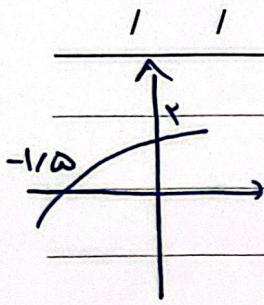


A. مستقيم في الخط المستقيم



$$(0, r) \Rightarrow r = 1 - \text{Log}_C(a-b) \quad (1)$$

$$(-1/a, 0) \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - \text{Log}_C(-1/a a - b)$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 = \text{Log}_C(-b) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C} = -b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{C} \Rightarrow b = \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{r}} = -r$$

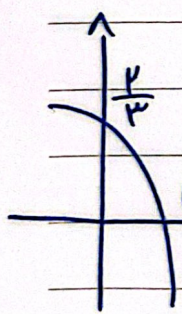
$$1 = \text{Log}_C(-1/a a - b)$$

$$\frac{-1}{C} + C = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{-1 + C^r}{C} = -\frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow rC^r + rC - r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C^r + rC - r = 0 \Rightarrow (C+r)(C-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = -r \rightarrow \text{غير ممكن} \\ C = +\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow b = -r \end{cases}$$

$$+1 = \text{Log}_r(-1/a a + r) \Rightarrow -1/a a + r = r \Rightarrow -1/a a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$(0 + \frac{1}{r}) \times -r = -1$$



$$f(x) = 1 + C x^{\mu a + b} \quad f(-1) = ? \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (I) (1, 0) &\Rightarrow 0 = 1 + C x^{\mu a + b} \\ (II) (0, \frac{r}{r}) &\Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = 1 + C x^{\mu a} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{r} = C (\mu^a - \mu^{\mu a + b})$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{r}{\mu^{\mu a - \mu a + b}} \Rightarrow C = \frac{r}{\mu^a (\mu - \mu^{b+1})} \quad (II)$$

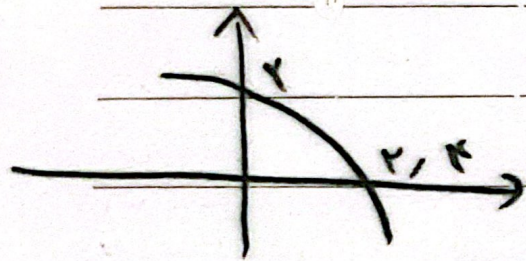
$$\frac{r}{r} = 1 + \frac{r}{\mu^a (\mu - \mu^{b+1})} x^{\mu a} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{(\mu - \mu^{b+1})} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mu - \mu^{b+1} = -r \Rightarrow \mu^{b+1} = \mu^r \Rightarrow b+1 = r \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-1) &\Rightarrow y = 1 + C x^{\mu^a - 1} \\ f(1) &\Rightarrow 0 = 1 + C x^{\mu^a + 1} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{y-1} = \frac{r x^{\mu^a + 1}}{r x^{\mu^a - 1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{y-1} = r^r \Rightarrow -1 = r y - r \Rightarrow r y = r \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(-1) = \frac{1}{r}$$



$$y = C + \log_a (ax + b) \quad \frac{a}{b} = ? \quad (2)$$

$$(r, r_0) \Rightarrow 0 = C + \log_a (r_0 a + b)$$

$$(0, r) \Rightarrow r = C + \log_a (b)$$

$$r = \log_a b - \log_a (r_0 a + b) \Rightarrow r = \log_a \frac{b}{r_0 a + b} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{r_0 a + b} = \underbrace{a^r}_{r_0} \Rightarrow r_0 a + r_0 b = b$$

$$\Rightarrow r_0 a = -r_0 b \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-r_0}{r_0} = \frac{-r}{a}$$

$$f(x) = \log_r (|x^r - r| - x) \quad (I) \quad x^r - r \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^r \geq r \Rightarrow x \geq \sqrt[r]{r} \quad (r)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^r - r - x > 0 \Rightarrow x < -1 \quad (II) \quad (I) \cap (II) \Rightarrow x \leq -\sqrt[r]{r} \quad (r)$$

$$(III) \quad x^r - r < 0 \Rightarrow x^r < r \Rightarrow -\sqrt[r]{r} < x < \sqrt[r]{r} \Rightarrow -x^r + r - x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -r < x < 1 \quad (IV) \quad (III) \cap (IV) \Rightarrow -\sqrt[r]{r} < x < 1 \quad (r) \quad (I) \cup (r) \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (\sqrt[r]{r}, +\infty)$$

● dotnote

$$f(x) = x + \frac{b-a}{x} \quad f^{-1}(10) = -1 \quad \text{if } b-a = ? \quad \textcircled{a}$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 - x + 1 \quad f(-1) = 10 \Rightarrow f(-1) = x + \frac{b+a}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{b+a}{x} = 10 \Rightarrow x^2 + b+a = 10x \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + b+a = 0$$

$$f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{b-a}{1} = -1 - 1 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{b-a}{1} = -1 \Rightarrow b-a = -1 \quad \textcircled{b}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{(I), (II)} \\ b+a = 10 \\ b-a = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b+a = 10 \\ b-a = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b = 9 \\ b = 4.5 \\ a = -3.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{if } b-a = 10 - (-3.5) = 13.5 = 13 \quad \textcircled{c}$$

$$f(x) = -x + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B} \quad y = x^2 - x \quad \textcircled{d}$$

$$f(x) = y$$

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = -1 + \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{A+B} = 0 & \text{(I)} \\ f(2) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{A+B} = 2 & \text{(II)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(I)} \Rightarrow -1 + \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{A+B} = 1 \Rightarrow 1^{-A-B} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -(A+B) = 0 \Rightarrow A+B = 0 \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$\text{(II)} \Rightarrow -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{A+B} = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{A+B} = 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$2^{-A-B} = 2^2 \Rightarrow -(A+B) = 2 \Rightarrow A+B = -2 \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$\text{(1), (2)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = 0 \\ A+B = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -A = -B = 1 \\ A+B = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = -1, B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -x + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-2} \Rightarrow f(x) = -x + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-2} = -x + x^2$$

$$= -x + x^2 = \boxed{9}$$

1 1

(v) $\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{t}{6}} = \frac{1}{6} \iff$ جرم عنصر در از صحت $\frac{1}{9}$ برابر می شود

$\hookrightarrow \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{\frac{t}{6}} = \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \Rightarrow t \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right) = -1 \log_{\omega} 6$

$\log_{\omega} 9 = 1, 4 = \frac{14}{10} = \frac{7}{5} \Rightarrow \log_{\omega} 3 = \frac{7}{10}$

$\log_{\omega} 8 = 2, 4 = \frac{24}{10} = \frac{12}{5} \Rightarrow \log_{\omega} 2 = \frac{6}{5}$

$t \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{1}{9}\right) = -\log_{\omega} 6 \Rightarrow t \left(\underbrace{\log_{\omega} 1}_{3 \log_{\omega} 3} - \underbrace{\log_{\omega} 9}_{2 \log_{\omega} 3} \right) = -(\log_{\omega} 2 + \log_{\omega} 3)$

$\Rightarrow t \left(3 \times \frac{7}{5} - 2 \times \frac{7}{5} \right) = -\left(\frac{6}{5} + \frac{7}{5} \right) \Rightarrow t \left(\frac{3 \times 7 - 2 \times 7}{5} \right) = -\left(\frac{6+7}{5} \right)$

$\Rightarrow -5t = -\frac{9 \times 7}{5} \Rightarrow t = \frac{19}{5} \xrightarrow{\text{تبدیل به مخرج مشترک}} \boxed{\frac{38}{10}}$

(A) $\left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} = \frac{1}{V} \iff$ جرم عنصر در صفت $\frac{V}{\lambda}$ برابر می شود

$\hookrightarrow \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} = \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{1}{V}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{t}{V} \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{V}{\lambda}\right) = -\log_{\omega} V$

$\Rightarrow \frac{t}{V} \left(\log_{\omega} V - \log_{\omega} \lambda \right) = -\log_{\omega} V$

$\log_{\omega} 3 = 0, 4 = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \log_{\omega} 2 = \frac{3}{5}$

$\log_{\omega} 4 = 1, 4 = \frac{14}{10} = \frac{7}{5} \Rightarrow \log_{\omega} 2 = \frac{3}{5}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{t}{V} \left(\log_{\omega} V - 2 \log_{\omega} \lambda \right) = -\log_{\omega} V \Rightarrow \frac{t}{V} \left(\frac{3}{5} - 2 \times \frac{3}{5} \right) = -\frac{3}{5}$

$\Rightarrow t = 3$

④ غزفت محلول در صورتی که برابر شود

غزفت اولی = A

$$f(t) = A \left(\frac{96}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{A}{4} = A \left(\frac{96}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{96}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Log} \left(\frac{96}{100}\right)^t = \text{Log} \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow t (\text{Log} 96 - \text{Log} 100) = -\text{Log} 4$$

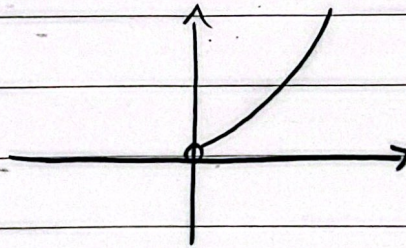
$$\left(\frac{96}{100} = 2^5 \times \frac{3}{25}\right) t (\text{Log} 2^5 + \text{Log} 3 - 2) = -\text{Log} 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$t (5(0.3) + 0.48 - 2) = -0.602 \Rightarrow t (1.5 + 0.48 - 2) = -0.602$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{t = 22}$$

الف) $y = a^{\log x} \Rightarrow y = x^{\text{Log} a} \Rightarrow y = x^r$ ⑩

$x > 0 \Rightarrow$



ب) $y = \log x^r \Rightarrow y = r \text{Log} x \Rightarrow$

x	1
y	0

