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(2)

$$P_t = \frac{1}{r} P_0 \Rightarrow P_0 \times \left(\frac{r\lambda}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{r} P_0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{r\lambda}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \log \frac{r\lambda}{100} = t$$

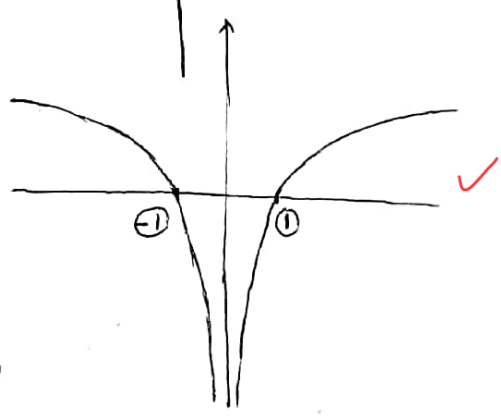
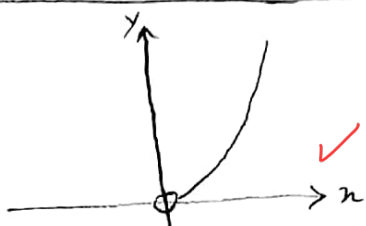
$$\log r = 0.13 \Rightarrow \log \omega = 0.17, \log r = 0.148$$


$$\log \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log \frac{r\lambda}{100}} = \frac{-\log r}{\log r\lambda - \log 100} = \frac{-\log r}{\log r + \log \lambda - 2 \log 10} = \frac{-0.148}{0.19 + 0.148 - 1.1} = \frac{-0.148}{-0.762} = 0.194$$

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(2)

$$a) y = 9 \log r^x = x \log r^9 = x^2 \leq x > 0$$



$\rightarrow y = \log_{10} x^2 \rightarrow 10 > 1 \Rightarrow \log_{10} x$

 چون x بتواند بسیار کوچک شود \leftarrow نمودار نسبت به محور y افقانه می شود