

$$b+c = -\frac{3}{2} \quad 1 - \log_c(-\frac{3}{2}a - b) = 0 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{3}{2}a - b \quad -1$$

$$2 = 1 - \log_c^{-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow b+c = -\frac{3}{2}a$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}a \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -6 \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow b+c = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{9}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{8}{6} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 + \frac{3}{2}c - 1 = 0$$

$$c = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + 4}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}}}{2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{5}{2}}{2}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } -2$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{c})x - 2 = -2$$

$$0 = 1 + c \times \frac{1}{c} = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

$$2\frac{1}{2} = 1 + c \times \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} = c \times \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$a+b = \log_{-1}^{-1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -1+b=0 \Rightarrow b=1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 2^{-x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 1 - |x|^2 \Rightarrow f(-1)$$

$$0 = c + \log_{\omega}(\frac{1}{\omega} \times a + b) \Rightarrow \omega^{-c} = \frac{1}{\omega} \times a + b$$

$$\log_{\omega} \omega + c = 2 \Rightarrow b = \omega^{-c} \Rightarrow b = \omega^2 \times \omega^{-c}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 40a + 2\omega b \Rightarrow 40a = -2\omega b$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{2\omega}{40} = -\frac{\omega}{20}$$

$$|x^2 - 2| - x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow ] \cup [ \rightarrow (2, +\infty)$$

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

$$|x^2 - 2| - x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 > 0$$

$$-x^2 + x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 < 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) < 0$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow ] \cup [ \rightarrow (0, 1)$$

$$(0, 1) \cup (2, +\infty) = D_f$$

حالات دو قسمت ابتدا مع کاسه رسم

$$g(x) \xrightarrow{x=1} - (1)^2 - 2(1) + 1 = -2$$

$$f = 2 + 2 \Rightarrow f' = 2^{b-a} \Rightarrow b - a = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$10 = 2 + 2 \Rightarrow 1 = 2^{b+a} \Rightarrow b + a = 2 \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$f(x) - 1 = 2$$

$$b = 2$$

$$y = (1)^x - 1 = 0 \implies 0 = -1 + 1^{A+B} \implies A+B = -1 \implies B=0 \implies A=-1$$

$$y = (2)^x - 2 = 2 \implies 2 = -2 + 2^{A+B} \implies 2A+B = -4$$

$$f(x) = -1 + 1^x \implies f(x) = -1 + 2^x = \text{[scribble]} \implies A+B = 4$$

$$A = A_0 \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{T}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} A_0 = A_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\lambda}{9} \quad -\checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \Rightarrow t = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t = \frac{\log \frac{1}{4}}{\log \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{\log 1 - \log 4}{\log 1 - \log 2} = \frac{0 - (\log 2 + \log 2)}{0 - \log 2} = \frac{-2 \log 2}{-\log 2} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0 - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right)}{3 \times \frac{1}{4} - 2 \times \frac{1}{4}} = t \rightarrow t = \frac{19 \times 2 \times 1}{14} \text{ h} \times \frac{60 \text{ min}}{1 \text{ h}} = \boxed{\frac{2280}{7} \text{ min}}$$

$$\frac{1/2 \omega}{100} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\lambda}{4} \quad -\checkmark$$

$$A = A_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{A_0}{4} = A_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow -\log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} = t \Rightarrow \frac{\log 1 - \log 4}{\log \frac{1}{2} - \log 1} = t$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-\log 4}{\log \frac{1}{2} - \log 1} = t \Rightarrow \frac{-\log 4}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2 \log 2}{\frac{1}{4}} = 8 \log 2 = \boxed{8 \times 0.3010} = \boxed{2.408} \text{ h}$$

$$100 \left(1 - \frac{2}{100}\right)^n = 100 \left(1 - \frac{2}{100}\right)^{2n}$$

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$$100 \left(1 - \frac{2}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3} \times 100 \Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{2}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{100}\right)^n = \ln \frac{1}{3}$$

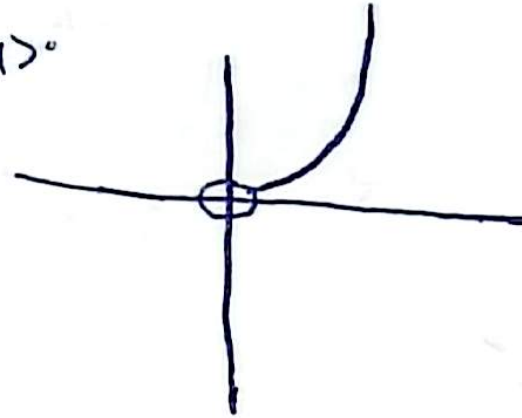
$$n \ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{100}\right) = -\ln 3$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{-\ln 3}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{2}{100}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{-\ln 3}{\ln \frac{98}{100}} = \frac{-\ln 3}{\ln \frac{49}{50}}$$

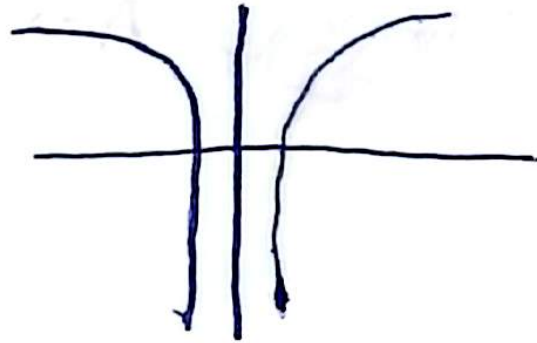
$$= \frac{-\ln 3}{3 \log 2 + \log 49 - \log 100}$$

انت)  $y = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{y}$   $x > 0$



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$y = \log x^2$



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