

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

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

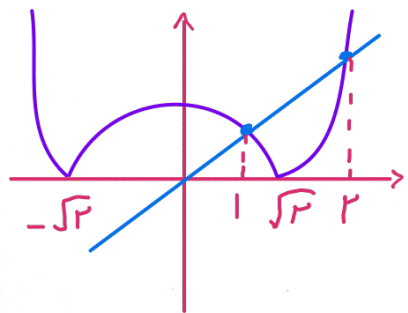
$$f(x) = 1 + C \times r^a \times r^{bx} = 1 - \frac{1}{p} \times r^x = 1 - r^{x-1} \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 - r^{-r} = \boxed{\frac{1}{9}}$$

$$A \mid \frac{r}{p} \rightarrow 0 = C + \log_0(r^{r(a+b)})$$

$$B \mid \frac{0}{r} \rightarrow r = C + \log_0^b \rightarrow b = d^{r-C} \rightarrow b = r^d \times d^{-C}$$

$$\rightarrow d^{-C} = r^d \times a + b = r^d \times a + d^{r-C} \rightarrow r^d \times a = -r^d \times d^{-C} \rightarrow a = -1 \times d^{-C}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{-1 \times d^{-C}}{r^d \times d^{-C}} = \frac{-1}{r^d}$$



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

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

جایگزین رو در ضوابط نه تابع  $y = |x^2 - 2|$  بالاتر از  $y = x$  باشه!

$$g(1) = \frac{r}{p}$$

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

$$f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 = r + r^{b+a} \rightarrow a+b=r \rightarrow \begin{matrix} b=r \\ a=1 \end{matrix}$$

$$r^{b-a} = r^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark$$

$$y = a^x - a \rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{p} \right|$$

$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{r}{p} \right|$$

$$f(1) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ rA+B = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A=1 \\ B=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(x) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{1+B} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ rA+B = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A=1 \\ B=0 \end{matrix}$$

(فرض کنیم) فرض کنیم

$$f(r) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} = -2 + 1 = \boxed{-1} \checkmark$$

حجم باقی مانده =  $\frac{m_0}{4} = m_0 \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{lg}} t \lg \frac{1}{q} = \lg \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t (r \lg r - r \lg r) = -(\lg r + \lg r)$

$t = \frac{-(\lg r + \lg r)}{r \lg r - r \lg r} \xrightarrow{\div \lg r} t = \frac{-(\lg r + 1)}{r \lg r - r} = \frac{-(\frac{r}{1r} + 1)}{r(\frac{r}{1r}) - r} = \frac{19}{12}$

$\frac{\lg_r^{\Delta}}{\lg_r^{\Delta}} = \frac{\lg r}{\lg r} = \frac{1, r}{r, r} = \frac{r}{1r}$

$3r = \min = 9.0 \times \text{second}$

$\frac{x}{v} = x \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} \xrightarrow{\text{فرض } \log} \log \frac{1}{v} - \log \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} \rightarrow -\log \frac{1}{v} = \frac{t}{v} (\log \frac{v}{\lambda} - \log \frac{1}{v})$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{v} = \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{v}} \rightarrow -\left(\frac{t}{v}\right) (1 - r \log \frac{v}{\lambda}) \rightarrow t = \frac{-v}{-\frac{1}{\lambda}} = 22 \checkmark$

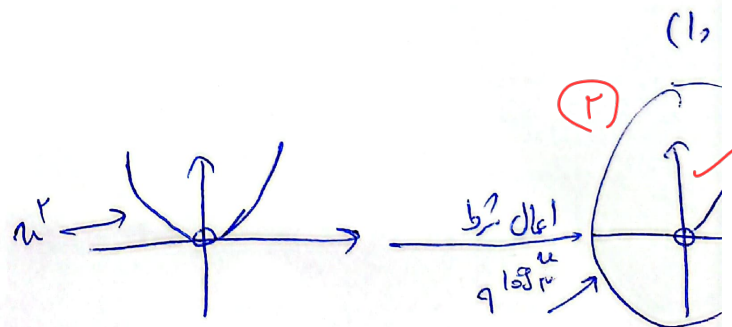
$\log_v^r \rightarrow \log_{\frac{r}{v}}^r \times \log_{\frac{v}{r}}^r = \frac{r}{\lambda} (\log \frac{r}{v})$

(9) قبل شکل مینی

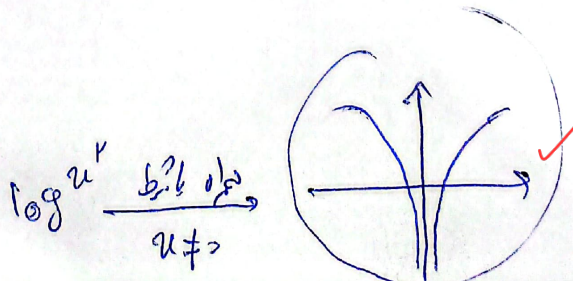
$\frac{x}{r} = x \left(\frac{r}{1r}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{1r}^t \xrightarrow{\text{فرض } \log} \log r^{-1} = \log \left(\frac{r}{1r}\right)^t \rightarrow -\log r = t \log \frac{r}{1r} \quad (2)$

$\rightarrow -\log r = t \times (\log_{1r}^r - \log_{1r}^r) \rightarrow -0, r \lambda = t \times \left(\frac{\log r}{1, r} + \log_{1r}^r = r\right) \rightarrow t = \frac{-0, r \lambda}{-0, r \lambda} = 24 \checkmark$

(الف)  $y = \sqrt[q]{\log^u} = u \log^q = \boxed{u^r}$   
 $u > 0$  در این صورت



(ب)  $\log u^r = r \log u$



$$u = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c^{-b} = r \rightarrow -b = c^{-1} \rightarrow bc = -1 \quad -1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b+c = -\frac{r}{c} \\ bc = -1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow b - \frac{1}{b} = -\frac{r}{c} \rightarrow b^r + \frac{r}{c}b - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -r \checkmark \\ b = \frac{1}{r} \times \end{cases}$$
$$c = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$u = -1, \omega \rightarrow 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}^{-\frac{r}{c}} a + r = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{r}{c} a + r = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$(a+c)b = \left(1 + \frac{1}{r}\right)(-r) = \boxed{-r^2}$$