

$$f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{Ax+B}, \quad y = x^r - x \quad x=1, x=r \quad f(r) =$$

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

$$f(r) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} \rightarrow -r + r^r = 9 \quad \leftarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$P = P_0 \times \left(\frac{\Lambda}{9}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} P_0 = P_0 \times \left(\frac{\Lambda}{9}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} = \left(\frac{\Lambda}{9}\right)^t \quad P_0 = \text{مبدأ}$$

$$\rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{9}} \frac{1}{9} = \log_{\frac{\Lambda}{9}} \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow -\log_9 9 = t \log_9 \Lambda \rightarrow \Delta(\log_9 9 + \log_9 9) = t (\log_9 \Lambda + \log_9 9)$$

$$\rightarrow -\left(\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{18}\right) = t \left(2 \times \frac{1}{18} - 2 \times \frac{1}{18}\right) \rightarrow t = -\frac{\left(\frac{2}{18} + \frac{2}{18}\right)}{\left(\frac{2}{18} - \frac{2}{18}\right)} = \frac{90}{\Lambda \varepsilon} = \frac{19}{\mu} \rightarrow 310 \quad \leftarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$P = P_0 \times \left(\frac{11\Lambda}{100}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{V} P_0 = P_0 \times \left(\frac{V}{\Lambda}\right)^t \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{V}} \frac{1}{V} = \log_{\frac{V}{\Lambda}} \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\rightarrow t = \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{V}} \frac{1}{V}}{\log_{\frac{V}{\Lambda}} \frac{1}{V}} = \frac{\log_V 1 - \log_V V}{\log_V V - \log_V \Lambda} = \frac{0 - \frac{1}{V}}{\frac{1}{V} - \log_V \Lambda} = \frac{1}{V} = \frac{1}{\frac{V_0 \times V \varepsilon}{\Lambda \times \Lambda}} = \Lambda \rightarrow \text{هنا}$$

$$\therefore \Lambda \times V = \Lambda \times \varepsilon \quad \leftarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$\left(\frac{100-f}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{rK}{r\Delta}\right)^t = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r\Delta}{r\varepsilon}\right)^t = r \rightarrow \log_{\frac{r\Delta}{r\varepsilon}} r = \log_{\frac{r\Delta}{r\varepsilon}} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\rightarrow t \log_{\frac{r\Delta}{r\varepsilon}} r = \log_{\frac{r\Delta}{r\varepsilon}} r \rightarrow t = \frac{\log_{\frac{r\Delta}{r\varepsilon}} r}{\log_{\frac{r\Delta}{r\varepsilon}} \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{\log r}{\log \frac{r\Delta}{r\varepsilon} - \log r} = \frac{\log r}{r(\log \Delta - \log \varepsilon) - (\log r + r \log \varepsilon)}$$

$$= \frac{\log r}{r(1 - 0.2) - (0.181 + 0.99)} = \frac{\log r}{1.2 - 1.171} = \frac{0.181}{0.029} = 24 \quad \leftarrow \text{جواب}$$

الف) $y = 9^{\log_9 x} = x^{\log_9 9} = x^1$
 $D: x > 0$

ب) $y = \log_9 x^r$
 $D: R - \{0\}$



