

$$\begin{cases} \mu^{A+C} + B = 1 \rightarrow A+B=0 \\ \mu^{2A+B} = \mu^2 \rightarrow 2A+B=2 \end{cases} \rightarrow 2A=2 \rightarrow A=1, B=-1$$

$f(x) = \mu^{x-1} \xrightarrow{x=0} y = \frac{1}{\mu} \text{ و } \log \frac{1}{\mu}$

$\log_v (\varepsilon^n + \omega) = n + \mu \rightarrow v^{n+\mu} = \varepsilon^n + \omega \rightarrow \varepsilon^n - \omega = \mu v^n$

$v^n = t \rightarrow t^2 - \mu t + \omega = 0 \rightarrow (t-\mu)(t-\omega) = 0 \rightarrow t = \mu \text{ و } \omega$

$\mu = v^n \rightarrow \log_v \mu = n, v^n = \omega \rightarrow \log_v \omega = n$

$\log_v \mu + \log_v \omega = \log_v \omega$

$(\log_{v_1} \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu})^r + (v \log_{v_1} \frac{1-t}{v} + \log_{v_1} \mu) (\mu \log_{v_1} \mu + v \log_{v_1} v)$

$\log_{v_1} v = \log_{v_1} \mu - \log_{v_1} \frac{\mu}{v} \rightarrow t^r + (v - vt + t)(\mu t + v - vt)$

$= t^r + (v-t)(t+\mu) = t^r + \varepsilon - t^r = \varepsilon$

$\log \frac{(n-2n+1)}{\log^{(1-2n)^2}} + \mu \log (1-n) = \omega$

$\rightarrow \frac{2 \log^{1-n} + \mu \log^{1-n}}{\omega \log^{1-n}} = \omega$

$\rightarrow \log^{1-n} = 1$

$\rightarrow n = -1$

$\rightarrow \log_{\mu} (-2) = -2$

$\log_p \frac{(2^r + 2n + \varepsilon)}{\log_p} + \log_p \frac{(n-2)}{\log_p} = \mu$

$\log_p (2^r + 2n + \varepsilon)(n-2) = \log_p 2^r - 2n^2 + 2n^2 - \varepsilon n + \varepsilon n - 1$

$- \log_p \frac{2^{r-1}}{\log_p} = \mu \rightarrow n = \sqrt[3]{14} = \mu^{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \rightarrow \log_{\frac{\mu}{2}} \mu^{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}} = \varepsilon$

$$\log^{(r-n)} - \log \frac{1}{(r-n)r} = r \rightarrow \log^{(r-n)r} = r$$

$$(r-n)^r = r^r \xrightarrow{\text{Wurde}} r-n = 1 \rightarrow n = r-1$$

6

$$\log^{(-n)} = \log^r_{r/r} = r \log^r_{r/r} = 4 \log^r_{r/r} = 4$$

$$\log^{(n-r)}_a = ? \rightarrow \log_{a^r} = \frac{1}{r} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r^{n-r} = 1 \\ \rightarrow r^{n-r} = r^{\epsilon n} \end{array} \right.$$

7

$$\rightarrow r^r - \epsilon n - r = 0$$

$$\epsilon \pm r\sqrt{4} \rightarrow \Delta = 14 + 1 = 15$$

$$\rightarrow n = \frac{\epsilon \pm r\sqrt{4}}{r} \rightarrow n = r \pm \sqrt{4} \rightarrow 00$$

$$\log^1_n = \frac{r \log^r_{r/r}}{\log_{r/r}} = \frac{r \log^r_{r/r}}{r \log^r_{r/r} + \log^r_{r/r}} = \frac{10}{11} = \frac{10}{11}$$

8

$$\log^4_{12} = \frac{\log^r_{12} + \log^r_{12}}{r \log^r_{12} + \log^r_{12}} = \frac{16}{24} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{18}$$

* $\log^r_{\epsilon} = 0,18$
 $\log^r_{12} = 1,4$

9

$$a(\log r)^n + a n + b \log r = 0 \xrightarrow{n=-1} a \log r - a + b \log r = 0$$

$$\rightarrow b \log r = a - a \log r = a(1 - \log r) \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 - \log r}{\log r} = \frac{\log a}{\log r}$$

$$= \log^a_r \quad (\sqrt{r})^{\frac{b}{a}} = r^{\frac{1}{r} \log^a_r} = r^{\log^a_{\epsilon}} = \frac{1}{\log^a_r} = \frac{1}{\log^a_r}$$