

γ_0 $\gamma, \tilde{c}, \omega$

$$1 - \log_c(ax-b) \xrightarrow{(0, \gamma)} 1 - \log_c(-b) = \gamma \rightarrow \log_c(-b) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -b \Rightarrow b+c = -\frac{\mu}{\tau} \rightarrow -b = c + \frac{\mu}{\tau} \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = c + \frac{\mu}{\tau} \xrightarrow{\times \tau c}$$

$$= \gamma = \tau c^\tau + \mu \Rightarrow \tau c^\tau + \mu c - \tau = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{-\tau \pm \omega}{\tau} \rightarrow c = -\tau \pm \frac{\omega}{\tau}$$

$\Delta = 9 + 17 = 26$

$\xrightarrow{\text{nim. } b \text{ log}}$ $C = \frac{1}{\tau}$ $\frac{1}{c} = -b \Rightarrow b = -\tau$

$$y = 1 - \log_c(ax-b) \xrightarrow{(c = \frac{\mu}{\tau}, 0)} 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{\tau}}(-\frac{\mu}{\tau}a + \tau) = 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{\tau}}(-\frac{\mu}{\tau}a + \tau) = 1$$

$$-\frac{\mu}{\tau}a + \tau = \frac{1}{\tau} \rightarrow -\frac{\mu}{\tau}a = \frac{1}{\tau} - \tau = -\frac{\mu}{\tau} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$(a+c)b = (1 + \frac{1}{\tau})(-\tau) = \frac{\mu}{\tau} \times -\tau = -\mu$$

$$y = 1 + Cx^\mu \xrightarrow{(0, \frac{\tau}{\mu})} 1 + Cx^\mu = \frac{\tau}{\mu} \rightarrow Cx^\mu = \frac{\tau}{\mu} - 1 \rightarrow \mu^a = \frac{\tau}{\mu} - 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{(1, 0)} 1 + Cx^\mu \times \mu^b = 0 \rightarrow Cx^\mu \times \mu^b = -1 \rightarrow \cancel{C} x^{-1} \times \mu^b = -1$$

$$\mu^b = -1 \times -\mu = \mu \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$f(-1) = 1 + Cx^\mu = 1 + Cx^\mu \times \frac{1}{\mu} = 1 + \cancel{C} x^{-1} \times \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$= C + \log_a(ax+b) \xrightarrow{(0, \gamma)} C + \log_a b = \gamma \rightarrow \log_a b = \gamma - C$$

$$\xrightarrow{(r, \tau a + b)} C + \log_a(\tau a + b) = 0 \rightarrow \log_a(\tau a + b) = -C$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_a(\tau a + b) - \log_a b = -C - \gamma + C \Rightarrow \log_a \frac{\tau a + b}{b} = -\gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tau a + b}{b} + 1 = \frac{1}{\tau a} \rightarrow \tau a \times \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{\tau a}{\tau a} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{-\tau a}{\tau a} = -1$$

$$\log_f(|x^r - r| - n) > 0 \Rightarrow |x^r - r| - n > 0$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} x > \sqrt{r} &\Rightarrow x^r - n - r > 0 \Rightarrow (x - r)(x + r) > 0 \quad \frac{-1}{+1} \quad \frac{r}{+1} \\ x < -\sqrt{r} & \Rightarrow x = (-\infty, -\sqrt{r}) \cup (r, +\infty) \quad \star \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\sqrt{r} < x < \sqrt{r} &\Rightarrow x^r + n - r < 0 \Rightarrow (x + r)(x - r) < 0 \quad \frac{-r}{+1} \quad \frac{1}{+1} \\ &\Rightarrow x = (-\sqrt{r}, \sqrt{r}) \quad \star \end{aligned}$$

$\star \rightarrow R \in [1, r]$

$$f(x) = r + r^{b-a} \quad , \quad g(x) = -1 - r + \lambda = r \quad \text{(a)}$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = r \Rightarrow r^b = r \Rightarrow b - a = 1 \quad \text{(5)}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} b - a = 1 \\ b + a = r \end{cases} \Rightarrow r^b = r \Rightarrow b = r \quad \text{and} \quad a = 1 \quad \text{where } b - a = r - 1 = r$$

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

$$f(r) = r^r - r = r \Rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} = r \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rA+B} = r \Rightarrow rA+B = -r$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ rA+B = -r \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = -1 \quad B = 0 \quad f(r) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} = -r + \lambda = r$$

$$m = m_0 \times \left(\frac{\lambda}{q}\right)^t \xrightarrow{t=1} \frac{\lambda}{q} = m_0 \times \frac{\lambda}{q} \Rightarrow m_0 = 1 \quad \text{(7) (V)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{q} &= 1 \times \left(\frac{\lambda}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow t = \log_{\frac{\lambda}{q}} \frac{1}{q} = \frac{-\log q}{r \log \lambda - r \log r} \rightarrow \frac{-\left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}\right)}{r \times \frac{1}{r} - r \times \frac{1}{r}} \\ &= \frac{-\left(\frac{2}{r} + \frac{1}{v}\right)}{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{v}} = \frac{-4\omega}{-1} = 4\omega \quad \text{where } \omega = \frac{1}{r} \end{aligned}$$

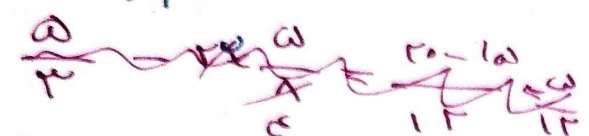
$$m = \left(\frac{V_{100}}{100} \right)^t = \left(\frac{V}{100} \right)^t$$

1

$$\frac{1}{V} = \left(\frac{V}{100} \right)^t \rightarrow t = \log_{\frac{V}{100}} \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow t = \frac{-\log_{10} V}{\log_{10} V - \log_{10} 100}$$

$$= \frac{-\log_{10} V}{\log_{10} V - 2 \log_{10} 10} = \frac{-\log_{10} V}{\log_{10} V - 2}$$

5



$$\frac{100}{100} - \frac{100}{100} = \frac{100 - 100}{100} = -\frac{0}{100}$$

مغلف = $\left(\frac{94}{100} \right)^n$

$$\frac{1}{100} = \left(\frac{94}{100} \right)^n \Rightarrow n = \log_{\frac{94}{100}} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{-\log_{10} 100}{\log_{10} 94 - \log_{10} 100}$$

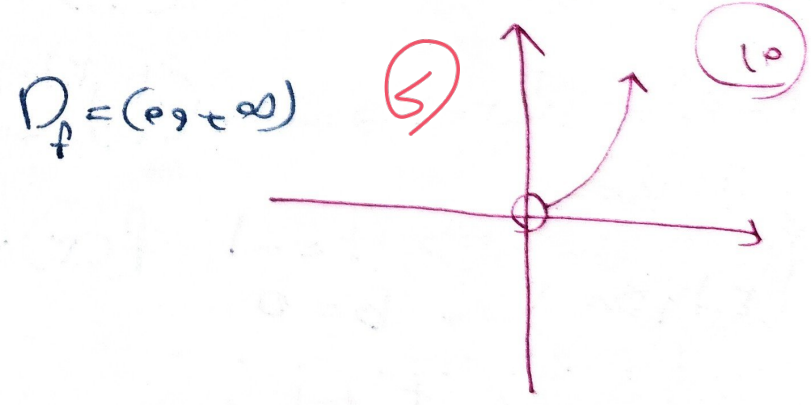
9

$$\frac{-2}{100} = \frac{2}{100}$$

$$\frac{2 \log_{10} 100 + \log_{10} 100}{\log_{10} 100 - \log_{10} 94} = \frac{3 \log_{10} 100}{\log_{10} 100 - \log_{10} 94}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 2}{2 - 0.026} = \frac{6}{1.974} \approx 3.04$$

(الف) $y = a \log_{10} x = a \log_{10} x^9 = 9 \log_{10} x^a = 9 \log_{10} x^a$



$\log_{10} x^2 \rightarrow 2 \log_{10} |x|$

