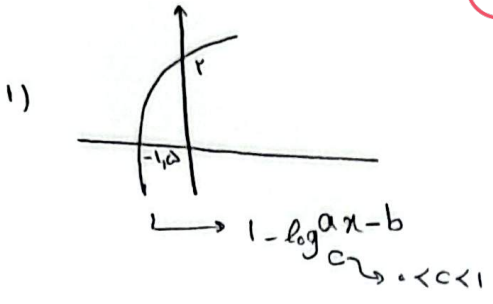


19, 10

باوس عبارت اول
 باوس عبارت دوم
 باوس عبارت سوم



$$y = 1 - \log_a(x-b) \rightarrow r = 1 - \log_a(x-b) \rightarrow \log_a(x-b) = -1$$

$$\rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} \quad \frac{c^r - 1}{c} = \frac{-r}{r}$$

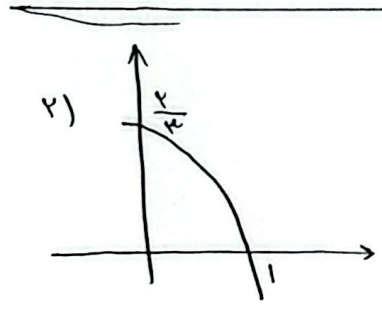
$$r c^r - r = -r c \rightarrow r c^r + r c - r = 0$$

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

$$(c+r)(c - \frac{1}{r}) = 0 \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{r} \quad b = -r$$

$$1 - \log_a(-\frac{1}{r} + r) = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r} a + r = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$

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



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

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

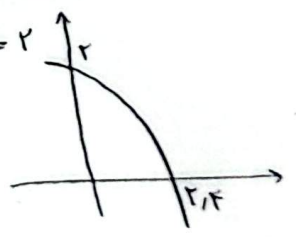
$$\frac{-1}{-r^{-1}} = \frac{c x^r^{a+b}}{c x^r^a} \rightarrow r^b = r \rightarrow b = 1$$

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

3) $c + \log_a(r^r a + b) = 0$ (I)

$c + \log_a b = r$ (II)

II - I = $\log_a \frac{b}{r^r a + b} = r$



$$b = r \cdot a + r^r a \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{r}$$

4) $f(x) = \log_f(|x^r - r| - x)$

$|x^r - r| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^r - r| > x$

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

$x^r - x - r > 0 \quad (r-r)(x+1) > 0$

$x^r + x - r < 0 \quad (r+r)(x-k) < 0$

$\frac{-r}{r} \frac{1}{-1} +$

5

$$\omega) f(x) = r + r^{b-ax} \rightarrow r + r^{b+ax} = 1 \rightarrow b+ax = r$$

$$g(x) = -x^r - r^{bx+1} \rightarrow r + r^{b-ax} = -x^r - r^{bx+1} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow r^{b-ax} = -x^r - r^{bx+1} + 1 \xrightarrow{x=1} r^{b-a} = -1 - r^{b+1} + 1$$

$$\boxed{b-a=1}$$

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

$$r^{b-a} = r^{-1} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$9. f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{Ax+B}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow r = r^{-(A+B)} \rightarrow 1 = -(A+B) \rightarrow -1 = A+B$$

$$y = x^r - x$$

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

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ r-rA+B = -r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-1 \\ B=0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-x} \rightarrow f(r) = -r + r^r = 4$$

$$v. f(x) = m \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^x \rightarrow m \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^x = \frac{m}{4} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r}\right)^x = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow r^{rx} = 4 \times r^{rx}$$

$$r^{rx-1} = r^{rx+1} \rightarrow \log_{\Delta} r^{rx-1} = \log_{\Delta} r^{rx+1} \rightarrow (rx-1) \log_{\Delta} r = (rx+1) \log_{\Delta} r$$

$$(rx-1) \frac{1}{r} = (rx+1) \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow rx - r = rx + 1$$

$$rx = r \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{4} = \frac{19}{4}$$

$$\frac{19}{4} \times 4 = 19 \cdot \text{min}$$

$$n. f(x) = m \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^x = \frac{m}{v} \rightarrow \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^x = \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \frac{v^x}{\lambda^x} = v^{-1} \rightarrow v^{x+1} = \lambda^x$$

$$\log_{\lambda} v^{x+1} = \log_{\lambda} \lambda^x \rightarrow (x+1) \log_{\lambda} v = x \log_{\lambda} \lambda \rightarrow (x+1) \frac{1}{4} = x \left(\frac{1}{14}\right)$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot x + 1}{4} = \frac{x}{14} \rightarrow 14 \cdot x + 14 = 4 \cdot x$$

$$r \cdot x = 14 \rightarrow x = 14 \cdot \text{min}$$

$$\lambda \cdot v = \Delta Y \text{ ; ;}$$

$$a) f(x) = M \left(\frac{a_4}{1-x} \right)^x = \frac{M}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \log \left(\frac{a_4}{1-x} \right)^x = \log \frac{1}{1-x} \rightarrow -\log(1-x)$$

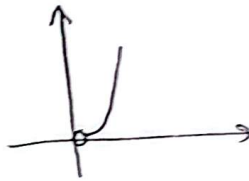
$$\therefore \epsilon \Delta = -\log(1-x) \rightarrow x(\log(1-x))$$

$$x(\log(1-x) + \Delta) = x(\log(1-x) + \Delta \log(1-x)) = x(-\epsilon \Delta + \Delta \log(1-x)) = -\epsilon \Delta x \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$x = \frac{-\epsilon \Delta x}{-\epsilon \Delta} = \frac{\epsilon \Delta}{\epsilon} = \Delta \in \text{day}$$

$$1.) y = a \cdot \log_b x^x = x \log_b a^x \rightarrow x^c$$

$\hookrightarrow x > 0$



⑤

$$y = \log x^x = x \log x$$

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

