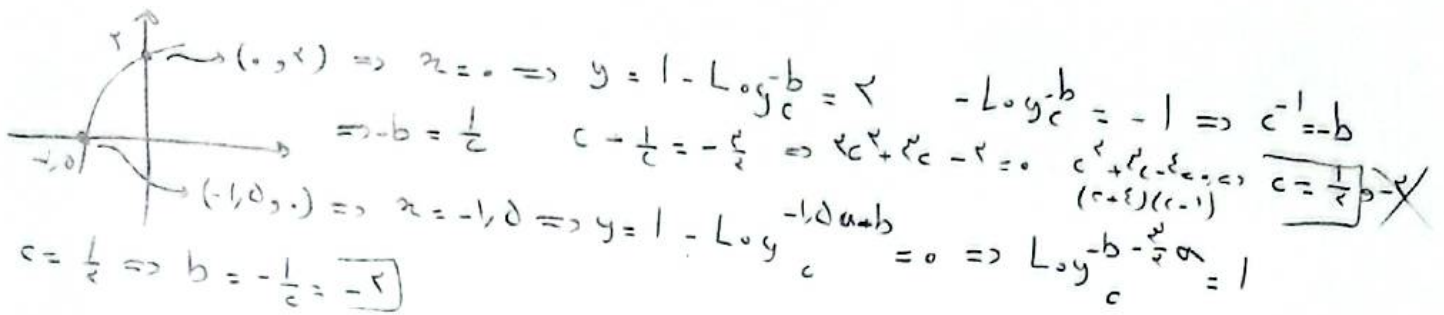


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$$y = 1 - \text{Log}_c(ax - b)$$

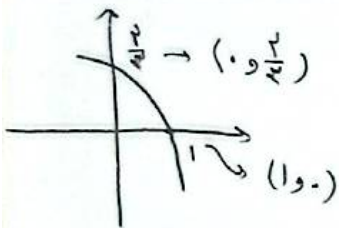


$$(a+c)b = (1 + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot (-2) = -2$$

$$\text{Log}_c \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \Rightarrow -\text{Log}_c \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = c^{-1} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$f(x) = 1 + c \times x^{a+b}$$

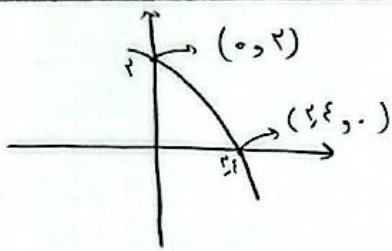
$$f(0) = 1 + c \times 0^{a+b} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow c \times 0^{a+b} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$f(-1) = 1 + c \times (-1)^{a+b} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \times 1^b = -1 \Rightarrow 1^b = 2 \Rightarrow b = 1$$

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$$y = c + L.g_{\Delta}(a^x + b)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = c + L.g_{\Delta} b \\ 0 = c + L.g_{\Delta} (a^2 + b) \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2 = L.g_{\Delta} b - L.g_{\Delta} (a^2 + b) \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{L.g_{\Delta} b}{L.g_{\Delta} (a^2 + b)}$$

$$\Rightarrow L.g_{\Delta} \frac{b}{a^2 + b} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a^2 + b} = 2 \Delta \Rightarrow 4a + 2\Delta b = b$$

$$4a = -2\Delta b \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-2\Delta}{4} = -\frac{\Delta}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

-۴

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 \Rightarrow -1 + 2 + \Delta = 2 + 2^{b-a} \Rightarrow \Delta = 2 + 2^{b-a} \Rightarrow 2 = 2^{b-a} \Rightarrow b-a = 1 \\ f^{-1}(1) = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = 10 \Rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 10 \Rightarrow 2^{b+a} = 8 \Rightarrow b+a = 3 \end{aligned}$$

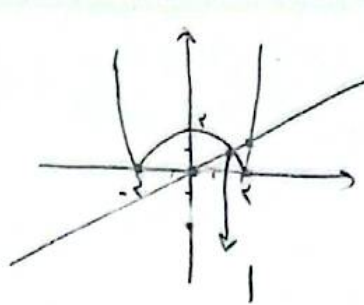
$$2^{b-a} = 2 \Rightarrow b-a = 1$$

$$2^b = 8 \Rightarrow b = 3, a = 1$$

$$f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(|2^x - 2| - 2) \Rightarrow |2^x - 2| - 2 > 0$$

$$|2^x - 2| > 2$$

$$2^x - 2 > 2 \quad \vee \quad 2^x - 2 < -2$$



$$Df = [0, 9, 1) \cup (2, 9 + \infty)$$

$$|2^x - 2| = 2 \quad 2 > 2 \Rightarrow 2^x - 2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2^x - 2)(2^x - 1) = 0$$

$$2 < 2 \Rightarrow 2^x + 2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (2^x + 2)(2^x - 1) = 0$$

$$f(x) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{Ax+B}$$

$$(x=1) \quad -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \Rightarrow A+B = -1$$

$$y = 2^x - 2 \quad (x=2) \quad -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2A+2B} = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ 2A+2B = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x} = 4$$

$$P_y \left(\frac{\Lambda}{g}\right)^{y,t} = \frac{P}{y} \quad \left(\frac{\Lambda}{g}\right)^{y,t} = \frac{1}{y} \quad \left(\frac{g}{\Lambda}\right)^{y,t} = y \quad y,t \cdot L \cdot g \frac{g}{\Lambda} = L \cdot g \frac{g}{y} \Rightarrow L \cdot g \frac{g}{\Lambda} = \frac{1}{y,t}$$

$$\frac{L \cdot g \frac{g}{\Lambda}}{L \cdot g \frac{g}{y}} = \frac{1}{y,t} \Rightarrow \frac{L \cdot g \frac{g}{\Lambda}}{L \cdot g \frac{g}{y}} - \frac{L \cdot g \frac{g}{\Lambda}}{L \cdot g \frac{g}{y}} = L \cdot g \frac{g}{\Lambda} - L \cdot g \frac{g}{y} - L \cdot g \frac{g}{\Lambda} + L \cdot g \frac{g}{y} =$$

$$\frac{1}{y,t} = \frac{1}{y,t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\Delta y}{y}$$

$$y \times \frac{1}{t} - y \times \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{\Lambda} = \frac{1}{\Delta y}$$

$$P_x \left(\frac{V}{\Lambda}\right)^{V,t} \Rightarrow P_x \left(\frac{V}{\Lambda}\right)^{V,t} = \frac{P}{V} \quad \left(\frac{V}{\Lambda}\right)^{V,t} = \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\Lambda}{V}\right)^{V,t} = V$$

$$\frac{\Lambda V, \Delta}{1 \dots} = \frac{\Delta \Delta}{\epsilon} = \frac{V}{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{L \cdot g \frac{\Lambda}{V}}{L \cdot g \frac{V}{V}} = \frac{1}{V,t} \Rightarrow L \cdot g \frac{\Lambda}{V} - 1 = \frac{1}{V,t} \Rightarrow L \cdot g \frac{\Lambda}{V} - 1 = \frac{1}{V,t}$$

$$\frac{1}{V,t} = \frac{g}{\Lambda} - 1 = \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

$$\frac{L \cdot g \frac{\Lambda}{V}}{L \cdot g \frac{V}{V}} - 1 = \frac{1}{V,t} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{\frac{1}{y}} - 1 = \frac{1}{V,t}$$

$$\frac{1}{V,t} = \frac{1}{\Lambda}$$

$$V,t = \Lambda$$

$$t = \frac{\Lambda}{V}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{y}}{\frac{1}{y}} \times \frac{y}{k} = \frac{g}{\Lambda}$$

$$P \times \left(\frac{97}{100}\right)^t = \frac{P}{2} \quad \left(\frac{97}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2} \quad \left(\frac{100}{97}\right)^t = 2$$

28 9

$$\log_{\frac{100}{97}} \frac{1}{2} = \log_{\frac{100}{97}} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{t}$$

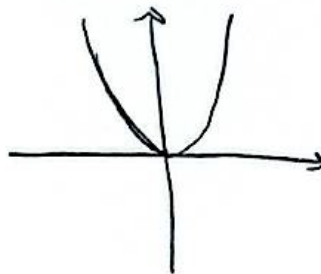
$$\log_{\frac{100}{97}} 2 = t \log_{\frac{100}{97}} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 = t (\log_{\frac{100}{97}} \frac{1}{2} - \log_{\frac{100}{97}} \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{28} = \frac{1}{28} - (\log_{\frac{100}{97}} \frac{1}{2} + \log_{\frac{100}{97}} \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{28} \Rightarrow \frac{97}{100} = \frac{1}{28} \quad \frac{\log_{\frac{100}{97}} 2}{\log_{\frac{100}{97}} \frac{1}{2}} = \Delta \quad \frac{\log_{\frac{100}{97}} 2}{\log_{\frac{100}{97}} \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{14} = \frac{0}{20} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{28} = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow t = 28$$

$$1) y = 9^{\log_3 2} = 3^{\log_3 9} = 3^2$$



$$2) y = \log_2 2^2 = 2 \log_2 2$$

