

Date:

Sub: جبر لیپن

$$(\log 2) \rightarrow r = 1 - \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{b} \quad (1)$$

$$(-1, \omega, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c^{-1/a} a - b \rightarrow c = -1/a - b \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + r = -\frac{1}{pa} \rightarrow \text{cest}$$

$$b - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{-r}{r} \rightarrow r b^2 + r b - r = 0 \rightarrow b = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4r}}{r}$$

$\frac{1}{r} + r = -\frac{1}{pa}$   
 $\frac{1}{r} + r = -\frac{1}{r}$   
 $c = \frac{1}{r}$

$$f(1) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + c r^a r^b = 0 \rightarrow r^a r^b c = -1$$

$$f(0) = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 1 + c r^a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow r^a c = \frac{1}{r}$$

$r^b = r \rightarrow b = 1$

$$f(-1) = 1 + c r^{a-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \rightarrow c + \log_a^{r/a} b = 0 \rightarrow a^c = r/a + b \quad (1)$$

$$f(0) = r \rightarrow c + \log_a^b = r \rightarrow b = a^{r-c} \Rightarrow r/a = a^{-c} - a^{r-c}$$

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

$r/a = a^{-c} (1+a)$   
 $a = -\log_a^{-c} r$

$$|n^2 - r| - n > 0 \rightarrow |n^2 - r| > n$$

$$n^2 - r > n \rightarrow (n-r)(n+1) > 0$$

$$n^2 - r + n < 0 \rightarrow (n+r)(n-1) < 0$$

$n^2 - n - r = 0$   
 $(n-r)(n+1) > 0$   
 $(n+r)(n-1) < 0$

$D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

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

$$g(1) = r \Rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow r - 1 = r$$

$$b = r$$

$$f(1) = 1 \rightarrow 1 = r + r^{b+a} \rightarrow a + b = r$$

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$$f(1) < 0 \rightarrow -1 + \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{A+B} < 0 \rightarrow A+B < -1 \Rightarrow A < -1 \quad (9)$$

$$f(x) = 1 \rightarrow -1 + \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{A+B} = 1 \rightarrow A+B < 1 \quad B < 0$$

$$f(x) = -1 + \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{A+B} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{p} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^h \rightarrow -\log_p \frac{1}{p} = h (\log_p \frac{1}{p} - \log_p 1) \rightarrow -1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right) = h \left(\frac{1}{p} - 1\right) \quad (9)$$

$$\log_p \frac{1}{p} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{p}}{\log p} = \frac{-\log p}{\log p} = -1$$

$$h = \frac{1}{p} h \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{\frac{m}{p}} m_0 = \frac{1}{p} m_0 \rightarrow \frac{m}{p} (\log_p \frac{1}{p} - \log_p 1) = -\log_p \frac{1}{p} \quad \frac{m}{p} \left(\frac{1}{p} - 1\right) = -\frac{1}{p} \quad (1)$$

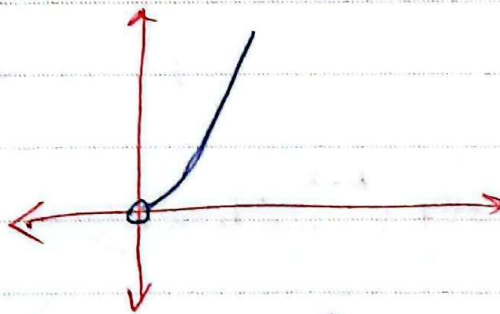
$$m = \frac{1}{p} h$$

$$\log_p \frac{1}{p} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{p}}{\log p} = \frac{-\log p}{\log p} = -1$$

$$M \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{\frac{m}{p}} = \frac{1}{p} M \rightarrow m (\log_p \frac{1}{p} - \log_p 1) = -\log_p \frac{1}{p} \quad (9)$$

$$m \left( \frac{1}{p} \log_p \frac{1}{p} + \log_p \frac{1}{p} - 1 \right) = -\log_p \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow m = \frac{1}{p} h$$

ca)  $y = n \log_p n = n^2$   
 $n > 0$



→  $y = \log_p n^2 = 2 \log_p n$   
 $n^2 > 0 \rightarrow n \neq 0$

