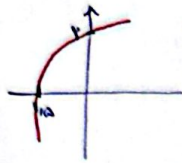


(I)

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



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

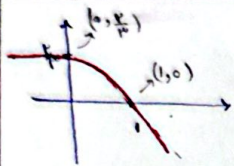
$$-1/c = \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1/c \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$-1/c = \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1/c \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{c}, 0\right) \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \log_c \frac{1}{c} = 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} a - b = c \quad (II) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{c} a = -\frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$(a+c)b : \left(1 + \frac{1}{c}\right) \times -\frac{1}{c} = \frac{-1-c}{c^2}$$

1



منطقه تعریف عبارت $f(x) = 1 + Cx^a$ است. مقدار $f(-1)$ را بیابید.

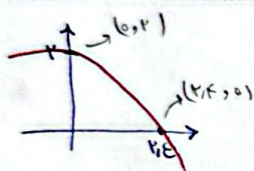
$$f(1) = 1 + Cx^a = 0 \Rightarrow Cx^a = -1 \Rightarrow Cx^a \times x^b = -1$$

$$f(0) = 1 + Cx^a = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow Cx^a = -\frac{1}{c}$$

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

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

۲



منطقه تعریف $y = c + \log_a(ax+b)$ است. $\frac{a}{b}$ را بیابید.

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

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

۳

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

$$|x^2 - x| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^2 - x| > x$$

$$(1) x^2 - x > x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x > 0 \rightarrow x(x-2) > 0 \quad (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$$

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

$$D_f = (-\infty, 0] \cup (2, +\infty)$$

۴

فرض کنید $f(x) = 2 + 2^{b-ax}$ و $g(x) = -x^2 - 2x + 1$ باشد. $f^{-1}(1) = -1$ را بیابید.

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

$$b-a = 1$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow 2^{b+a} = -1 \rightarrow 2^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow b+a = 0$$

$$b+a = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} b-a &= 1 \\ b+a &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2^{b-a} = 1 \Rightarrow b-a = 0$$

$$2b = 1 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}, a = 1$$

۵

فرض کنید $f(x) = -x + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B}$ و $f(x) = y$ را در $x=1$ و $x=2$ محاسبه کنید.

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

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

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

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

حل سیستم معادلات:

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

فرض کنید $P = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t$ و $\frac{1}{4} = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t$ را در $t=1$ و $t=2$ محاسبه کنید.

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

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

$\Rightarrow -\left(\frac{1}{1E} + \frac{1}{1E}\right) = t\left(1 \times \frac{1}{1E} - 2 \times \frac{1}{1E}\right) \Rightarrow t = \frac{-\left(\frac{2}{1E} + \frac{2}{1E}\right)}{\frac{1}{1E} - \frac{2}{1E}} \Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{4}{1E}}{-\frac{1}{1E}} = 4$

$\Rightarrow \frac{19}{1E} \rightarrow \text{No min}$

فرض کنید $P = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t$ و $\frac{1}{2} = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t$ را در $t=1$ و $t=2$ محاسبه کنید.

$P = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t \Rightarrow P_0 \times \frac{1}{2} = P_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^t$

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

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

فرض کنید $P = 100 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t$ و $\frac{1}{2} = 100 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t$ را در $t=1$ و $t=2$ محاسبه کنید.

$P = 100 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t$

$\frac{1}{2} = 100 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = \frac{1}{200} \Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = \log \frac{1}{200} \Rightarrow -t \log 2 = \log \frac{1}{200} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\log 200}{\log 2}$

رابطه $y = a^{\log x}$ و $y = \log x^a$ را رسم کنید.

الف) $y = a^{\log x}$

ب) $y = \log x^a$