

1404/12/5

تکلیف استاد دینار

سبجان رئیس

Year. Month. Date. ()

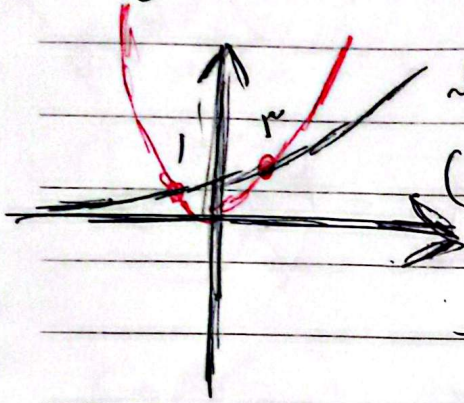
۲۴

Subject:.....

۱) به تابع $y = 2^{A+3}$ نمودار تابع $y = 2^x$ را با محور

نقطه $(1, 1)$ و $(3, 9)$ مشخص کنید. عرض نقاط تلاقی تابع f با محور

را بیاب.



(الته شکل پایین) عمده عرض نقطه

با بد درست + با ۲

۲

$y = (1)^2 = 1$ $y = (3^2) = 9$

$(1, 1)$ $1 = 2^{A+3} \rightarrow 2^0 = 2^{A+3}$

$(3, 9)$ $9 = 2^{3A+3} \rightarrow 2^2 = 2^{3A+3}$

$A + B = 0$

$2^A + 3 = 2$

$2A = 2$

$A = 1$

$B = -1$

$f(x) = 2^{x-1}$

$\Rightarrow f(0) = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

۲) مجموع جواب های معادله $\log_2(x^2 + 1) = x + 3$ را بیاب.

$\log_2(2^{2x+1} + 1) = x + 3 \rightarrow 2^{2x+1} + 1 = 2^{x+3}$

$$r^2 = y \rightarrow r^{2u} = y^r$$

$$1y = 1d + y^r$$

$$\log_r r^{2u} = \log_r d^{2u} \quad \text{---}$$

$$\rightarrow 0 = y^r - 1y + 1d$$

$$\rightarrow (y-r)(y-d) = 0$$

$$\log_r r + \log_r d = \log_r d \quad \checkmark$$

$$\boxed{r, d} \quad \checkmark$$

$$r^2 r^2 = r^4$$

$$(\log_r r)^r + \log_r r^2 r^2 \log_r r^2 \quad \text{---}$$

$$\log_r r = a$$

$$1-a = \log_r r^2$$

$$\log_r r^2 = \log_r r + \log_r r$$

~~ax~~

$$\log_r r^2 = \log_r r^2 + \log_r r^2 = a + r(1-a)$$

$$a + r(1-a)$$

$$a + r - ra = r - a \quad \text{---}$$

$$r^2 = a^r + (a+r)(r-a) \Rightarrow a^r + r - a^r = r \quad \checkmark$$

مسئله ششم

Year. Month. Date. ()

$(x-1)^2 = (1-x)^2$ subject:.....

$\log_r(-x)$ has $\log(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3\log(1-x) = 5$ (5)

$\log(1-x)^2 + 3\log(1-x) = 5$ (2)

$2\log(1-x) + 3\log(1-x) = 5 \rightarrow \cancel{2\log(1-x)} = 5$

$\log(1-x) = 5 \Rightarrow 10 = 1-x \Rightarrow x = -9$ ✓

$\log_r(-(-9)) = 5$ (2) ✓

$\log_r x$ has $\log_r \frac{(x+2)^2}{x^2 + 2x + 1} + \log_r(x-2) = 5$ (5) (2)

$\log_r(x+2)^2 + \log_r(x-2) = 5 \rightarrow x^2 = 14$

$(x+2)^2(x-2) = 10 \Rightarrow (x+2)^2(x-2) = 10$
 (2) $\log_r(x+2)^2(x-2) = 5$
 (2) $x^2 - 1 = 1$
 (2) $x^2 = 2$

$x = \sqrt{14} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ✓

$r \frac{\epsilon}{r}$

$$\log \left(\frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r} \right) = \log \frac{r + \sqrt{r}}{r} = \frac{\epsilon}{r} \log \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\epsilon}{r} \log r = \epsilon \quad \text{(1)}$$

? $\log \frac{(r-u)}{\sqrt{r}} = \log(r-u) - \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \epsilon \quad \text{(2)}$

$$\log \frac{\log \frac{(r-u)}{1}}{(r-u)^{\frac{1}{r}}} = \log \frac{(r-u)^{\frac{1}{r}}}{(r-u)^{\frac{1}{r}}} = \log 1 = 0$$

$\epsilon = -1$ ϵ

! $\log \frac{r^2}{4} = \log \frac{r^2 - 2}{4} = \epsilon \quad \text{(3)}$

$r^2 - 2 = \epsilon u \Rightarrow r^2 - 2 = \epsilon u \Rightarrow r^2 - \epsilon u - 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow r - \sqrt{\epsilon} = u$
 $\Rightarrow r + \sqrt{\epsilon} = u$

$\log \frac{r + \sqrt{\epsilon} - r}{4} = \log \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\log \frac{r - \sqrt{\epsilon} - r}{4} = \log \frac{-\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}$

Question

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Subject:

Q $\log_{1A} 1 = \log_r r = \frac{1}{A}$ (1)

$\frac{\log_{1A} 1}{\log_r 1A} \Rightarrow \frac{r \log_r r}{\log_r r + \log_r r} = \frac{1A}{2A} = \frac{1A}{2A}$ (2)

Q $\log_{1r} r = \log_r r = \frac{1}{A}$ (9)

$\frac{\log_{1r} r}{\log_r 1r} = \frac{\log_r r}{\log_r r + \log_r r} = \frac{1/A}{2/A} = \frac{1/A}{2/A}$ (2)

$(a \log_r x)u + a + b \log_r x$ notes $\log_r x$ (10)

Q $\sqrt{x} = \frac{b}{a}$ $\log_r x = \frac{b}{a}$

$S = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{-a}{a \log_r x} = \frac{1}{\log_r x} - 1 + \frac{1}{\log_r x} = 1 - \frac{1}{\log_r x}$ (2)

$P = \frac{C}{a} = \frac{b \log_r x}{a \log_r x} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow (-1) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\log_r x} \right) = \frac{1}{\log_r x} - 1$

$\log_y 10$
 $(\sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{\log_2 10} - 1}$

$a \log_2 x - a + b \log_2 x = 0$

$a + b \log_2 x = a$

$\frac{a}{\log_2 x} = b + a$

$a \left(\frac{1}{\log_2 x} - 1 \right) = b$

$\sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{2} \log_2 10}$
 $\times \sqrt[2]{\frac{-1}{2}}$
 $\sqrt[2]{10}$
 $\sqrt[2]{2}$

$\frac{1}{\log_2 x} - 1 = \frac{b}{a}$

$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{5}$

جواب: $\sqrt{5}$ ✓

در همه در مسائل نسبت چو صحت است

مترقیه، جابجایی، گروه، باره و دفتر، جابجایی

« همیشه تا رسید »