

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x=r, t \rightarrow y_r = c + \log_a^{r, t a+b} = 0 \rightarrow y_1 - y_r = r = \log_a^b - \log_a^{r, t a+b} = \log_a \frac{b}{r, t a+b}$$

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

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

$x > \sqrt{r} \quad x < -\sqrt{r} \rightarrow x^2 - x - r > 0 \quad \frac{-1 \pm r}{+1 \mp r}$

$x < -\sqrt{r} < \sqrt{r} \rightarrow r - x^2 - x > 0 \rightarrow x^2 + x - r < 0 \quad \frac{-r \pm 1}{+1 \mp r}$

① $x \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{r}] \cup (r, +\infty)$

② $x \in [-\sqrt{r}, 1)$

① \cup ② : $D = (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$

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

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

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

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

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

$$x=2 \rightarrow y = r^r - r = r - r = 0 \rightarrow f(2) = -r + r^{-2A-B} = r \rightarrow r = r \rightarrow -2A-B=2 \rightarrow 2A+B=-r$$

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

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در هر مرحله که $\frac{1}{4}$ عمده باقی‌مانده از دست می‌رود، $\frac{1}{4}$ عمده باقی‌مانده باقی‌مانده می‌ماند یعنی:

$$f(n) = m \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \rightarrow$$

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

$$\rightarrow \log_r r^{r_{n-1}} = \log_r r^{r_{n+1}} \Rightarrow (r_{n-1}) \log_r r = (r_{n+1}) \log_r r \Rightarrow (r_{n-1}) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = (r_{n+1}) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

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

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در هر مرحله $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$ عمده باقی‌مانده از بین می‌رود یعنی $\frac{1}{100}$ باقی‌مانده باقی‌مانده می‌ماند یعنی:

$$f(n) = m \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^n \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow m \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^n = \frac{m}{100} \rightarrow \left(\frac{v}{v}\right)^n = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{v^n}{r^{r_n}} \rightarrow v^{n+1} = r^{r_n}$$

$$\rightarrow \log_v v^{n+1} = \log_r r^{r_n} \Rightarrow (n+1) \log_v v = r_n \log_r r \Rightarrow (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) = r_n \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)$$

$$r_n(100) = 1(n+1) \rightarrow 9n = 1(n+1) \rightarrow n = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \times 100 = 100$$

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در هر روز $\frac{94}{100}$ غلظت قبلی، غلظت جدید است یعنی:

$$f(n) = m \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow m \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n = \frac{m}{100} \rightarrow \log \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^n = \log \frac{1}{100} = -\log 100 = -2 = n (\log 94 - \log 100)$$

$$= n (\log 94 - 2) = n (\log 94 + a \log 10 - 2) = n (0.9731 + 1.0 - 2) = -0.0269n$$

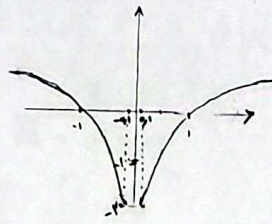
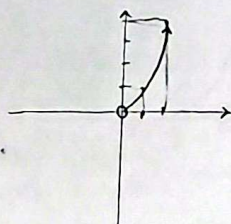
$$\rightarrow n = \frac{-0.0269n}{-0.0269} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

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الف) $y = a \log_b x = x \log a = x^2$

ب) $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$\rightarrow D: x > 0$



من به ازای مقادیر منفی هم تعریف می‌شود و نمودار $\log x^y$ به ازای $x > 0$ در سمت راست است و تقارن تقارن می‌شود. نمودار x^y به ازای $x > 0$ در هر دو طرف نمودار x^y در نظر گرفته می‌شود.

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