

$f(0) = 2 \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1$ -1

$c^{-1} = -b \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$ $b+c = -\frac{1}{c} \xrightarrow{b=-\frac{1}{c}} \frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{1}{c}$

$f(-1) = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{c}}^{(-1)(a+2)} = 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{c}}^{(-1)(a+2)} = 1$

$-1, a+2 = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow a = -1$ $b(a+c) = -2(1+\frac{1}{c}) \rightarrow -2$

$f(1) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + c \times r^{a+b} = 0 \rightarrow c \times r^{a+b} = -1$ -2

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

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

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

$f(0) = 2 \rightarrow c + \log_a^b = 2$ -2

$f(r, r) = 0 \rightarrow c + \log_a^{(r, r)(a+b)} = 0$

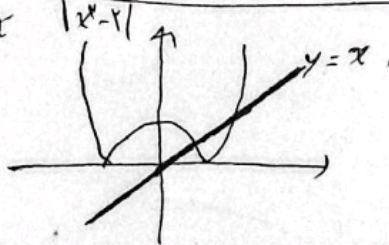
$c + \log_a^b - (c + \log_a^{r(a+b)}) = 2$

$\log_a^b - \log_a^{r(a+b)} = 2 \rightarrow \log_a^{\frac{b}{r(a+b)}} = 2$

$\frac{b}{r(a+b)} = r^2 \rightarrow b = r^2 a + r^2 b$
 $r^2 a = -r^2 b \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r^2}{r^2} = -1$

$|x^2 - 2| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > x$

$y_1 = |x^2 - 2|, y_2 = x$



$(-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

$f(x) = g(x) \xrightarrow{x=1} f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow f(1) = 2$ -2

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

$f(-1) = r + r^{b+a} = 10 \rightarrow r^{b+a} = 9$

$b+a = 2$

$b-a = 1$
 $b+a = 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 2 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$

$r^{b-a} \Rightarrow r(2) = 1 = (r^2)$

$-2 + (\frac{1}{r})^A x + B = x^r - x$ -2

$x=1: -2 + (\frac{1}{r})^A + B = 1^r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow r^{-A-B} = r \rightarrow -A-B = 1$

$x=2: -2 + (\frac{1}{r})^A + B = 2^r - 2 = 2 \rightarrow r^{-A-B} = 2^r \rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{cases}$

$f(x) = -2 + (\frac{1}{r})^{-x} \rightarrow f(2) = -2 + (\frac{1}{r})^{-2} \rightarrow -2 + r^2 = 9$

$$100, 100\left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right), 100\left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right)^2$$

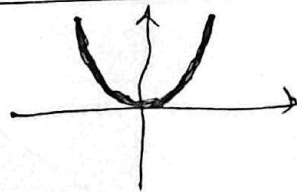
- 9

$$100\left(1 - \frac{r}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{r} \times 100 \rightarrow \left(\frac{100-r}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$n = \log_{\frac{100-r}{100}} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-\log r}{\log \frac{100-r}{100}} = \frac{-\log r}{\log 100 - \log 100-r}$$

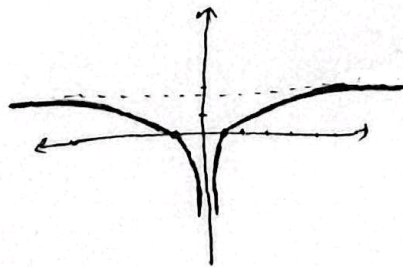
$$\frac{-\log r}{\log 100 + \log 100 - r} = \frac{-0,1rA}{2 \times 0,1rA - r} = rA \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \text{ غلظت } \leftarrow \text{وزن } rA$$

$$y = x^{\log_2 9} \rightarrow y = x^2$$



- 10

x	1	10
y	0	2



x	-10	-1
y	2	0

$x^2 > 0$