

$$\log_{mn} m^n = \frac{\log m^n}{\log mn} = \frac{n \log m + 1}{\log m + 1} \xrightarrow{\log m = a} \log_{mn} m^n = \frac{na + 1}{a + 1} = b$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{na + 1}{a + 1} = n - \frac{1}{a + 1} \xrightarrow{a = 0} \left[n - \frac{1}{a + 1} \right] = n \left[-\frac{1}{a + 1} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{a + 1} = \frac{1}{b}} [b] = 1$$

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$$\text{الف) } \log \frac{x}{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow x > 0 \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{x}{\log \frac{x}{1/x}}} \rightarrow \frac{x}{\log \frac{x}{1/x}} > 0 \right.$$

$$\log \frac{x}{1/x} = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow x \in (0, 1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow \log \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x} \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) \quad \checkmark$$

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$$2 \log \frac{a}{x} = \log \frac{a}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\log \sqrt{x}} \rightarrow 2 \log \frac{a}{x} + \log \sqrt{x} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\log \sqrt{x}} + \log \sqrt{x} = 2 \quad \frac{\log \sqrt{x} = t}{\frac{1}{t} + t = 2} \rightarrow t = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \log \sqrt{x} = 1 \xrightarrow{x = 9} a = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\log \frac{10}{100} = \log 10 - \log 100 = 1 - 2 = -1 \rightarrow \log \frac{10}{100} - \log 2 = \log \frac{5}{100} = -1.3$$

$$\log 9 = 2 \log 3 = 0.8, \log 15 = \log \frac{30}{2} = \log 10 + \log 3 - \log 2 = 1.1$$

$$\rightarrow (\log \frac{5}{100}) x^2 + (\log 9) x - \log 15 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{(0.8)^2 + 4(1.1)(-1.3)}}{0.13} = \frac{1.2}{0.13}$$

$$= \left[\frac{12}{13} \right] \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\log \frac{1}{5} = 0.3 \rightarrow \log \frac{5}{2} = 2, \log \frac{5}{2} = 2.1$$

$$\log \frac{10}{12} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{2}}{\log \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\log \frac{1}{2} + \log \frac{5}{2}}{\log \frac{1}{2} + \log \frac{5}{2}} = \frac{1}{1.8} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\log_{10} 4 = \frac{\log 4}{\log 10} = \frac{\log 2 + \log 2}{\log 2 + \log 2} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log_2 4 = 2 \rightarrow \log_4 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\log_{10} 100 = \frac{1}{2} \log_{10} 100 = \frac{1}{2} (\log_{10} 10 + \log_{10} 10)$$

$$\log_{10} 100 = 2 \rightarrow 2 = \log_{10} 100 = \log_{10} 10 + \log_{10} 10 \rightarrow \log_{10} 10 = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\log_{10} 10 + \log_{10} 10) = \frac{1+1}{2} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$(0.1)^{2x-1} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{2x-1}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{2x} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{2x}$$

$$\rightarrow (0.1)^{2x-1} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{2x} \rightarrow 1-2x = 2x \rightarrow 2x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \log_{10} (10^{2x}) = \log_{10} 100 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\log_{10} b = \frac{1}{2} (1 + a) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \log_{10} 10) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + 1) = 1 \rightarrow b = 10 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log_{10} 100 = \log_{10} 10^2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\log_{10} 100 = \frac{a}{b} \rightarrow \log_{10} 100 = \frac{a}{b} \quad (a = b + c \rightarrow c = a - b \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = 1 - \frac{b}{a})$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{\frac{c}{a}} = 10^{\frac{b}{a} - 1} \rightarrow \log_{10} 10^{\frac{b}{a} - 1} = \frac{b}{a} - 1 \rightarrow \log_{10} 10^{\frac{b}{a} - 1} = \frac{b}{a} - 1$$

$$= \log_{10} 10^{\frac{b}{a} - 1} = \frac{b}{a} - 1 \quad \checkmark$$

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