

①  $-1/a - b = c \rightarrow -1/a - b = -b - \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$   
 $-b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \frac{c^2-1}{c} = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow 2c^2 + 3c - 2 = 0 \rightarrow c^2 + 3c - 2 = 0$   
 $b + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{b=-2}$   
 $(1 + \frac{1}{2})x - 2 = \boxed{-3}$   
 قیاس  $\boxed{c = \frac{1}{2}}$  غیرواقع  $\boxed{c = -\frac{2}{3}}$

②  $c \times 3^a = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $c \times 3^{a+b} = -1$   
 $3^b = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{b=1}$   
 $f(-1) = 1 + \underbrace{c \times 3^a}_{-\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{9}}$

③  $c + \log_a b = 2$   
 $c + \log_a (ka+b) = 0$   
 $\log_a \frac{b}{ka+b} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{b}{ka+b} = 2a \rightarrow 90a + kab = b$   
 $90a = -kab$   
 $\boxed{\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{2}{9}}$   
 $a = -\frac{2}{9}b$

④  $|x^2-2| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^2-2| > x$   
 $x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow x > \sqrt{2} \rightarrow x > 2$  ①  
 $x^2 + x - 2 < 0 \rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2} \rightarrow x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$  ②  
 $x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow x < -\sqrt{2} \rightarrow x < -\sqrt{2}$  ③  
 ①  $\cup$  ②  $\cup$  ③ =  $\boxed{(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)}$

⑤  $(1, 4)$  و  $(-1, 0)$  در  $f(x)$  صق می‌کند.  
 $b-a=1$   
 $b+a=3$   
 $2b=4 \rightarrow \boxed{b=2}$  و  $\boxed{a=1} \rightarrow \boxed{2 \times 2 - 1 = 3}$

⑥  $(1, 0)$  و  $(2, 2)$  در  $f(x)$  صق می‌کند.  
 $A+B=-1$   
 $2A+B=-2$   
 $\boxed{A=-1}$   
 $\boxed{B=0} \rightarrow \boxed{f(x)=e^x}$

⑦  $x \times \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{9} \times x \rightarrow t (\log_{\frac{1}{9}}^1 - \log_{\frac{1}{9}}^9) = (\log_{\frac{1}{9}}^1 - \log_{\frac{1}{9}}^9)$   
 $t (2 \log_{\frac{1}{9}}^3 - 2) = 0 - (1 + \log_{\frac{1}{9}}^3)$   
 $\frac{\log_{\frac{1}{9}}^3}{\log_{\frac{1}{9}}^3} = \log_{\frac{1}{9}}^3 = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow t \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{19}{12} \rightarrow t = \frac{19}{4} h$   
 $\frac{19}{3} \times 90 = \boxed{600 \text{ min}}$

$$\textcircled{1} x \times \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^t = \frac{1}{v} \times x \rightarrow t (\log_{\mu}^v - \log_{\mu}^{\lambda}) = \log_{\mu}^1 - \log_{\mu}^v$$

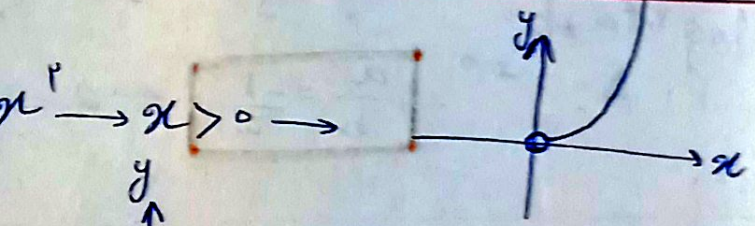
$$t \left( \frac{a}{\mu} - \mu \left( \frac{a}{\lambda} \right) \right) = 0 - \frac{a}{\mu} \rightarrow t \left( \frac{a}{\mu} - \frac{1a}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{a}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{t-\lambda}{\mu} \rightarrow \lambda \times v = \boxed{a^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \times \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{\mu} \times x \rightarrow t (\log^{99} - \log^{100}) = -\log^{\mu}$$

$$t (a \log^r + \log^r - r) = -\log^{\mu} \rightarrow t (1/8 + 0/18 - r) = -0/18$$

$$\boxed{t = 18} \leftarrow$$

الف)  $9 \log^{\alpha} \rightarrow x \xrightarrow{\log^{\alpha}} x^{\alpha} \rightarrow x > 0$



ب)  $\log x^r \rightarrow r \log x$

