

$$y = 1 - \log_c(ax-b)$$

$$\left(-\frac{r}{r_0}, 0\right) \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c\left(-\frac{r}{r_0}a + b\right)$$

$$1 = 1 - \log_c(-b) \Rightarrow -1 = \log_c(-b) \Rightarrow c^{-1} = -b$$

$$b+c = -\frac{r}{r_0} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} + c = -\frac{r}{r_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = -b$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = -1} \quad \boxed{a = 1}$$

$$-1 + c^{-1} = 1 - \frac{r}{r_0} \Rightarrow rc^{-1} + c - r = -1 \Rightarrow c^2 + rc - r^2 = -1 \Rightarrow (c-1)(c+r) = -1 \Rightarrow c = -r \text{ (if } r=1)$$

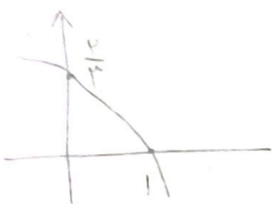
$$\boxed{(a,c) \mid b = \frac{r}{r_0}x - r_0 - \frac{r}{r_0}}$$

$$f(x) = 1 + c \cdot r^a + b \cdot x$$

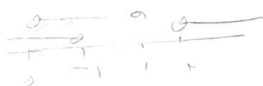
$$\xrightarrow{(1,0)} 0 = 1 + r^a \cdot r^b \cdot c \Rightarrow -1 = r^a \cdot r^b \cdot c \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\left(0, \frac{r}{r_0}\right)} \frac{r}{r_0} = 1 + r^a \cdot c \Rightarrow r^a \cdot c = \frac{r}{r_0} - 1$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = y = 1 + c \cdot r^a \cdot r^b \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \Rightarrow y = 1 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r+1}{r}$$



$$f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}}(|a^x - r| - a)$$



$$\Delta = 1 - \varepsilon(1)(-1) \leq a$$

$$|a^x - r| - a > 0 \Rightarrow |a^x - r| > a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^x - r > a \Rightarrow a^x - a - r > 0 \\ a^x - r < -a \Rightarrow a^x + a - r < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-r)(x+1) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-1-r}{r-1+r} \Rightarrow (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+r)(x-1) < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-r-1}{r-1+r} \Rightarrow (-r, 1)$$

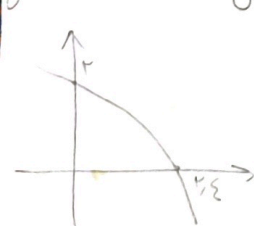
$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R} - [1, r]$$

$$y = c + \log_a(ax+b)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(0,r)} r = c + \log_a b \Rightarrow a^{r-c} = b \Rightarrow \boxed{a^{-c} = \frac{b}{r_0}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(r,0)} 0 = c + \log_a r_0 a + b \Rightarrow a^{-c} = r_0 a + b$$

$$\frac{-r-a}{a-b} \leftarrow \frac{-r_0}{r_0} b = \frac{r_0}{r_0} a \leftarrow \frac{b}{r_0} = \frac{r_0 a + b}{1}$$



$$f(x) = r + r^{b-ax} \quad \frac{f^{-1}(1) = -1}{f(-1) = 1} \Rightarrow r + r^{b+a} = 1 \Rightarrow b+a = \mu \cdot \mu - 1$$

$$g(x) = -a^x - r_{\mu+1} \quad \xrightarrow{\mu=1} \varepsilon = r + r^{b-a} \Rightarrow r = r^{b-a} \Rightarrow b-a = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} b+a = \mu \\ b-a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow r b \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \mu} \quad \boxed{a = 1} \quad \varepsilon - 1 = \mu$$

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

$$x=1 \rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 1+r$$

$$y = a^r - a$$

$$x=r \rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} = r \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} = 2r$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ rA+B = -r \end{cases}$$

$$A = -1 \Rightarrow f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-1 \cdot x^r} = -r + x^r = \boxed{y}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{9}}^{\frac{1}{9}} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{9}}^{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{9}}^{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{9}}^{\frac{1}{9}}}{\log_{\frac{1}{9}}^{\frac{1}{9}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{1}{12}} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^t = \log\frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow t \log\frac{1}{9} = \log\frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\log\frac{1}{9}}{\log\frac{1}{9}}$$

$$\log^{\mu-1} + \log^{\mu-1} = -1 \log^{\mu} + \log^{\mu} \Rightarrow \frac{-(\log^{\mu} + \log^{\mu})}{\log^{\mu} - r \log^{\mu}} = \frac{-1 - \log^{\mu}}{\mu - r \log^{\mu}}$$

$$1 - 12,8\% = 1 - \frac{128}{1000} = \frac{872}{1000}$$

$$\left(\frac{872}{1000}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{109}{125}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{109}{125}\right)^t = \log\frac{1}{2}$$

$$t \log\frac{109}{125} = \log\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t (\log 109 - \log 125) = -\log 2$$

$$t \log 109 - 3t \log 5 = -\log 2 \Rightarrow -3t \log 5 = -\log 2 - t \log 109$$

$$3t \log 5 = \log 2 + t \log 109 \Rightarrow t \left(\frac{3 \log 5}{\log 109} - 1\right) = \frac{\log 2}{\log 109} \Rightarrow t = 1$$

$$a_n = a_1 \times \left(\frac{a_4}{a_1}\right)^{\frac{n}{3}} \Rightarrow a_1 \times \left(\frac{a_4}{a_1}\right)^{\frac{n}{3}} = \frac{1}{\mu} \times a_1$$

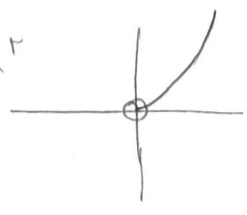
$$\left(\frac{r_2}{r_0}\right)^n = \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow n \log \frac{r_2}{r_0} = \log \frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow n (\log r_2 - \log r_0) = -\log \mu$$

$$n (\log^{\mu} + \mu \log^{\mu} - r \log^{\omega}) = -0,128n \Rightarrow n (0,128 + \mu(1,3) - r(\log^{\mu} - \log^{\mu})) = -0,128n$$

$$n (0,128 + 0,9 - r(1 - 0,128)) = -0,128n \Rightarrow n (0,128 + 0,9 - 0,872r) = -0,128n$$

$$0,028 - 0,872r = -0,128 \Rightarrow r = \frac{0,156}{0,872} \approx 0,178$$

$$y = a \log^{\mu} \Rightarrow y = a \log^{\mu} \Rightarrow y = a^r$$



$$y = \log^{\mu} \Rightarrow y = r \log^{\mu}$$

