

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -1 \log_{\frac{1}{c}} -1 = -1 \Rightarrow -1 \log_{\frac{1}{c}} -1 = -1 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{c}} -1 = 1 \Rightarrow (a+c)b \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{c})(-2) \Rightarrow \frac{y}{c}(-2) = -2$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y/c + b}{b} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow y/c + b = b/c \Rightarrow y/c = b/c - b \Rightarrow \frac{y}{c} = -\frac{b}{c}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{c}}(|a^x - y| - a) \Rightarrow |a^x - y| > a \Rightarrow |a^x - y| > a \Rightarrow a^x - y > a \Rightarrow a^x - a - y > 0 \Rightarrow (a-1)(a+1)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow I = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) \quad \& \quad a^x - y < -a \Rightarrow a^x - y + a < 0 \Rightarrow (a+1)(a-1) < 0$$

$$+ \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow II = (-2, 1) \Rightarrow I \cap II \Rightarrow (-2, -1)$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b+x = 2 \\ b-x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2b = 3 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{2} \quad a=1 \Rightarrow \frac{b-x}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} - x = x \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}$$

لقدال (V) مقدار متغيري اتيه ماده = A

$$\Rightarrow A - \frac{1}{4}A \Rightarrow A(1 - \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{3}{4}A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}A - \frac{1}{4}(\frac{3}{4}A) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}A(1 - \frac{1}{4}) \Rightarrow (\frac{3}{4})^2 A$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \dots \Rightarrow (\frac{3}{4})^n A$$

$$\Rightarrow (\frac{3}{4})^n A = \frac{1}{4}A \Rightarrow (\frac{3}{4})^n = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow n = \log \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow - \frac{\log \frac{1}{4}}{\log \frac{3}{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 + \log \frac{1}{4}}{\log \frac{3}{4} - 1} \Rightarrow - \frac{1 + \log \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4} - 1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \log \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\log \frac{1}{4}}{\log \frac{3}{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{\log \frac{1}{4}}{\log \frac{3}{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \cdot \epsilon}{1 \cdot \epsilon} = \textcircled{\frac{V}{TP}}$$

$$\Rightarrow - \frac{1 + \frac{V}{TP}}{\frac{1}{4} - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \cdot 4}{1} \cdot 40 = 160 \text{ min}$$