

۱۹، ۵

تکلیف: شریک: محقق: کلاس: دبیرستان

سوال ۱)

$$\log_n^m = a \quad \log_{mn}^{m^r} = b \quad \log_{mn}^{mn \times n} = b \Rightarrow 1 + \log_{mn}^n = b \quad (۲)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{\log_n^{mn}} = b \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \log_n^m} = b \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{1 + a} = b \Rightarrow \frac{2a+1}{a+1} = b$$

$$\frac{a+1}{a+1} < b < \frac{2a+1}{a+1} \Rightarrow 1 < b < 2 \Rightarrow [b] = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

سوال ۲) (۲) $\log_{\frac{1}{r}}^n = \infty \Rightarrow n = \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^0 = 1$

نزدیکت به صفر در راست، شیب منفی می شود.

نمودار: $y = \sqrt{\frac{n}{\log_{\frac{1}{r}}^n}}$

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I و II $\cdot n < 1 \Rightarrow Df = (0, 1) \quad \checkmark$

ب) $y = \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{r}}(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1} \rightarrow$ مخرج همواره مثبت و صفر نمی شود

$\log_{\frac{1}{r}}(x^2 - x - 2)$

$\rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 > 0$

$(x-2)(x+1) > 0$

نمودار: $y = \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{r}}(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1}$

$\rightarrow x^2 - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 > 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x < -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{II}$

نمودار: $y = \frac{\log_{\frac{1}{r}}(x^2 - x - 2)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 1}$

$(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty)$

II و I $\Rightarrow Df = (-\infty, -1) \cup (2, +\infty) \quad \checkmark$

سوال ۳) $r \log_n^a + \log_a^{\sqrt{n}} = 2 \quad \log_n^{a^r} + \frac{1}{r} \log_n^n = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ a \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{I} \quad (۲)$

$\log_n^{a^r} + \log_a^n = 2 \Rightarrow \log_n^{a^r} + \frac{1}{\log_n^{a^r}} = 2 \xrightarrow{\log_n^{a^r} = t} t + \frac{1}{t} = 2$

$t^2 - 2t + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (t-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow t = 1 \quad \log_n^{a^r} = 1 \xrightarrow{n \neq 1} \log_a^{a^r} = 1$

$a^r = a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ a = -3 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$

$$\log r \approx 0.1 \quad \log r \approx 0.1 \quad (\log \frac{\omega}{r})_r + (\log r)_r = \log \omega = 0$$

$$1 - \log r = \log \omega \Rightarrow \log \omega = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9$$

(12) (2)

$$(\log \omega - \log r)_r + (r \log r)_r = (\log r + \log \omega)_r = 0$$

$$(0.9 - 0.1)_r + (r \times 0.1)_r = (0.1 + 0.9)_r = 0 \quad 0.1 r + 0.1 r = 1/1 = 0$$

$$r r + 1 r = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{5}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{5r + 1r}}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log r = 0.1 \quad \log r = 0.1 \quad \log \frac{1}{\omega} = ? \quad \log \frac{r}{\omega} = \frac{r}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega} \quad (\omega \text{ of } r) \quad (2)$$

$$\log_{1/\omega} r = \log_{1/\omega} \omega + \log_{1/\omega} r = \frac{1}{\log_{1/\omega} \omega} + \frac{1}{\log_{1/\omega} r} = \frac{1}{\log_{1/\omega} \omega} + \frac{1}{1 + \log_{1/\omega} r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1/\omega + 0.1/\omega} + \frac{1}{1 + 0.1/\omega} = \frac{1}{1/\omega} + \frac{1}{1 + 0.1/\omega} = \frac{\omega}{1} + \frac{\omega}{1 + 0.1\omega} = \frac{\omega + \omega}{1 + 0.1\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{1 + 0.1\omega} = \frac{2}{1 + 0.1} = \frac{2}{1.1} = \frac{20}{11} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log_{1/\omega} r = 1/\omega \quad \log_{1/\omega} r = 1/\omega \quad \log_{1/\omega} r = ? \quad \log_{1/\omega} r = \frac{\log_{1/\omega} r}{\log_{1/\omega} r} = \frac{1/\omega}{1/\omega} = 1 \quad (\text{سوال 6}) \quad (2)$$

$$\log_{1/\omega} r = \log_{1/\omega} r + \log_{1/\omega} r = \frac{1}{1 + \log_{1/\omega} r} + \frac{1}{\log_{1/\omega} r + \log_{1/\omega} r} = \frac{1}{1 + 1/\omega} + \frac{1}{1/\omega + 1/\omega}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + 1/\omega} + \frac{1}{2/\omega} = \frac{\omega + 1/\omega}{1} = \frac{\omega^2 + 1}{\omega} = 0.1/\omega \quad \checkmark$$

(2) (7 سوال)

$$\log_{1/\omega} r = m \quad \log_{1/\omega} r = \frac{1}{r} \log_{1/\omega} r = \frac{1}{r} (1 + r \log_{1/\omega} r) = \frac{1}{r} (1 + r \log_{1/\omega} r)_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r m - 1}{r} = \log_{1/\omega} r, \quad \log_{1/\omega} r = \frac{1}{r} \log_{1/\omega} r = \frac{1}{r} (1 + r \log_{1/\omega} r)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{r m - 1 + r}{r} \right) = \frac{r m + r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} (m + 1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$(10/2)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{110}{\lambda}\right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{5}{\lambda}\right)^{n-1}$$

(2) (سوال 1)

$$\left(\frac{5}{\lambda}\right)^{-(n+1)} = \left(\frac{5}{\lambda}\right)^{n-1} \Rightarrow \lambda^{n+1} + \lambda^{n-1} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) \begin{cases} \lambda = -1 & \text{عقبي} \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{\lambda} & \text{عقبي} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{n+1} \Rightarrow \lambda^{n+1} > 0 \quad n > \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{\frac{1}{\lambda}+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \lambda^{\frac{1}{\lambda}}$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^a = a \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^b = \frac{1}{\lambda} (1+a) \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{b-1} = ?$$

(2) (سوال 9)

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^b = \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 + \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^a) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^b = \frac{1}{\lambda} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^a \Rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^b = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^a$$

$$b = a$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{(100)-1} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{99} = 1$$

$$-Fax^2 + bx + \frac{1}{\lambda}C = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha + \beta} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon}$$

$$a = \frac{b+C}{\lambda} \quad I$$

(سوال 1) (1, 5)

$$\frac{1}{\frac{-b}{\lambda(-\epsilon a)}} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b} a = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon a}{b} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \epsilon a = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon} b$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon} b}{\epsilon}$$

$$I \Rightarrow \epsilon a = b + C \Rightarrow b(\frac{\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon}}{\epsilon} - 1) = C$$

$$\left(\lambda^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \left(\lambda^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}}\right)^{\frac{\frac{1}{b}(\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon} - 1)}{\frac{1}{b}(\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon})}} = \left(\lambda^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}}\right)^{\frac{\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon} - 1}{\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon}}} = \lambda^{-\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon} - 1}{\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\epsilon}}\right)}$$

$$= \lambda^{-\frac{1}{\epsilon} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\frac{1}{100}}} = \lambda^{\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)^{-\frac{1}{100}}}$$

$$a = \frac{b+C}{\lambda} \rightarrow b = \lambda a - C$$

$$= \left(\frac{\lambda}{100}\right)^{-\frac{1}{\epsilon}} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 1} \lambda^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\frac{1}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\lambda a}{b} = \frac{\lambda a}{\lambda a - C} = \lg \lambda = \lambda \lg \lambda \rightarrow \frac{\lambda a}{\lambda a - C} = \lg \lambda$$

$$\frac{\lambda a - C}{\lambda a} = \lg \lambda \rightarrow 1 - \lg \lambda = \frac{C}{\lambda a} \rightarrow \lambda - \lg \lambda = \frac{C}{a}$$

$$\left(\lambda^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}}\right)^{\frac{C}{a}} = \left(\lambda^{\frac{C}{a}}\right)^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \left(\lambda^{\lambda - \lg \lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{1}{10}$$