

$$\log_n^m = a$$

$$\log_{mn}^{mr} = b \rightarrow \log_{mn}^{mr} = \frac{\log_n^{mr}}{\log_n^{mn}} = \frac{r \log_n^m}{\log_n^m + \log_n^n} = \frac{ra+1}{a+1} = b = \frac{a+a+1}{a+1} = \frac{a}{a+1} + 1 = b$$

$$[b] = ?$$

$$\rightarrow [b] = \left[\frac{a}{a+1} \right] + 1 = (1)$$

الف) $\sqrt{\frac{n}{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} n}} \rightarrow$ (1) $n > 0$
 (2) $\frac{n}{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} n} > 0 \rightarrow \frac{n}{-\log_2 n} > 0 \rightarrow n \in [0, 1)$

(1) (2) $D_f : (0, 1)$

ب) $\frac{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}^{n^2-n-2}}{\sqrt{n^2-1}+1}$

(1) $n^2-n-2 > 0 \rightarrow (n-2)(n+1) > 0$

(2) $n^2-1 > 0 \rightarrow n^2 > 1 \rightarrow n > 1$
 $n \leq -1$

(1) (2) $\rightarrow n \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) : D_f$

$$r \log_n^a + \log_a^{rn} = r \rightarrow \log_n^a + \log_a^{rn} = \frac{r}{n}$$

$$r \log_n^a + \frac{1}{r} \log_n^a = r \log_n^a + \frac{1}{r \log_n^a} = r$$

$$n = 9$$

$$a = ?$$

$$\rightarrow r \log_n^a = 1 \rightarrow r \log_9^a = 1 \rightarrow \log_9^a = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a = (9)^{\frac{1}{r}} = (9)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

$$\log_2^2 = 2/2$$

$$\log_2^2 = 2/2$$

$$\log_2^{1/2} = 1/2$$

$$1 - \log_2^{1/2} = 1/2 \rightarrow \log_2^{1/2} = 1/2$$

$$(\log_2^2)^n + (\log_2^2)x - \log_2^{1/2} = 0$$

$$(\log_2^2 - \log_2^2)^n + (2 \log_2^2)x - (\log_2^2 + \log_2^{1/2}) = 0$$

$$(2/2 - 1/2)^n + 2/2 x - (2/2 + 1/2) = 0$$

$$2/2^n + 2/2 x - 3/2 = 0$$

$$2^n + 2x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow n^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$1 + \frac{11}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$(n+1)(n-3)$$

$$(n+1)(n-1)$$

$$n=1, -1/2$$

$$\log_2^2 = 2/2$$

$$\log_2^2 = 2/2$$

$$\log_2^{1/2} = ?$$

$$\log_2^{1/2} = \frac{\log_2^2}{\log_2^{1/2}} = \frac{\log_2^2 + 1}{\log_2^2 + \log_2^2} = \frac{1/2}{1/2 + \log_2^2} \rightarrow \log_2^2 = \frac{\log_2^2}{\log_2^2} = \frac{1}{\log_2^2} = 2$$

$$= \frac{1/2}{1/2 + 1/2} = \frac{1/2}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_2 r = 1,4$$

$$\log_4 10 = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_2} + 1}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_2} + 1}}$$

$$\log_{\lambda}^{1\lambda} = m \rightarrow \log_{\lambda}^{1\lambda} = \log_{\lambda}^a + \log_{\lambda}^{\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{a}{c} \log_r^c + \frac{1}{a} = m - \log_r^c = \frac{m - \frac{1}{a}}{\frac{a}{c}} = \frac{\frac{am-1}{c}}{\frac{a}{c}} = \frac{am-1}{a}$$

$$\log_{\Sigma}^{\text{Tx}^c} = 1 + \log_{\frac{\Sigma}{r}}^c = 1 + \frac{1}{r} \log_r^c = 1 + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{r_{m-1}}{r} \right) = 1 + \frac{r_{m-1}}{\Sigma} = \frac{r_{m-1} + \Sigma}{\Sigma} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} (r/\varepsilon)^{r_{n-1}} &= \left(\frac{1r_0}{\wedge}\right)^{r^r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1r_0}{\wedge}\right)^{r^r} = \left(\frac{\wedge}{1r_0}\right)^{-r^r} = \left(\frac{r}{\omega}\right)^{-\omega n^r} = \left(\frac{r}{\omega}\right)^{r_{n-1}} \rightarrow r_{n-1} = -\omega n^r \quad q_{n+1} \\ &\quad \omega n^r + r_{n-1} = 0 \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad a + c \cdot b - x = -1 \quad \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ &\quad x = \frac{1}{\omega} \quad \wedge \\ \text{by } \wedge \quad q_{n+1} \quad x = \frac{1}{\omega} \quad \xrightarrow{\log \varepsilon} \log \wedge = a \rightarrow \varepsilon = \wedge^a \quad \wedge \\ r^r = r^{\omega a} \rightarrow r = \omega a \rightarrow \left\{ a = \frac{r}{\omega} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_r^r a &= a \\ \log_n^b a &= \frac{r}{a} (\log_r^c + \log_r^r) \Rightarrow \frac{r}{a} (\log_r^4) \leadsto \log_n^b a = \frac{1}{a} \log_r^b a \\ \log_n^b a &= \frac{r}{a} (a+1) \leadsto \cancel{\frac{1}{a}} \log_r^b a = \frac{r}{a} \log_r^4 \rightarrow \log_r^b a = r \log_r^4 = \log_r^c a \\ &= a^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log(r_{b-1}) = ? \quad b=2^4 \rightarrow \log 16 = 4$$

$$-ka^{\frac{1}{n}} + b\omega + \frac{c}{c} = 0 \rightarrow \log \xi = \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{1}{\log \xi} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \log \xi \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{\xi} = \frac{-c}{\alpha\omega}$$

$$a = \frac{b+c}{r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{\frac{c}{a}} = \left(\frac{r}{r\lambda}\right)^{\frac{c}{a}} = \left(r^{\frac{1}{\lambda}}\right)^{\frac{c}{a}} = r^{\frac{-c}{\lambda a}} = r^{\alpha\beta} = r = ?$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{\frac{c}{a}} = ? \xrightarrow{\log} \alpha + \beta = \log \xi = \log \xi + \log \xi = \frac{1}{c} + \log \xi \rightarrow \alpha\beta = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\log \xi\right)$$

$$\rightarrow r^{\alpha\beta} = r^{\frac{\log \xi}{r}} = \left(r^{\frac{1}{r}}\right)^{\log \xi} = \left(\sqrt[r]{r}\right)^{\log \xi} = \left(\omega\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} = \left(\omega\right)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega}}}$$

$$\log_{11}^{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta} = \frac{1}{\frac{-b}{-\epsilon_a}} = \frac{\epsilon_a}{b}, \log_{10}^{\epsilon} : (5) \text{ o.}$$

$$r_a = b + c \rightarrow c = r_a - b = r_a - \frac{r_a}{\log \frac{2}{y_1}} = r_a \left(1 - \frac{1}{\log \frac{2}{y_1}} \right) = c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^{\frac{c}{a}} &= r^{-\frac{c}{2a}} \\ &= r^{-\frac{1}{2}} + r^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \times \sqrt{r} = 1 \end{aligned}$$