

$$x=0, y=r \rightarrow r = 1 - f_0^{-b} \rightarrow f_0^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{c} + c = \frac{-r}{r} = \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow rc^2 - r = -rc$$

$$\rightarrow rc^2 + rc - r = 0 \rightarrow c = -r \text{ و } c = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow b = r \rightarrow x=1, y=0 \rightarrow f_{\frac{1}{r}}^{r, a+r} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} a + r = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot r = -r$$

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 1 + c \times r^a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow c \times r^a = -\frac{1}{r} \\ f(1) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + c \times r^{a+b} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + c \times r^a \times r^b = 0 \xrightarrow{c \times r^a = -\frac{1}{r}} 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \times r^b = 0 \rightarrow b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + c \times r^{a-1} \Rightarrow 1 + \underbrace{c \times r^a}_{-\frac{1}{r}} \times r^{-1} = 1 + \frac{-1}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = c + f_{\omega}^b \\ 0 = c + f_{\omega}^{(r, \varepsilon a + b)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_{\omega}^{r, \varepsilon a + b} - f_{\omega}^b = -r \Rightarrow f_{\omega}^{\frac{r, \varepsilon a + b}{b}} = -r \rightarrow \frac{r, \varepsilon a + b}{b} = \frac{1}{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{r, \varepsilon a}{b} = \frac{-r, \varepsilon}{r, \omega}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r}{\omega}$$

$$|x^r - r| - k > 0 \begin{cases} x^r - r > 0 \rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{r}, x < -\sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow x^r - r - k = 0 \rightarrow x < -1, x > r \xrightarrow{r} x < -\sqrt[r]{r}, x > r \rightarrow I \\ x^r - r < 0 \Rightarrow -\sqrt[r]{r} < x < \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow -k^{\frac{1}{r}} + r - k > 0 \rightarrow -r < k < 1 \xrightarrow{r} -\sqrt[r]{r} < k < 1 \rightarrow II \end{cases}$$

$$I \cup II \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(u) = g(u) \Rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = r \xrightarrow{b-a} r^{b-a} = r \rightarrow b-a = 1 \\ f^{-1}(10) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 10 \rightarrow r + r^{b+a} = 10 \rightarrow r^{b+a} = 10 - r = 1 \Rightarrow b+a = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow b=r, a=1 \rightarrow f^{-1} = r$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x=1 &\rightarrow y=0 \rightarrow A:(1,0) \\
 x=2 &\rightarrow y=2 \rightarrow B:(2,2)
 \end{aligned}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{cases}
 -2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = 2 \rightarrow A+B = -1 \\
 -2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{2A+B} = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{2A+B} = 4 \rightarrow 2A+B = 2
 \end{cases}
 \Rightarrow A = -1, B = 0$$

$$f(x) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-x} \Rightarrow f(1) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-1} = -2 + 4 = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m(t) &= m_0 \left(\frac{\lambda}{9}\right)^{\frac{t}{1}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{\lambda}{9}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\lambda}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{\lambda}{9}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{9}\right)^t = \log_{\frac{\lambda}{9}} \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow t \log_{\frac{\lambda}{9}} \frac{\lambda}{9} = -\log_{\frac{\lambda}{9}} 9 \\
 &\rightarrow t (\log_{\frac{\lambda}{9}} \lambda - \log_{\frac{\lambda}{9}} 9) = -(\log_{\frac{\lambda}{9}} 9 + \log_{\frac{\lambda}{9}} 9) \rightarrow t \left(2 \times \frac{\omega}{11} - 2 \times \frac{\omega}{11}\right) = -\left(\frac{\omega}{11} + \frac{\omega}{11}\right) \rightarrow t \left(\frac{2\omega - 2\omega}{11}\right) = -\left(\frac{2\omega}{11}\right) \\
 &\rightarrow -\omega t = -\frac{2\omega}{11} \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{11} h \rightarrow \frac{2}{11} \times 100 = \boxed{18.18\%}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m(t) &= m_0 \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \frac{t}{v} \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} \frac{v}{\lambda} = \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} \frac{1}{v} \\
 &\rightarrow \frac{t}{v} (\log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} v - \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} \lambda) = -\log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} v \rightarrow \frac{t}{v} (\log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} v - \log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} \lambda) = -\log_{\frac{v}{\lambda}} v \\
 &\rightarrow \frac{t}{v} \left(\frac{\omega}{11} - 2 \times \frac{\omega}{11}\right) = -\frac{\omega}{11} \rightarrow \frac{t}{v} \left(\frac{\omega - 2\omega}{11}\right) = -\frac{\omega}{11} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{v} \left(\frac{-\omega}{11}\right) = -\frac{\omega}{11} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{v} = 1 \rightarrow t = \boxed{\omega v}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= A \left(\frac{9v}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{A}{100} = A \left(\frac{9v}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{9v}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{9v}{100}} \left(\frac{9v}{100}\right)^t = \log_{\frac{9v}{100}} \frac{1}{100} \\
 &\rightarrow t (\log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 9v - \log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 100) = -\log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 100 \\
 &\rightarrow t (\log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 9v + \log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 100 - 2) = -\log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 100 \rightarrow t (\log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 9v + \log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 100 - 2) = -\log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 100 \\
 &\Rightarrow t = \frac{-\log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 100}{\log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 9v + \log_{\frac{9v}{100}} 100 - 2} = \boxed{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

