

$$f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-b} = 2 \Rightarrow -b = c^{-1} \\ be = -1$$

$$f(-1, \omega) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \log_c^{-1, \omega a - b} = 0 \Rightarrow -1, \omega a = \overset{-1, \omega}{b+c} \quad a = 1$$

$$b+c = -1, \omega \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 1, \omega x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \\ bc = -1 \\ (a+c)b = b-1 = -1, \omega \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = -2 \quad b = \frac{1}{2} \\ c = \frac{1}{2} \quad c = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(0) = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow 1 + c \times c^a = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c \times c^a = -\frac{1}{c} \\ f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + c \times c^{a+b} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + c \times c^a \times c^b = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$f(-1) = 1 + c \times c^{a-1} = 1 + c \times c^a \times c^{-1} = 1 + (-\frac{1}{c}) \times c^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = c + \log_{\omega} b \\ 0 = c + \log_{\omega} (y, \omega a + b) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \log_{\omega} (y, \omega a + b) - \log_{\omega} b = -y$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{\omega} \frac{y \omega a + b}{b} = -y \Rightarrow \frac{y \omega a + b}{b} = \omega^{-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y \omega a + b}{b} = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \Rightarrow \frac{y \omega a}{b} + 1 = \frac{1}{\omega^2}$$

$$\frac{y \omega}{\omega} \times \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{y \omega}{\omega^2} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{y}{\omega}$$

$$\textcircled{1} x^2 - 2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 > 2 \Rightarrow x > \sqrt{2} \quad x \leq -\sqrt{2} \quad x > 2 \quad \textcircled{I}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x^2 - 2 < 0 \Rightarrow x^2 < 2 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow -x^2 + 2 - x > 0 \Rightarrow -2 < x < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < x < 1 \quad \textcircled{II}$$

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

$$f(x) = 2 + 2^{b-a} x$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$f(1) = g(1) = 1 \Rightarrow 2 + 2^{b-a} = 1 \Rightarrow 2^{b-a} = -1 \Rightarrow b-a = 1$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = f(-1) \Rightarrow 2 + 2^{b+a} = 1 \Rightarrow 2^{b+a} = -1 \Rightarrow b+a = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b-a = 1 \\ b+a = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 2b = 2 \Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow 2b - a = 2 - 0 = 2$$

$$y = x^r - x \xrightarrow{x=1} y=0 \Rightarrow (A) = (1, 0)$$

$$y = x^r - x \xrightarrow{x=r} y=r \Rightarrow B = (r, r)$$

$$\begin{cases} -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \Rightarrow rA+B = -r \\ -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \Rightarrow rA+B = -r \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A=1 \Rightarrow B=0 \quad f(x) = r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-x} \Rightarrow f(r) = r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} = -r + 1 = 4$$

$$m(t) = m_0 \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{V} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^t = \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\log \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^t = \log \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow t \log \frac{A}{a} = -\log V$$

$$\log \frac{A}{a} = \frac{1}{V} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{V}{a} \Rightarrow \log \frac{A}{a} = \frac{a}{V}$$

$$t \log \frac{A}{a} = -\log V \Rightarrow t \left(\log \frac{A}{a} - \log \frac{a}{A}\right) = -(\log \frac{A}{a} + \log \frac{a}{A})$$

$$\Rightarrow t \left(r \times \frac{a}{V} - r \times \frac{a}{V}\right) = -\left(\frac{a}{V} + \frac{a}{V}\right) = -t \left(\frac{r \times a - a}{r \times V}\right) = \left(\frac{r \times a + a}{r \times V}\right) \Rightarrow -a t = -\frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$m(t) = m_0 \left(\frac{V}{A}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{V} m_0 = m_0 \left(\frac{V}{A}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{V}{A}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} = \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\log \left(\frac{V}{A}\right)^{\frac{t}{V}} = \log \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{V} \log \frac{V}{A} = \log \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{V} (\log V - \log A) = -\log V$$

$$\log \frac{V}{A} = \frac{1}{V} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \log \frac{V}{A} = \frac{a}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{V} (\log V - \log A) = -\log \frac{V}{A}$$

$$\log \frac{V}{A} = \frac{1}{V} = \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow \log \frac{V}{A} = \frac{a}{V}$$

$$\frac{t}{V} \left(-\frac{a}{V}\right) = -\frac{a}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{aV} = 1 \Rightarrow t = aV$$

$$f(t) = A \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \frac{A}{V} = A \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^t \Rightarrow \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^t = \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \left(\frac{94}{100}\right)^t = \log \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow t (\log 94 - \log 100) = -\log V$$

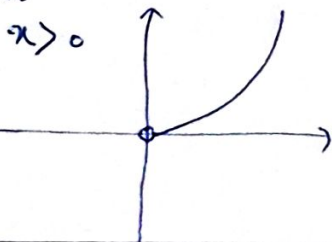
$$\rightarrow t (\log 94 + \log 100^{-1}) = -\log V$$

$$\Rightarrow t \left(\log(94) + \log(100^{-1})\right) = -\log V \Rightarrow t (1.97 + 0.158 - 2) = -0.158$$

$$\Rightarrow -0.072 t = -0.158 \Rightarrow t = 2.2$$

ا) $f(x) = a^{\log_r x} = x^{\log_r a}$

$$\Rightarrow x^p$$



ب) $y = \log x^p \Rightarrow p \log x \rightarrow x > 0$

