

برای $y = x^2$

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$f(x) = x^{A+B}$ $y = x^r$ $1 < r$
 $\rightarrow x^{A+B} = x^r \rightarrow rA+B=r \rightarrow r = r - rA \rightarrow x^{A+B} = x^r \rightarrow x^{A+B} = x^r = 1 \rightarrow A+B=0 \rightarrow A+r-rA=0 \rightarrow -rA = -r$
 $A=1 \checkmark$
 $B=-1 \checkmark$

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

$\log_r(x^n + 10) = n + r \rightarrow x^n + 10 = r^{n+r} \rightarrow r^n + 10 = r^r$
 $\rightarrow r^n = r^r \rightarrow \log_r r^n = n$
 $\rightarrow r^n = 10 \rightarrow \log_r 10 = n$
 $\rightarrow \log_r r^n + \log_r 10 \rightarrow \log_r 10$

$(\log_r x)^r + \log_r x = \log_r x^r + \log_r x$
 $\log_r x^r = r \log_r x$
 $r \log_r x + \log_r x = r \log_r x + \log_r x$
 $r + 1 = r + 1$
 $\rightarrow \log_r x^r = r \log_r x$
 $\rightarrow \log_r x^r = r \log_r x$
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 $\rightarrow \log_r x^r = r \log_r x$

$\log_r(x^r - x + 1) + r \log_r(1-x) = 0 \quad \log_r x^{-r} = ?$

$\log_r(x^{-r}) = r \log_r x^{-1} = r \log_r(1-x) = 0 \rightarrow \log_r(1-x) = 0 \rightarrow 1-x = 1 \rightarrow x = 0$

$\log_r(-1) = \log_r x^{-1}$

$\log_r(x^r + r + 1) + \log_r(x-r) = r \quad \log_r \frac{x^r}{x^r} = \log_r \frac{x^r}{x^r} = r \log_r x = ?$

$\log_r(x^r + r + 1)(x-r) = r \rightarrow \log_r x^r - r \log_r x + r \log_r x + \log_r(x-r) = r$
 $\rightarrow \log_r x^r = r \rightarrow x^r = 1 \rightarrow x = 1$

$\log_r \frac{x}{x^r} = \log_r \frac{x^1}{x^r} = \log_r x^{-r} = -r \log_r x = -r$

$\log_r(x^r)^A = \log_r \frac{1}{(x^r)^r} = r \quad \log_r x^{-r} = ?$

$\log_r x^{-A} = \log_r \frac{1}{x^A} = r \rightarrow \log_r x^{-A} = r \rightarrow 1000 = x^{-A} \rightarrow -1000 = A \log_r x \rightarrow A = -10$

$x^{-A} = -10 \rightarrow x = -10$
 $\log_r(-1) = \log_r \frac{1}{x^r} \rightarrow \log_r \frac{1}{x^r} = -r \log_r x$

