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صنایع، یا در صورت اختصار A، تابع صعودی و ۲۲

$$\lg_{mn} m^n = \frac{\lg m^n}{\lg mn} = \frac{n \lg m}{\lg mn} = 1 + \frac{1}{\lg_{mn} m} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{a}} = b \Rightarrow \boxed{a \leq b} \quad (1)$$

برای مقادیر واحد

$$\lg_{1/2} 2 \rightarrow 2 > 0 \quad (1) / \lg_{1/2} 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow 2 \neq 1 \quad (2) \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{2}{\lg_{1/2} 2} > 0 \quad \frac{0}{-} + \frac{1}{-} \quad (3) \quad \hookrightarrow (0, 1) = D_f$$

$$\lg_{1/2} 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \rightarrow 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 > 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+} \frac{2}{-} \frac{+}{+} \quad (1) \quad \cap \xrightarrow{D_f} (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$2^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow 2 > 1, 2 < -1$$

$$t \lg \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{t} \lg \frac{2}{a} = t + \frac{1}{t} = 2 \Rightarrow t \leq \frac{1}{t} \quad \lg \frac{a}{2} \leq t \quad (13)$$

$$\lg_{1/2} a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 2}$$

$$(\lg 2^2) 2^2 + (\lg 2) 2 - \lg 1 < 0 \rightarrow (0, 2^2 + 0, 1 \cdot 2 - 1, 1 < 0) \quad (14)$$

$$\lg 1 < \lg 2^2 < 1 - \lg 2 - \lg 2^2 < 1 - 0, 1 < 0, 1 < 0$$

$$\lg 2 < \lg 2^2 = 2(0, 1) < 0, 1$$

$$\lg 1 < \lg 2 + \lg 2^2 < 1 - \lg 2 + \lg 2^2 < 1 - 0, 1 + 0, 1 < 1, 1$$



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مسئله: $r_2^r + 12 = 1150 \rightarrow \Delta = 48 - (-132) = 180$: انباشته

$$|r_1 - r_2| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} = \frac{18}{r}$$

$$g_{10} = \frac{g_r}{g_r} = \frac{g_r^r + 1}{g_r^{r+1}} = \frac{r}{r+1} = \frac{10}{19} \quad (a)$$

$$g_{10} = \frac{g_r}{g_r} = \frac{g_r^r + 1}{g_r^{r+1}} = \frac{1,4r}{r+1} = 0,4 \quad (b)$$

$$g_{r^m} = \frac{1}{r} (\log_r r + r \log_r g_r^r) = m \rightarrow \log_r g_r^r = \frac{r(m-1)}{r} \quad (c)$$

$$g_{r^m} = \frac{g_r^r}{g_r^r} = \frac{g_r^r + g_r^r}{r} = \frac{r + \frac{r(m-1)}{r}}{r} = \frac{r^m + r}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{a} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{r_2-1} = \left(\frac{12a}{r}\right)^{2r} \quad (d)$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{1-r_2} = \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{r_2 r} \rightarrow r_2^r + 1 - r_2 \rightarrow r_2^r + r_2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \log_r (1/r + 1) = r/r$$

$1/r$ $4-1$ x
 از دو طرف ریشه میگیریم





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$$\log_{r^3} b = \frac{1}{3} \log_r b = \frac{1}{3} (1+a) \rightarrow \log_r b = 1+a$$

(9)

$$r^2 \times r^{2a} = b \rightarrow r \times r^{2a} = r \times r^{\frac{2}{3} \log_r b} = r^{\frac{2}{3} \log_r b} = r^{\frac{2}{3} (1+a)} = b$$

$$\log(r^2 \times r^{2a} - 1) = \log 1 = 0$$

$$\text{المسألة 10: } \frac{ra}{b} = \log r \rightarrow \frac{ra}{b} = \log r \Rightarrow b = \frac{ra}{\log r}$$

(10)

$$\text{المسألة 11: } \frac{b+c}{r} = a \rightarrow c = ra - b$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{ra - b}{a} = r - \frac{b}{a} = r - \frac{ra}{\log r} = r - \frac{r}{\log r} = r - r \left(\frac{1}{\log r} \right) = r - r \log_r r$$

$$= r - \log_r 1 = r - \left(\frac{1}{\log r} \right)^{r - \log_r r} = \frac{(r^{-\frac{1}{\log r}})^r}{r^{\frac{1}{\log r} \log_r r}} = \frac{r^{-\frac{1}{\log r}}}{r^{\frac{1}{\log r} \log_r r}} = \frac{r^{-\frac{1}{\log r}}}{r^{\frac{1}{\log r} \log_r r}} = \left(\frac{1}{\log r} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\log r}} = \sqrt[r]{\log r}$$