

19, a

رابطه بین  $r$  و  $a$  و  $b$  را پیدا کنید

$x=0 \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c^{-b} = r \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1, b = -1/c$  (2) -1

$b+c = \frac{-r}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow c^r + \frac{1}{r}c - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow rc^r + rc - r = 0 \rightarrow c^r + rc - 1 = 0$

$c = \frac{1}{r}, \checkmark$

$x = -1/8 \Rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c^{-1/8a-b} = 0 \Rightarrow \log_c^{-1/8a-b} = 1$

$b = -r \checkmark$

$-1/8a - b = c \rightarrow -1/8a + r = 1/r \Rightarrow -1/8a = 1/8 \Rightarrow a = 1 \checkmark$  (a+c)b = -1/r = -1/r

$x=0, f(0) = 1, C \times r^a = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow C \times r^a = \frac{1}{r}$  -r

$x=1, f(1) = 1 + C \times r^{a+b} = 0 \Rightarrow C \times r^a \times r^b = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \times r^b = -1 \Rightarrow r^b = -r, b = -1$  (2)

$x=-1, f(-1) = 1 + C \times r^{a-b} = 1 + \frac{C \times r^a}{r^b} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark$

$x=0, y = C, \log_a b = r \Rightarrow -\log_a b, r = C$  -r

$x=r, y = C + \log_a^{r/a+b} = 0 \rightarrow r - \log_a b + \log_a^{r/a+b} = 0 \Rightarrow \log_a^{r/a+b} = r$  (2)

$\log_a^{r/a+b} = \log_a \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow r/a+b = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow a = -r/b, \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r}{a} \checkmark$

$f(x) = \log_r |x^r - r| - x \Rightarrow |x^r - r| - x > 0 \rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{r} \vee x < -\sqrt[r]{r}$  I

$-\sqrt[r]{r} < x < \sqrt[r]{r}$  II

$x^r - r > x \Rightarrow x^r - x - r > 0$ 

-	r	+
+	0	+

 $\rightarrow (-\infty, -\sqrt[r]{r}] \cup (r, +\infty)$  (2)

$x^r - r < x \Rightarrow x^r + x - r < 0$ 

-	r	+
+	-	+

 $\rightarrow (-\sqrt[r]{r}, r)$   $(-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty) \checkmark$

$x=1, g(1) = -1 - r + \lambda = r = f(1) = r + r^{b-a} \Rightarrow r^{b-a} = r \Rightarrow b-a = 1$  -8

$f^{-1}(r) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1$   $f(-1) = r + r^{b+a} = \lambda = r^r \Rightarrow b+a = r$   $b=r, a=1 \checkmark$  (2)

$r \cdot b - a = r - 1 = r \checkmark$

$x=1 \rightarrow 0 = -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{A+B} \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^{A+B} = r, A+B = -1$  }  $A=1, B=0$  (2) -9

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

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

$(\frac{1}{r})^{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log \frac{1}{r} = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} \log \frac{1}{r} = -\log \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log \frac{1}{r} = \log \frac{1}{r}$  -v

$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log \frac{1}{r^a}} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{r \log \frac{1}{r} - \log \frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow \frac{1/r}{1/r - 1/r} = \frac{r/r}{1/r} = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark$  (1, VA)



$\frac{19}{r} \times 4 = 38$  رتبه

