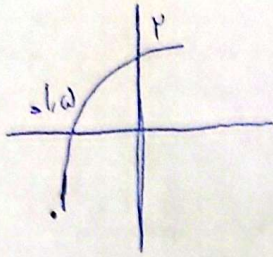


۱۷, ۵

کلاس A

آرین ایزدی



$$y = 1 - \log_c(ax - b) \quad b + c = -\frac{p}{q}$$

-۱

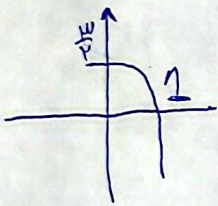
(۲)

$$x=0 \rightarrow y = 1 - \log_c(-b) = 1 \rightarrow \log_c(-b) = 0 \rightarrow c^{-1} = -b \rightarrow \frac{1}{c} = -b \rightarrow bc = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} b + c = -\frac{p}{q} \\ bc = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow b - \frac{1}{b} = -\frac{p}{q} \rightarrow b^2 + \frac{p}{q}b - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -\frac{p}{q} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{p} \checkmark \\ b = \frac{1}{q} \times \end{cases}$$

$$x = -b\omega = -\frac{p}{q} \rightarrow 1 - \log_c\left(-\frac{p}{q}a - b\right) = 0 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{p}}\left(-\frac{p}{q}a + 1\right) = 1 \rightarrow -\frac{p}{q}a + 1 = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow a = 1 \checkmark$$

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



$$f(x) = 1 + c \times p^{ax+bx}$$

(۲) -۲

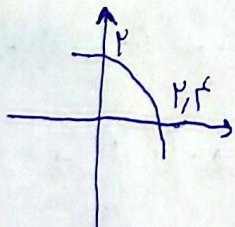
$$f(0) = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow 1 + c \times p^a = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow c \times p^a = -\frac{1}{p} \quad (1)$$

$$f(1) = 0 \rightarrow 1 + c \times p^{a+b} = 0 \rightarrow 1 + c \times p^a \times p^b = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{p} \times p^b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p^b = p \rightarrow b = 1 \checkmark$$

$$\xrightarrow{c \times p^a} f(x) = 1 + \underbrace{c \times p^a}_{-\frac{1}{p}} \times p^{bx} = 1 - \frac{1}{p} \times p^x = 1 - p^{x-1}$$

$$f(-1) = 1 - p^{-2} = \frac{1}{9} \checkmark$$



$$y = c + \log_{\omega}\left(\frac{a}{p}x + b\right)$$

(۲) -۳

$$(0, 1) \rightarrow 1 = c + \log_{\omega} b \quad (1) \quad (1, \frac{1}{p}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{p} = c + \log_{\omega}\left(\frac{a}{p} + b\right) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) = \log_{\omega} b + c - c - \log_{\omega}\left(\frac{a}{p} + b\right) = \frac{1}{p} - 1 \rightarrow \log_{\omega}\left(\frac{b}{\frac{a}{p} + b}\right) = \frac{1}{p} - 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{\frac{a}{p} + b} = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{p}a + b \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}b = -\frac{1}{p}a \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{1}{10} = -\frac{1}{\omega} \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \log_f (|x^2 - 2| - x)$$

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

-۴  
(۲)

$$\rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{بنا بر آنکه } x \text{ یا } x^2 \text{ یا } x^2 - 2 \text{ منفی نباشد}} x \in (-\infty, 0] \quad (1)$$

$$|x^2 - 2| > x \begin{cases} x^2 - 2 > x \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = (x+1)(x-2) > 0 \\ x^2 - 2 < -x \rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = (x-1)(x+2) < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 > 0 \\ x-1 < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (2, +\infty) \quad (2) \\ x \in (0, 1) \quad (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \cup (2) \cup (3) \Rightarrow D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + x^{b-a} \quad g(x) = -x^2 - px + 1 \quad f^{-1}(1) = -1$$

-۱  
(۲)

$$f(1) = g(1) \rightarrow \sqrt{1} + 1^{b-a} = -1 - p + 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{1} + 1^{b-a} = -1 \rightarrow b-a = 1$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{-1} + (-1)^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow (-1)^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow b+a = 2p$$

$$\begin{cases} b+a = 2p \\ b-a = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = p \end{cases} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} + x^{p-1} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = -\sqrt{x} + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B} \quad y = x^2 - x$$

-۲  
(۲)

$$f(1) = 0, f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f(1) = -\sqrt{1} + \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^{A+B} = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{1} = 1 \rightarrow -1 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow A+B = 1$$

$$f(\sqrt{x}) = \sqrt{\sqrt{x}} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{A+B} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow -\sqrt{x} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{A+B} = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{A+B} = 2\sqrt{x} \rightarrow A+B = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -1, B = 0 \quad f(x) = -\sqrt{x} + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-1} \rightarrow f(\sqrt{x}) = -\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$m(t) = A \times \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} A = A \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)^t \rightarrow y = \left(\frac{q}{\lambda}\right)^t \rightarrow \log_{\omega} y = t \log_{\omega} \left(\frac{q}{\lambda}\right) \quad -V \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow \log_{\omega}^y + \log_{\omega}^y = t (\log_{\omega}^q - \log_{\omega}^{\lambda}) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\lambda}} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\lambda}} = t (2 \log_{\omega}^q - 2 \log_{\omega}^{\lambda})$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\omega}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\omega}{\frac{1}{2}} = t \left(\frac{\omega}{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\omega}{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \text{ min} \quad \checkmark$$

جمع باقی مانده =  $\frac{m_0}{v} = \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^t m_0 \rightarrow \left(\frac{v}{\lambda}\right)^t = \frac{1}{v} \quad -A$

$\log_r \rightarrow t \log_r \frac{v}{\lambda} = -\log_r v \rightarrow t (\log_r v - r \log_r r) = -\log_r v$

$t \left(\frac{1}{4} - r \times \frac{\Delta}{n}\right) = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow t = 1 \text{ هفته} \times v = 24 \text{ روز}$

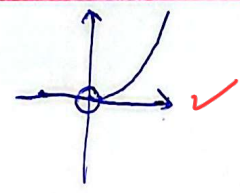
$\log_{100}, \log_{100} \left(1 - \frac{f}{100}\right), \log_{100} \left(1 - \frac{f}{100}\right)^n \quad (n+1) \text{ روز} \rightarrow \log_{100} \left(1 - \frac{f}{100}\right)^n \quad (2) -9$

$\log_{100} \left(1 - \frac{f}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{n} \times \log_{100} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1-f}{100}\right)^n = \frac{1}{n}$

$n = \log_{\frac{1-f}{100}} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{-\log n}{\log \frac{1-f}{100}} = \frac{-\log n}{\log 2 - \log 100}$

$\rightarrow \frac{-\log n}{\log 100 + \log 2 - \log \left(\frac{100}{2}\right)} = \frac{-\log n}{2 \log 2 + \log 2 - \log 100} = \frac{-\log n}{3 \log 2 - \log 100} = \frac{-\log n}{\log 8 - \log 100} = \frac{-\log n}{\log \left(\frac{8}{100}\right)} = \frac{-\log n}{\log 0.08} = 24 \quad \checkmark$

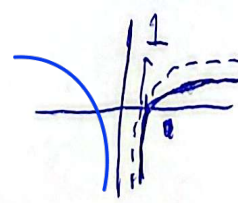
$f(m) = 9 \log n = (3^2) \log n = n^2 \quad -10$



(1, 5)

ب)  $y = \log n^2 = 2 \log n$

$D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$



دامنه رویانیه قبل از تقصیر  
ضابطه حساب کن!