

$$n^a \log_{mn} (mn)^n = m^n \quad [b] = ? \quad (1)$$

$$\log_{mn} m^n = b \quad \log_n m = a \quad [b] = ?$$

$$\log_{mn} m^n + \log_{mn} n = b$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_{mn} m^n} + \frac{1}{\log_{mn} n} = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log_n m} + \log_n m} + \frac{1}{\log_n n} = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \log_n m} \rightarrow 0/0 + \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{ra}$$

$$\frac{1}{ra} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{ra} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{b} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{ra} = \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r-a}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{ra} = \frac{r-a}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = r-a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + a = r$$

$$\frac{1}{ra} + \frac{1}{r} < \left[\frac{ra+1}{a+1} \right] < r \rightarrow \square$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\log_n a}} \quad a > 0 \quad n \neq 1$$

$$\rightarrow D_f = (0, 1) \quad a > 1 \quad \log_n \frac{1}{r} < 0 \quad n > 1$$

$$y = \frac{\log_n (n^r - n - r)}{\sqrt{n^r - 1} + 1} \quad (n-r)(n+1) > 0$$

$$n^r - 1 > 0 \quad n > 1 \rightarrow n \gg 1$$

$$\text{Arman} \quad n^r > 1 \rightarrow n \gg 1 \quad n \leq -1 \quad \frac{n}{n} \rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\log_a a = 1 \rightarrow a = r^p \quad \frac{r^p}{r^p} = -r + \frac{1}{-r}$$

$$\left[\log_r r^p + \log_r (r^p) \right] r^p - \log_r 10 = 0$$

$$\log_r r = 0.1 r$$

$$(0.1 - 0.1 r) r^p + 0.1 r r^p - 1.1 = 0$$

$$\log_r a = 0.1 r$$

$$\frac{1.1}{r} = \frac{1.1}{r}$$

$$r^p + r^p - 1.1 = 0$$

$$(r^p + 1.1) \left(r^p - \frac{r}{r^p} \right)$$

$$r = -\frac{1.1}{r^p} \quad r = 1$$

$$\log_r r = r / r$$

$$\log_r a = 0.1 r$$

$$\log_r 10 = 0$$

$$\frac{\log_r r}{\log_r r} = r / r$$

$$\log_r a = r$$

$$\frac{\log_r r}{\log_r r} = \frac{\log_r r + \log_r r}{\log_r r + \log_r r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r / r}$$

Shuman



$$r \log_m a + \log_a m = r$$

(r)

$$m = a$$

$$a = ?$$

$$r \log_a a + \log_a r = r$$

$$\frac{\log_a a}{\frac{1}{r}} + \log_a r = r$$

$$\log_a r = -r$$

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

$$r + \frac{1}{r} = r$$

$$\frac{r+r}{r} = r \rightarrow r^2 + r - r = 0 \quad (r+1)(r-1) \rightarrow r=1$$

r = -2

$$\log_a r = 1 \rightarrow a = r$$

$$\frac{r}{r} = -r + \frac{1}{-r}$$

$$\left[\log_r a \right] m^r + (\log_a m) m - \log_a 1 = 0$$

(r)

$$\log_r a = 0, r$$

$$\log_a r = 0, r$$

$$\log_a a = 0, r$$

$$(0/r - 0/r) m^r + 0, r m - 1, 1 = 0$$

$$0, r m^r + 0, r m - 1, 1 = 0$$

$$r m^r + r m - 11 = 0$$

$$(r m + 11) (m - \frac{r}{r})$$

$$m = -\frac{11}{r}$$

$$m = 1$$

$$1 + \frac{11}{r} = \frac{11}{r}$$

$$\log_r a = r, r$$

$$\log_a r = 0, r$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

(a)

$$\frac{\log_r a}{\log_r r} = r, r$$

$$\log_a r = r$$

$$\frac{r}{r, r}$$

$$\frac{\log_a 1}{\log_a r} = \log_r r + \log_r r$$

$$\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\log_r r + \log_r r}{r, r + 1}$$

$$\log_r^n = m$$

$$\log_r^k = ?$$

$$1 + \frac{km+1}{r} \quad (✓)$$

$$\frac{\log_r^n}{\log_r^1} = \frac{\log_r^n}{\log_r^1} = \frac{1}{r} (\log_r^n + \log_r^k) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} (r + \frac{km+1}{r})$$

$$\frac{r \log_r^k + 1}{r} = m \rightarrow \frac{km+1}{r} = \log_r^k \quad (✓)$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{km+1} = (or/r)^{km+1} \quad \log_r^{km+1} = ?$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{km+1} = \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^{km+1} \Rightarrow km+1 = 1 - km \rightarrow km+1 + km = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} m = \frac{1}{r} \\ m = -1 \end{cases} \quad \log_r^k = \frac{r}{r} \quad (9)$$

$$\log_r^r = a$$

$$\log_r^b = \frac{r}{r} (1+a)$$

$$\log_r^{(rb-1)}$$

$$\log_r^b = r(1+a)$$

$$\log_r^{1+a} = r$$

$$b = \frac{r(1+a)}{r \times \frac{r}{a}} \rightarrow a \times r = ru$$

(10)

$$\frac{1}{a+b} = \log_r^r$$

$$- \tan^k + b + \frac{1}{r} c = 0$$

(10)

$$a = \frac{b+c}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{\frac{c}{a}} = 1 - \frac{b}{ra} = \frac{b}{ra} = S$$

$$\frac{ra}{b} = \log_r^r = r \log_r^r \quad b = \frac{a+c}{r} \rightarrow \frac{ra}{a+c} = r \log_r^r$$

$$\frac{ra}{a+c} = r \log_r^r \rightarrow \frac{ra}{a+c} = \log_r^r \quad a+c = \frac{ra}{\log_r^r}$$

Answer

$$q \quad r\alpha = h + c \rightarrow \frac{c}{\alpha} = r - \frac{h}{\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{c}{\alpha} = r - \frac{k}{\log k}$$

$$= \frac{r \log k - k}{\log k} \quad \frac{-h}{r\alpha} \xrightarrow{\text{Use}} \frac{c}{r} = \log k \rightarrow \frac{h}{\alpha} = k$$

$$r^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\frac{r \log k - k}{\log k} \right) = \boxed{r - \frac{\log k}{k \log k}} = r \frac{\log r_0}{k \log k}$$

$$r^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (\log r_0) = r^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (\log r_0) \frac{1}{r} = \left(r^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r_0 \right) \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{2/4 \cdot 1/1}{1/11} = \frac{2}{11}$$

$$= r_0 \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r_0}{r}$$

$$\log_2^0 = 1/2$$

$$\log_2^u = ?$$

$$\log_2^2 = 1/4$$

$$\log_2^4$$

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

$$\log_2^u = \log_2^2 + \log_2^2 =$$

$$\log_2^4 =$$

$$\frac{\log_2^2 + \log_2^2}{1/4} = 1$$

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

$$\frac{\log_2^2 + \log_2^2}{1/4} = 1$$

$$\log_2^0 = 1/2 \rightarrow \log_2^2 = 1/4$$

$$\frac{\log_2^2}{1/4}$$

— Suman —