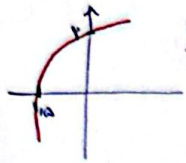


11, 25

(I)

منطقه مقبول و مقدار تابع $y = 1 - \log_c(ax-b)$ است. این $b+c = \frac{1}{c}$ باشد $(a+c)b$ را بیابید.



$(0, 1) \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 1 \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \quad (I) \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} + c = \frac{1}{c} \times \frac{1}{c}$

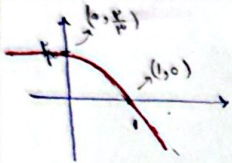
$-1/c = 1/c^2 - 1 \rightarrow 1/c^2 + 1/c - 1 = 0 \rightarrow c = -1 \rightarrow b = 1/4$
 $c = 1/4 \rightarrow b = -2$ 5

$(-1/4, 0) \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c^{-1/4 a - b} \rightarrow \log_c^{-1/4 a - b} = 1 \rightarrow -1/4 a - b = c \quad (II) \rightarrow -1/4 a = -1/4 \Rightarrow a = 1$

$(a+c)b : (1 + 1/4)x - 2 = -13/4$ (13)

1

منطقه مقبول مقدار تابع $f(x) = 1 + Cx^a x^b$ است. مقدار $f(-1)$ را بیابید.



$f(1) = 1 + Cx^a x^b = 0 \Rightarrow Cx^a x^b = -1 \Rightarrow Cx^a x^b = -1$ 5

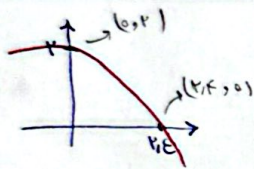
$f(0) = 1 + Cx^a x^b = 1/4 \rightarrow Cx^a x^b = -3/4$

$f(-1) = 1 + Cx^a x^b = \frac{1 + Cx^a x^b}{1} = \frac{1 + Cx^a x^b}{1} = 1 \times \frac{-1/4}{1/4} = 1 - 1/4 = 3/4$ (3/4)

$\frac{Cx^a x^b}{Cx^a x^b} = 1/b = \frac{-1}{-1/4} = 4 \Rightarrow b = 4$

2

مقدار تابع $y = c + \log_a(ax+b)$ است. a/b را بیابید.



$(0, 2) \rightarrow c + \log_a b = 2 \rightarrow \log_a b = 2 - c \rightarrow b = a^{2-c} \rightarrow b = a^2 \times a^{-c}$

$(1, 0) \rightarrow c + \log_a \frac{1}{a} a + b = 0 \rightarrow \log_a \frac{1}{a} a + b = -c \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} a + b = -c$ (10)

3

مجموعه مقبول با شرط $f(x) = \log(|x^2 - x| - x)$ را بیابید.

$|x^2 - x| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^2 - x| > x$
 (1) $x^2 - x > x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x > 0 \rightarrow x(x-2) > 0$ (0, 2) U (2, +infinity)

(2) $x^2 - x < -x \rightarrow x^2 < 0 \rightarrow \emptyset$ (0)

$D_f = (-infinity, 0] U (2, +infinity)$

4

مقدار $f^{-1}(10) = -1$ را بیابید. $f(x) = 2 + x^{b-a}$ و $g(x) = -x^2 - 2x + 1$ را بیابید.

if $x=1 : g(x) = f(x) \rightarrow \frac{-1 - 1 + 1}{1} = 2 + 1^{b-a} \Rightarrow 1 = 2 + 1^{b-a}$ (b-a)

$b-a = 1$

$f^{-1}(10) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 10 \rightarrow 2 + (-1)^{b+a} = 10 \rightarrow (-1)^{b+a} = 8 \rightarrow 1^{b+a}$ (13)

$b+a = 3$

$b-a = 1$
 $b+a = 3$
 $2b = 4 \rightarrow b = 2, a = 1$ (13)

5

$f(x) = -x + \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = -x + \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = -x + \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = -x + \frac{1}{x}$

if $x=1, x=2 : f(x) = y$

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

$x=2 \rightarrow -2 = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{A+B} \rightarrow 0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{A+B} \rightarrow -2 = 2A+B$

$f(1) \Rightarrow -1 + \frac{1}{1} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$

$A+B = -1$
 $2A+B = -2$
 $-A = 1$
 $A = -1$
 $B = 0$

$P = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \times P_0 = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t$

$\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{a} = \log \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow -\log a = t \log \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow -(\log a) = t(-\log 4) = t(-2 \log 2)$

$\Rightarrow -\left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}\right) = t \left(1 \times \frac{1}{16} - 2 \times \frac{1}{16}\right) \Rightarrow t = \frac{-\frac{2}{16}}{\frac{1}{16} - \frac{2}{16}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{16}}{-\frac{1}{16}} = 2$

$\rightarrow \frac{19}{16} \rightarrow \text{No min}$

$P = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow P_0 \times \frac{1}{100} = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^t$

$\frac{1}{100} = \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^t \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{100} = \log \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^t \rightarrow -\log 100 = t(-\log 100) = t(-2 \log 10)$

$-\log 100 = t(-2 \log 10) \Rightarrow -2 = t(-2) \Rightarrow t = 1$

$P = 100 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^t$

$(\log 2 = 0.30, \log 4 = 0.60)$

$y = 9 \log_{10} x$

$y = \log x$

$D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$(1, 9)$

$$r) c + \lg_a^{rfa+b} = \dots \quad (1) \quad c + \lg_a^b = r \quad (2) \quad (2)-(1) = \lg_a \frac{b}{rfa+b} = r$$

$$b = 4 \cdot a + r \cdot ab \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$r) a^r - r = a \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \quad \times \\ a = r \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$D_f = (0, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$a^r + a - r = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -r \quad \times \\ a = 1 \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$v) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} \quad \lg \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^t = \lg \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t(\lg 1 - \lg 4) = -(\lg^r + \lg^r)$$

$$\rightarrow t = \frac{-(\lg^r + \lg^r)}{r \lg^r - r \lg^r} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lg_r^0 \\ \lg_\mu^0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \lg_\mu^r = \frac{r}{1r}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \div \lg^r \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \right\} t = \frac{14}{\mu} \quad \frac{14}{\mu} \times 90 = 1310$$

$$1) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^t = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \lg_\mu \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^t = \lg_\mu \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow t(\lg_\mu^v - \lg_\mu^1) = -\lg_\mu^v$$

$$t \left(\frac{10}{4} - \mu \times \frac{2}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{10}{4} \rightarrow t = 1 \quad \lambda \times \nu = 24$$