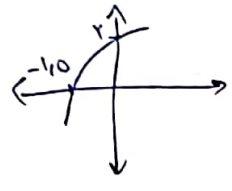


تکلیف ششم از فصل دوم

سوال ۱

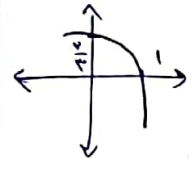
.. دستاویز منفره



$y = 1 - \log_c(x)$, $b + c = \frac{-r}{r}$, $(a+c)b = p$
 $(0, 2) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$
 $(-\frac{r}{r}, 0) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-\frac{r}{r}a-b} = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r}a - b = c \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r}a = b + c \rightarrow a = 1$

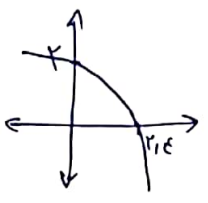
سوال ۱:

$b + c = \frac{-r}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r c^2 + r c - r = 0$
 $-b + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} + \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} + 1$
 $(a+c)b = (1 + \frac{1}{c}) \times (-r) = -r$



$f(x) = 1 + c \times r^{a+bx}$, $f(-1) = p$
 $(1, 0) \rightarrow 1 + c \times r^{a+b} = 0 \rightarrow c \times r^{a+b} = -1$
 $(0, \frac{r}{r}) \rightarrow 1 + c \times r^a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow c \times r^a = -\frac{1}{r}$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} c \times r^{a+b} = -1 \\ c \times r^a = -\frac{1}{r} \end{matrix} \right\} \div \rightarrow r^b = r \rightarrow b = 1$
 $f(x) = 1 + \frac{c \times r^a}{-\frac{1}{r}} \times r^x = 1 - \frac{1}{r} \times r^x \xrightarrow{f(-1)} 1 - \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$

سوال ۲:



$y = c + \log_a(x)$, $\frac{a}{b} = p$
 $(0, 2) \rightarrow c + \log_a b = 2$
 $(r, c) \rightarrow (c + \log_a \frac{r}{c}) = c \rightarrow \log_a \frac{r}{c} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{c} = 1 \rightarrow r = c$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} c + \log_a b = 2 \\ \log_a \frac{r}{c} = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \log_a \frac{b}{r/c} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{b}{r/c} = r^2 \rightarrow b = r^2 \times \frac{r}{c} = \frac{r^3}{c}$
 $b = r^2 \times \frac{r}{c} \rightarrow r^2 b = r^2 \times \frac{r}{c} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-r^2}{r^2} = -\frac{r}{c}$

سوال ۳:

$f(x) = \log_e(|x^r - r| - x) \rightarrow |x^r - r| - x > 0$

سوال ۴:

$(1) x^r - r > 0 \rightarrow x^r > r \rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{r} \text{ یا } x < -\sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow x^r - r - x > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{+} \frac{r}{-} \rightarrow x < -1 \text{ یا } x > r$
 $(2) x^r - r < 0 \rightarrow x^r < r \rightarrow -\sqrt[r]{r} < x < \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow x^r + r - x < 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+r) < 0 \rightarrow -r < x < 1$
 $(1) \cup (2) \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

سوال ۵:

$f(x) = r + r^{b-ax}$
 $g(x) = -x^r - rx + a$
 $(1, 0) \rightarrow f^{-1}(1) = 1 \rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = 1$
 $r + r^{b-a} = 1 - r + r \rightarrow r = 1 \rightarrow b - a = 1$
 $f^{-1}(1) = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{نقطه } (-1, 0)} r + r^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow r = 1 \rightarrow b + a = 1$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} b - a = 1 \\ b + a = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow b = 1, a = 0$
 $r(b-a) = r(1) - (1) = r - 1$

سوال 6 -

$$f(n) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} \left. \begin{array}{l} (1, \square) \\ (r, \square) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow f(r) = ?$$

$$y = n^r - n$$

$$n^r - n \xrightarrow{n=1} 1 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (1, 0)$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=r} r^r - r \rightarrow (r, r)$$

نقاط $f(n)$ و $f(r)$

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

$$(r, r) \rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 2r \rightarrow rA + rB = -r$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = -1 \\ B = r \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

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

$$m = m_0 \times \left(\frac{\lambda}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{\lambda}{q}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{q} = \log \left(\frac{\lambda}{q}\right)^t$$

$$\log \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{\log q} = \frac{1}{1.4} = \frac{1}{1.4} = \frac{1}{1.4} = \frac{1}{1.4} = \frac{1}{1.4}$$

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$$a = a \cdot \left(\frac{q}{1}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} a = a \cdot \left(\frac{q}{1}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} = \left(\frac{q}{1}\right)^n \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{q} = \log \left(\frac{q}{1}\right)^n$$

$$\log \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{\log q} = \frac{1}{1.4} = \frac{1}{1.4} = \frac{1}{1.4} = \frac{1}{1.4}$$

