

$$f(0) = 2 \rightarrow 1 - g_c^{-b} = 2 \rightarrow g_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -b \rightarrow \boxed{1 = -bc}$$

$$f(-10) = 0 \rightarrow 1 - g_{-10}^{-b} = 0 \rightarrow g_c^{-(10+b)} = 1 \Rightarrow -10a - b = c$$

$$-10a = b + c = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \boxed{a=1} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} b+c = -\frac{1}{c} \\ bc = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -2 \\ c = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} (a+c)b = -3 \\ (a+b)c = -\frac{1}{2} \\ (1-2)\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$f(1) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + 3^a + b \times c = 0$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 1 + 3^a \times c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^a \times 3^b \times c = -1 \\ 3^a \times c = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3^b = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b=1} \checkmark$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + \underbrace{c \times 3^a}_{-\frac{1}{3}} \times 3^{bn} \xrightarrow[n=-1]{b=1} 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9} \checkmark$$

$$y = c + g_{\delta}(a+b)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 = c + g_{\delta}^b \\ 0 = c + g_{\delta}^{(2\epsilon a + b)} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow g_{\delta}^{\frac{2\epsilon a + b}{b}} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{2\epsilon a + b}{b} = \frac{1}{2\delta} \Rightarrow 2\epsilon \frac{a}{b} + 1 = \frac{1}{2\delta} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-2}{\delta}} \checkmark$$

$$|n^2 - 2| - n > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n < -\sqrt{2} \text{ یا } n > \sqrt{2}; & n^2 - n - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (n-2)(n+1) > 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} < n < \sqrt{2}; & -n^2 - n + 2 > 0 \rightarrow -(n+2)(n-1) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)} \checkmark$$

$$g(1) = -(1)^r - 2(1) + 8 = 5 \Rightarrow f(1) = 2 + 2^{b-a} = 5 \rightarrow b-a=1$$

$$f(-1) = 10 \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 10 \rightarrow b+a=3$$

$$\begin{cases} b+a = 3 \\ b-a = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow 2b = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{b=2} \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} b=2 \\ a=1 \end{cases} \checkmark \Rightarrow 2(2) - (1) = 3 \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x=1 \rightarrow (1)^r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow -r + (1^{-1})^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow A+B = -1 \\ x=r \rightarrow (r)^r - r = r \rightarrow -r + (r^{-1})^{rA+B} = r \rightarrow rA+B = -r \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)

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

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$$B(n) = B_0 \left(\frac{\Lambda}{a}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{B_0}{4} = B_0 \left(\frac{\Lambda}{a}\right)^n \rightarrow \left(\frac{\Lambda}{a}\right)^n = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2, VA)

$$\log_{\delta} \left(\frac{\Lambda}{a}\right)^n = n \log_{\delta} \frac{\Lambda}{a} = \log_{\delta} \frac{1}{4} = -\log_{\delta} 4 \rightarrow n = \frac{-\log_{\delta} 4}{\log_{\delta} \frac{\Lambda}{a} - \log_{\delta} \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{-\left(\frac{\delta}{1r} + \frac{\delta}{4}\right)^{\delta}}{\left(\frac{1\delta}{1r} - \frac{1\delta}{4}\right)}$$

$$\log_{\delta} r = \frac{\delta}{1r}, \log_{\delta} r = \frac{\delta}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{9\delta}{1r}}{-\frac{1\delta}{4}} = +\frac{9\delta}{1\delta} = \frac{19}{r} \checkmark \times 40 = 19 \text{ Min}$$

$$B(t) = B_0 \left(\frac{K}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{V} B_0 = B_0 \left(\frac{K}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{K}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} = \frac{1}{V}$$

(2)

$$\log_{\mu} \left(\frac{K}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} = \frac{t}{V} \log_{\mu} \frac{K}{\lambda} = \log_{\mu} \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow \frac{t}{V} \log_{\mu} \frac{K}{\lambda} - \log_{\mu} \frac{1}{V} = -\log_{\mu} \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{t}{V} \left(\frac{\delta}{\mu} - \frac{1\delta}{\lambda}\right) = -\frac{\delta}{\mu} \rightarrow t = 84 \checkmark$$

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$$f(n) = P_0 \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n \rightarrow \frac{P_0}{\mu} = P_0 \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n \rightarrow \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

(2)

$$\log \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n = \log \frac{1}{\mu} = n \log \frac{94}{100} = \log \frac{1}{\mu} = n (\log 94 - \log 100) = -\log \mu$$

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$$n (\log 94 + \log \mu - 2) = -\log \mu \rightarrow n (\log 94 + \log \mu - 2) = n (1.97 + 1.28 - 2) = -1.28$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 12 \checkmark$$

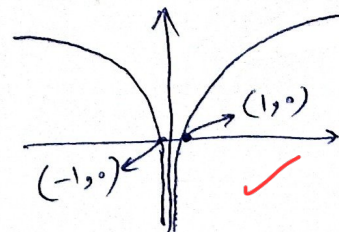
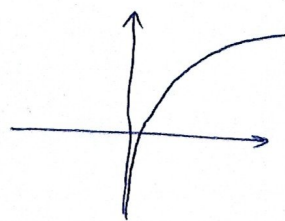
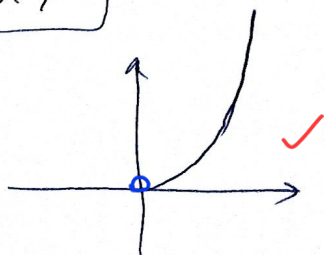
الف)  $y = \log_{\mu} x = n \log_{\mu} x = n^r$

ب)  $y = \log_{\mu} x^r = r \log_{\mu} x$

$D_y = n > 0$

$n = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow D_y = \mathbb{R}$

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