
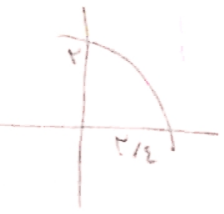


$(a+c)b \quad b+c = -\frac{r}{p} \quad y = 1 - \lg_c(ax-b)$   
 $c > 1 \quad 0 = 1 - \lg_c^{-1/2a-b} \rightarrow \lg_c^{-1/2a-b} = 1 \rightarrow c = -1/2a-b \rightarrow c+b = -1/2a$   
 $r = 1 - \lg_c^{-b} \rightarrow -1 = \lg_c^{-b} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = -b$   
 $c+b = -\frac{r}{p} \rightarrow c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



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



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

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

$f(x) = -r + \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B} \quad y = x^r - u \quad (1,0) \quad (r,0)$  سؤال ٩  
 $0 = -r + \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B} \rightarrow r = r \rightarrow -A-B = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -1 \times -1 = 1 \\ -A-B = 1 \end{cases}$   
 $r = -r + \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{p} x^{A+B} \rightarrow r = r \rightarrow -A-B = -r \rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -r \\ -A-B = -r \end{cases}$   
 $A = -1 \quad B = 0$   
 $f(x) = -r + \frac{1}{p} x^{-1} \rightarrow f(r) = -r + \frac{1}{p} r^{-1} \rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{p} r^{-1} = -r + \frac{1}{p} r^{-1} \rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{p} r^{-1} = -r + \frac{1}{p} r^{-1} \rightarrow (5)$

$f(x) = x^2 + x^{b-a}$      $g(x) = -x^2 + x^a + 1$     (b)  $f^{-1}(10) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 10$   
 $x^2 + x^{b-a} = 10 \rightarrow x^{b-a} = 10 - x^2 \rightarrow b-a = 3$      $x^2 + x^{b-a} = 10 \rightarrow x^2 = 10 - x^2 \rightarrow b-a = 1$   
 $x^2 + x^{b-a} = 10 \rightarrow x^2 + x^3 = 10$   
 $x^2 + x^3 = 10$   
 $b-a = 1$   
 $2(b-a) \rightarrow 2(1) - 1 = 1$

$\frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{1}{y} \quad k=? \quad P = P_0 \times e^{kt}$      $P_2 = \frac{A}{0.9} + P_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} P_1 = \frac{1}{9} + P_1$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{4}{9} = 1$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{90}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = 9$

$\frac{1}{v} \quad d=? \quad \frac{1}{v} \quad \log v = 1.15 \quad \log v = 0.15$      $P_2 = \frac{v}{\lambda} + P_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{v} \pm \frac{v}{\lambda} +$   
 $\rightarrow \log \frac{v}{\lambda} = t \rightarrow \frac{\log v}{\log \lambda} = t$   
 $\frac{\log v}{\log \lambda} = t \rightarrow \frac{1.15}{\log \lambda} = t$   
 $\frac{1.15}{\log \lambda} = t \rightarrow \log \lambda = \frac{1.15}{t}$   
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$u = 100 \text{ Lit} \quad t_d \rightarrow 1 \text{ Lit} \quad \frac{1}{t} \quad \log t = 0.13 \quad \log t = 0.13$      $M_2 = \frac{95}{100} + A_1$   
 $\frac{1}{t} = \frac{A_1}{100} + \frac{1}{t}$   
 $\frac{1}{t} = \frac{A_1}{100} + \frac{1}{t} \rightarrow \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{A_1}{100}$   
 $\frac{1}{t} = \frac{A_1}{100} + \frac{1}{t} \rightarrow \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{A_1}{100}$   
 $\frac{1}{t} = \frac{A_1}{100} + \frac{1}{t} \rightarrow \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{A_1}{100}$

الف)  $y = a \log u \rightarrow u^a \rightarrow u^a$      $u \rightarrow u$      $(0, +\infty)$

