

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

$$\Rightarrow c - \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{y}{c} \Rightarrow \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = -\frac{y}{c} \Rightarrow -c^2 = y - 1 \Rightarrow c^2 + y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c}(c^2 + y - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = -\frac{y}{c} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{c}}(a \cdot \frac{1}{c} - (-1)) \Rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{c}} a + 1 = y \Rightarrow a=1 \quad y=0 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{c}} -1 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{c}} -1 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{c}} -1 = -1 \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 + 1 = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c = \infty$$

$$f(x) = 1 + c \cdot x^{a+b} \Rightarrow a=0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{y}{c} \Rightarrow 1 + c \cdot x^a = \frac{y}{c} \Rightarrow c \cdot x^a = \frac{y}{c} - 1 \Rightarrow x^a = \frac{y - c}{c^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[a]{\frac{y - c}{c^2}} \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + c \cdot (-1)^{a+b} = 1 + c \cdot (-1)^{a+b}$$

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

$$c + \log_a(ax+b) = y \Rightarrow a=0 \Rightarrow c + \log_a b = y$$

$$c + \log_a(ax+b) = y \Rightarrow a = \frac{y}{c} \Rightarrow c + \log_a \frac{y}{c} = 0 \Rightarrow \log_a \frac{y}{c} = -c \Rightarrow \frac{y}{c} = a^{-c} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{c} = \frac{1}{a^c} \Rightarrow y = \frac{c}{a^c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{c} = \frac{1}{a^c} \Rightarrow y = \frac{c}{a^c} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{c} = \frac{1}{a^c} \Rightarrow y = \frac{c}{a^c}$$

$$\log_\varepsilon(|a^x - 1| - a) \Rightarrow |a^x - 1| - a > 0 \Rightarrow |a^x - 1| > a \Rightarrow a^x - 1 > a \Rightarrow a^x - a - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow (a-1)(a+1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow I = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \quad \& \quad a^x - 1 < -a \Rightarrow a^x - 1 + a < 0 \Rightarrow (a+1)(a-1) < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow I = (-1, 1) \Rightarrow I \cap I \Rightarrow (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow a=1 \Rightarrow y = -1 - 1 = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = -2 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = -2 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$a = -1 \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b+a = 1 \\ b-a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2b = 2 \Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow 1 - 1 = 0$$



لقد ال (V) مقدار متغيري ايكه ماره = A

(2)

$$\Rightarrow A - \frac{1}{q}A \Rightarrow A(1 - \frac{1}{q}) = \frac{\Lambda}{q}A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda}{q}A - \frac{1}{q}(\frac{\Lambda}{q})A \Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda}{q}A(1 - \frac{1}{q}) \Rightarrow (\frac{\Lambda}{q})^2 A$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \dots \Rightarrow (\frac{\Lambda}{q})^n A$$

$$\Rightarrow (\frac{\Lambda}{q})^n A = \frac{1}{q}A \Rightarrow (\frac{\Lambda}{q})^n = \frac{1}{q} \Rightarrow n = \log \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\Rightarrow - \frac{\log \frac{1}{q}}{\log \frac{\Lambda}{q}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 + \log \frac{1}{q}}{\log \frac{\Lambda}{q} - 1} \Rightarrow - \frac{1 + \log \frac{1}{q}}{\frac{\mu}{\Gamma P} - 1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \log \frac{1}{q} \Rightarrow \frac{\log \frac{1}{q}}{\log \frac{\Lambda}{q}} \Rightarrow \frac{\log \frac{1}{q}}{\log \frac{\Lambda}{q}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \text{ E}}{2 \text{ E}} = \textcircled{\frac{V}{\Gamma P}}$$

$$\Rightarrow - \frac{1 + \frac{V}{\Gamma P}}{\frac{\mu}{\Gamma P} - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \text{ E}}{\mu} \text{ d } \text{Go} = \text{No min} \checkmark$$

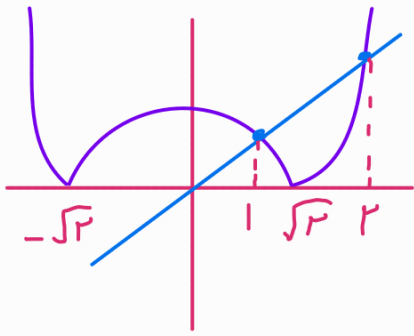
$$f(0) = \frac{r}{\mu} \rightarrow 1 + C \times \mu^a = \frac{r}{\mu} \rightarrow C \times \mu^a = \frac{-1}{\mu} \quad -2$$

$$f(1) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + C \times \mu^{a+b} = 0 \rightarrow \mu^a \times C \times \mu^b = -1 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\mu} \times \mu^b = -1$$

$$\boxed{b = 1}$$

$$f(\omega) = 1 + C \times \mu^a \times \mu^{bn} = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \times \mu^n = 1 - \mu^{n-1}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 - \mu^{-r} = \boxed{\frac{1}{q}}$$



جایگزین رو میخوانم به تابع  $y = |x^2 - 2|$   
 بالاتر از  $y = x$  باشد!

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

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