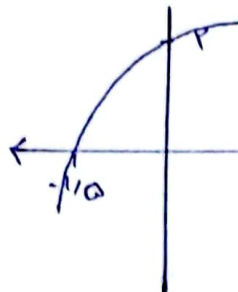


$y = 1 - \log_c(ax - b)$, $b + c = -\frac{r}{r}$ (a+c)b = ? (1)



$f(-\frac{r}{r}) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = 1 - \log_c(-\frac{r}{r}a - b) \rightarrow -\frac{r}{r}a - b = c \rightarrow b + c = -\frac{r}{r}a \rightarrow a = 1$

$f(0) = r \rightarrow r = 1 - \log_c^{-b} \rightarrow -\log_c^{-b} = 1 \rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow c^{-1} = -b \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow bc = -1$

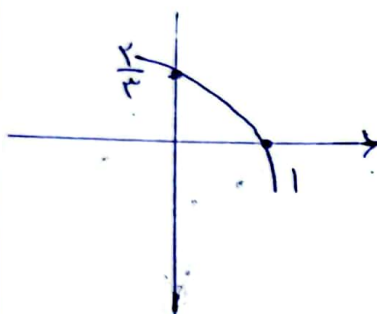
$\begin{cases} b + c = -\frac{r}{r} \\ bc = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow r(x - \frac{1}{c} + c) = -\frac{r}{r} \times r \rightarrow -r + rc^r = -rc \rightarrow rc^r + rc - r = 0$

$\rightarrow \Delta = ra \rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{-r+a}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark \\ c_2 = -rx \end{cases}$

$\frac{1}{r} + b = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow b = -r$

$\rightarrow (a+c)b = (1 + \frac{1}{r}) \times -r = \frac{r+1}{r} \times -r = -r(1 + \frac{1}{r}) = -r - 1$

$f(x) = 1 + c \times r^{a+bx}$, $f(-1) = ?$ (r)



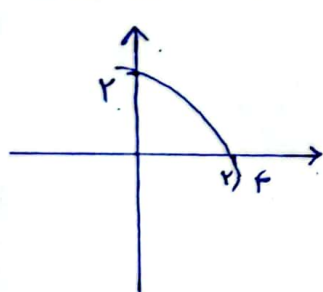
$f(0) = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow 1 + c \times r^a = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow c \times r^a = -\frac{1}{r}$

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

$r^b = r \rightarrow b = 1$

$f(x) = 1 + c \times r^a \times r^{bx} = 1 + (-\frac{1}{r}) \times r^x \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 + (-\frac{1}{r}) \times r^{-1} = \frac{r-1}{r}$

$y = c + \log_a(ax + b)$, $\frac{a}{b} = ?$ (r)



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

$f(r/f) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_a^{rfa+b} \rightarrow -c = \log_a^{rfa+b} \rightarrow a^{-c} = r/fa + b$

$(\frac{1}{a})^{c-r} = b \rightarrow (\frac{1}{a})^c \times \frac{1}{r_a} = b \rightarrow (\frac{1}{a})^c = r \Delta b \rightarrow$

$r \Delta b = r/fa + b \rightarrow r \Delta b = r/fa \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{r/f}{r/f} = 1$

$f(x) = \log_f(|x^r - r| - x)$

$|x^r - r| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^r - r| > x \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^r - r > x & \text{①} \\ x^r - r < -x & \text{②} \end{cases}$

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

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

$D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \gamma + \gamma^{b-a} x$$

$$g(x) = -x - \gamma^x + \lambda$$

$$f^{-1}(1_0) = -1$$

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

$$f(-1) = 1_0 \rightarrow 1_0 = \gamma + \gamma^{b+a} \rightarrow \lambda = \gamma = \gamma^{b+a} \rightarrow b+a = \gamma \rightarrow b-a = 1$$

$$\gamma^{b-a} = \gamma \rightarrow b-a = 1$$

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

$$y = x - x \quad f(y) = ?$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow 1 - \gamma = 0 \rightarrow f(1) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = -\gamma + (\frac{1}{\gamma})^{A+B} = -\gamma + \gamma^{-A-B} \rightarrow \gamma = \gamma^{-A-B} \rightarrow -A-B = 1$$

$$x = \gamma \rightarrow \gamma - \gamma = \gamma \rightarrow f(\gamma) = \gamma \rightarrow \gamma = -\gamma + \gamma^{-YA-B} = \gamma \rightarrow -YA-B = \gamma$$

$$A = -1, B = 0 \rightarrow f(x) = -\gamma + (\frac{1}{\gamma})^{-x} \rightarrow f(x) = \gamma$$

$$P = P_0 \times e^{kt} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} P_0 = P_0 \times (\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{A}{4}t} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} = (\frac{1}{4})^{\frac{A}{4}t}$$

$$الف) \quad y = 9^{1.4t} = m + \frac{y}{m} = m$$

$$-) \quad y = 1.9^{m \cdot t}$$

