

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x=0 \rightarrow y = 21 - \log_c^{-b} = r \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow +b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$b + c^{\frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} + c^{\frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow c^{\frac{1}{\mu}} + \frac{1}{c} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow c^{\frac{1}{\mu}} + c^{-1} - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} c^{\frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{1}{c} \\ c^{-1} = \frac{1}{c} \end{cases} \rightarrow c^{\frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ y = 21 - \log_c^{-1, a-b} \end{array} \right. \quad c = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -10a - b > c \rightarrow -10a + r^{\frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow a = 21 \rightarrow (a+c)b = 13$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow f(0) = 1 + Cx^{\mu a} = \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow Cx^{\mu a} = \frac{1}{\mu} - 1$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1 + Cx^{\mu a + b} = 0 \rightarrow Cx^{\mu a + b} = -1 \rightarrow \textcircled{b = 1}$$

$$\rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + Cx^{\mu a - b} = 1 + \frac{Cx^{\mu a}}{\mu} = 1 + \frac{-1/\mu}{1 - 1/a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x=0 \rightarrow y = c + \log_b^r = r \rightarrow -\log_b^r + r = c$$

$$x=r \rightarrow y = c + \log_b^{r, \epsilon a + b} = 0 \rightarrow r - \log_b^r + \log_b^{r, \epsilon a + b} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \log_b^{r, \epsilon a + b} = \log_b^r - r \rightarrow \log_b^{r, \epsilon a + b} = \log_b^{\frac{b}{r}} \rightarrow r, \epsilon a + b = \frac{b}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r} \log_b \frac{b}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = \log_{\epsilon} (|x^r - r| - x) \rightarrow |x^r - r| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^r - r| > x \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^r - r > x \\ x^r - r < -x \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow x^r - r > x \rightarrow x^r - x - r > 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x-r) > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x < -1 \\ x > r \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow x^r - r < -x \rightarrow x^r + x - r < 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+r) < 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 < x < 1 \\ x < -r \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad x > 1 \rightarrow g(1) = -1 - r + 1 = \epsilon \rightarrow f(1) = r + r^{b-a} \rightarrow r^{b-a} > r \rightarrow \begin{cases} b-a > 1 \\ b-a > r \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f(-1) = k \\ f(-1) = r + r^{b+a} \end{cases} \rightarrow r + r^{b+a} > 1 \rightarrow r^{b+a} > 1 - r \rightarrow \begin{cases} b+a > r \\ b+a > 1-r \end{cases}$$

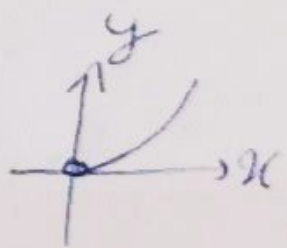
$$\rightarrow r^{b-a} > 1 - r \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$x=1 \rightarrow 0 = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^A + B \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \rightarrow A+B = -1$
 $x=r \rightarrow r = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^A + B \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = -r \rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ rA+B = -r \end{cases}$
 $A = -1 \rightarrow B = 0$
 $\rightarrow f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-x} \rightarrow f(r) = -r + 1 = 0$

$\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{t}{40}} m = \frac{1}{4} m \rightarrow \frac{t}{40} \log \frac{1}{9} = \log \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \left(\frac{t}{40}\right) \log \frac{1}{9} = -\log \frac{1}{4}$
 $\rightarrow \left(\frac{t}{40}\right) (\log 9^{-1}) = \log 4 \rightarrow \frac{t}{40} = \frac{\log 4}{\log 9} = \frac{\log 2^2}{\log 3^2} = \frac{2 \log 2}{2 \log 3} = \frac{\log 2}{\log 3} = \frac{1}{\log 2} + \frac{1}{\log 3}$
 $= \frac{1}{0.14} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow \frac{t}{40} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t = 10 \text{ min}$

$m \left(\frac{v}{1}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \frac{1}{v} m \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{v}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} = \log v$
 $\rightarrow \frac{t}{v} = \frac{\log v}{\log \frac{1}{v}} = \frac{\log v}{-\log v} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{t}{v} = -1 \rightarrow t = -v$
 $\rightarrow \frac{t}{v} = 1 \rightarrow t = 84 \text{ Day}$

$\left(\frac{45}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{45}{100} = \left(\frac{45}{100}\right)^t \rightarrow \left(\frac{45}{100}\right)^t = \log \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow t (\log 45 - 2) = -\log 2$
 $\rightarrow t (0.15 + 0.15 - 2) = -\log 2 \rightarrow t (1.15 - 2) = -\log 2$
 $\rightarrow t = 25 \text{ Day}$

(الف) $y = \log_a^a x = x \log_a^a x \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (1 + \log_a x)$


(ب) $y = \log_a^a x \rightarrow x^r \rightarrow x \neq 0$
 $\log_a^a x = x \log_a x \rightarrow D_y = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
