

بررسی:  $C_{2k}$

شماره:  $2^k$

تاریخ:  $C_{2k}$

$$y = n^2 \rightarrow n=1 \Rightarrow y=1 \xrightarrow{f(1)=1} f(1)=1 = 2^A + B \Rightarrow A+B=0$$

$$\hookrightarrow n=2, y=4 \xrightarrow{f(2)=4} f(2)=4 = 2^{2A+B} \Rightarrow 2A+B=2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2A=2 \\ A=1 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_y x^{n+1} = n+1 \Rightarrow y^{n+1} = x^{n+1} \Rightarrow y^n \cdot y = x^{n+1} \Rightarrow y^n = \frac{x^{n+1}}{y}$$

$$z^2 - 1z + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (z-1)(z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow z=1 \Rightarrow \log_2 y^n = 1 \Rightarrow n = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$z=1 \Rightarrow y^n = 1 \Rightarrow n = \log_2 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2 2 + \log_2 1 = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$\log_{21} 14^2 = \log_{21} 14 + \log_{21} 14 = 1 + \log_{21} 14 \Rightarrow \log_{21} 14 = \log_{21} 14 - \log_{21} 1 = 1 - \log_{21} 1$$

$$\log_{21} 14^2 = \log_{21} 14 + \log_{21} 14 = 2 + \log_{21} 14 \Rightarrow (\log_{21} 14)^2 + (2 + \log_{21} 14)(1 - \log_{21} 1)$$

$$(\log_{21} 14)^2 + 2 - (\log_{21} 14) = 1$$

$$\log(n^2 - 2n + 1) = \log(1-n)^2 \Rightarrow 2 \log(1-n) + 2 \log(1-n) = 2 \Rightarrow \log(1-n) = 1$$

$$\log(1-n) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 1-n \Rightarrow n = 0 \Rightarrow \log_{21} (-(-1)) = \log_{21} 1 = 0$$

$$\log_y (n^2 + 2n + 1) + \log_y (n-1) = 2 \Rightarrow \log_y (n-1)(n^2 + 2n + 1) = 2$$

$$\log_y n^2 - 1 = 2 \Rightarrow n^2 = 15 \Rightarrow n = \sqrt{15} \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} = 1$$

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

$$1. r = (r-n)^r \Rightarrow n = -1 \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \log r^{\frac{1}{r}} = \textcircled{4}$$

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$$\mu n^{r-1} = (\mu^r)^n \Rightarrow n^{r-1} = \mu^n \Rightarrow n^{r-1} - \mu^n = 0 \Rightarrow n = \frac{\mu \pm \sqrt{14+1}}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mu + \mu\sqrt{5}}{r} \Rightarrow \mu + \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \textcircled{\log \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{1}{r}}$$

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$$\frac{\mu - \mu\sqrt{5}}{r} \rightarrow \text{Güçlüb X üyüklüsi}$$

$$\log r^r = \frac{\omega}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \log r^r = \frac{1}{\omega} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\log \frac{1}{\lambda}} = \log \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \log r^r + \log r^r$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r}{r} \times \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{r}{r\omega} = \log \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{r}{r\omega} = \textcircled{\frac{\omega}{r}}$$

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$$\log \frac{5}{12} = \frac{\log 5}{\log 12} \Rightarrow \frac{\log 5 + \log 2}{\log 3 + \log 4} \Rightarrow \frac{0/1 + \cancel{0/1}}{0/1 + 1} = \textcircled{\frac{12}{11}}$$

$$\log \frac{r}{5} = \frac{1}{10}$$

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$$n = -1 \Rightarrow a \log r - a + b \log r = 0 \Rightarrow \log^r(a+b) = a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\log r} = \frac{a+b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\log r} = \frac{a}{a} + \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \log \frac{1}{r} - \log r = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \log \frac{\omega}{r} = \frac{b}{a}$$

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$$(\sqrt{r}) \log \frac{\omega}{r} = \omega \log \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow \omega \frac{1}{r} = \textcircled{\sqrt{\omega}}$$