

$F(x) = 3^A x + B$   $y = 2^x$  نقاط  $\Rightarrow (1,1), (2,9)$

$F(1) = 3^A + B = 1 \Rightarrow A + B = 0$   $f(2) = 9 \Rightarrow 3^{2A+B} = 9 \Rightarrow 3^{2A+B} = 3^2 \Rightarrow A=1, B=-1$

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

$\log_y(\epsilon^x + 10) = x + 3 \Rightarrow y^{x+3} = \epsilon^x + 10 \Rightarrow \epsilon^x - y^x \lambda + 10 = 0$   $y^x = t \rightarrow t^2 - \lambda t + 10 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (t-0)(t-2) = 0 \Rightarrow t=2 \Rightarrow y^x = 2 \Rightarrow x = \log_y 2$   $\log_y \omega + \log_y \omega = \log_y 10$   
 $\Rightarrow t=0 \Rightarrow y^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \log_y 0$

$(\log_{y1}^x)^2 + \log_{y1}^{(14V)} \log_{y1}^{(1323)}$   $\log_{y1}^{1323} = \log_{y1}^{9 \times 14V} = \log_{y1} 9 + \log_{y1}^{14V} = 2 \log_{y1} 3 + \log_{y1}^{14V}$   
 $\Rightarrow (\log_{y1}^x)^2 + \log_{y1}^{14V} (2 \log_{y1} 3 + \log_{y1}^{14V}) = (\log_{y1}^x)^2 + 2 \log_{y1} 3 \log_{y1}^{14V} + (\log_{y1}^{14V})^2$   
 $= (\log_{y1}^x + \log_{y1}^{14V})^2 = (\log_{y1}^{221})^2 = (\log_{y1}^{21})^2 = (2 \log_{y1} 3)^2 = 4$

$\log(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3 \log(1-x) = 0 \Rightarrow \log(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3 \log(1-x) = 0 \Rightarrow \log(x^2 - 2x + 1) = -3 \log(1-x) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \log(1-x) = 1 \Rightarrow 1-x = 10 \Rightarrow x = -9$   $\log_{y1}^{(-2)} = \log_{y1} 9 = 2$

$\log_y(x^2 + 2x + 8) + \log_y(x-2) = 3 \Rightarrow \log_y((x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 8)) = 3 \Rightarrow \log_y(x^3 - 8) = 3$   
 $\Rightarrow x^3 - 8 = 8 \Rightarrow x^3 = 16 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{16} = 2 \frac{2}{3}$   $\log_{y1}^x = \log_{y1} \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} = \log_{y1} 4 = 2$

$\log(x-2) - \log \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} = 3 \Rightarrow \log(x-2) + \log(x-2)^2 = 3$   $\log(x-2) = \log(x-2)^2$   
 $\log(x-2) + \log(x-2)^2 = 3 \Rightarrow \log(x-2) + 2 \log(x-2) = 3 \Rightarrow 3 \log(x-2) = 3 \Rightarrow \log(x-2) = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow x-2 = 10 \Rightarrow x = 12$   $\log_{y1}^{(2)} = \log_{y1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \log_{y1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1$

$3^{x^2-2} = 11^x \Rightarrow 3^{x^2-2} = 3^{\epsilon x} \Rightarrow x^2 - 2 = \epsilon x \Rightarrow x^2 - \epsilon x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 16 + 4\epsilon$   
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{\epsilon \pm \sqrt{16+4\epsilon}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon + \sqrt{4\epsilon+16}}{2}$   $\log_y \left( \frac{\epsilon + \sqrt{4\epsilon+16}}{2} - 2 \right) = \log_y \left( \frac{\epsilon + \sqrt{4\epsilon+16} - 4}{2} \right) = \log_y \frac{\sqrt{4\epsilon+16}}{2} = \log_y \frac{\sqrt{4\epsilon+16}}{2} = 1$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{\epsilon - \sqrt{4\epsilon+16}}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow x > 2$

$3^{\frac{10}{11}} = 3$   $\log_{11} 3 = \log_{11} 3^{\frac{10}{11}} = \log_{11} 3^{\frac{10}{11}} = \log_{11} 3^{\frac{10}{11}} = \frac{10}{11} \log_{11} 3 = \frac{10}{11} = \frac{10}{11} = \frac{10}{11}$

$\log_{\epsilon}^x = 0, 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \log_{\epsilon}^x = 0, 1 \Rightarrow \log_{\epsilon}^x = 1, \epsilon \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = 3$   
 $\log_{11}^x = \log_{11}^{\frac{13}{11}} = \log_{11}^{\frac{13}{11} \times 11} = \log_{11}^{\frac{13}{11} \times 11} = \log_{11}^{\frac{13}{11} \times 11} = \frac{13}{11} = \frac{13}{11} = \frac{13}{11}$

$(a \log y^x) x^2 + a x + b \log y^x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow a \log y^x - a + b \log y^x = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (a+b) \log y^x = a \Rightarrow \left( \frac{a+b}{a} \right) \log y^x = 1 \Rightarrow \log_{10} y^{\left( \frac{a+b}{a} \right)} = 1 \rightarrow y^{\left( \frac{a+b}{a} \right)} = 10$   
 $\Rightarrow y^{\left( 1 + \frac{b}{a} \right)} = 10 \Rightarrow y \times y^{\frac{b}{a}} = 10 \Rightarrow y^{\frac{b}{a}} = \frac{10}{y} \Rightarrow \log_{y1} \frac{10}{y} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow y \log_{y1} \frac{10}{y} = \frac{b}{a}$   
 $\log_{y1} \frac{10}{y} = \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow n = \sqrt{\frac{10}{y}}$