

$$\begin{aligned}
 A|_1 &\rightarrow 1 = 3^{A+B} \Rightarrow A+B=0 \\
 B|_9 &\rightarrow 9 = 3^{3A+B} \Rightarrow 3A+B=2
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} A|_1 \\ B|_9 \end{aligned}} \right\} A=1, B=-1 \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = 3^{x-1} \xrightarrow{x=0} 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \checkmark$$

$$\log_r (x^2 + 15) = x + 3 \Rightarrow r^{x^2 + 15} = r^{x+3} \Rightarrow r^{2x} - 1(r^x) + 15 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 1t + 15 = 0 \rightarrow (t-3)(t-5) = 0 \rightarrow r^x = 3 \Rightarrow x = \log_r 3$$

$$r^x = 5 \Rightarrow x = \log_r 5$$

$$\log_r 3 + \log_r 5 = \log_r 15 \checkmark$$

$$(\log_{r_1} r)^r + \log_{r_1}^{r+1} \log_{r_1}^{x+r+1} \Rightarrow (\log_{r_1} r)^r + (r - \log_{r_1} r)(r + \log_{r_1} r)$$

$$1 + \log_{r_1} \frac{r}{r} = 1 + 1 - \log_{r_1} r$$

$$(\log_{r_1} r)^r + \log_{r_1} r = 1 + 1 - \log_{r_1} r \checkmark$$

$$\log_{r_1} (x-1)^r + r \log_{r_1} (1-x) = 5 \Rightarrow \log_{r_1} (1-x)^5 = 5$$

$$(1-x)^5 = 1 \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow \log_{r_1} 9 = 2 \checkmark$$

$$\log_r (x^2 + 2x + 8)(x-2) = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 16 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$\log_{r_1} \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$\log^{(r-x)} + r \log^{(r-x)} = r \Rightarrow (r-x)^r = 1 \cdot r \Rightarrow x = -1 \sqrt[r]{r}$$

جواب

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$$\log_{r \frac{1}{r}} r^r = \frac{\frac{r}{1}}{\frac{1}{r}} = r \checkmark$$

$$r^{x^r - r} = r \Rightarrow x^r - r = \varepsilon x \Rightarrow x^r - \varepsilon x - r = 0 \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

1
7

$$x = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{2} \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{r}{2}} (x-r) = \log_{\frac{r}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2} \quad \log_{\frac{r}{2}} \frac{r + \sqrt{r} - r}{2} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\text{جواب } x = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r}}{2} = \begin{cases} r - \sqrt{r} \times \\ r + \sqrt{r} \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{18}} 1 = \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{18}} 1}{\log_{\frac{1}{18}} 18} = \frac{r \log_{\frac{1}{18}} 2}{r + \log_{\frac{1}{18}} 2} = \frac{\frac{1}{18}}{\frac{r}{18}} = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark$$

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$$\log_{\frac{1}{12}} 4 = \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{12}} \frac{r \cdot r}{\varepsilon}}{\log_{\frac{1}{12}} \varepsilon} = \frac{0,18 + 0,18}{1 + 0,18} = \frac{1,3}{1,18} = \frac{13}{118} \checkmark$$

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9

$$a \log r - a + b \log r = 0 \Rightarrow (a+b)(\log r) = a$$

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

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$$(\sqrt{r}) \log_r \omega = \omega \quad \log_{\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}} \omega = \sqrt{\omega} \checkmark$$