

$f(x) = \mu^{Ax+B}$  تقاطع  $\Rightarrow$  عرض از مبدأ  $f(x) = 8$   
 $y = x^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1, y_1) \\ (2, y_2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 & y=x^2 & y=1 \\ x=2 & & y=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \mu^{A+B} \\ 4 = \mu^{2A+B} \end{cases}$   
 \*این نقطه در دو مشترک است!  
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ \mu^A + \mu^B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -A-B=0 \\ +\mu^A + \mu^B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mu^A = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$  عرض از مبدأ  $\leftarrow$   $\mu^0 = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = \mu^B = \mu^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)$

$\log_y (x^2 + 15) = x + 3 \xrightarrow{\log_a b = c} x^2 + 15 = y^{x+3} \rightarrow (y^x)^2 + 15 = y^x \times y^3 \rightarrow (y^x)^2 + 15 = y^x \times y^3$   
 تقسیم متغیر  $\Rightarrow y^x = t \rightarrow t^2 - 1t + 15 = 0 \rightarrow (t-5)(t-3) = 0$   
 $t = 3 \rightarrow y^x = 3 \rightarrow x = \log_y 3$   
 $t = 5 \rightarrow y^x = 5 \rightarrow x = \log_y 5$   
 $\Rightarrow$  مجموع جواب ها  $= \log_y 3 + \log_y 5 = \log_y 15$

$(\log_{y_1} \mu)^2 + \log_{y_1} (14V) \cdot \log_{y_1} (1323) = 8 \xrightarrow{x \cdot y} \begin{cases} 14V = V \times 21 \\ 1323 = 9 \times 14V \end{cases} \rightarrow \log_{y_1}^{14V} \times 2 \log_{y_1}^9$   
 $\rightarrow (\log_{y_1} \mu)^2 + (\log_{y_1} \mu \times \log_{y_1} 9) = (\log_{y_1} \mu)^2 + (\log_{y_1} \mu \cdot \log_{y_1} 9 + (\log_{y_1} \mu)^2)$   
 $\rightarrow (\log_{y_1} \mu + \log_{y_1} 9)^2 = (\log_{y_1} \mu \times 21)^2 = (\log_{y_1} \mu \times V \times 21)^2 = \mu^2 = 4$

$\log_y (x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3 \log_y (1-x) = 5 \rightarrow \log_y (x-1)^2 + \log_y (1-x)^3 = 5$   
 $\log_y (-x) = 8 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 \rightarrow \log_y - (x-1)^2 = 5 \rightarrow - (x-1)^2 = 10$   
 $\rightarrow -x+1 = 10 \rightarrow x = -9 \Rightarrow \log_{y_1} (-x) = \log_{y_1} 9 = 2$

$\log_y (x^2 + 2x + 4) + \log_y (x-2) = 3 \rightarrow \log_y (x^2 + 2x + 4)(x-2) = 3 \rightarrow \log_y x^{2-1} = 3 \rightarrow x^{2-1} = 1$   
 $\log_{\sqrt{x}} x = 8 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = 14 \rightarrow x = \sqrt[14]{14} = y^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}$   
 $\rightarrow \log_{y^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}} y^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt{x} = 8$

$$y^{(r-x)} - y \frac{1}{(r-x)^r} = r \Rightarrow y^{(r-x)} - y^{(r-x)-r} = r \Rightarrow y^{(r-x)} - r y^{(r-x)} = r$$

نشان بدهیم که توان ۲ است و جواب ۲

$$y \frac{(-x)}{\sqrt{r}} = r \Rightarrow r y^{(r-x)} = r \Rightarrow y^{(r-x)} = 1 \Rightarrow r-x=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=-r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y \frac{+1}{\sqrt{r}} = y \frac{+r}{r\sqrt{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} y \frac{r}{r} = \boxed{4}$$

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$$r^{n^r-r} = 11 \rightarrow r^{n^r} \div r^r = (r^r)^n \rightarrow r^{n^r} = r^{r(n+r)} \rightarrow n^r = r(n+r) \rightarrow n^r - r(n+r) = 0$$

$$y \frac{(n-r)}{4} = r \Rightarrow x = \frac{+r \pm \sqrt{14+1}}{r} = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{15}}{r} = r \pm \sqrt{4} \begin{cases} r+\sqrt{4} \rightarrow \checkmark \\ r-\sqrt{4} \rightarrow \times \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow y \frac{(r+\sqrt{4}-r)}{4} = y \frac{\sqrt{4}}{4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}}$$

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$$y \frac{r}{r} = \frac{a}{1} \rightarrow \frac{y^1}{y^1} \Rightarrow \boxed{c=r} \rightarrow \frac{y^r}{y^r + y^r} = \frac{r y^r}{1 + y^r} = \frac{r}{1 + \frac{r}{a}} = \frac{r}{1 + \frac{14}{a}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{\frac{r}{a}} = \frac{r \times a}{r} = \boxed{\frac{a}{r}}$$

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$$y \frac{r}{r} = 0.11 \rightarrow y \frac{r}{r} = \frac{y^r + y^r}{y^r + r y^r} \rightarrow \boxed{c=r} \Rightarrow \frac{y^r + y^r}{y^r + r y^r} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y \frac{r}{r} = 0.11 \\ y \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{r} + 0.11}{0.11 + r \times \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1/r}{1/r} = \boxed{\frac{1/r}{1/r}}$$

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$$(a y^r)^n + a n + b y^r = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -1 \\ \beta \end{array} \right. \rightarrow a + c = b$$

اگر از ریشه ها بزرگتر از ۱ باشد آن صحیح است

$$(\sqrt{r}) \frac{b}{a} = r \rightarrow a y^r + b y^r = a \rightarrow b y^r = a - a y^r = a(1 - y^r)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 - y^r}{y^r} = \frac{y^0 - y^r}{y^r} = \frac{y^0}{y^r} = y \frac{0}{r}$$

$$\hookrightarrow (\sqrt{r}) \frac{1-y^r}{y^r} \rightarrow (\sqrt{r}) y \frac{0}{r} \rightarrow a y \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} = a \frac{1}{r} = \boxed{\sqrt{a}}$$

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