

$$y = 1 - \log_c(ax - b)$$

$$0 = 1 - \log_c(-1/a \cdot a - b)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \log_c(-1/a \cdot a - b)$$

$$y = 1 - \log_c -b$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 = \log_c -b \Rightarrow -b = c^{-1}$$

$$b + c = -\frac{r}{c}$$

$$b + c = -\frac{r}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{c} \cdot -\frac{r}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = -\frac{r}{c}$$

$$-rc = rc^2 - r$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark \\ &\rightarrow -r = x_2 \cdot \frac{r}{c} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &C > 0 \\ &C \neq 1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

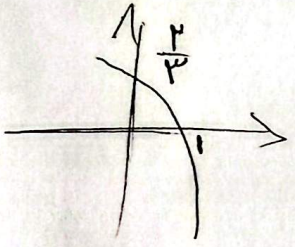
$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark$$

$$B = -r \checkmark$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{r} \right)^{-r} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r+1} \right)^{-r} = \frac{e}{9}$$

$$(a+c)b = -3 \text{ دقت!}$$



$$f(x) = 1 + Cx^r \quad f(0) = 1 + Cx^r \quad f(-1) \text{ و } f(a) = 1 + Cx^r \quad a+b$$

$$f(x) = 1 + Cx^r \quad a+b$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{r+1} \right) = 1 + Cx^r \Rightarrow Cx^r = -\frac{1}{r} \checkmark$$

$$0 = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{r} \right) x^r \Rightarrow -r^{b-1} = -1$$

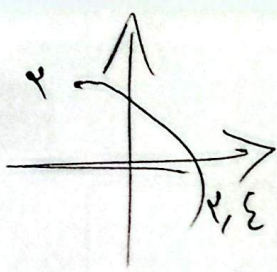
$$\Rightarrow 0 = 1 + Cx^r \Rightarrow 0 = 1 + Cx^r x^r \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{b-1} = 1 \Rightarrow b-1 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1 \checkmark$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + Cx^r - 1 \Rightarrow Cx^r x^r - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a}$$

دقت!



$$y = C + \log_{\delta} (ax + b)^r$$

$$y = C + \log_{\delta} (r, \varepsilon a + b) \quad (1)$$

$$y = C + \log_{\delta} b \Rightarrow \frac{y - C}{\delta} = r, \varepsilon a + b$$

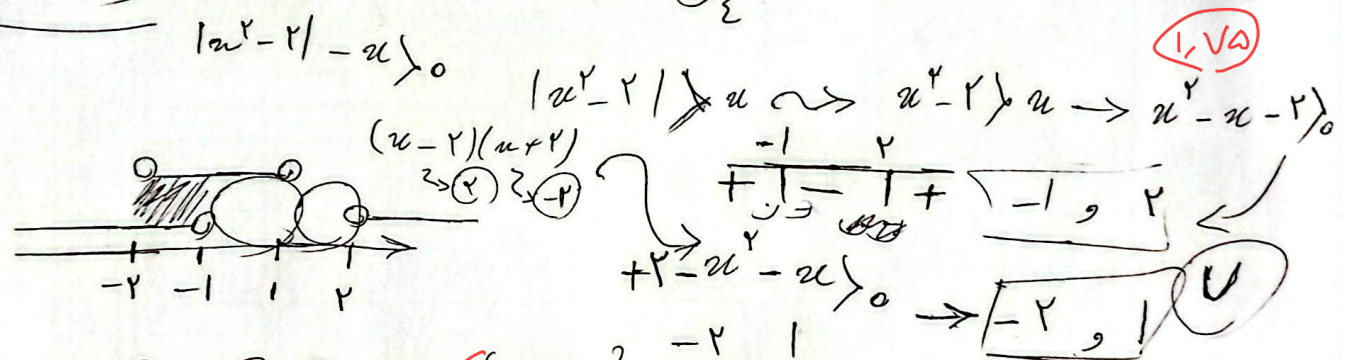
$$\delta^{-C} = r, \varepsilon a + \delta^{y-C}$$

$$r \delta \times \delta^{-C} \Rightarrow 1 = r \delta + \frac{r, \varepsilon a}{\delta^{-C}}$$

$$-r \varepsilon = \frac{r, \varepsilon a}{\delta^{-C}} \Rightarrow \frac{-r \varepsilon}{\delta^r} = \frac{r, \varepsilon a}{\delta^y \times \delta^{-C}} \Rightarrow \frac{-r \varepsilon}{r \delta} = \frac{r, \varepsilon a}{b}$$

$$\frac{-1}{r \delta} = \frac{a}{b} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \log_{\varepsilon} (|x^r - r| - x) \quad (2)$$



$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - [-1, r] = (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, \infty)$$

Let $g(x) = -x^r - rx + 1$ and $f(x) = r + r^{b-ax}$ (3)

$$g(1) = f(1) \Rightarrow -1 = r + 1 = r + r^{b-a}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b - a = 1 \\ b + a = r \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} r b = \varepsilon \\ b = r \\ a = 1 \end{array}$$

سوال ۱۳

فرض کنید $f(x) = -x + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B}$ و $f(1) = 1$ و $f(2) = 2$ و $f(3) = 9$ را پیدا کنید.

$$f(1) = -1 + \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{A+B} = 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{A+B} = 2 \Rightarrow 1^{A+B} = 2 \Rightarrow 1 = 2$$

$$f(2) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2A+B} = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2A+B} = 4 \Rightarrow 2^{-2A-B} = 2^2 \Rightarrow -2A-B = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} -1(A+B) = 1 \Rightarrow -A-B = 1 \\ -1(2A+B) = 2 \Rightarrow -2A-B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -A = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(3) = -3 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} = -3 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 9$$

پس گزینه صحیح است که در هر ساعت $\frac{1}{9}$ از آب کم می‌شود و پس از آن در ساعت $\frac{1}{9}$ (V)

از حجم آب باقی مانده در هر ساعت $\frac{1}{9}$ و $\frac{1}{4}$ و $\frac{1}{8}$ است.

$$P = P_0 e^{kt} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9} = 1 \times e^{t \times \frac{1}{9}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9} = e^{\frac{t}{9}} \Rightarrow t = 14, 125 \times 9$$

~~4.5~~

$$P = P_0 e^{kt} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9} = e^{\frac{t}{9}}$$

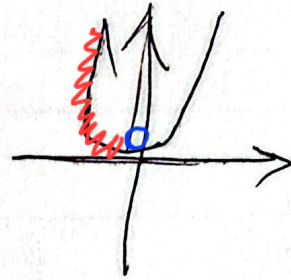
0 (A)

⑨ فرضی ۱۰۰ لیٹر محلول صحت هر روز ۱ لیتر محلول بیرونی طارم و به جایش آب خالص
 اضافه می کنند. پس هر چند روز غلظت آن $\frac{1}{۳}$ غلظت اولیه می شود؟

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الف) $y = 9 \log_3 x$
 $D = (0, +\infty)$

x^2

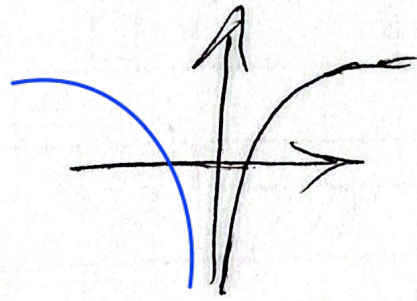


دامنه رو باید قبل از تعیین
 ضابطه حساب کنی!

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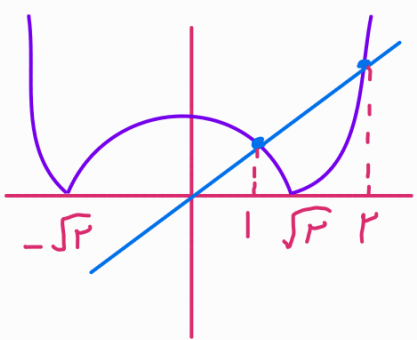
ب) $\log x^2$

$D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$



①

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$$|x^2 - 2| > x$$

جایگزین رو فرض کنیم تابع $y = |x^2 - 2|$ بالاتر از $y = x$ باشد!

$$(-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

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حجم باقیمانده $= \frac{M_0}{4} = M_0 \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4}$

$\xrightarrow{\lg} t \lg \frac{1}{9} = \lg \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t (2 \lg 3 - 2 \lg 3) = -(\lg 3 + \lg 3)$

$$t = \frac{-(\lg 3 + \lg 3)}{2 \lg 3 - 2 \lg 3} \xrightarrow{\div \lg 3} t = \frac{-(\lg 3 + 1)}{2 \lg 3 - 2} = \frac{-(\frac{1}{12} + 1)}{2(\frac{1}{12}) - 2} = \boxed{\frac{13}{11}}$$

$$\frac{\lg 3}{\lg 9} = \frac{\lg 3}{\lg 3^2} = \frac{1, 3}{2, 3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$3\% \text{ min} = 90\% \times$

-۸

حجم باقیمانده $= \frac{M_0}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t M_0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4}$

$\xrightarrow{\lg} t \lg \frac{1}{9} = -\lg 4 \rightarrow t (\lg 3 - 2 \lg 3) = -\lg 4$

$$t \left(\frac{1}{9} - 2 \times \frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow t = 1 \text{ هفت} \times 7 = 7$$

$$(0,94)^n A_0 = \frac{1}{r} A_0 \rightarrow (0,94)^n = \frac{1}{r}$$

-9

$$\xrightarrow{\lg} n \lg 0,94 = -\lg r \rightarrow n = \frac{-\lg r}{\lg 0,94 - 1}$$

$$n = \frac{\lg r}{1 - \lg(r \times r)} = \frac{\lg r}{1 - (2 \lg r + \lg r)} = \frac{0,17}{1 - (2(0,17) + 0,17)}$$

$$= \boxed{24}$$