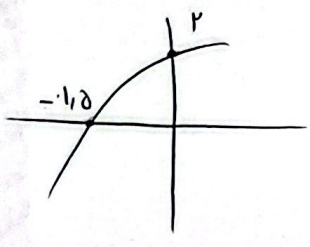


(19, 16) در باره در رسم



$$y = 1 - \log_c(ax - b)$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \log_c(-b) = 1 \rightarrow \log_c(-b) = 0 \rightarrow -b = 1 \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$x = -1/2 \rightarrow 1 - \log_c(-1/2 - b) = 0 \rightarrow \log_c(-1/2 - b) = 1 \rightarrow -1/2 - b = c \rightarrow b = -1/2 - c$$

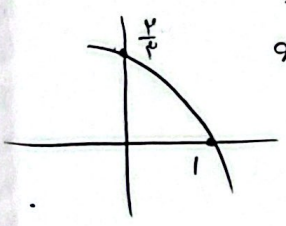
$$b + c = -1/2 - c + c = -1/2 = -1 \rightarrow c = 1/2$$

$$b = -1/2 - 1/2 = -1$$

$$y = 1 - \log_{1/2}(x - 1)$$

جواب

$$(a+c)b = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)x - 1 = (1)x - 1 = (x - 1)$$



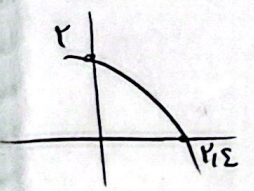
$$f(x) = 1 + Cx^a$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow 1 + Cx^a = 1 \rightarrow Cx^a = 0 \rightarrow C = 0$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow 1 + Cx^a = 0 \rightarrow Cx^a = -1 \rightarrow C = -1$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x^a$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 1^a = 0$$



$$y = C + \log_\Delta(ax + b)$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow C + \log_\Delta(b) = 0 \rightarrow \log_\Delta(b) = -C \rightarrow b = \Delta^{-C}$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow C + \log_\Delta(a + b) = 0 \rightarrow \log_\Delta(a + b) = -C \rightarrow a + b = \Delta^{-C}$$

$$a + \Delta^{-C} = \Delta^{-C} \rightarrow a = 0$$

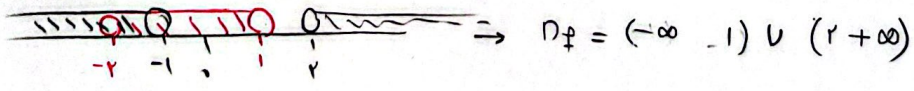
$$f(x) = \log_r(|x^r - r| - n)$$

$$|x^r - r| - n > 0 \rightarrow |x^r - r| > n$$

$$x^r - r > n \rightarrow x^r > n + r \rightarrow x > \sqrt[r]{n+r}$$

$$x^r - r < -n \rightarrow x^r < r - n \rightarrow x < \sqrt[r]{r-n}$$

D_f =



$$f(x) = r + r^{b-a} \rightarrow a=1 \rightarrow r + r^{b-a} = r \rightarrow r^{b-a} = 0 \rightarrow b-a=1$$

$$g(x) = -a^r - r^m + 1 \rightarrow a=1 \rightarrow -1 - r^m + 1 = \varepsilon$$

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

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

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

$$y = a^r - m \rightarrow a=1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a=1 \rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \rightarrow A+B = -1 \\ a=r \rightarrow -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = r \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{A+B} = 2r \rightarrow A+B = -\log_r 2r \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-a}$$

$$f(r) = -r + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{-r} = -r + r = 0$$

$$P \times \frac{1}{q} P \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} \times \frac{1}{q} P \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} \times \frac{1}{q} \times \frac{1}{q} P \rightarrow \dots$$

$$P \times \frac{1}{q}^t = \frac{1}{q} P \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^t = \frac{1}{q} \rightarrow t(\log_r \frac{1}{q} - \log_r \frac{1}{q}) = \log_r \frac{1}{q} - \log_r \frac{1}{q}$$

$$rt - t \log_r r = -(\log_r r + \log_r r)$$

$$rt - r t \log_r r = -\log_r r - 1 \rightarrow rt + 1 = r t \log_r r - \log_r r$$

$$\frac{rt+1}{rt-1} = \log_r r \rightarrow \frac{rt+1}{rt-1} = \frac{r}{r}$$

$$rt + 1 = r t - 1 \rightarrow 19 = r t \rightarrow t = \frac{19}{r}$$

$$P \times \left(\frac{NV}{10}\right)^t = \frac{1}{V} P$$

$$\log_r \left(\frac{NV}{10}\right)^t = \log_r \frac{1}{V} \rightarrow t(\log_r \frac{NV}{10} - \log_r \frac{1}{V}) = \log_r \frac{1}{V} - \log_r \frac{1}{V} = -1 \rightarrow t = 1 \rightarrow 1 \times V = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P \times \left(\frac{24}{10}\right)^a = \frac{1}{P} P \rightarrow a(\log_r \frac{24}{10} - \log_r \frac{1}{P}) = \log_r \frac{1}{P} - \log_r \frac{1}{P}$$

$$a(\log_r \frac{24}{10} - 1) = a(\log_r \frac{24}{10} + \log_r P - 1) \rightarrow a \left(\frac{1}{10} + \log_r P - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{10} a$$

