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لربما احبتي

$$f(x) = r^{Ax+B} \quad y = r^{ax}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow y = f(x) \rightarrow r^{A+B} = 1 \rightarrow A+B=0 \rightarrow A=-B$$

$$x=r \rightarrow y = f(x) \rightarrow r^{rA+B} = r^r = r \rightarrow rA+B=r \rightarrow -rB+B=r \rightarrow -rB=r \rightarrow B=-1$$

$$A=-B=1$$

$$f(x) = r^{x-1}$$

$$\log y = x-1 \rightarrow x=0 \rightarrow r^{0-1} = r^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} = y'$$

$$\log r^{x^2+1} = r^{x^2+1} \rightarrow r^{2x+1} = r^{x^2+1} \rightarrow r^{2x} = r^{x^2} \rightarrow r^{2x} \times r^{-x^2} - r^{x^2} - 1 = 0$$

$$t = r^{x^2} \rightarrow \Delta t - t^r - 1 = 0 \rightarrow t^r - \Delta t + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (t-r)(t-\Delta) = 0$$

$$t = r^{x^2} = r \rightarrow x = \log_r r$$

$$t = r^{x^2} = \Delta \rightarrow x = \log_r \Delta$$

$$x = \log_r r + \log_r \Delta = \log_r r \Delta = \log_r \Delta$$

$$(\log_r r)^r + \log_r(r) \log_r(r)$$

$$r^r = r \times r \times r = \frac{r \times r \times r}{r} = \frac{r^3}{r} = r^2$$

$$= r - \log_r r$$

$$\log_r r^r = \log_r r^r - \log_r r = \frac{r \log_r r}{r} - \log_r r$$

$$1 \times r \times r = r \times r \times r = r^2 \times r = r^3$$

$$\log_r r^3 = \log_r r^2 + \log_r r = 2 \log_r r + \log_r r = 3 \log_r r = 3 + \log_r r$$

$$\rightarrow (\log_r r)^r + (r - \log_r r)(r + \log_r r) = (\log_r r)^r + r - (\log_r r)^r = r$$



برای معنی

- V

$$\Delta^2 = \mu(2\mu - 2) \rightarrow \mu^2 \epsilon \mu = \mu^2 \mu - 2 \rightarrow \epsilon \mu = 2\mu - 2 \rightarrow 2\mu - \epsilon \mu - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 14 - \epsilon(1)(-2) = 14 + 2 = 16$$

$$\mu = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2}{1}$$

عربی، لا، الحقیقی اند

$$\log_{\mu} \mu - 2 = \log_{\mu} \frac{2+2}{2} - 2 = \log_{\mu} \frac{4}{2} - 2 = \log_{\mu} 2 - 2 = \frac{1}{2} \log_{\mu} 4 - 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_{\mu} \mu = \frac{a}{\lambda}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{\mu}} \mu = \frac{\log_{\mu} \mu}{\log_{\mu} \frac{1}{\mu}}$$

$$\log_{\mu} \mu = \log_{\mu} \mu^2 = 2 \log_{\mu} \mu = 2 \times \frac{a}{\lambda}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{\mu}} \mu = \log_{\mu} \mu^{2 \times 2} = \log_{\mu} \mu^4 = \log_{\mu} \mu^2 + \log_{\mu} \mu^2 = 2 \log_{\mu} \mu^2 + \frac{a}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{14}{\lambda} + \frac{a}{\lambda} = \frac{21}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\log_{\mu} \mu}{\log_{\frac{1}{\mu}} \mu} = \frac{2 \times \frac{a}{\lambda}}{\frac{21}{\lambda}} = \frac{2a}{21} = \frac{2 \times 1}{21} = \frac{2}{21}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{\mu}} \mu = 0.11$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{\mu}} 4 = \frac{\log_{\mu} 4}{\log_{\mu} \frac{1}{\mu}} = \frac{\log_{\mu} \mu^2}{\log_{\mu} \mu^{-1}} = \frac{\log_{\mu} \mu + \log_{\mu} \mu}{\log_{\mu} \mu + \log_{\mu} \mu} = \frac{0.11 + 0.11}{0.11 + 1} = \frac{0.22}{1.11} = \frac{22}{111} = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$(a \log r) r^r + a r + b \log r = 0$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow (a \log r) (-1)^r + a(-1) + b \log r = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$a \log r - a + b \log r = 0 \rightarrow a(\log r - 1) + b \log r = 0$$

$$\log r - 1 = -\overbrace{(1 - \log r)}^{\log a} = -\log a$$

$$\boxed{\log a = \log \frac{1}{r} = \log 1 - \log r = 1 - \log r}$$

$$a(-\log a) + b \log r = 0 \rightarrow -a(\log a) + b(\log r) = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$b(\log r) = a(\log a) \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log r} = \log r$$

$$\sqrt{r} \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{r} \log r = a \log \sqrt{r} = a \frac{1}{r} = \boxed{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\log \sqrt{r} = \log r^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log r \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{r}$$