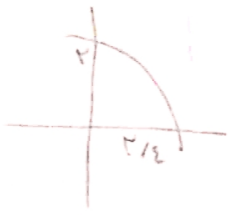


$(a+c)b$ $b+c = -\frac{r}{p}$ $y = 1 - \lg_c(ax-b)$ (٢)
 $c > 1$ $0 = 1 - \lg_c^{-1/2a-b} \rightarrow \lg_c^{-1/2a-b} = 1 \rightarrow c = -1/2a-b \rightarrow c+b = -1/2a$
 $r = 1 - \lg_c^{-b} \rightarrow -1 = \lg_c^{-b} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = -b$ $c+b = -\frac{r}{p}$
 $a = 1$ ✓
 $(c+b) \cdot c - \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{r}{p} \rightarrow \frac{c^2-1}{c} = -\frac{r}{p} \rightarrow c^2-1 = -\frac{r}{p}c \rightarrow c^2 + \frac{r}{p}c - 1 = 0$
 $\frac{1}{p} + b = -\frac{r}{p} \rightarrow b = -r \checkmark$ $(a+c)b = (1+\frac{1}{p}) \cdot (-r) = -r \checkmark$ $(c+1)(c-1) = 0$
 $r - c = \frac{r}{p}$ $\frac{1}{p} \checkmark$



$f(-1) = ?$ $f(x) = 1 + c \cdot x^{a+b}$ (٢)
 $0 = 1 + c \cdot x^{a+b} \rightarrow -1 = c \cdot x^{a+b}$ $r = r \cdot b$
 $\frac{r}{p} = c \cdot x^{a+b} \rightarrow c \cdot x^a = -\frac{1}{p} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{p} = 1 + c \cdot x^{a-b}$
 $\frac{r}{p} = 1 - \frac{1}{p}$ $-1 + (-\frac{1}{p})$



$\frac{a}{b} = ?$ $y = c \cdot \lg_c(ax+b)$ (٢)
 $\begin{cases} c + \lg_c \frac{b}{d} = r \\ c + \lg_c r^{a+b} = 0 \end{cases}$
 $\lg_c r^{a+b} - \lg_c \frac{b}{d} = -r \rightarrow \frac{r^{a+b}}{b} = d^{-r} = \frac{1}{r^d} \rightarrow \frac{r}{b} = \frac{1}{r^d} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{r}{d} \checkmark$

$f(x) = \lg_c((x^2-1)(x-1)) > 0 \rightarrow (x^2-1)(x-1) > 1 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+1)(x-1) > 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} > 1 \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$
 $x^2 + x - 2 < 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} < 1 \rightarrow (-2, 1) \cup (-\infty, -5\sqrt{2}) \cup (5\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$
 $I_1 \cap I_2 = \{ \textcircled{II} (-\sqrt{2}, 1) \cup \textcircled{I} (-\infty, -5\sqrt{2}) \cup (2, +\infty) \}$

$f(x) = -r + \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B}$ $y = x^r - u$ (١, 0) (٢, 0) سوال ٩ (٢)
 $0 = -r + \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B} \rightarrow r = r \rightarrow -A-B = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -1 \times -1 = 1 \\ -A-B = 1 \end{cases}$
 $r = -r + \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B} \rightarrow r = r \rightarrow -A-B = -r \rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -r \\ -A-B = -r \end{cases}$
 $A = -1, B = 0$
 $f(x) = -r + \frac{1}{p} x^{-1} \rightarrow f(2) = -r + \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{2p} \rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{2p} \rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{2p} \rightarrow \textcircled{5} \checkmark$

سوال 5

$f(x) = r + r^{b-a}$ $g(x) = -u^r + r^u + 1$ (b) $f^{-1}(10) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 10$
 $r + r^{b+a} = 10 \rightarrow r^{b+a} = r^r \rightarrow b+a = r$ $r + r^{b-a} = 10 \rightarrow r = r^{b-a} \rightarrow b-a = 1$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} b+a = r \\ b-a = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow b = r, a = 1$ $r(b-a) \rightarrow r(r-1) = 3$ ✓
 $b = r, a = 1$ ✓

(2)

$\frac{1}{q} \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad k=? \quad P = P_0 \times e^{kt}$ $P_2 = \frac{A}{0.9} + P_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} P_1 = \frac{1}{9} + P_1$
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{4}{9} = 1$ (Incorrect)
 $\rightarrow \frac{90}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = 9$ ✓
 $\log \frac{P}{P_0} = kt$ $\log \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \log \frac{A/P_1 + P_1}{P_1} = \log \left(\frac{A}{P_1^2} + 1 \right)$
 $\log \frac{10}{10} = \log \left(\frac{A}{10^2} + 1 \right)$ $\log \frac{10}{10} = 0 = \log \left(\frac{A}{100} + 1 \right)$
 $\frac{A}{100} + 1 = 1 \rightarrow A = 0$ (Incorrect)
 $\log \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \log \frac{A/P_1 + P_1}{P_1} = \log \left(\frac{A}{P_1^2} + 1 \right)$
 $\log \frac{10}{10} = \log \left(\frac{A}{10^2} + 1 \right)$ $\log \frac{10}{10} = 0 = \log \left(\frac{A}{100} + 1 \right)$
 $\frac{A}{100} + 1 = 1 \rightarrow A = 0$ (Incorrect)

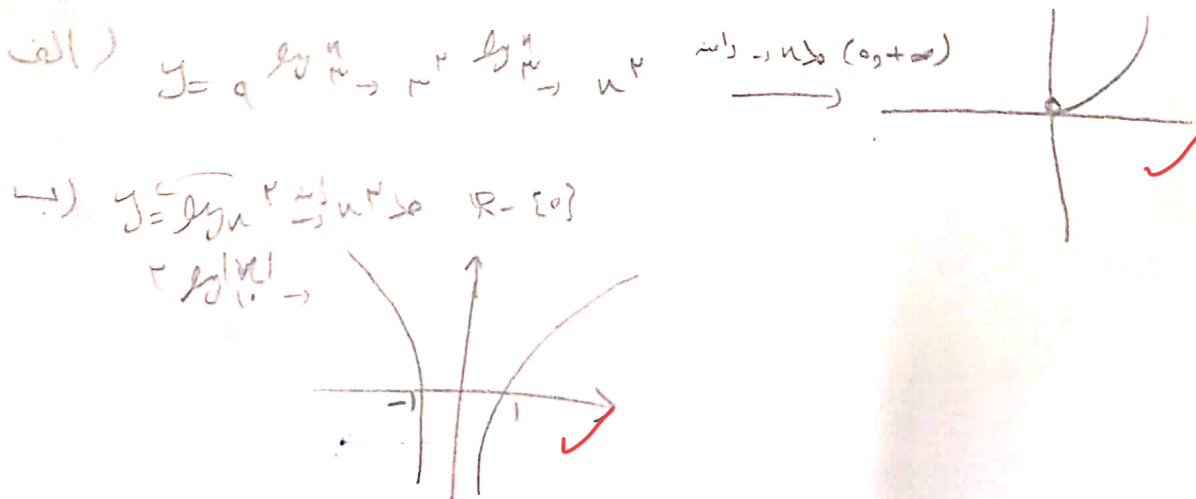
(2)

$\frac{1}{v} \quad d=? \quad \log \frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{d}{v} \quad \log \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{d}{v}$ $P_2 = \frac{v}{\lambda} + P_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{v}{\lambda} + P_1 \right) +$
 $\rightarrow \log \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \log \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{P_1}{P_1} \right) = \log \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 \right)$
 $\log \frac{10}{10} = \log \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 \right)$ $0 = \log \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 \right)$
 $\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \infty$ (Incorrect)
 $\log \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \log \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 \right)$ $\log \frac{10}{10} = \log \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 \right)$
 $0 = \log \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 \right)$ $\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \infty$ (Incorrect)

(2)

$u = 100 \text{ Lit} \quad f(d) = r \cdot t \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad \log \frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{d}{r} \quad \log \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{d}{r}$ $M_2 = \frac{95}{100} + A_1$
 $100 - 5 = 95$
 $\frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{95}{100} \right) + \frac{1}{r}$ $\log \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \log \frac{95}{100} = \log \left(\frac{19}{20} \right)$
 $\log \frac{95}{100} = \log \left(\frac{19}{20} \right)$ $\log \frac{95}{100} = \log \left(\frac{19}{20} \right)$
 $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}$ $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}$ (Incorrect)

(2)



(2)