1} \rightarrow r_c x^a \times C = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow r^a \times C = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} \times r^{1+x} + 1 \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} + 1 = \boxed{\frac{r-1}{r}}$$

$$c + \log_{\omega}(ax+b) \xrightarrow{x=0} c + \log_{\omega}(b) = 2 \quad \leftarrow \text{سوال}$$

$$c + \log_{\omega}(r_1 a + b) = 0 \rightarrow \log_{\omega}(b) - \log_{\omega}(r_1 a + b) = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{r_1 a + b} = \omega^2 \rightarrow 4 \cdot a + 4 \cdot b = b \rightarrow 4 \cdot a = 4 \cdot b \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{r_1}{4} b \rightarrow \frac{b}{b} = \frac{r_1}{4} = \frac{4}{1} = \boxed{\frac{r_1}{4}}$$

$$f(x) = \log_{\Sigma} |x^2 - 2| - x \rightarrow |x^2 - 2| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{سوال}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 2 \rightarrow x \geq \sqrt{2} \text{ و } x \leq -\sqrt{2} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0 \rightarrow -1 < x < 2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \rightarrow x \leq -\sqrt{2} \text{ و } x \geq 2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x^2 - 2 < 0 \rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \textcircled{4} \quad -2 < x < 1$$

Subo

$$\text{جواب} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = 2 + 2^{b-ax} \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b-a} = 5 \rightarrow 2^{b-a} = 3 \rightarrow b-a=1 \quad (1)$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 - 3x + 1 \quad x=1, y=5$$

$$\rightarrow f^{-1}(10) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 10 \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 10 \rightarrow b+a=3 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) &\rightarrow b-a=1 \\ (2) &\rightarrow b+a=3 \rightarrow 2b=4 \rightarrow b=2, a=1 \rightarrow 2(2)-1 = \boxed{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{Ax+B} \rightarrow -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow A+B = -1, x=2 \leftarrow y=1$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - x \rightarrow x=1, y=0 / x=2, y=2 \rightarrow A+B = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow A+B = -1 \\ &2A+B = -2 \rightarrow A = -1, B = 0 \\ &\rightarrow -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x} \quad x=2 \rightarrow -2 + 1 = \boxed{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \log_{\omega} \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow +\log_{\omega} \frac{A}{2} = -1 \log_{\omega} 4 \leftarrow y=1$$

$$\rightarrow \log_{\omega} \frac{A}{2} = -1 \rightarrow \log_{\omega} A = -2$$

$$\log_{\omega} \frac{A}{2} = -1 \rightarrow \log_{\omega} 2 = \frac{2}{12}$$

$$+\log_{\omega} \frac{A}{2} = -1 \log_{\omega} 4 \rightarrow +(\log_{\omega} A - \log_{\omega} 2) = -(2 \log_{\omega} 2 + \log_{\omega} 2)$$

$$\rightarrow +\left(\frac{2 \log_{\omega} A}{12} - \frac{2 \log_{\omega} 2}{12}\right) = -\left(\frac{2 \log_{\omega} 2}{12} + \frac{2 \log_{\omega} 2}{12}\right) \rightarrow +\left(-\frac{2}{12}\right) = -\left(\frac{2}{12}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow -2 + 5 = -\frac{20}{12} \rightarrow + = \frac{19}{12} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{19}{12}}$$

$$\left(\frac{V}{K}\right)^{\frac{1}{V}} = \frac{1}{V} \quad \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{V}{K}\right)^{\frac{1}{V}} = \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{1}{V}\right) \rightarrow \log_{\omega} \frac{V}{K} = \log_{\omega} \frac{1}{V} \leftarrow y=1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{V} (\log_{\omega} V - \log_{\omega} K) = -\log_{\omega} V$$

$$\log_{\omega} V = 12 \rightarrow \log_{\omega} K = \frac{2}{12}, \log_{\omega} 2 = 1, 4, \log_{\omega} 2 = \frac{2}{12}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{V} (\log_{\omega} V - 2 \log_{\omega} 2) = -\log_{\omega} V \rightarrow \boxed{+ = 12}$$

SÜBÖ

$$\frac{100}{94} = A \rightarrow f(t) = A \left( \frac{94}{100} \right)^t \rightarrow \frac{A}{2} = A \left( \frac{94}{100} \right)^t \quad \leftarrow \text{سرانی}$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \frac{94}{100} \right)^t = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \log \left( \frac{94}{100} \right)^t = \log \frac{1}{2}$$

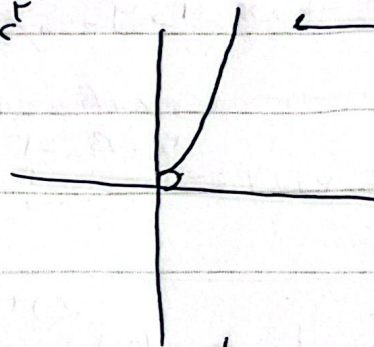
$$\rightarrow t(\log 94 - \log 100) = \log \frac{1}{2} = -\log 2 \rightarrow t(109^{\omega} + 4y^{\omega} - 2) = 109^{\omega}$$

$$\rightarrow t(2(13^{\omega}) + 2 \cdot 58 - 2) \rightarrow t(1, 24 \cdot 2 \cdot 58 - 2) = -9 \cdot 58$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{t = 26}$$

$$y = \log^x 9 \rightarrow x^{\log 9} \rightarrow y = x^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{سرانی}$$

$\hookrightarrow x > 0$



ب)  $y = \log x^2 \rightarrow 2 \log x \rightarrow$   
 $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

