

$y = 1 - \log_c(x-a-b)$  (1)  
 $b+c = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow b = -\frac{r}{r} - c$

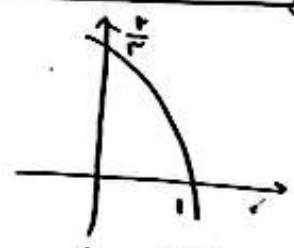
$\Rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = r \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -b \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = \frac{r}{r} + c$

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

$\frac{-\frac{r}{r} \pm \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{r^2} + 4}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{r}{r} \pm \frac{r}{r}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{r}$

$b = -\frac{r}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = -1 - \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{a+r} = 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}(a+r)$

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

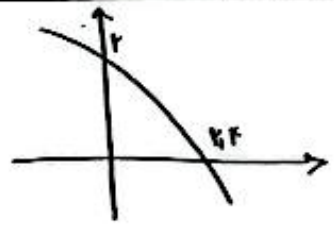


$f(u) = 1 + Cx^u^a + bu$  (2)  
 $0 = 1 + Cx^u^a + bu$

$0 = 1 + Cx^u^a + bu \rightarrow 0 = 1 + Cx^u^a + u \rightarrow \frac{1}{u} = 1 + Cx^u^a$   
 $\frac{r}{e} = 1 + Cx^r^a \rightarrow Cx^r^a = \frac{r}{e} - 1$

$f(-1) = 1 + Cx^r^a - 1 = Cx^r^a$   
 $\frac{r}{e} = 1 + Cx^r^a + 1 \rightarrow Cx^r^a = \frac{r}{e} - 2$   
 $\frac{r}{e} - 2 = Cx^r^a = \frac{r}{e} - 1 \rightarrow Cx^r^a = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{e} - 1 = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{e} = 2 \rightarrow r = 2e$

$-1 = 4y - 4 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $y = f(-1) = \frac{1}{4}$



$y = C + \log_a(x-a+b)$  (3)  
 $\frac{a}{b} = ?$

$r = C + \log_a b$   
 $0 = C + \log_a(r(a+b))$   
 $r = \log_a b - \log_a(r(a+b)) \rightarrow r = \log_a \frac{b}{r(a+b)}$

$ra = \frac{b}{r(a+b)} \rightarrow rab + roa = b \rightarrow reb = -roa \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r}{a}$

$f(u) = \log_r(u^r - r| - u)$

$u^r - r| - u > 0 \rightarrow u^r - r| > u \rightarrow -u > u^r - r| > u$  (4)

$u^r - r| > u \rightarrow u^r - u - r| > 0 \rightarrow (u-r)(u+1) > 0$   
 $u^r - r| < -u \rightarrow u^r + u - r| < 0 \rightarrow (u+1)(u-1) < 0$   
 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$   
 $(-1, 1)$

$\text{DND } (-1, 1)$

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

$$g(u) = -u^r - ru + \lambda$$

$$f'(0) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow 10 = r + r^{b+a}$$

$$r(b-a) \leq \epsilon - 1 \leq \boxed{r}$$

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

$$r^{b-a} = r \rightarrow \begin{cases} b-a=1 \\ b+a=r \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} b+a=r \rightarrow a=1 \\ r=b \rightarrow b=r \end{cases}$$

(8)

$$f(u) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B}$$

$$y = u^r - u$$

$$f(u) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-u}$$

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

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

$$r = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} \rightarrow \epsilon \leq \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} \rightarrow rA+B \leq -r$$

$$\begin{cases} rA+B \leq -r \\ A+B \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = -1, B = 0$$

(9)

$$\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\log_r \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{r\epsilon} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\log_r \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{r\epsilon}$$

(10)

$$\log_r \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t = \log_r \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t \log_r \frac{1}{a} = \log_r \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t \left( \log_r \frac{1}{a} - \log_r \frac{1}{a} \right) = -\log_r \frac{1}{4}$$

$$t \left( \frac{a}{r} - \left( \log_r \left( \frac{1}{r\epsilon} \right) \right) \right) = - \left( \frac{a}{r} + \frac{1}{r\epsilon} \right)$$

$$t \left( \frac{a}{r} - \frac{1}{r\epsilon} \right) = - \frac{190}{14\lambda} \rightarrow t \left( \frac{r\epsilon}{r\lambda} \right) = \frac{190}{14\lambda} \rightarrow t = \frac{190}{14\lambda} \cdot \frac{r\lambda}{r\epsilon} \rightarrow t = \frac{190}{14\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{190}{14} \cdot 240 \leq \boxed{420 \text{ min}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^t \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^t = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\log_r v = 1,4 \rightarrow \log_r \frac{1}{v} = -\frac{a}{r}$$

$$\log_r \frac{1}{v} = 1,4 \rightarrow \log_r \frac{1}{v} = -\frac{a}{r}$$

(11)

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

$$t \left( \frac{a}{r} - \frac{10}{\lambda} \right) = 0 - \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \frac{r\epsilon}{r\lambda} t = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow t = \frac{a}{r\epsilon} \cdot \frac{r\lambda}{r\epsilon} \rightarrow t = \frac{a\lambda}{r\epsilon} \leq \boxed{24 \text{ in}}$$

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

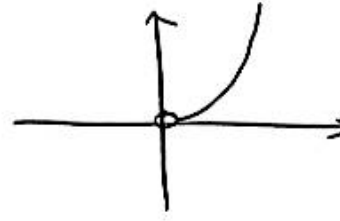
$$94 = r \cdot \epsilon \cdot \lambda$$

(12)

$$t \left( \log_r 94 - \log_r 100 \right) = \log_r \frac{1}{e} - \log_r \frac{1}{e}$$

$$t \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} - r \right) \leq \frac{1}{e} \cdot \lambda \rightarrow \boxed{t \leq 1 \text{ in}}$$

$$\text{الف) } y = 9^{\log x} \Rightarrow x^{\frac{2}{\log 9}} = x^2$$



$$\text{ب) } y = \log x^2 = 2 \log x$$

$$x^2 > 0 \rightarrow 0 < x < \infty$$

