

$f(x) = -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{Ax+B}$, $a = x^r - x$ $x=1, x=r$ $f(r) =$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{A+B} &= 1 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^{A+B} = r \rightarrow A+B = -1 \\ -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{rA+B} &= r \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r})^{rA+B} = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow rA+B = -r \end{aligned} \right\} A = -1, B = 0$$

(5)

$f(r) = -r + (\frac{1}{r})^{-r} \rightarrow -r + r^r = 9$ ← جواب

$P = P_0 \times (\frac{1}{9})^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} P_0 = P_0 \times (\frac{1}{9})^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} = (\frac{1}{9})^t$ $P_0 = \dots$

$\rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{9}} \frac{1}{9} = \log_{\frac{1}{9}} (\frac{1}{9})^t \rightarrow -\log 9 = t \log \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow \Delta(\log 9 + \log 9) = t (4 \log 9 - 2 \log 9)$

$\rightarrow -(\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{18}) = t (4 \times \frac{1}{18} - 2 \times \frac{1}{18}) \rightarrow t = \frac{-(\frac{2}{18} + \frac{2}{18})}{(\frac{4}{18} - \frac{2}{18})} = \frac{-\frac{4}{18}}{\frac{2}{18}} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$ $\rightarrow 310$

$P = P_0 \times (\frac{115}{100})^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{V} P_0 = P_0 \times (\frac{V}{100})^t \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{V}} \frac{1}{V} = \log_{\frac{V}{100}} \frac{V}{100}$

(6)

$\rightarrow t = \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{V}} \frac{1}{V}}{\log_{\frac{V}{100}} \frac{V}{100}} = \frac{\log V - \log V}{\log V - 10 \log V} = \frac{0 - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4} - 10 \times \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{V_0 \times V_2} = 10 \rightarrow$ هفت

$\therefore 1 \times V = 2 \times 9$ \rightarrow جواب

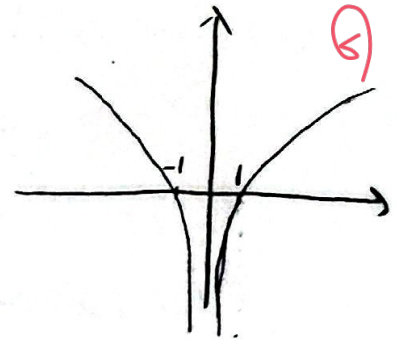
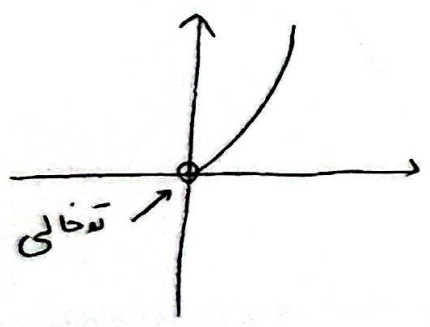
$(\frac{100-f}{100})^t = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow (\frac{rK}{rA})^t = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow (\frac{rD}{rE})^t = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \log(\frac{rD}{rE})^t = \log \frac{1}{r}$

$\rightarrow t \log \frac{rD}{rE} = \log \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow t = \frac{\log \frac{1}{r}}{\log \frac{rD}{rE}} = \frac{\log r}{1/\log D - \log rE} = \frac{\log r}{r(\log D - \log rE) - (\log r + 10 \log r)}$

$= \frac{\log r}{r(1-0.2) - (0.181 + 0.99)} = \frac{\log r}{1.2 - 1.171} = \frac{0.181}{0.029} = 6.24$ \rightarrow جواب

الف) $y = 9^{\log x} = x^{\log 9} = x^2$ $D: x > 0$

ب) $y = \log x^r$ $D: R - \{0\}$



(6)

$y = 1 - \log_c(ax-b)$, $b+c = -\frac{1}{c}$, $(a+c)b = (1+\frac{1}{c})(-1) = -\frac{1+c}{c}$ جواب

$\begin{cases} |0 & \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c b \rightarrow \log_c b = 0 \rightarrow b = c^0 \rightarrow b = 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{1+c}{c} \text{ (5)} \\ |1 & \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c(a-b) \rightarrow \log_c(a-b) = 1 \rightarrow a-b = c \rightarrow a = c+b = c+1 \end{cases}$

$\log_c \frac{a-b}{c} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a-b}{c} = c \rightarrow a-b = c^2 \rightarrow a = c^2 + b = c^2 + c + 1$

$f(x) = 1 + cx^{a+bx}$, $f(-1) = 0$

① $c \times (-1)^{a+bx} = -1 \rightarrow (-1)^{a+bx} = -\frac{1}{c}$

$\begin{cases} |0 & \rightarrow 0 = 1 + c(-1)^{a+b} \rightarrow c(-1)^{a+b} = -1 \\ |1 & \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = 1 + c \rightarrow c = \frac{1}{1+c} \end{cases}$

$\frac{c(-1)^a}{c(-1)^{a+b}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{1+c}}{-1} = \frac{1}{1+c} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+c} = \frac{1}{1+c}$

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

جواب: $b=1$

$y = c + \log_a(ax+b)$, $\frac{a}{b} = ?$

$\begin{cases} |0 & \rightarrow y = c + \log_a b \rightarrow c = y - \log_a b \\ |1 & \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_a(a+b) \rightarrow c = -\log_a(a+b) \end{cases}$

$y - \log_a b = -\log_a(a+b)$

$\rightarrow y = \log_a b - \log_a(a+b) \rightarrow y = \log_a \frac{b}{a+b} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a+b} = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow a - rab = b$

$\rightarrow a = r + b \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{r+b}{b} = \frac{r}{b} + 1$

$f(x) = \log_p(|x^r - r| - x)$, $|x^r - r| - x > 0$

$\rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow x^r - r - x > 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4r}}{2} \rightarrow (r, \infty)$

$\rightarrow x < \sqrt[r]{r} \rightarrow -x^r + r - x > 0 \rightarrow \frac{+1 \pm \sqrt{1+4r}}{2} \rightarrow (-r, 1)$

جواب: $D = (-r, 1) \cup (r, \infty)$

$f(x) = r + r^{b-ax}$, $g(x) = -x^r - rx + 1$, $x=1$, $f^{-1}(1) = -1$, $rb-a$

$\rightarrow r + r^{b-ax} = -1 - r + 1 \rightarrow r^{b-ax} = -1 \rightarrow b-ax = 1$

$f(1) = 1 \rightarrow r + r^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow r^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow b+a = 0$

$rb = a \rightarrow b = r, a = 1$

$\Rightarrow rb - a = f^{-1} = 1$