

17, 15

سوال ۱

$$y = 1 - \log_c(ax-b) \rightarrow \log_c^c - \log_c^{ax-b} \rightarrow y = \log_c \frac{c}{ax-b}$$

$$(0, 2) \rightarrow \log_c \frac{c}{b} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{c}{b} = c^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{b} = c \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\rightarrow b+c = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} + c = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow 2c^2 - 2 = -2c \rightarrow 2c^2 + 2c - 2 = 0 \rightarrow c^2 + c - 1 = 0$$

$$(-1, 2, 0) \rightarrow \log_{-1} \frac{-1}{-1/a + 1/c} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-1/a + 1/c} = 1 \rightarrow -1/a + 1/c = -1 \rightarrow -1/a = -1 - 1/c \rightarrow a = 1$$

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c = -1
c = 1/4

عقوت چون نمودار صعودی است $c > 1$

سوال ۲

$$(0, 2) \rightarrow 1 + c \times r^a = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow c \times r^a = \frac{1}{r} - 1 \rightarrow c = -1$$

$$(1, 0) \rightarrow 1 + -1 \times r^{-1+b} = 0 \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + -1 \times r^{-1-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{9}$$

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سوال ۳

$$(0, 2) \rightarrow c + \log_a b = 2$$

$$(2, 0) \rightarrow c + \log_a \frac{1}{c} = 0$$

$$\log_a \frac{1}{c} - \log_a b = -2 \rightarrow \log_a \frac{1}{cb} = -2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{cb} = \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$\rightarrow 4a + 2ab = b \rightarrow 4a = -2ab \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-2a}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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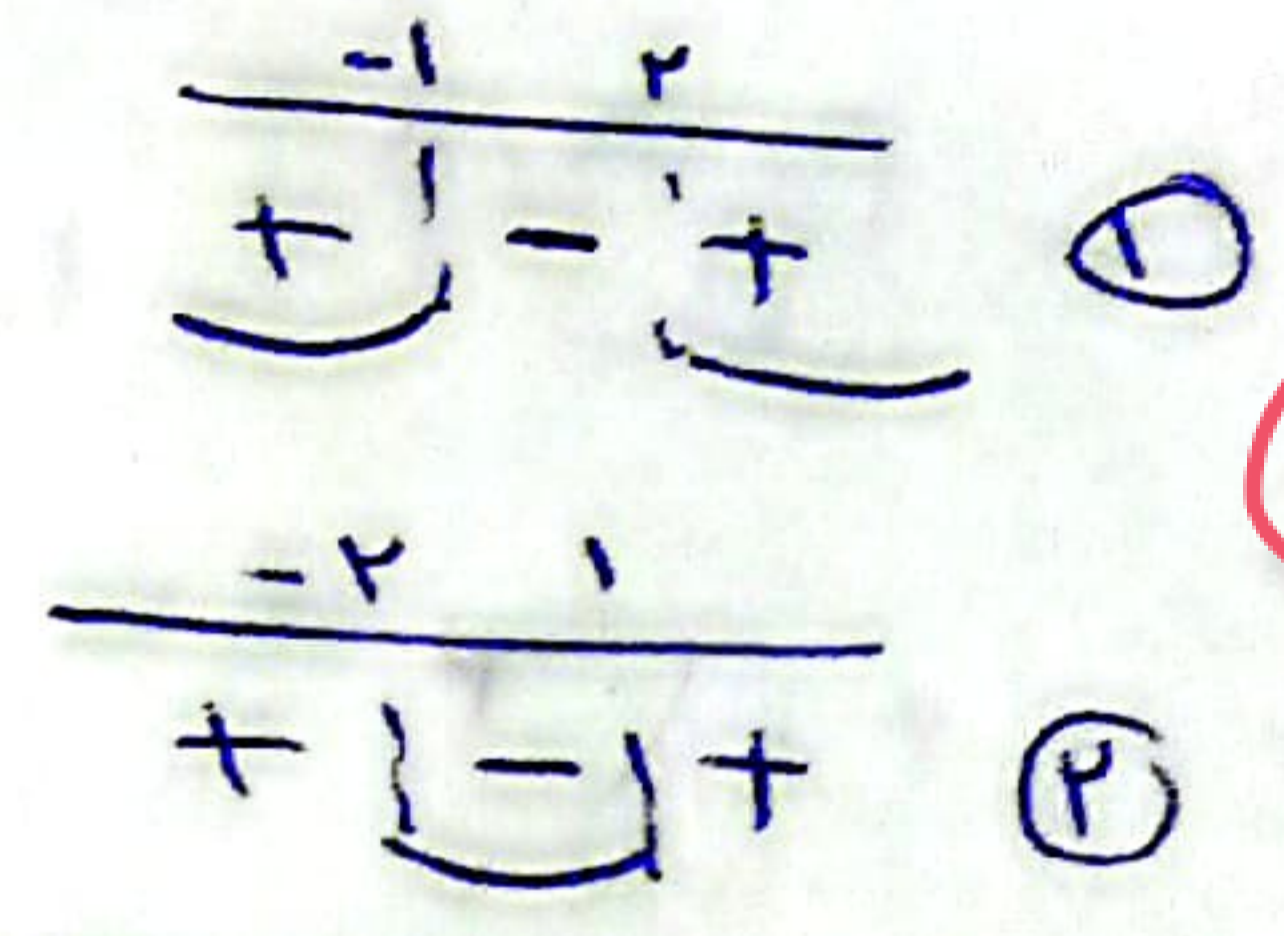
سوال ۴

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

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 2 < -x \rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 < 0$$

$$D_f = \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = (-2, -1)$$

$$D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, \infty)$$



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سوال ۵

$$x=1 \rightarrow -(1)^2 - 2(1) + 8 = 5 \rightarrow \text{پس نقطه (۱، ۵) در هر دو تابع صدق کند}$$

$$(b, 4) \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b-a} = 4 \rightarrow 2^{b-a} = 2 \rightarrow b-a = 1$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1$$

$$(1, 1) \rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow 2^{b+a} = -1 \rightarrow 2^{b+a} = 2^{\log_2(-1)} \rightarrow b+a = \log_2(-1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b-a &= 1 \\ b+a &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} b &= 3 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$2^{b-a} = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$y = x^2 - x \xrightarrow{x=1} 1-1=0 \rightarrow (1,0)$
 $\xrightarrow{x=2} 4-2=2 \rightarrow (2,2)$

این نقطه در تابع $f(x)$ صدق می‌کنند

$(1,0) \rightarrow -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow 2^{-A+B} = 2 \rightarrow -A-B = 1$
 $(2,2) \rightarrow -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2A+B} = 2 \rightarrow 2^{-2A-B} = 4 \rightarrow 2^{-2A-B} = 2^2 \rightarrow -2A-B = 2$

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

$\$ \rightarrow f(x) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x}$
 $f(3) = -2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} = -2 + 8 = 6$

$P \times \left(\frac{A}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} P \rightarrow \left(\frac{A}{9}\right)^t = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{A}{9}} \left(\frac{A}{9}\right)^t = \log_{\frac{A}{9}} \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t \log_{\frac{A}{9}} \frac{A}{9} = -\log_{\frac{A}{9}} 4$

$\log_{\frac{A}{9}} \frac{A}{9} = \log_{\frac{A}{9}} A - \log_{\frac{A}{9}} 9 \rightarrow 3 \log_{\frac{A}{9}} A - 2 \log_{\frac{A}{9}} 3 = 3 \left(\frac{1}{3A}\right) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{18}\right)$

$\log_{\frac{A}{9}} A = \frac{1}{\frac{\log A}{\log \frac{A}{9}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\log A}{3-\log A}}$
 $\log_{\frac{A}{9}} 3 = \frac{1}{\frac{\log 3}{\log \frac{A}{9}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\log 3}{3-\log A}}$

$\log_{\frac{A}{9}} 4 = \log_{\frac{A}{9}} 2 + \log_{\frac{A}{9}} 2 = \frac{1}{2A} + \frac{1}{2A}$

$3t \left(\frac{1}{3A}\right) - 2t \left(\frac{1}{18}\right) = -\frac{1}{2A} - \frac{1}{18} \rightarrow (3t+1) \frac{1}{3A} = (2t-1) \left(\frac{1}{18}\right)$

$\rightarrow 24t - 12 = 21t + 7 \rightarrow 3t = 19 \rightarrow t = \frac{19}{3} h = 38. \text{ min}$

$P \times \left(\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}\right)^t = \frac{1}{V} P \rightarrow \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} \left(\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}\right)^t = \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow t \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} \frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000} = -\log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} V$

$\log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} \frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000} = \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} A \sqrt{A} - \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} 1000 = \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} A^3 \sqrt{A} - \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} 10^3 = 3 \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} A + \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} A - 3 \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} 10$

$= \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} V - 3 \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} 10$

$t \log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} \frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000} = -\log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} V \rightarrow t \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 3t \left(\frac{1}{14}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$\log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} V = \frac{1}{\frac{\log V}{\log \frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\log V}{3-\log A}}$
 $\log_{\frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}} 10 = \frac{1}{\frac{\log 10}{\log \frac{A \sqrt{A}}{1000}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\log 10}{3-\log A}}$

$(t+1) \frac{1}{4} = 3t \left(\frac{1}{14}\right) \rightarrow 9t = 14t + 14$

$\rightarrow t = 14 \text{ هفته} = 24 \text{ روز}$

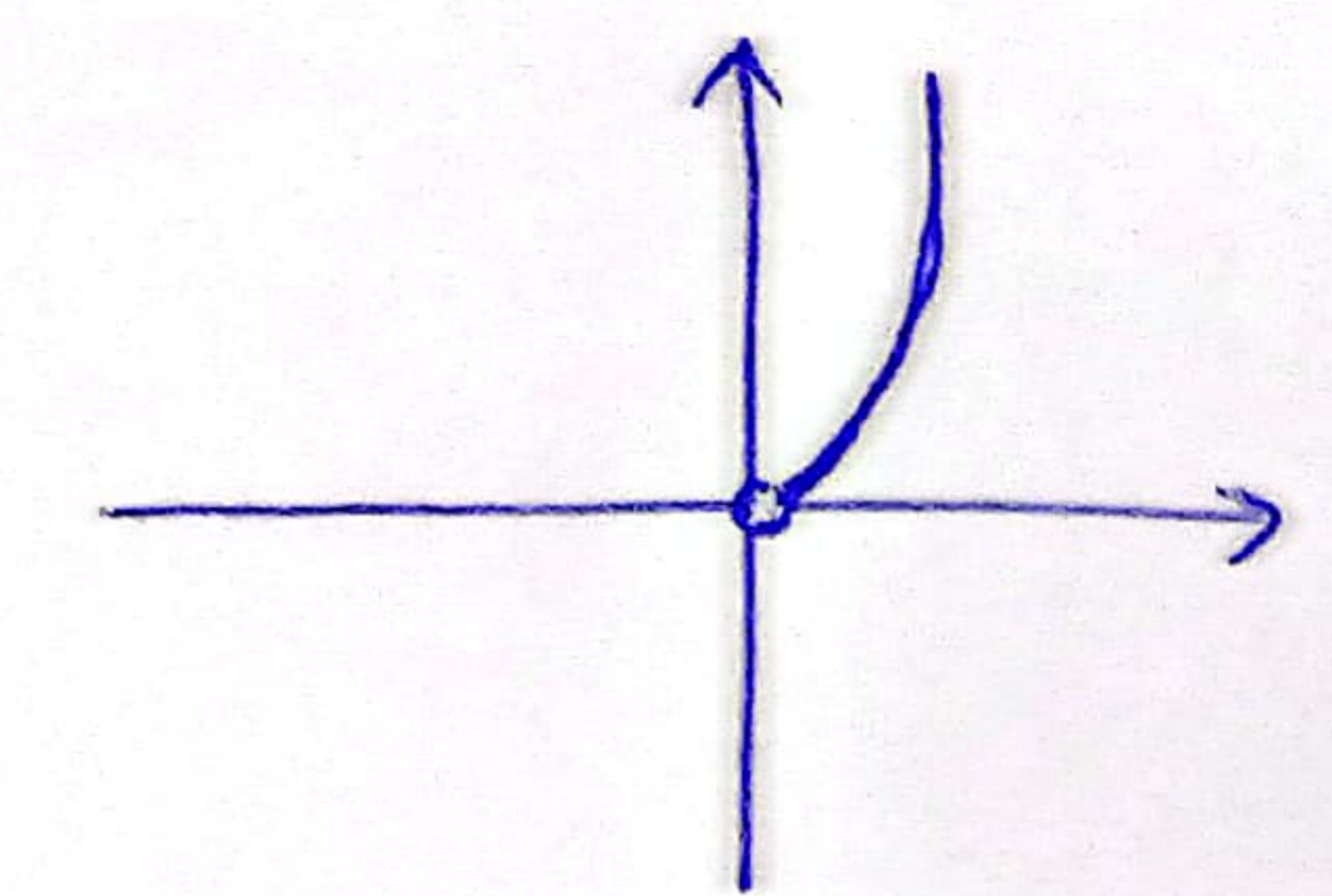
آب سرد از محلول برداریم و جای آن آب بپزیم غلظت آن $\frac{24}{25} = \frac{100-4}{100}$ برابر می‌شود

$100 \times \left(\frac{24}{25}\right)^t = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{24}{25}} \left(\frac{24}{25}\right)^t = \log_{\frac{24}{25}} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow t \log_{\frac{24}{25}} \frac{24}{25} = -\log_{\frac{24}{25}} 2 \rightarrow -0.2t = -0.68 \rightarrow t = 3.4$

$\log_{\frac{24}{25}} \frac{24}{25} = \log_{\frac{24}{25}} 24 - \log_{\frac{24}{25}} 25 = \log_{\frac{24}{25}} 2^3 \times 3 - \log_{\frac{24}{25}} 5^2 = 3 \log_{\frac{24}{25}} 2 + \log_{\frac{24}{25}} 3 - 2 \log_{\frac{24}{25}} 5 = \frac{3 \times 0.68}{3} + \frac{0.19}{3} - \frac{2 \times 0.7}{3} = -0.104$

الف) $y = 9^{\log_3 x} \rightarrow x^{\frac{\log_3 9}{3}} = y \rightarrow y = 2x^2$

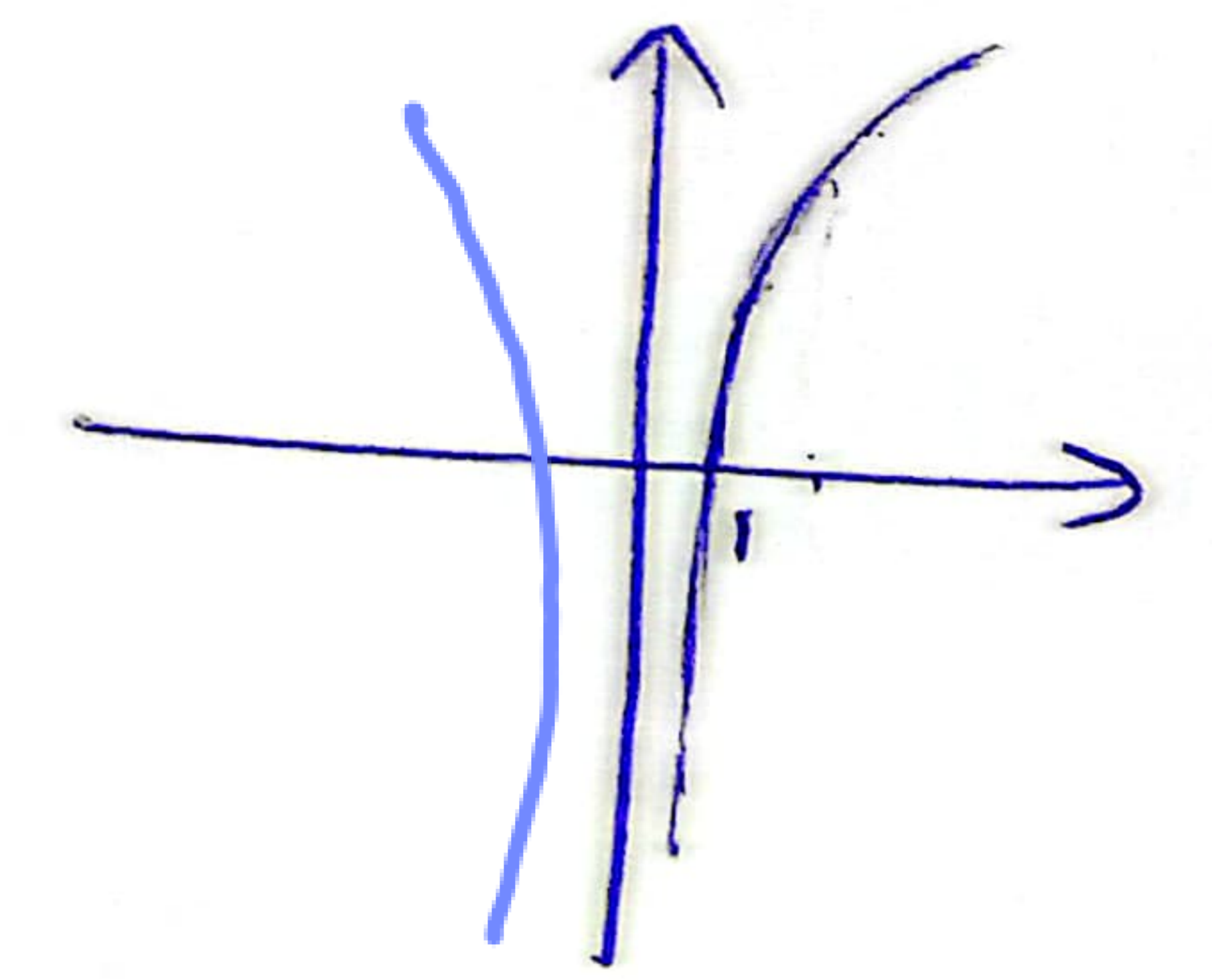
$D_f = (0, +\infty)$



1, No

سؤال (1)

ب) $y = \log_2 x^2 = 2 \log_2 x$



$$1) \alpha = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \rightarrow bc = -1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b+c = -\frac{4}{2} \\ bc = -1 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = -2 \checkmark \\ b = \frac{1}{4} \times \end{array} \right.$$

← با منفی تر اند (+) باشد چون در این صورت C صفر می شود

$$\alpha = -1, \omega = -\frac{4}{2} \rightarrow 1 - \log_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-\frac{4}{2}} a + 2 = 0 \rightarrow a = 1 \quad (a+c)b = -4$$