

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

$\left| \frac{0}{r} \right. \rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = r \Rightarrow \log_c^{-b} = -1 \Rightarrow c^{-1} = -b \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -b$

$\left| \frac{-r}{\cdot} \right. \rightarrow 1 - \log_c \frac{-r}{c} a - b = 0 \Rightarrow \log_c \frac{-r}{c} a - b = 1 \Rightarrow a+b = \frac{-r}{c} a \Rightarrow -r + \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{r}{c} a \Rightarrow a = 1$

$\frac{1}{c} + c = \frac{c^2 - 1}{c} = \frac{r}{c} \Rightarrow r c^2 - r + c = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark \Rightarrow b = -r$

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

$f(x) = 1 + c x^{\mu^{a+b}}$        $f(-1) = ?$

$\left| \frac{0}{r} \right. \rightarrow 1 + c x^{\mu^a} = \frac{r}{c} \Rightarrow c x^{\mu^a} = \frac{r}{c} - 1 \Rightarrow c x^{\mu^a} = -\frac{1}{\mu} \Rightarrow c = -1, a = -1$

$\left| \frac{1}{\cdot} \right. \rightarrow 1 + c x^{\mu^{a+b}} = \dots \rightarrow c x^{\mu^{a+b}} = -1$

$\frac{1}{c} \rightarrow c x^{\mu^a} x^{\mu^b} = -1 \Rightarrow \mu^b = -1 x^{-c} = \mu \Rightarrow b = 1$

$f(x) = 1 + -\mu^{-1+x}$   
 $f(-1) = 1 - \mu^{-1-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu^2}$

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

$\left| \frac{0}{r} \right. \rightarrow y = c + \log_a^b = r$

$\left| \frac{r}{\cdot} \right. \rightarrow y = c + \log_a^{\mu(a+b)} \Rightarrow -c = \log_a^{\mu(a+b)}$

$\log_a^b - \log_a^{\mu(a+b)} = r$   
 $\log_a \frac{b}{\mu(a+b)} = r \Rightarrow \frac{b}{\mu(a+b)} = \mu^r$   
 $\mu^r b = \mu^r \cdot a \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\mu^r}{-\mu^r} = -1/\mu^r$

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

$|x^r - r| - x > 0$   
 $|x^r - r| > x \xrightarrow{r(0)}$   
 $x^r + r - r x^r - x^r > 0$   
 $x^r - x^r + r > 0 \rightarrow r > 0$

$(-1)(e-f) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{+0} - \frac{1}{-0} > 0$

$DF = (-\infty, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$   
 $DF = \mathbb{R} - [1, r]$

$f(x) = r + r^{b-ax}$  ,  $g(x) = -x^r - \mu x + \lambda \rightarrow \left| \frac{0}{\cdot} \right. , f^{-1}(1_0) = -1$

$\left| \frac{1}{\cdot} \right. \rightarrow f^{-1}(1_0) = -1 \Rightarrow f(-1) = 1$

$f(-1) = r + r^{b+a} = 1 \Rightarrow r^{b+a} = 1 - r \Rightarrow b+a = \mu$

$g(1) = ? \Rightarrow -1 - \mu + \lambda = r \Rightarrow \lambda = r + \mu + 1$

$f(1) = r + r^{b-a} = r \Rightarrow b-a = 1$

$\begin{cases} b+a = \mu \\ b-a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{\mu+1}{2} \\ a = \frac{\mu-1}{2} \end{cases}$

$\mu b - a = ?$   
 $\mu b - a = \mu \cdot \frac{\mu+1}{2} - \frac{\mu-1}{2} = \frac{\mu^2 + \mu - \mu + 1}{2} = \frac{\mu^2 + 1}{2}$

