

$$g = 1 - \log_c(a-b)$$

$$f(c) = 1 - \log_c^{-b} = p \Rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \Rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow -bc = 1$$

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

سریعگی با جزئیات

$$-b = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$b + c = -\frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c - \frac{1}{c} = -1/c \Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$b = -\frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$c = -1 \text{ or } c = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$c = -1/c-a-b \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = -1/c-a \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$f(a) = 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{p}}^{a+p}$$

$$\boxed{a=1} \quad \boxed{b=-1} \quad \boxed{c=\frac{1}{p}} \Rightarrow (10)^{x-1} - 1$$

$$f(c) = 1 + cx^a = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow cx^a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + cx^a = a-b \Rightarrow 1 + cx^a \times \frac{1}{p} = 1 + \frac{cx^a}{p} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$f(1) = 1 + cx^a = 0 \Rightarrow cx^a = -1$$

$$cx^a = -1 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{x^a} = -\frac{1-a}{p} = c$$

$$-\frac{1-a}{p} x^a = -1 \Rightarrow x^a = 1 \Rightarrow b=1$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow p=1$$

$$f(p, f) = c \Rightarrow c + \log_a^{p f a + b} = a$$

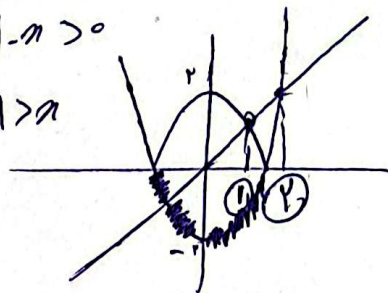
$$f(c) = p \Rightarrow c + \log_a^b = p$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_a^b - \log_a^{p f a + b} = p \Rightarrow \log_a^{\frac{b}{p f a + b}} = p$$

$$b = p f a + b \Rightarrow \frac{b}{p f a + b} = p \Rightarrow \frac{b}{p f a + b} = p \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{p f}{p f a + b} = \frac{p}{p f a + b}$$

$$\log_e |a^x - p| = a$$

$$|a^x - p| > 0$$



$$\Rightarrow (-\infty, 1) \quad (2, +\infty)$$

$$a^x - p = a \Rightarrow a^x - a - p = c \Rightarrow (a-x)(a+1)$$

$$p - a^x = a \Rightarrow a^x + a - p = c \Rightarrow (a+x)(a-1) = c \Rightarrow a = -p \quad a = 1$$

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$$- | \bar{r}^b + 1 = r + r^b \Rightarrow r = r^b \Rightarrow b - a = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow r + r^b = 1 \Rightarrow r = 1 \Rightarrow b + a = 1$$

} $\Rightarrow b = r$
 $a = 1$ } $\Rightarrow b - a = 1$

سریعاً حل کریں

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

$$- r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \Rightarrow r^{A+B} = -r$$

} $\Rightarrow A = -1$ } $B = 0$

$f(a) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-1} =$
 $f(r) = 9$

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$$\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow n = \frac{\log_9 1 + \log_9 9}{r \log_9 9 - r \log_9 9} \Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{r \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot r} = \frac{r+1}{r \cdot r} = \frac{r+1}{r^2}$$

} $\Rightarrow n = \frac{r+1}{r^2}$

} $\Rightarrow n = \frac{r+1}{r^2} = \frac{r+1}{r \cdot r} = \frac{r+1}{r^2}$

- 1

$$\left(\frac{r}{N}\right)^n = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow n = \frac{\log_9 r}{r \log_9 r - \log_9 r} = \frac{1}{r \cdot 1 - 1} = \frac{1}{r-1}$$

} $\Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{r-1}$

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$$\left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow n = \frac{\log_9 99}{r \log_9 99 - \log_9 99} = \frac{99n}{r \cdot 100 - 99n} = \frac{99n}{100r - 99n}$$

} $\Rightarrow n = \frac{99n}{100r - 99n}$

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b > a > c

$$g = \log_a^a = \log_a^9 = a^r$$

