

$$\Rightarrow [b] = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{\lg f(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1} \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 > 0, \quad \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 > 0 \rightarrow (x - 2)(x + 1) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{x}{+1} \quad \frac{-}{-1} \quad \frac{+}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \neq -1 \rightarrow \text{Limes}$$

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

$q_{1,2} = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\log \frac{a}{10})^r + (\log 9)^r - \log 10 \text{ s.} \quad \log 4 \text{ s. } r \quad \log 10 \text{ s. } r \\ & \log \frac{a}{10} \cdot \log \frac{1}{10} - \log \frac{r}{10} \quad \log \frac{1}{10} = \log \frac{r}{10} = \log \frac{r}{10} \cdot 1 - \log \frac{r}{10} \cdot r \\ & \log 9 = 2 \log 3 \text{ s. } \log 10 \text{ s. } \log r + \log a = \log r + \log \frac{1}{r} \text{ s.} \\ & \cdot r \cdot r + \cdot r \cdot r - 11 \text{ s.} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{0}}{\log} \left(\frac{11}{r} \right) \quad \cdot r + 1 = \cdot r \text{ s. } 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_8 8 = 1 \quad \log_8 16 = \frac{4}{3} \quad \log_{16} 8 = ?$$

$$\log_8 16 = \frac{\log_8 8}{\log_8 16} = \frac{\log_8 8 + \log_8 8}{\log_8 8 + \log_8 8} = \frac{1 + \log_8 8}{1 + \log_8 8} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{4}{3}} = 1$$

$$\log_2^a, 1, 1, 1 \quad \log_2^p = 1, 1 \quad \log_2^q = 1, 1$$

$$\log_{10}^4 = \frac{\log_2^4}{\log_2^{10}} = \frac{\log_2^4 + \log_2^4}{\log_2^0 + \log_2^4} = \frac{1, 1}{\log_2^0 + 1, 1} \Rightarrow \log_2^4 = \frac{\log_2^4}{\log_2^4} = 1, 1 \rightarrow \log_2^0, 1, 1, 1, 1$$

$$\frac{1, 1}{1, 1 + 1, 1} = \frac{1, 1}{2} = 0, 5$$

$$\log_2^m = m \quad \log_2^p = p \quad \log_2^q = \frac{1}{p} \log_2^q = \frac{1}{p} (\log_2^q + \log_2^p) = \frac{1}{p} (\log_2^q + p) = \frac{1}{p} (\log_2^q + 1)$$

$$\log_2^p = \frac{1}{p} \log_2^p = \frac{1}{p} (\log_2^p + \log_2^p) = \frac{1}{p} (\log_2^p + p) \Rightarrow (\log_2^p + 1) \frac{1}{p} = m$$

$$\log_2^p = \frac{p-1}{p} \rightarrow \frac{1}{p} (\log_2^p + p) = \frac{1}{p} (\frac{p-1}{p} + p) = \frac{1}{p} (\frac{p-1+p^2}{p}) = \frac{1}{p} =$$

$$\frac{(p+1)p}{p}$$

$$(\frac{1}{p})^{p-1} = (\frac{1}{p})^{p-1} = (\frac{1}{p})^{p-1} = (\frac{1}{p})^{p-1} = (\frac{1}{p})^{p-1} = (\frac{1}{p})^{p-1}$$

$$p-1 = 1-p \rightarrow p-1+p-1 = 2p-2 \rightarrow 2p-2 = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{p} \log_2^{p+1} = \log_2^p = \log_2^p = \frac{p}{p} \log_2^p = \frac{p}{p}$$

A

$$\log_2^p = a \quad \log_2^b = \frac{p}{p} (1+a) = \frac{1}{p} \log_2^b = \frac{1}{p} (1+a) \rightarrow \log_2^b = pa + p$$

$$\log_2^b = \frac{1}{p} \log_2^b + \frac{1}{p} \log_2^b = \log_2^b = \log_2^b = \log_2^b = \log_2^b = \log_2^b$$

$$b = pa \quad \log_2^{pb-1} = \log_2^{1, 1} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$-fa + \frac{1}{p} b + \frac{1}{p} c = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{p} = \log_2^p \rightarrow a + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{pa} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{pa}{b}$$

$$\frac{pa}{b} = \log_2^p = \log_2^p \rightarrow \frac{pa}{b} = \log_2^p \quad a = \frac{b+c}{p} \rightarrow c = pa - b$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{pa-b}{a} = p - \frac{b}{a} = p - \left(\frac{pa}{\log_2^p} \right) = p - \frac{p}{\log_2^p} = p - \frac{1}{\log_2^p}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \right)^{\frac{c}{a}} = \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}} \times \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{1}{a} \times (p - \frac{1}{\log_2^p}) = p \log_2^p = a \log_2^p$$

$$\frac{1}{p} \log_2^p = \frac{1}{p} \log_2^p = \frac{1}{p} \log_2^p$$