

$$x=0 \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = y = r \Rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \rightarrow -b = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c}$$

$$b+c = c - \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{r}{c} \rightarrow c^r - 1 = -\frac{r}{c} \rightarrow c^r + \frac{r}{c} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = \frac{r^2}{c^2} - 4(-1) = \frac{r^2}{c^2} + 4$$

$$c = \frac{-\frac{r}{c} \pm \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{c^2} + 4}}{2} \quad c > 0 \quad c = \frac{\frac{r}{c} - \frac{r}{c}}{2} = \frac{r}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{c} = -r$$

$$x = -\frac{r}{c} \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c^{-\frac{r}{c} a + r} = 0 \rightarrow \log_c^{-\frac{r}{c} a + r} = 1 \rightarrow -\frac{r}{c} a + r = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow \frac{r}{c} a = r - \frac{1}{c} = \frac{r}{c} \rightarrow a = 1$$

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

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

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

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

از  $f(0)$  می توان نتیجه گرفت:  $c \cdot r^a = -\frac{1}{c}$

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$$x=0 \rightarrow y_1 = c + \log_a^b = r$$

$$x=r, t \rightarrow y_r = c + \log_a^{r, t a+b} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow y_1 - y_r = r = \log_a^b - \log_a^{r, t a+b} = \log_a \frac{b}{r, t a+b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_a^r = \log_a^r = \frac{b}{r, t a+b} \rightarrow r \log_a b + \log_a a = b \rightarrow \log_a a = -r \log_a b \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-r \log_a a}{\log_a a} = \frac{-r}{1} = -\frac{r}{a}$$

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$$x^2 - r = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{r}$$

$$x > \sqrt{r} \quad x < -\sqrt{r} \rightarrow x^2 - x - r > 0 \quad \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4r}}{2} \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(x-r)(x+1) > 0 \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{r}] \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$-\sqrt{r} < x < \sqrt{r} \rightarrow r - x^2 - x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 + x - r < 0 \quad \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4r}}{2} \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(x+r)(x-1) < 0 \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x \in [-\sqrt{r}, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow D = (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} b-a = r \\ b+a = r \end{cases} \rightarrow r b = r \rightarrow b = r, a = 1 \rightarrow r b - a = r(r) - 1 = r^2 - 1 = r^2 - 1 = r$$

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$$f(x) = -r + (r^{-1})^A x + B = -r + r^{-Ax-B}$$

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

$$x=2 \rightarrow y=2^r - r = 6 - r = r \rightarrow f(2) = -r + r^{-2A-B} = r \rightarrow r = r \rightarrow -2A-B=2 \rightarrow 2A+B=-r$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=-1 \\ 2A+B=-r \end{cases} \rightarrow A=-1, B=0 \rightarrow f(x) = -r + r^x \rightarrow f(3) = -r + r^3 = 8 - r = 7$$

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محضت  $f(n) = m \left(\frac{A}{q}\right)^n$   $\frac{1}{4}$  باقیمانده از دست می رود  $\frac{A}{q}$  باقیمانده باقی می ماند یعنی:

$$\rightarrow m \left(\frac{A}{q}\right)^n = \frac{m}{4} \rightarrow \left(\frac{r^r}{r^r}\right)^n = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{r^{r_n}}{r^{r_n}} \Rightarrow r^{r_n} = 4 \times r^{r_n} = r^{2r_n} \Rightarrow r^{r_{n-1}} = r^{r_{n+1}}$$

$$\rightarrow \log_r r^{r_{n-1}} = \log_r r^{r_{n+1}} \Rightarrow (r_{n-1}) \log_r r = (r_{n+1}) \log_r r \Rightarrow (r_{n-1}) \left(\frac{10}{14}\right) = (r_{n+1}) \left(\frac{10}{14}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow v(r_{n+1}) = 1r(r_{n-1}) \rightarrow r_{n+1} + v = r(r_{n-1}) \rightarrow 19 = r_{n-1} \rightarrow n = \frac{19}{r} = \frac{19}{4} = 4.75$$

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محضت  $f(n) = m \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^n$   $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{12.5}{100}$  باقیمانده از بین می رود یعنی  $\frac{v}{\lambda}$  باقیمانده باقی می ماند:

$$\rightarrow m \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^n = \frac{m}{v} \rightarrow \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^n = \frac{1}{v} = \frac{v^n}{r^{r_n}} \rightarrow v^{n+1} = r^{r_n}$$

$$\rightarrow \log_r v^{n+1} = \log_r r^{r_n} \Rightarrow (n+1) \log_r v = r_n \log_r r \Rightarrow (n+1) \left(\frac{10}{14}\right) = r_n \left(\frac{10}{14}\right)$$

$$r_n(r) = \lambda(n+1) \rightarrow 9n = 8n + 8 \rightarrow n = 8 \Rightarrow 8 \times v = 64$$

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محضت  $f(n) = m \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n$  در روز 94 غلظت قبلی، غلظت جدید است یعنی:

$$\rightarrow m \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n = \frac{m}{r} \rightarrow \log_r \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n = \log_r \frac{1}{r} = -\log_r r = -0.48 = n(\log_r 94 - \log_r 100)$$

$$= n(\log_r r^{0.94} - r) = n(\log_r r + a \log_r r - r) = n(0.48 + 1.5 - r) = -0.02n$$

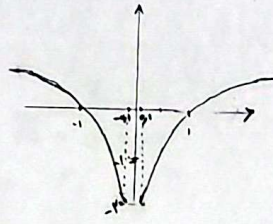
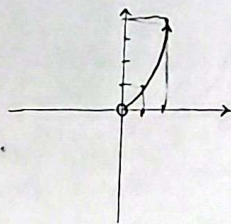
$$\rightarrow n = \frac{-0.48}{-0.02} = \frac{24}{1} = 24$$

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الف)  $y = a \log_a x = x \log_a x = x^2$

ب)  $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$\rightarrow D: x > 0$



من به ازای مقادیر منفی هم تعریف می شود  
و نمودار  $\log_a x^y$  به ازای  $x > 0$   
در سمت  $x$  های مثبت قرینه می شود.  
(نمودار  $\log_a x^y$  به ازای  $x > 0$  را می توان  
نمودار  $\log_a x^y$  در نظر گرفت)

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