

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{cc} 0 & -\frac{r}{c} \\ r & 0 \end{array} \right| \rightarrow r = 1 - \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow \boxed{c^{-1} = -b} \rightarrow \boxed{b = -\frac{1}{c}} \rightarrow c - \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{r}{c} = \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} \rightarrow 2c^2 + 3c - 2 = 0 \\ & \rightarrow \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4} \rightarrow \frac{-3 \pm 5}{4} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} = c \rightarrow \boxed{b = -4} \\ \frac{-2}{1} = c \rightarrow \boxed{b = 2} \end{cases} \\ & \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c\left(\frac{r}{c}a + b\right) \rightarrow c = \frac{r}{c}a - b \rightarrow c + b = \frac{r}{c} = -\frac{r}{c}a \\ & \Rightarrow (a+c)b = \left(\frac{r}{c}\right) - r = (-r) \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{r}{c} \end{array} \right| \rightarrow 0 = 1 + c \times r^{a+b} \rightarrow r^{(a+b)} = -\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \log_r^{-c^{-1}} = a+b \rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} > 0 \\ & \rightarrow \frac{r}{c} = 1 + c \times r^a \rightarrow -r^{-1} = c \times r^a \rightarrow \boxed{c = -1}, \boxed{a = -1} \Rightarrow b + a = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 1} \\ & \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + (-1)^{-1} = 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{cc} r & c \\ 0 & r \end{array} \right| \rightarrow -c = \log_{\Delta}(rfa + b) \rightarrow \Delta^{-c} = rfa + b \rightarrow \Delta^c - \Delta^r \Delta^{-c} = \Delta^{-c}(1 - \Delta^r) = rfa + b \rightarrow \Delta^{-c} = -\frac{rfa + b}{\Delta^r - 1} \\ & \rightarrow r = c + \log_{\Delta}^b \rightarrow \Delta^{(r-c)} = b \rightarrow r \Delta^r \Delta^{-c} = b \rightarrow \Delta^{-c} = \frac{b}{r \Delta^r} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r \Delta} = \frac{-1}{1} a \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-1}{r \Delta} = -\frac{r}{\Delta} = (-0, r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & |x^2 - 2| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > x \\ & \begin{cases} x^2 - 2 > x \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1} \rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) \text{ (I)} \\ x^2 - 2 < -x \rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 < 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) < 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2}{-1} \rightarrow (-2, 1) \text{ (II)} \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow I \cup II = D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) \text{ یا } \mathbb{R} - [1, 2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & g(-1) = f(-1) \rightarrow -1 - r + 1 = r + r^{b-a} \rightarrow r^1 = r^{b-a} \rightarrow 1 = b - a \\ & f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow 1 = r + r^{a+b} \rightarrow r^r = r^{a+b} \rightarrow a + b = r \\ & \left. \begin{matrix} r^b = r \\ a = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 2} \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1} \Rightarrow r^b - a = (r) \end{aligned}$$

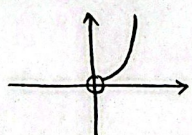
$$\begin{aligned} & f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow 0 = -r + r^{-A-B} \rightarrow A + B = 1 \\ & f(r) = g(r) \rightarrow r = -r + r^{-A-B} \rightarrow r^r = r^{-A-B} \rightarrow A + B = -r \\ & \left. \begin{matrix} A = -1 \\ B = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow f(r) = -r + r^{r+0} = (r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & t = \text{ساعت} \rightarrow \frac{M}{6} = M \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{9}} \frac{M}{6} = t \rightarrow t = -\log_{\frac{1}{9}} \frac{M}{6} = -\frac{\log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{6}}{\log_{\Delta} \frac{1}{9}} = -\frac{\log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{6} + \log_{\Delta} 6}{3 \log_{\Delta} 3 - 2 \log_{\Delta} 3} = -\frac{\log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{6} + \log_{\Delta} 6}{\log_{\Delta} 3} \\ & \log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{6} = \frac{\Delta}{12} / \log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{6} = \frac{\Delta}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{12} = \frac{\Delta}{V} \Rightarrow V = 12 \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{9\Delta}{12} \times 6 = 45 \text{ min} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & t = \text{ساعت} \rightarrow \frac{M}{V} = M \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^t \rightarrow \log_{\frac{V}{\lambda}} \frac{M}{V} = t \rightarrow -\log_{\frac{V}{\lambda}} \frac{M}{V} = t = -\frac{\log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{V}}{\log_{\Delta} \frac{V}{\lambda}} = -\frac{\log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{V}}{\log_{\Delta} V - \log_{\Delta} \lambda} = -\frac{\log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{V}}{\log_{\Delta} V - \log_{\Delta} \lambda} \\ & 100 - 12 \times 5 = 28 \times 5 \rightarrow \frac{17\Delta}{100} = \frac{V}{\lambda} / \log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{V} = \frac{\Delta}{\lambda} / \log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{V} = \frac{\Delta}{\lambda} \\ & \Rightarrow \lambda \times V = 56 \text{ روز} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & t = \text{روز} \rightarrow \frac{M}{r} = M \left(\frac{9}{11}\right)^t \rightarrow t = \log_{\frac{9}{11}} \frac{M}{r} = \frac{-\log_{\Delta} \frac{M}{r}}{\log_{\Delta} \frac{9}{11}} = \frac{-0,48}{\log_{\Delta} 9 - \log_{\Delta} 11} = \frac{-0,48}{2 \log_{\Delta} 3 - \log_{\Delta} 11} = \frac{-0,48}{1,5 + 0,48 - 2 \times 0,2} = \frac{-0,48}{0,78} = -0,615 \\ & \Rightarrow \text{در هر مرحله غلظت } \frac{9}{11} \text{ می شود. } \end{aligned}$$

$$y = x \log_r x = x^r \cdot x > 0$$



$x^r > 0$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

