

①  $b+c=5$      $x^r - 5x + p = 0 \rightarrow x + \frac{r}{p} x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{p}, -r$     **(19, 10)**

$(0, r) \rightarrow r = 1 \cdot \log_c(-b)$      $\log_c(-b) \xrightarrow{(-b)}$   
 $(-\frac{r}{p}, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c(\frac{r}{p} a + r)$      $\log_c = -1 \rightarrow c^{-1} = -b \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -b \rightarrow bc = -1 = p$   
 $(a+c)b = -r$      $\rightarrow -\frac{r}{p} a + r = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow a = 1$   
 $b = -r$   
 $c = \frac{1}{p}$

②  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + cx^p + x^q$      $(0, 1/30) \rightarrow 0 = 1 + cx^p + x^q$   
 $(0, \frac{r}{p}) \rightarrow \frac{r}{p} = 1 + cx^p + x^q \rightarrow cx^p = \frac{r}{p} - 1 - x^q$   
 $-\frac{1}{p} x^p = -1 \rightarrow x^p = \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow b = 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + cx^p + x^q = 1 + \frac{1}{p} = 1 + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{q}$

③  $(0, r) \rightarrow r = c + \log_b b$   
 $(r, c, 0) \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_b(r, ca + b)$      $\log_b(r, ca + b) = \frac{b}{r, ca + b}$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{b}{r, ca + b} = r \rightarrow y \cdot a + r \cdot b = b \rightarrow y \cdot a = r \cdot b \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r \cdot c}{y} = -\frac{r}{b}$

④  $|x^r - r| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^r - r| > x$   
 $x^r - r - x > 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$   
 $x^r - r + x < 0 \rightarrow (-r, 1)$

⑤  $f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = e \rightarrow r^{b-a} = e - r \rightarrow b - a = 1$   
 $f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow r + r^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow r^{b+a} = 1 - r \rightarrow b + a = 1$   
 $r \cdot b - a = r$      $\frac{r \cdot b}{b} = e \rightarrow b = r \rightarrow a = 1$

⑥  $f(x) = -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{Ax+B}$      $g = x^r - x$   
 $x^r = 1 \rightarrow f(x) = g \rightarrow -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{p})^{A+B} = r$   
 $x^{2r} + f(x) = g \rightarrow -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{2A+B} = r \rightarrow (\frac{1}{p})^{2A+B} = 2r$   
 $f(x) = -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{-x} \rightarrow f(r) = -r + (\frac{1}{p})^{-r} = -r + p^r = y$

⑦  $T = 4 \text{ min}$   $A_r = \frac{1}{4} A_1 \rightarrow A_1 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{t}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} A_1 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{t}{4}} = \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4}$   
 $P_2 = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $t_2 = ?$   $\frac{t}{4} (\log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} - \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4}) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4}$  ⑤

$\frac{t}{4} (\log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} - \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{4} \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \log_{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{t}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t = 16$

⑧  $A_r = \frac{1}{2} A_1$   $A_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2} A_1$   $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}$   $t = 1$  ①  
 $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t+1} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}$   $\rightarrow (t+1) \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2}$   $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (t+1) = \frac{1}{2}$   $t = 0$   
 $\frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow t = 0$  ①

$A_x \cdot V = \text{const}$   
⑤

⑨  $t = 1 \text{ min}$   $P_2 = 0.9994$   $\log_{0.9994} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{t}{4}$   $t = 4 \log_{0.9994} \frac{1}{2}$  ①  
 $A_r = \frac{1}{2} A_1 \rightarrow A_1 (0.9994)^t = \frac{1}{2} A_1$   $\log (0.9994)^t = \log \frac{1}{2}$  ①  
 $\rightarrow t (\log 0.9994) = \log \frac{1}{2}$   $t = \frac{\log \frac{1}{2}}{\log 0.9994}$  ①

⑩  $g = 9 \log x$   $\log x = \frac{g}{9}$   $x = 10^{\frac{g}{9}}$   $D = x > 0$   $R = x > 0$

$\rightarrow) g = 10 \log x$   $\rightarrow x = 10^{\frac{g}{10}}$   $D = x > 0$   $R = x > 0$  ⑤

