

یا در هم بسازیم

تکلیف ۲۵

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$$f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \Rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -\frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow -\frac{c}{c} \Rightarrow c^2 + \frac{c}{c} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2c^2 + c - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+16}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{4} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{4}{-1 + \sqrt{17}} \Rightarrow f(-1/a) = 2 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{4}}^{-\frac{4}{-1 + \sqrt{17}} a + 2} = 2 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{4}}^{-\frac{4}{-1 + \sqrt{17}} a + 2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{4}{-1 + \sqrt{17}} a + 2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{4} \Rightarrow -4a + 8 = -1 + \sqrt{17} \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow b(a+c) = -2(1 + \frac{1}{c}) = -2$$

$$f(1) = 2 \Rightarrow 1 + c \times r^{a+b} = 2 \Rightarrow c \times r^{a+b} = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{r}{c} \Rightarrow 1 + c \times r^a = \frac{r}{c} \Rightarrow c \times r^a = -\frac{1}{c} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} c \times r^{a+b} = 1 \\ c \times r^a = -\frac{1}{c} \end{array} \right\} r^b = \frac{r}{-1} \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + c \times r^{a-b} = 1 + \frac{c \times r^a}{r^b} = 1 + \frac{-\frac{1}{c}}{r} = 1 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

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

$$f(r/c) = 2 \Rightarrow c + \log_a^{r/c a + b} = 2 \Rightarrow \log_a^{r/c a + b} = 2 - c \Rightarrow a^{-c} = r/c a + b$$

$$\Rightarrow b \cdot \frac{2a}{a^c} = 2a(r/c a + b) = 4a + 2ab \Rightarrow -2c b = 4a \Rightarrow -\frac{c}{2} b = a$$

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

$$|n^2 - 1| < -n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n > 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - 1 < -n \Rightarrow n^2 + n - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow n \in (-2, 1) \text{ (1)} \\ n < 0 \Rightarrow -n^2 + 1 < -n \Rightarrow -n^2 + n - 1 < 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - n + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow n \in (-\infty, \infty) \text{ (2)} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow D_f = (-2, 1) \cup (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow -(1)^r - c(1) + \lambda = 2 + r^{b-a} = f \Rightarrow r^{b-a} = 2 \Rightarrow b-a = 1 \Rightarrow b = a+1$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow 2 + r^{b+a} = 1 \Rightarrow r^{b+a} = -1 \Rightarrow b+a = r \Rightarrow b+a = a+1+a = 2a+1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow b = 2 \Rightarrow 2b - a = 2(2) - 1 = 3 \Rightarrow c = -1, r = 2$$

$$(1) \tau - 11 \dots = -\tau + \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)^{A+B} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)^{A+B} = \tau \Rightarrow A+B = -1 \Rightarrow A = -1 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$(2) \tau - \tau = \tau = -\tau + \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)^{A+B} \Rightarrow \tau = \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)^{A+B} \Rightarrow \tau A + B = -\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\tau) = -\tau + \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)^{\tau A + B} = -\tau + \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)^{-\tau} = -\tau + \tau = 0$$

7

$$\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \quad \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a^n = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta \frac{1}{a^n}}{\Delta a} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{-1}{a^{n+1}} \Delta a}{\Delta a} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{a^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a^{n+1} = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta a}{a^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{-\Delta a}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \Delta a = -1$$

✓

$$\frac{1 \dots}{1 \dots} = \frac{1 \tau / \Delta}{1 \dots} = \frac{1 \sqrt{\Delta}}{1 \dots} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}}\right)^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \Rightarrow \Delta^n = \sqrt{\Delta} \Rightarrow \Delta^{2n} = \Delta$$

$$\frac{\tau^{1/4} = \tau \Rightarrow \tau = \tau^4}{\sqrt{\tau} = \tau \Rightarrow \tau = \tau^2} \quad \tau \frac{1 \Delta n}{\sqrt{\Delta}} = \tau \frac{\Delta (n+1)}{\sqrt{\Delta}} = \tau \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{\Delta}} n + \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \Delta}{\sqrt{\Delta}} n = \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{\Delta}} n + \frac{\Delta}{\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

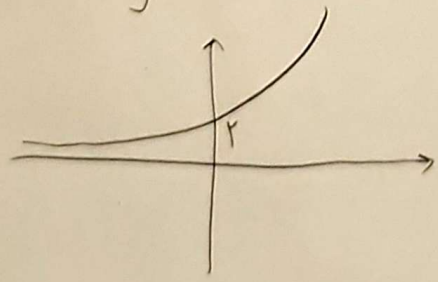
$$\frac{\tau \Delta - \tau}{\tau \Delta} n = \frac{\Delta}{\tau \Delta} n + \frac{\Delta}{\tau \Delta} = \frac{\tau}{\tau \Delta} \Rightarrow \Delta n = \tau \Rightarrow n = \frac{\tau}{\Delta}$$

✓

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}}\right)^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta}}$$

9

$y = \log n^2 = 2 \log n$



$(-)$   $y = n^{\log 9} \Rightarrow y = n^{\log 9} = n^2$  (الف) 10

