

$$y = 1 - \log_c(a^n - b) \quad b + c = -\frac{1}{p}$$

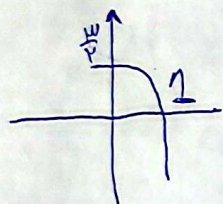
-1

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

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

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

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



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

-2

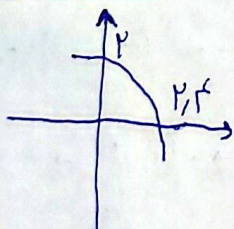
$$f(0) = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow 1 + c \times p^a = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow c \times p^a = -\frac{1}{p} \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

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



$$y = c + \log_{\omega}(a^n + b)$$

-3

$$(1) \rightarrow y = c + \log_{\omega} b \quad (1) \quad f(1) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = c + \log_{\omega}(rfa+b) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) = \log_{\omega} b + c - c - \log_{\omega}(rfa+b) = y \rightarrow \log_{\omega} \frac{b}{rfa+b} = y$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{b}{rfa+b} = \omega^y \rightarrow b = \omega^y a + \omega^y b \rightarrow rfb = -\omega^y a \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{r}{\omega^y} = -\frac{1}{\omega}$$

$$f(x) = \log_f (|x^2 - 2| - x) \quad |x^2 - 2| - x > 0 \rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > x$$

$$\rightarrow |x^2 - 2| > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مفروضه اول}} x \in (-\infty, 0] \quad (1)$$

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

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + x^{b-a} \quad g(x) = -x^2 - px + 1 \quad f^{-1}(1_0) = -1 \quad -6$$

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

$$f^{-1}(1_0) = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = 1_0 \rightarrow \sqrt{-1} + (-1)^{b+a} = 1_0 \rightarrow (-1)^{b+a} = 1 \rightarrow b+a = p$$

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

$$f(x) = -\sqrt{x} + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{A+B} \quad y = x^2 - x \quad -7$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{\omega}{1f} + \frac{\omega}{V} = t \left( \frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{1f} \right) \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{\omega} = \boxed{\text{min}}$$

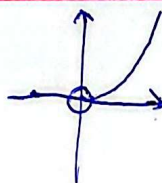
-A

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

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{-\log \mu}{\log 1 + \log \mu - \log \left(\frac{100}{1-f}\right)} = \frac{-\log \mu}{\mu \log 1 + \log \mu \log 1 - \log 100} = \frac{-\log \mu}{\omega \log 1 + \log \mu - 2} = \frac{0/f}{\omega \times 0 + \log \mu - 2} = \boxed{2f}$$

$$الف) f(n) = 9 \log_{\omega}^n = (\omega^2) \log_{\omega}^n = n^2$$



-10

$$ب) y = \log_{\omega}^n = 2 \log_{\omega} n$$

