

19, 17a

1. $1 - \log_c(ax-b) = y \xrightarrow{x=0} 1 - \log_c^{-b} = y \rightarrow -\log_c^{-b} = y - 1 \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = 1 - y$

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

$b+c = -\frac{\mu}{p} \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{\mu}{p} \rightarrow \frac{1+c^2}{c} = -\frac{\mu}{p} \rightarrow -\mu c = -p + pc^2 \rightarrow pc^2 + \mu c - p = 0 \rightarrow c^2 + \mu c - p = 0$

$y=0 \rightarrow 1 - \log_c(ax-b) = 0 \rightarrow \log_c(ax-b) = 1 \rightarrow ax-b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow ax = \frac{1}{c} + b \rightarrow ax = \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c} = 0 \rightarrow ax = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$

$(a+c)^b = \left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right)_{x=0} = -\mu$

$\frac{-\mu}{p} a = \frac{\mu}{p} \rightarrow a = 1$
 $c = \frac{1}{p} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{p^2} + p}$
 $c = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$

2. $f(x) = 1 + cx^{\mu a + bx} \xrightarrow{x=1} 1 + cx^{\mu a + b} = 0 \rightarrow cx^{\mu a + b} = -1 \rightarrow c x^{\mu a} x^b = -1 \rightarrow \mu^b = -1 \rightarrow b = 1$

$x=0 \rightarrow 1 + cx^{\mu a} = \frac{p}{q} \rightarrow cx^{\mu a} = -\frac{1}{q}$

$f(-1) = 1 + cx^{\mu a - b} = 1 + \frac{cx^{\mu a}}{\mu^b} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{-\frac{1}{q}}{\mu} = 1 - \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{q}$

3. $y = c + \log_a(ax+b) \xrightarrow{x=0} c + \log_a^b = y \rightarrow \log_a^b = y - c \rightarrow b = a^{y-c}$

$x = p/q \rightarrow c + \log_a(ax+b) = 0 \rightarrow \log_a(ax+b) = -c \rightarrow a^{-c} = ax+b \rightarrow a^{-c} = a \cdot \frac{p}{q} + a^{y-c} \rightarrow a^{-c} - a^{y-c} = a \cdot \frac{p}{q}$

$a^{-c} (1 - a^y) = \frac{p}{q} \rightarrow a^{-c} = \frac{p}{q(1-a^y)} \rightarrow a = \frac{p}{q(1-a^y)^{-1/c}} \rightarrow a = -1 \cdot \frac{p}{q} a^{-c} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-1 \cdot a^{-c}}{a^{y-c}} = -1 \cdot a^{-c} = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{a^c} = -\frac{1}{a^c}$

4. $f(x) = \log_f(|x^p - p| - x) \rightarrow |x^p - p| - x > 0$

$x^p - p > x \rightarrow x^p - x - p > 0 \rightarrow (x-p)(x+1) > 0$
 $x^p - p < x \rightarrow x^p - x - p < 0 \rightarrow (x-p)(x+1) < 0$
 $-x^p - x + p > 0 \rightarrow x = 1$

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5. $x=1 \rightarrow y = -1 - \mu + \lambda = p \rightarrow f(1) = p + p^{b-a} = p \rightarrow p^{b-a} = 0 \rightarrow b-a = 1$

$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow p + p^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow p^{b+a} = 1 - p \rightarrow b+a = \mu$

$\begin{cases} \mu b = p \\ b = p \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$

$f^{-1} = \mu$

$$y = a^{p-x} \begin{cases} \alpha=1 \rightarrow y = 1-1=0 \rightarrow f(1) = -p + \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{A+B} = p \rightarrow A+B = -1 \\ \alpha=p \rightarrow y = p-p=0 \rightarrow f(p) = -p + \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{pA+B} = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{pA+B} = p \rightarrow pA+B = -p \end{cases} \quad .6$$

$$f(x) = -p + \left(\frac{1}{p}\right)^{-1 \times \frac{p}{x}} = \textcircled{9} \quad B = \dots \leftarrow A = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{q} m_{ab} = \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^{\oplus} \times m_{ab} \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} = \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^t \xrightarrow{\log \omega} \log \frac{1}{q} = \log \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow -\log q = t(\log \hat{\omega} - \log \omega)$$

$$-(\log q^p + \log q^p) = t(p \log q - p \log q) \rightarrow -\left(\frac{p}{q} + \frac{p}{q}\right) = t\left(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{q}\right) \rightarrow -\frac{2p}{q} = t \cdot 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{19}{p} \rightarrow t = \frac{19}{p}$$

$$\log \frac{p}{q} = p/q \rightarrow \frac{1}{\log q} = p/q \rightarrow \log q = \frac{p}{p/q} = q \quad \log p = \frac{p}{p/q} = q$$

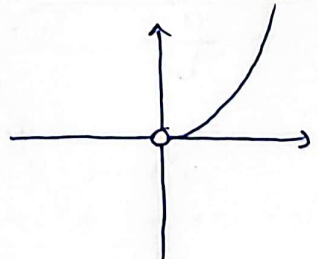
x 9.
 (19, 10)

$$\frac{1}{v} m = m \times \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\oplus} \rightarrow \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^t = \frac{1}{v} \xrightarrow{\log \mu} t \log \frac{v}{\lambda} = \log \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow -\log v = t(\log v - \log \lambda)$$

$$-\log v = t(\log v - p \log \lambda) \rightarrow -\frac{v}{p} = t\left(\frac{v}{p} - \frac{p \cdot v}{\lambda}\right) \rightarrow t\left(\frac{-x}{p \lambda}\right) = -\frac{v}{p} \rightarrow t = \lambda \xrightarrow{xv} \textcircled{19, 10}$$

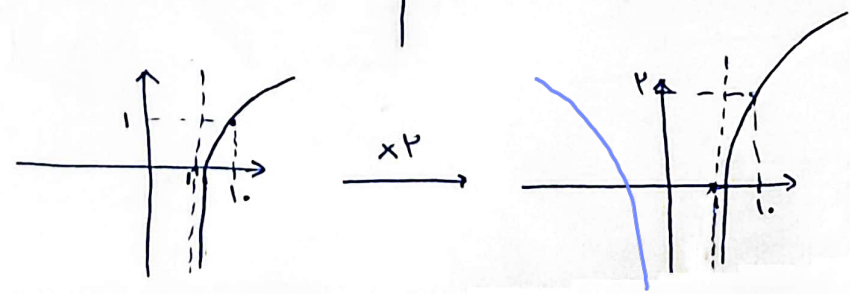
$$\log v = \dots \rightarrow \log \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{q} = \frac{v}{p} \quad \log \lambda = \dots \rightarrow \log \lambda = \frac{p}{p \lambda}$$

$$y = a \log^a p \rightarrow x \log^a p = x^p \quad .10$$



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$$y = \log^a x \rightarrow p \log^a y$$



$$D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\frac{x}{\mu} = x \left(\frac{99}{100} \right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} = \left(\frac{99}{100} \right)^t \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{.9}{\log \left(\frac{99}{100} \right)}$$

$$- \log \mu = t \left(\log 99 - \log 100 \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\mu} = t \left(\underbrace{\log 100}_{\omega \log 10} + \log \mu - \mu \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\mu} = t \left(\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\mu} - \mu \right) \rightarrow t = \mu \mu$$