

$$(0, 2) \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \quad (1)$$

$$(-1, 5, 0) \rightarrow \log_c^{-1,5a-b} = 1 \Rightarrow -1,5a = b + c \Rightarrow -1,5a = -1,5$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1 \quad (2) \rightarrow \frac{-1}{c} + c = -1,5 \Rightarrow c^2 + 1,5c - 1 = 0 \rightarrow c = -2 \times$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{-1}{0,5} = -2 \quad (3) \xrightarrow{(1)(2)(3)} (a+c)b = 1,5 \times (-2) = -3 \rightarrow c = 0,5 \quad (4)$$

$$(0, \frac{r}{r-1}) \rightarrow \frac{r}{r-1} = 1 + c \times r^a \rightarrow c \times r^a = \frac{r}{r-1} - 1 \quad (1)$$

$$(1, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 + c \times r^{a+b} \rightarrow c \times r^{a+b} = -1 \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{(1)}{(2)} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} = r^b = r \Rightarrow b = 1$$

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

$$(0, 2) \rightarrow c + \log_{\Delta} b = r \quad (1), (r, r, 0) \rightarrow c + \log_{\Delta} r^{r+a+b} \quad (2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(1)-(2)} r = \log_{\Delta} \frac{b}{b+r^{r+a}} \Rightarrow r\Delta = \frac{b}{b+r^{r+a}} \Rightarrow 40a = -2r^2b \quad (3)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(3)} \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-2r^2}{40} = \frac{-r}{10} = \frac{-r}{\Delta}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}}(|x^r - r| - x) \Rightarrow |x^r - r| > x \rightarrow x^r - r > x \Rightarrow x^r - x - r > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow x^r - r < -x \Rightarrow x^r + x - r < 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(1)} \frac{-1}{+} \frac{r}{-} \frac{+}{+} \quad (2) \xrightarrow{(2)} \frac{-r}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{+}{+}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(1) \cup (2)} (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

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

$$f(-1) = 10 \Rightarrow 10 = r + r^{b+a} \Rightarrow b+a = r \quad (2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(1)(2)} rb = r \Rightarrow b = r, ra = r \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$rb - a = r - 1 = r$$

$$r = x \cdot \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow y = \dots \Rightarrow r = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} \Rightarrow r = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} \Rightarrow A+B = -1 \quad (1)$$

$$r = x \cdot \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow y = r \Rightarrow r = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{2A+B} \Rightarrow rA+B = -r \quad (2)$$

(1) (2)  $A = -1, B = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = -r + r^x$

$$f(r) = -r + r^r = 4$$

$$f(t) = A\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^t = \frac{1}{r} A \xrightarrow{\log} t \log \frac{1}{r} = -\log \frac{1}{r} \quad (1)$$

$$\log \frac{1}{r} = \log \frac{1}{\Delta} - \log \frac{1}{\Delta} = r \frac{1}{\log r} - r \frac{1}{\log r} = \frac{\Delta}{r} - \frac{10}{V} = \frac{-\Delta}{r\lambda} \quad (2)$$

$$\log \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\log r} + \frac{1}{\log r} = \frac{1}{r/r} + \frac{1}{1/r} = \frac{9\Delta}{\lambda r} \quad (3)$$

(1) (2) (3)  $t \left(\frac{-\Delta}{r\lambda}\right) = \frac{9\Delta}{\lambda r} \Rightarrow t = \frac{19}{r} h \Rightarrow 4 \times 40 + 10 = 170 \text{ min}$

$$f(t) = A\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^t = \frac{1}{V} A \Rightarrow \frac{1}{V} = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^t \xrightarrow{\log} \log \frac{1}{r} = \log \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^t$$

$$\log \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{0.14} = \frac{\Delta}{r}, \log \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{1.4} = \frac{10}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta}{r} = t \left(\frac{\Delta}{r} - \frac{10}{\lambda}\right) \Rightarrow t = \frac{\frac{-\Delta}{r}}{\frac{\Delta}{r} - \frac{10}{\lambda}} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \times V = 0.4 \text{ روز}$$

$$\left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\log} \log\left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^t = \log r^{-1} \Rightarrow t(\log 94 - \log 100) = -0.141$$

$$\log \frac{94}{100} = \Delta \log r + \log r = 1.91$$

$$t(-0.102) = -0.141 \Rightarrow t = 1.38$$

