

$$f(x) = r^{A+B}$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$1 = r^{A+B} \Rightarrow A+B = 0$$

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$$y = a^x$$

سوال ۱۹

$$x=r \quad y=9$$

$$9 = r^{A+B}$$

$$A+B=2$$

$$\Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow B=\frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(x) = r^{\frac{1}{r}x + \frac{1}{r}}$$

(19)

$$f(x) = r^{\frac{1}{r}x + \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\log_r (r^x + 1) = x + r \Rightarrow r^{x+r} = r^x + 1 \Rightarrow r^x - r^x + 1 = 0$$

$$r^x = t$$

$$(t-r)(t-1) \Rightarrow r^x = r \Rightarrow x = \log_r r$$

$$t = r \quad t = 1$$

$$r^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \log_r 1$$

$$\log_r r + \log_r 1 = \log_r 1$$

(2)

~~$$\log(a^x - r^x + 1) + \log(a - r) = 0$$~~

$$\log(a^x - r^x + 1) = r \log(1-r) + r \log(1-r) = 0$$

$$0(\log(1-r)) = 0 \Rightarrow \log(1-r) = 1 \Rightarrow 1-r = r \Rightarrow r = -1$$

$$\log_r(-1) = \log_r 9 = r$$

سوال ۲۰

(2)

$$(\log_r r)^r + (1 + \log_r r) \left( \frac{r \log_r r + \log_r r}{1 - \log_r r} \right)$$

$$(r - \log_r r) / (r + \log_r r)$$

$$(\log_r r)^r + r - (\log_r r)^r = r$$

(2) سوال ۲۱

$$\log_r(a^{x+r}) + \log_r(a-x) = r \Rightarrow \log_r(a^{x+r} \times (a-x)) = r$$

$$a^x - r a^x + (a-x) = a$$

$$a^x - a = a \Rightarrow a^x = 2a \Rightarrow x = \log_r \frac{2a}{r}$$

$$\log_r a = \log_r \frac{2a}{r}$$

(2)

(F)

$\log A^2 = 2 \log A$   
 البته (باید بار داشته باشد)  
 چون ممکنه وقتی توان  
 میاریم پشت توی پرانتز  
 ها اینجی آره که مانده که  
 صفر منته  
 باضربا با از حد بر اینه  
 تعریف کردی یعنی ۱۱ ما این  
 که از لا به لا عبارت (۲-۱)  
 را به شکل (۲-۱) می نویسه که شکل  
 داشته باشه

$\log(2-1) - (\log 2-1)^{-2} = \log(2-1)^{2-1} = \log 2^{-1} = -\log 2$   
 $3 \log 2^{-1} = 3 \Rightarrow \log 2^{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow 2^{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow 2-1 = 1 \Rightarrow 2=2$   
 $\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \log \sqrt{2} = 1/2$

$x^{2-2} = x^0 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2 = 4x \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+8}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{6}$   
 $\log \frac{2-2}{4} = \log \frac{0}{4} = \log 0$  (undefined)  
 $\log \frac{1}{4} = \log 4^{-1} = -\log 4$

$\log \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{c}$   
 $\log \frac{1}{12} = \frac{2 \log 2}{2 \log 3 + \log 2} \Rightarrow \frac{2 \log 2}{2 \log 3 + \log 2} = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{9}$   
 $\frac{\log 2}{\log 3} = \frac{a}{1} \Rightarrow \log 2 = a \log 3$   
 $2 \left( \frac{1}{a} \log 2 \right) = \frac{14}{a} \log 2$

$\frac{\log 2 + \log 3}{2 \log 2 + \log 3} = \log \frac{6}{12}$   
 $\frac{\log 3}{\log 4} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \log 4 = \log 3 \Rightarrow \log 2 + \log 2 = \log 3 \Rightarrow \log 2 + \log 3 = \log 3 + \log 2 = \log 6$   
 $\frac{\log 2 + \log 3}{2 \log 2 + \log 3} = \frac{\log 6}{\log 6} = 1$

$(\sqrt{2})^{\frac{b}{2}} = \sqrt{2}^{\log 2}$   
 $a \log 2 + b = a$   
 $b = a - a \log 2$   
 $b = a \left( \frac{1 - \log 2}{\log 2} \right) \Rightarrow b = a \log 2 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \log 2$

بعد از آن آره

$x = -1 \rightarrow a \log x - a + b \log x = 0$   
 $b \log x = a(1 - \log x)$   
 $b \log x = a \log 2 \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} = \log 2$   
 $(\sqrt{2})^{\log 2} = 2^{\log 2} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u = 1 &\rightarrow 1^r = \mu^A + B \rightarrow A + B = 0 \\
 u = \mu &\rightarrow \mu^r = \mu^A + B \rightarrow \mu A + B = r
 \end{aligned}
 \rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(0) = \mu^B = \mu^{-1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\mu}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \log_{\mu}^{\wedge} &= \frac{\log_{\mu}^{\wedge}}{\log_{\mu}^{\wedge}} = \frac{\mu \log_{\mu}^r}{r + \log_{\mu}^r} = \frac{\mu \times \frac{\Delta}{\lambda}}{r + \frac{\Delta}{\lambda}} = \boxed{\frac{\Delta}{\nu}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\log_{\mu}^r + \log_{\mu}^r$