



۱- اگر داشته باشیم  $\omega^{n-1} - \omega^{n-2} = 1000 \rightarrow \omega^n (\omega^{-1} - \omega^{-2}) = 1000$  در این صورت ۳ کدام است؟

$$\omega^n \left( \frac{1}{\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right) = 1000 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} \times \omega^n = 1000 \rightarrow \omega^n = 1000 \times \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{1000}{\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^n = 12\omega \times 12 = \omega^3 \times \omega^2 \rightarrow \omega^n = \omega^5 \rightarrow n = 5 \rightarrow 2^n = 2^5 = 32$$

۲- از تساوی  $x^x = (1/\omega)^x \rightarrow x^x \times \omega^x = (\frac{1}{\omega})^x$  عدد  $x$  کدام است؟

$$\omega^{x+1} = (\omega^{-1})^x \rightarrow \omega^{x+1} = \omega^{-x} \rightarrow x+1 = -x \rightarrow x = -1$$

۳- معادله  $\omega^x - \omega^{x-1} = 20$  را حل کنید.

$$\omega^x - \omega^{x-1} = 20 \rightarrow \omega^x - \frac{\omega^x}{\omega} = 20 \rightarrow \omega^x - \omega^{x-1} = 20$$

$$\omega^x - \omega^{x-1} = 20 \times \omega^{x-1} \rightarrow A^x - 12A = 20A \rightarrow A^x - 12A - 20A = 0$$

$$(A - 12)(A + 20) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 12 \rightarrow \omega^x = 12 \rightarrow x = 1 \\ A = -20 \rightarrow \omega^x = -20 \rightarrow \text{غیرقابل قبول} \end{cases}$$

۴- اگر مجموعه جواب نامعادله  $(\sqrt{5}-2)^{x^2} > (\sqrt{5}+2)^{x-4}$  باشد، بازه  $(a, b)$  حاصل کدام است؟

$$\sqrt{5}-2 < \frac{\sqrt{5}+2}{(\sqrt{5}-2)^{x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+2}{\sqrt{5}+2} = (\sqrt{5}+2)^{-1}$$

$$(\sqrt{5}+2)^{-1} > (\sqrt{5}+2)^{x^2-4} \rightarrow -1 > x^2 - 4 \rightarrow x^2 < 3 \rightarrow -\sqrt{3} < x < \sqrt{3}$$

۵- مجموعه جواب نامعادله  $\frac{1}{\omega^{x-1}} < 2^{x+1}$  شامل چند عدد طبیعی است؟

$$\frac{1}{\omega} = \omega^{-1} \rightarrow (\omega^{-1})^{x-1} < 2^{x+1} \rightarrow -1 + x < x + 1 \rightarrow x < 2 \rightarrow x \in \{1, 0\}$$

۶- اعداد طبیعی  $\omega$  کدام‌ها هستند؟  $\omega \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$



$$\begin{cases} e^{2x+2} = 16^{2x+3} \\ 25^{2x+2y} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{2x} \end{cases}$$

۲ (۴)

-۲ (۳)

۳ (۲)

-۳ (۱)

$$2^{\underbrace{x-1}_{\text{نامساوی}}} + 2^{\underbrace{x-1}_{\text{نامساوی}}} + \dots + 2^{\underbrace{x-1}_{\text{نامساوی}}} = \underbrace{4^x + 4^x + \dots + 4^x}_{16}$$

۱) از  $\frac{1}{2}$

۲) از  $\frac{1}{2}$

۳) از  $\frac{1}{2}$

۴) از  $\frac{1}{2}$

۳- نامساوی  $27 > 2^x > 9$  و نامساوی  $(0/25)^{\sqrt{25}} > \frac{1}{16}$  است.

۴) درست- درست

۳) نادرست - درست

۲) نادرست - نادرست

۱) درست- نادرست

۴- مجموعه جواب نامعادله  $(0/2)^{5-x} < 625$  کدام است؟

$1 < x < 5$  (۴)

$3 < x < 4$  (۳)

$2 < x < 3$  (۲)

$1 < x < 4$  (۱)

۵- اگر  $(\frac{1}{3})^{5-x} < (\frac{1}{3})^{2x+1}$  باشد، آن‌گاه حدود A کدام است؟

$x > 2$  (۴)

$a \neq 1$  (۳)

$a > 0$  (۲)

$x < \frac{4}{3}$  (۱)

۶- جواب نامعادله  $(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})^{4x+4} \leq (\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})^{x^2+x+1}$  چند است؟

$-1 \leq x \leq 6$  (۴)

$-6 \leq x \leq 4$  (۳)

$-1 \leq x \leq 2$  (۲)

$-1 \leq x \leq 4$  (۱)

۷- جواب نامعادله  $4^{1-x} + (\frac{1}{2})^{2x+1} = 72$  کدام است؟

-۳(۴)

-۲(۳)

۲(۲)

۳(۱)

۸- مجموعه جواب نامعادله  $(2-\sqrt{3})^x \geq (2+\sqrt{3})^{x^2}$  بازه  $[a, b]$  است.  $b - a$  کدام است؟

۱(۴)

$\frac{3}{2}$  (۳)

۲(۲)

$\frac{5}{2}$  (۱)

۹- مجموع ریشه‌های معادله  $(\frac{1}{2^{x-2}})^{x-2} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2x+8}$  کدام است؟

-۹(۴)

-۸(۳)

۹(۲)

۸(۱)



" با سعی شرعی سوالات پلارنریه ای صفحه ۹ "

$$\begin{cases} r^x + r = 14^x + 1 \rightarrow (r^x)^{rx+1} = (14^x)^{rx+1} \Rightarrow rx + 1 = rx + 14 \rightarrow x = -1 \\ r^x + r^y = (\frac{1}{14})^{rx} \xrightarrow{x=-1} (r^x)^{r(-1)+ry} = (14^{-x})^{r(-1)+ry} = \frac{r^{-x} + ry}{14^{-x}} \rightarrow -r^{-x} + ry = +r^x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ y = r \end{array} \rightarrow rx + ry = -r + r = 0$$

پلارنریه

پلارنریه

$$\underbrace{r^{x-1} + r^{x-1} + \dots + r^{x-1}}_{5 \text{ بار}} = \underbrace{r^x + r^x + \dots + r^x}_{14 \text{ بار}} \Rightarrow 4r^x \cdot r^{x-1} = 14 \cdot r^x$$

$$\Rightarrow r^x \cdot r^{x-1} = r^x (r^x)^{x-1} \rightarrow r^{x+\Delta} = r^{rx+r} \rightarrow x+\Delta = rx+r$$

$$\rightarrow rx - x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

پلارنریه

$$r^{\sqrt{r^x}} = (r^x)^{\sqrt{r^x}} = r^{\sqrt{r^x} \cdot x} \xrightarrow{r^x > 0, x < 0} r^{\sqrt{r^x}} > r^x$$

$$(r^x)^{\sqrt{r^x}} = (\frac{1}{14})^{\sqrt{r^x}} = (r^{-x})^{\sqrt{r^x}} = r^{-\sqrt{r^x}} > \frac{1}{14^x} = (r^{-x})^x = r^{-x} \Rightarrow$$

$$(r^x)^{\Delta x - x^x - 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{\Delta} = \Delta^{-1} \Rightarrow (\Delta^{-1})^{\Delta x - x^x - 1} < 14^x$$

پلارنریه

$$\Delta^{x^x - \Delta x + 1} \leftarrow \Delta^x \rightarrow x^x - \Delta x + 1 < x \rightarrow x^x - \Delta x + r < 0 \rightarrow \text{پس} \rightarrow 1 < x < r$$

پلارنریه

$$(\frac{1}{r})^{\Delta x} \leftarrow (\frac{1}{r})^{rx+1} \rightarrow \Delta - x > rx + 1 \rightarrow x < \frac{r}{r}$$

پلارنریه

$$(\sqrt{r} - \sqrt{14})^{rx+\Delta} \leftarrow (\sqrt{r} - \sqrt{14})^{rx+x+1} \xrightarrow{\Delta < 1} rx + \Delta > rx + x + 1 \rightarrow x^x - rx - r < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{پس} \rightarrow -1 < x < r$$

پلارنریه

$$(r^x)^{1-x} + (r^{-1})^{rx+1} = r^r \rightarrow r^{r-rx} + r^{-rx-1} = r^r \rightarrow r^{-rx}(r^r + r^{-1}) = r^r$$

$$r^{-rx}(\frac{r}{r}) = r^r \rightarrow r^{-rx} = r^r \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$(r - \sqrt{r^2})^x \geq (r + \sqrt{r^2})^{x^r}$$

①  $\frac{r - \sqrt{r^2}}{r + \sqrt{r^2}} = \frac{r - r}{r + r} = 0$

$$r - \sqrt{r^2} \times \frac{r + \sqrt{r^2}}{r + \sqrt{r^2}} = \frac{r - r}{r + \sqrt{r^2}} = \frac{0}{r + \sqrt{r^2}} = (r + \sqrt{r^2})^{-1}$$

$$((r + \sqrt{r^2})^{-1})^x \geq (r + \sqrt{r^2})^{x^r}$$

$$-x \geq x^r \rightarrow x^r + x \leq 0 \stackrel{\text{因式分解}}{\rightarrow} x(x+1) \leq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a} \leq x \leq \boxed{b}$$

$$b-a=1-0=1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r^{x-r}}\right)^{x-r} = \left(r^{(x-r)-1}\right)^{x-r} = r^{(x-r)-x+r} = r^{-x+r+x-r-4} = r^{-4}$$

②  $r^{x-r-4}$

$$-x^r + rx - 4 \quad ①$$

$$= r$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{rx+r} = \left(r^{-r}\right)^{rx+r} = r^{-rx-4} \quad ②$$

$$\underline{①, ②} \rightarrow r^{-x^r+rx-4} = r^{-rx-4} \rightarrow -x^r+rx-4 = -rx-4$$

$$\rightarrow x^r - rx - 10 = 0 \rightarrow (x-10)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = +10 \\ x = -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow 10 + \underline{(-1)} = 9$$



اگر  $f(x) = \log_r x - 1$  باشد، مقدار  $f(1) + f^{-1}(2)$  کدام است؟

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \log_r x \rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = r^x \rightarrow f(1) = \log_r 1 = 0 \\ f^{-1}(2) &= r^2 = 9 \\ \Rightarrow f(1) + f^{-1}(2) &= 0 + 9 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

اگر  $\log_r \delta = \beta$  و  $\log_r \epsilon = \alpha$  آن‌گاه حاصل  $\epsilon^{\alpha\beta}$  چند است؟

$$\begin{aligned} \log_r \epsilon = \alpha &\rightarrow \epsilon = r^\alpha \quad \textcircled{1} \rightarrow r^{\alpha\beta} = ? \\ \log_r \delta = \beta &\rightarrow \delta = r^\beta \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{1} \rightarrow (\epsilon^\alpha)^\beta &= (r^\alpha)^\beta \rightarrow \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} = (r^\beta)^\alpha = (r^\alpha)^\beta = \delta^\alpha = \epsilon^\beta \end{aligned}$$

۳- درستی یا نادرستی موارد زیر را مشخص کنید.

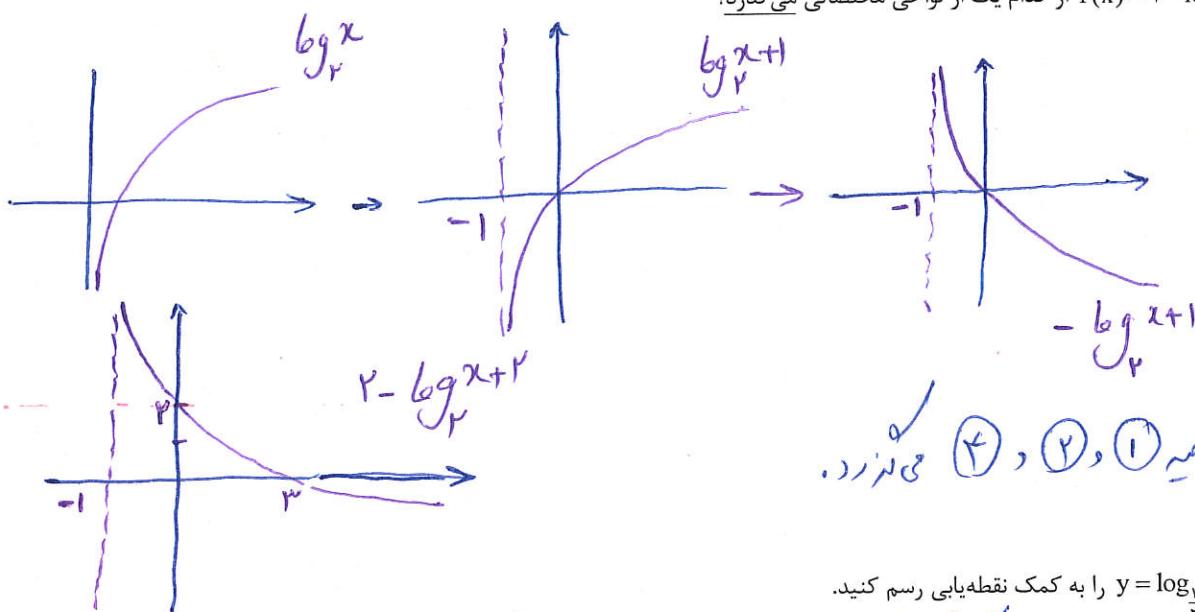
- الف) لگاریتم اعداد مثبت کمتر از یک، همواره عددی منفی است.
- ب) تابع لگاریتم  $y = \log_a^x$  (یک به یک نیست).
- ج) تابع لگاریتم  $y = \log_a^x$  محور  $y$  را قطع می‌کند.
- د) اگر نقطه  $(b, d)$  روی نمودار  $y = a^x$  قرار داشته باشد، آن‌گاه  $(d, b)$  روی نمودار  $y = \log_a^x$  قرار دارد.
- الف) می‌دانیم سطح  $y = a^x$  که رسم بدهید را قبل از  $x$ -محور قرار دارد.
- برای  $a > 1$  و  $a < 1$  و  $a < 0$  و  $a > 0$   $y = a^x$  عبارت است از:
- د) آن‌نقطه  $(b, d)$  روی تابع  $f(x) = a^x$  باشد، نظر  $(b, d)$  روی  $f^{-1}(x)$  است و باعده باشد و  $y = \log_a^x$  عکس یک‌نیزه صحیح است.



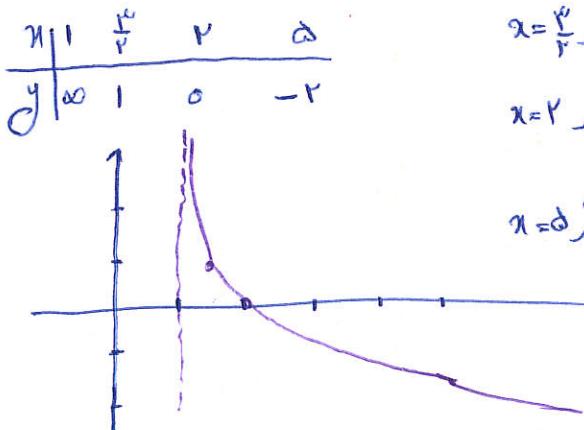
## فصل اول: تابع نمایی و لگاریتمی

۱- نمودار تابع  $f(x) = 2 - \log_2^{(x+1)}$  از کدام یک از نواحی مختصاتی می‌گذرد؟

رسم کنید.

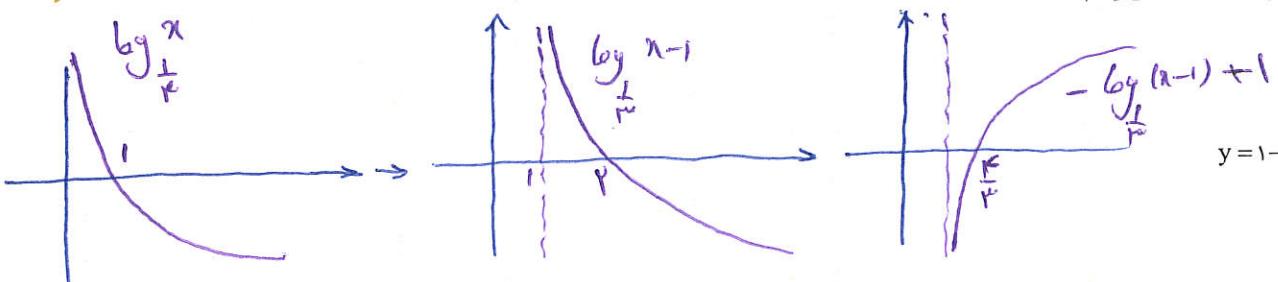
۲- نمودار تابع  $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1)$  را به کمک نقطه‌یابی رسم کنید.

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

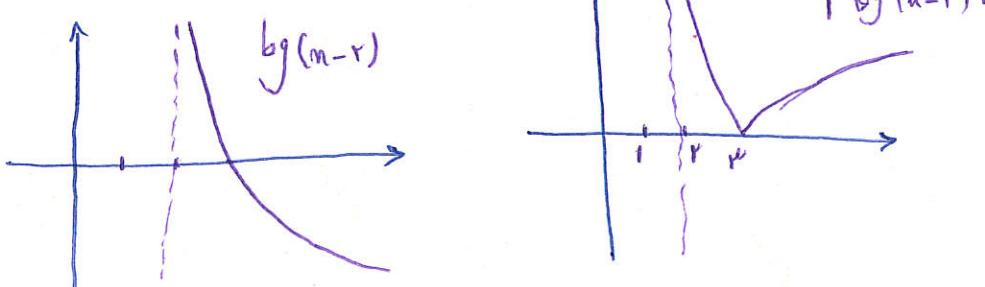


$$\begin{aligned} x = \frac{3}{2} &\rightarrow y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{3}{2}-1\right) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{2} = 1 \\ x = 2 &\rightarrow y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}2-1 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}1 = 0 \\ x = 3 &\rightarrow y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}3-1 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}}2 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

۳- نمودار توابع زیر را به کمک انتقال رسم کنید.



$$(الف) \quad y = 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1)$$



$$(ب) \quad y = |\log(x-2)|$$



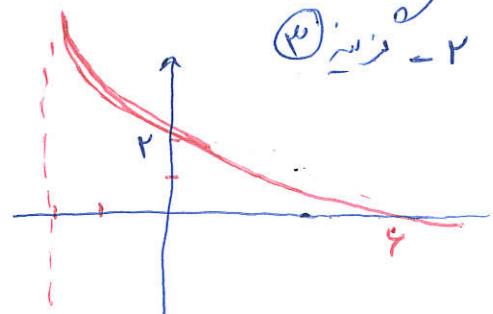
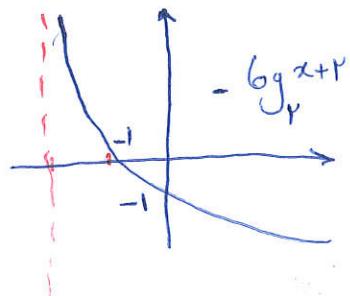
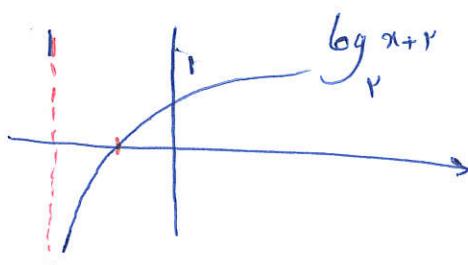
## ۱۰) حل سوالات چهارمین ایام مجموعه

۱- جمله نفع تردک است پس مبنای دارد عقب رشته است

$$y = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x + r = -\log_r x + r$$

۱۰) چهارمین

۱۱) پنجمین



$$y = \log_{\frac{1}{r}}(ax+b) \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} 0 = \log_{\frac{1}{r}}(a(-1)+b) \rightarrow -a+b=1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 1) \text{ چهارمین} \\ b = 1-a \end{array} \right.$$

۱۰) چهارمین

۱۱) پنجمین

$$y = r - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}(x+1) \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} +1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}} -1 = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} a+b \Rightarrow a+b=r$$

۱۰) چهارمین

$$y = r - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}(x_0+1) \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} 0 = r - \log_{\frac{1}{r}}(x_0+1) \rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x_0 + 1 = r \rightarrow x_0 + 1 = r^2 = 100 \rightarrow x_0 = 99$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} y_0 = r - \log_{\frac{1}{r}} 100 = r - 1 = 1 \rightarrow y_0 = 1 \Rightarrow x_0 + y_0 = 99$$

$$y = \log_r ax + b \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}} \text{ روی چهارمین} \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{چهارمین} \\ \text{پنجمین} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \text{روی چهارمین} - 9$$

$$y = \log_r a(x-1) + b \rightarrow -ra + b = 1 \rightarrow -\frac{ra}{-r} = \frac{1}{-r} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{r}$$

۱۰) چهارمین



## "حل شری سوالات صحیح"

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{10}}(x+1)} - 1 \rightarrow f(\frac{1}{10}) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{10}}\frac{9}{10} - 1} = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{10}}10^2 - 1} = 1$$

-1

الف)  $\log_{\frac{1}{10}}10^{-r} = -r \rightarrow 10^{-r} = 10^1$

ب)  $\log_k k^r = \frac{r}{k} \rightarrow k^{\frac{r}{k}} = k$

ج)  $\log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}} 1 = 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{r}^0 = 1$

$$f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} x^r \rightarrow x^r > 0 \rightarrow x^r \neq 0 \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

-2

$$f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{10}}(x^r - rx + r^r) \rightarrow x^r - rx + r^r = (x^r - rx + 1) + r^r - 1$$

$$= (x-1)^r + r^r \geq r^r \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{10}} y \geq \log_{\frac{1}{10}} r^r \Rightarrow f(x) \geq \log_{\frac{1}{10}} r$$

-3

-4

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 - \log_{\frac{1}{10}} x^{-r} \geq 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \underbrace{\log_{\frac{1}{10}} x^{-r}}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow 10 \geq x^{-r} \rightarrow x \leq 10^r$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^{-r} > 0 \rightarrow x > r$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow r, 0, 4, 7, 10, 9, 11, 12, 13 \rightarrow$$

مجموع

-5

$$\log_{\frac{1}{r}} ((1 - \sqrt{r})^r + \sqrt{r}) = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} 1 - \cancel{\log_{\frac{1}{r}} \sqrt{r}} + \cancel{\log_{\frac{1}{r}} r} = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} 1 = 1$$



" ۱۸) مسئله ای صحیح " حل سوالات =  $\sqrt[4]{r^{\frac{1}{r}-1}}$

$$f(x) = r - \sqrt[r]{x-1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} f(1r) = r - \sqrt[r]{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{r} = r^{-1} \\ f(r^r) = r - \sqrt[r]{\frac{r^r}{r^r}} = \frac{1}{r^r} = r^{-r} \end{cases}$$

$$f(r^r) - f(1r) = r - r^{-r} = r^{1-r}$$

(1) مسئله ۱۸)

$$\log_r^{r+\sqrt{r}} - \log_r^{r-\sqrt{r}} = \log_r \frac{(r+\sqrt{r})(r-\sqrt{r})}{r-\sqrt{r}} = \log_r \frac{r^2-r}{r-\sqrt{r}} = \log_r \frac{r(r-1)}{r-\sqrt{r}} = \log_r 1 = 0$$

(1) مسئله ۱۸)

$$f(x) = \log_r(ax+b) \xrightarrow{\left[\frac{1}{r}\right]} \log_r \frac{1}{ax+b} = 0 \rightarrow ax+b = (\frac{1}{r})^0 = 1 \quad (1) \quad (1) مسئله ۱۸)$$

$$rx+y=1 \xrightarrow{y=-1} rx=1 \rightarrow x=1 \xrightarrow{\left[\frac{1}{r}\right]} \log_r a+b = -1 \rightarrow a+b = r^0 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} ra+b=1 \\ a+b=r^0 \end{cases} \rightarrow a=-r, b=1 \rightarrow f(x) = \log_r -rx+1 \xrightarrow{x=-r} \log_r \frac{1}{r} = r^0 = -r$$

(1) مسئله ۱۸)

$$\log_r -rx+\omega > 0 \xrightarrow{\text{چون}} r \times \{x < \frac{\omega}{r}\}$$

(1) مسئله ۱۸)

$$D_{f(x)} = [-1, r] \rightarrow D_{f'(x)} = [-r, r] \quad (1) x+1 > 0 \rightarrow x > -1 \quad (1) مسئله ۱۸)$$

$$(1) D_{|x+1|} = -r \times \{x < \frac{-\omega}{r}\} \xrightarrow{\text{چون}} -r < x < r \rightarrow (-r, r) \quad (1) \cap (1) \cap (1) \quad [-\frac{\omega}{r}, r]$$

$$(1) -r < \log_r x+1 < r \rightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 > r \rightarrow x > r-1 \\ x+1 < r \rightarrow x < r-1 \end{cases} \rightarrow x \in (r-1, r) \quad (1)$$

$$x^r - rx > 0 \rightarrow x < 0 \cup x > r$$

(1) مسئله ۱۸)

$$1 - \log_r x^r - rx > 0 \rightarrow 1 \geq \log_r x^r - rx \rightarrow x^r - rx \leq 1^0$$

$$x^r - rx - 1^0 \leq 0 \rightarrow \{x < \omega \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \cap (1) \quad \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{---}} \\ \xrightarrow{-1, 0, r, \omega} \end{array} \quad [-r, 0) \cup (r, \omega]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r + \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^s} = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r + \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^s} = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{r+s}} \quad \text{① جزء ۱} \\ & = (\log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r)^{\frac{1}{r}} = (\log_{\frac{1}{4}}^s)^{\frac{1}{s}} = \sqrt{rs} = \sqrt{4 \times 4} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$D_{\log_{\frac{1}{4}}(ax+b)} \Rightarrow$   $\log_{\frac{1}{4}}x > -1$  باشد و بر این دو صورت باشند  
 $ax+b=0$  یا  $x=\frac{1}{a}$  نقطه عطف باشد از این دو صورت  $x < \frac{1}{a}$  یا  $x > \frac{1}{a}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x=\frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow ax+b=0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}a+b=0 \\ f(-1)=1 \rightarrow -a+b=4 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{a}a=-4 \rightarrow a=-4 \\ b=4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{-4x+4} \rightarrow f(-\frac{4}{4}) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^{-4(-\frac{4}{4})+4} = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^4 = 4 \quad \text{② جزء ۲}$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r x - \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r [x] + 1 \Rightarrow r x - r[x] + 1 = \underbrace{r(x-[x])}_{\begin{array}{l} 0 \leq x-[x] < 1 \\ 0 \leq r(x-[x]) < r^0 \end{array}} + 1 \quad \text{③ جزء ۳} - 9$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r < \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r x - \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r [x] + 1 < \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r$$

$$0 < " < r$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow -\frac{a}{r} + b = 0 \\ f(x) = r \rightarrow ra + b = r \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r}a = r \rightarrow a = r^r \\ b = r \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{④ جزء ۴} - 10$$

$$f(x) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r x + 1 \rightarrow f(-\frac{r}{a}) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r r(-\frac{r}{a}) + 1 = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r \frac{1}{a} = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}^r = -r \quad \text{⑤ جزء ۵}$$



$$\log \frac{\sqrt[r]{r}}{n} = \frac{r^{\frac{1}{r}}}{r^n} = r^{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{n}{r}} = r^{-\frac{n-1}{r}}$$

$$\log \sqrt[r]{rn} = \sqrt[r]{r} = r^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

حل شرکی سوالات صحیح - ۱

$$ra^r + qb^r = 1^r ab \rightarrow ra^r + 1^r ab + qb^r = 1^r ab + 1^r ab$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{(ra + qb)^r} = \sqrt{1^r ab} = \omega \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\log_{ab} \frac{ra + qb}{\omega} = \log_{ab} \frac{\omega \sqrt{ab}}{\omega} = \log_{ab} (\omega ab)^{\frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{r} \log_{ab} ab = \frac{1}{r}$$

و)  $\log_{\omega} \omega^r - \log_{\omega} r = \log_{\omega} \cancel{\omega^r \times r} - \log_{\omega} r$

$$= r \log_{\omega} \omega + \cancel{\log_{\omega} r - \log_{\omega} r} = r$$

$$\therefore \log_{\omega} (\sqrt[r]{\omega})^r = \log_{\omega} (\omega^{\frac{1}{r}})^r = \log_{\omega} \omega^{\frac{r}{r}} = \frac{r}{r} \log_{\omega} \omega = \frac{r}{r}$$

(\*)  $\log_{\frac{1}{r}} \frac{\sqrt[r]{r}}{n} = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} r^{\frac{1}{r}} = \log_{r^{-1}} r^{-\frac{n}{r}} = (-\frac{n}{r})(-\frac{1}{r}) \log r = \frac{n}{r} \log r = \frac{n}{r}$

(\*\*)  $\log_{\omega \sqrt{\omega}} \sqrt[r]{\omega \omega} - \log_{\sqrt[r]{\omega}} \omega \omega = \log_{\omega^{\frac{1}{r}}} \omega^{\frac{\omega}{r}} - \log_{r^{\frac{1}{r}}} (r \omega)^r = \log_{\omega^{\frac{1}{r}}} \omega^{\frac{\omega}{r}} - \log_{r^{\frac{1}{r}}} (r^{\frac{1}{r}})^r = \log_{\omega^{\frac{1}{r}}} \omega^{\frac{\omega}{r}} - \log_{r^{\frac{1}{r}}} r^{\frac{1}{r}} =$

$$(-\frac{\omega}{r}) \chi(\frac{1}{r}) \log \omega - (-r)(r) \log r = \frac{10}{9} \log \omega + 4 \log r = \frac{10}{9} + 4 = \frac{46}{9}$$



حل سریع مسأله

$$\log \frac{1}{r} + \log \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \log \frac{1}{n+1} = -r \rightarrow \log \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{1}{n+1} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{n+1} = -r$$

$$\rightarrow \log_{10} \frac{1}{n+1} = -r \rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} = 10^{-r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{10^r} \rightarrow n+1 = 10^r \rightarrow \boxed{n = 99}$$

$$\log v = \alpha, \log w = \beta, \log r = \gamma$$

$$\log \frac{v}{w} \rightarrow \log r - \log \frac{w}{v} \rightarrow \log r - \log w + \log v \rightarrow \log r + \log v - \log w \rightarrow \alpha + \beta - \gamma \rightarrow \alpha + \beta - \gamma = \alpha + \beta - \gamma$$

$$\log r = a, \log w = b$$

$$\text{اولاً) } \log^{11} = \log^r \times \log^w = \log^r + \log^w = \underbrace{\log^r}_{b} + \underbrace{\log^w}_{a} = r b + a$$

$$\rightarrow \log^{100} = \log^{100} \times \log^{100} = \log^{100} + \log^{100} = \underbrace{\log^{100}}_{a} + \underbrace{\log^{100}}_{b} + \underbrace{\log^{100}}_{a} = 100(a+b)$$

$$*\log^{100} \rightarrow 1 - \log^{100} \rightarrow 100 - 100a + b + a = 100 - 99a + b$$

$$\log^a + \log^b - \log^{(a+b)} \rightarrow \log^{ab} - \log^{(a+b)} \rightarrow \log \frac{ab}{a+b} \rightarrow \log \frac{10}{10} = \log 10^{-r} = -r$$

$$10^r - 10 \cdot 10^{100} + 100 = ab \rightarrow \frac{c}{a} = -1 \quad a+b = -\frac{b}{a} = 10$$



## «حل سوالات همکاری زیر این صفحه»

$$\left[ \log_{\mu}^{\frac{q}{r}} \right] = \left[ \log_{\mu}^q - \log_{\mu}^{\frac{r}{q}} \right] = \left[ r - \log_{\mu}^{\frac{r}{q}} \right] = \left[ r - k, \dots \right] = \left[ -r, \dots \right] = \boxed{-\mu}$$

$$\log_{\mu}^{\frac{q}{r}} > \log_{\mu}^{\frac{r}{q}} \rightarrow \log_{\mu}^{\frac{r}{q}} \leq k$$

$$\begin{aligned} r^{\lambda_0} &\xrightarrow{\text{P}} A \xrightarrow{\log_{10}}, \quad \log r^{\lambda_0} = \lambda_0 \log r = \lambda_0 \times \mu_0 \\ &= \cancel{r} \cancel{\lambda_0} \rightarrow r \cancel{k+1} = \mu_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log^{(q-r\sqrt{\omega})} + r \log^{(1+\sqrt{\omega})} = \log^{(\sqrt{\omega}-1)} + r \log^{(\sqrt{\omega}+1)} = r \log^{(\sqrt{\omega}-1)} + r \log^{(\sqrt{\omega}+1)}$$

$$\cancel{*} \sqrt{\omega} - 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{\omega} + 1}{\sqrt{\omega} + 1} < \frac{k}{\sqrt{\omega} + 1}$$

$$r \log^{\frac{k}{\sqrt{\omega}+1}} + r \log^{\sqrt{\omega}+1} = r (\log^k - \log^{\sqrt{\omega}+1}) + r \log^{\sqrt{\omega}+1} = r \log^k - r \log^{\sqrt{\omega}+1} + \boxed{r \log^k = rk}$$

$$\boxed{\log^k = rk}$$

$$\log^r = a, \quad \log^{\mu} = b \quad \log^{\frac{r\omega}{\mu}} \rightarrow \log^{\frac{r\omega}{\mu}} - \log^{\frac{r\omega}{\mu}} = r \log^{\omega} - (\log^{\frac{r\omega}{\mu}} \cancel{r}) =$$

$$r \log^{\omega} - r \log^{\mu} - \log^r = r(1 - \log^r) - r \log^{\mu} - \log^r \Rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{*} \log^{\omega} = 1 - \log^r$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \log^{\mu} + \log^r \\ r - r \log^k - r \log^{\mu} - \log^r &= r - r \log^k - r \log^{\mu} \\ \boxed{r - r^{\mu} a - r b} & \leftarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\log^{ab} = k_1, \quad \log^{bc} = k_2, \quad \log^{ac} = k_3$$

$$\boxed{r \log^{\omega} - \omega}$$

$$\log^{a^m b^n c} = \log^a + \log^c + \log^{(ab)^r} \rightarrow \log^{ac} + \log^{(ab)^r} = \log^{ac} + r \log^{ab} = k_3 + rk_1$$

$\overset{k_1}{\cancel{K_3}}$



<< حل سوالات مجموعه اسماخ >>

$$\log^q$$

$$\log^r + \log^w + \log^v = a \rightarrow \log^q + r \log^r = a \rightarrow \log^q = a - r \log^r \quad \text{① نزینه} - q$$

$$\frac{r \log^q + r \log^r}{\log^r \log^w} = \frac{r(\log^q + q \log^r)}{\log^q + r \log^r + r} = \frac{r(a - r \log^r) + q \log^r}{a - r \log^r + r \log^r + r} = \frac{ra - q \log^r + q \log^r}{a - r \log^r + r \log^r + r}$$

$$\frac{ra}{a+r} \quad \text{② نزینه} - v$$

$\log^q \times \log^r \times \log^w \rightarrow \log^q + \log^r + \log^w$

$$\log^w = a \quad , \quad \log^r = b$$

$$\log^{w+v} = \log^{w \times r \times 10^{-r}} = \log^{w^r \times 10^{-r}} = \log^w + \log^r + \log^{10^{-r}} = r \log^w + \log^r - r \rightarrow$$

$$* \log^w \rightarrow 1 - \log^r \rightarrow r(1 - \log^r) + \log^r - r = r - r \log^r + \log^r - r =$$

$$\boxed{-ra + b} \quad \text{③ نزینه} - v$$

$$\log_x^{vv} = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \log_x^{v \frac{1}{r}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log_x^v = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{\log_x^v = -1} \quad \text{④ نزینه} - v$$

$$\log_v^{(1+\frac{1}{n})} \rightarrow \log_r^{(1+\frac{1}{n})} \rightarrow \log_r^{(1+v)} = \log_r^n \rightarrow n$$

$$x = n \log_r^{v \sqrt{r}} \rightarrow n \log_{r^r}^{v \times \frac{1}{r}} = n \log_{r^r}^{\frac{v}{r}} = n \times \frac{n}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \log_r^r = n \log_r^r = n \quad \text{⑤ نزینه} - v$$

$$\log_x^{r(x+v)} \rightarrow \log_r^{nv} = r$$



۲۲)  $\log x + \log^{(x-1)} = \log 12 \rightarrow \log^{x(x-1)} = \log 12 \rightarrow \log \frac{x^x - x}{x} = \log 12$

$$\text{الف) } \log x + \log^{(x-1)} = \log 12 \rightarrow \log^{x(x-1)} = \log 12 \rightarrow \log \frac{x^x - x}{x} = \log 12$$

$$x^x - x = 12 \rightarrow x^x - x - 12 = 0 \rightarrow (x-4)(x+3) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \\ x=-3 \end{cases}$$

ردیف عرق

$\Rightarrow \log x = \log^{-4} \times$

$$\rightarrow) \log_{\mu}^{(x+1)} = 1 - \log_{\mu} x \rightarrow \log_{\mu}^{x+1} = \log_{\mu}^{\mu} - \log_{\mu} x \rightarrow \log_{\mu}^{x+1} = \log_{\mu}^{\frac{\mu}{x}}$$

$$x+1 = \frac{\mu}{x} \rightarrow x^2 + x - \mu = 0 \rightarrow (x+1)(x-\mu) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=-\mu \end{cases}$$

ردیف عرق

$x \rightarrow 1 \checkmark$   
 $x \rightarrow -\mu \text{ ردیف عرق } \log_{\mu} x \rightarrow \log_{\mu}^{-\mu} \times \times$

$$\therefore) \log_{\nu}^{(x+1)} = \log_{\nu}^{(x+1)} \cdot \log_{\nu}^{\mu} \rightarrow \log_{\nu}^{\frac{x+1}{x+1}} = \log_{\nu}^{\mu}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x+1} = \mu \rightarrow x+1 = \mu x + \mu \rightarrow \boxed{x=1} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore) \log_{\lambda}^{(x+1)^{\mu}} + \log_{\lambda}^{\sqrt{x}} = 1 \rightarrow \log_{\lambda^{\mu}}^{(x+1)^{\mu}} + \log_{\lambda^{\mu}}^{x^{\frac{1}{\mu}}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\mu} \log_{\lambda}^{x+1} + \log_{\lambda} x + \log_{\lambda}^{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \log_{\lambda}^{x+1} + \log_{\lambda}^{x^{\frac{1}{\mu}}} = 1$$

(x-1)(x+\mu) = 0

$$\log_{\lambda}^{(x+1)x^{\mu}} = \log_{\lambda}^{\mu} \rightarrow x^{\mu} + x = \mu \rightarrow x^{\mu} + x - \mu = 0$$

ردیف عرق  
 $x=1$   
 $x=-\mu$

$\times \times \log_{\lambda}^{-1} \leftarrow \log_{\lambda}^{(-1)^{\mu}} \rightarrow \log_{\lambda}^{(x+1)^{\mu}}$   
زیر را در کل منف نماید

$$\therefore) \mu \log_{10} x + x \log_{10}^{\mu} = \infty \mu \rightarrow \mu \log_{10} x + \mu \log_{10}^{\mu} \rightarrow \mu \mu \log_{10} x = \infty \mu \quad \mu \log_{10} x = \infty \mu$$

$\log_{10} x = \mu \quad \boxed{x = 10^{\mu} \geq 1000}$



## &lt;&lt; مجموعه سوالات صفحه ۲ &gt;&gt;

$$\textcircled{2}) \log_{\sqrt{x}}^r + k \log_x^{\sqrt{x}} + q = 0 \rightarrow \log_{x^{\frac{1}{r}}}^r + k \log_{x^r}^x + q = 0 \quad - \textcircled{1} \text{ از سوال}$$

$$r \log_x^r + k(x)(k_x) \log_x^r + q = 0 \rightarrow r \log_x^r + k \log_x^r + q = 0$$

$$\log_x^r = \frac{1}{\log_x}$$

$$r \left( \frac{1}{\log_x} \right) + k \log_x^r + q = 0 \quad \boxed{\log_x^r = A}$$

$$r \left( \frac{1}{A} \right) + kA + q = 0 \rightarrow \left( \frac{r}{A} + kA + q = 0 \right)$$

$$kA^r + qA + r = 0 \quad \Delta = nI - k(\epsilon)(r) = kq$$

$$A \rightarrow \frac{-q \pm \sqrt{kq}}{n} = \frac{-q \pm \nu}{n} \quad \begin{cases} A_1 = -r \\ A_2 = -\frac{1}{k} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \log_x^r = -r \\ \log_x^r = -\frac{1}{k} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{r} \\ x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{r}} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{3}) r \log_x^r \times \log_x^{\sqrt{n}} = \log_{\sqrt[n]{x^r}}^r$$

$$\log_x^r = \frac{1}{\log_x}$$

$$\log_x^{\sqrt{n}} = A$$

$$\log_{\sqrt[n]{x^r}}^r = \frac{1}{\log_{\sqrt[n]{x^r}}^r} = \frac{1}{\log_x^{\sqrt{n}} + \log_x^r} = \frac{1}{r + \frac{1}{k} \log_x^r}$$

$$r \times \frac{1}{A} \times \frac{1}{A} = \frac{1}{r + \frac{1}{k} A} \rightarrow \frac{r}{A^r} = \frac{1}{r + \frac{1}{k} A}$$

$$r + A = Ar \rightarrow Ar - A - r = 0 \quad \Delta = IV \quad A \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{IV}}{r}$$

$$\log_x^r = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{IV}}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{x = r^{\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{IV}}{r}}}$$

$$\textcircled{4}) (\sqrt{x})^{(\log_v^n)-1} = v$$

با این طرز درینجا  $\sqrt{x}$  باید در هر دو طرف قرار گیرد

$$\log_v^{\sqrt{x}^{(\log_v^n)-1}} = \log_v v \rightarrow ((\log_v^n)-1) \log_v^{\sqrt{x}} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{r} (\log_v^n) ((\log_v^n)-1) = 1 \rightarrow (\log_v^n)^r - (\log_v^n) = r$$

$$\boxed{\log_v^n = A}$$

$$A^r - A = r \rightarrow A^r - A - r = 0 \quad (A-r)(A+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} A = r \\ A = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_v^n = r \quad \boxed{x_1 = r^{\frac{1}{r}}} \quad \text{وق}$$

$$\log_v^n = -1 \quad \boxed{x_2 = \frac{1}{r}} \quad \text{وق}$$



&lt;&lt; حل سری سوالات بخش ۲۳ &gt;&gt;

$$\text{Q1) } \checkmark \quad \log_{\mu}^{\nu} x \cdot x \cdot \log_{\nu}^{\mu} = \nu \log_{\mu}^{\omega} \rightarrow x \cdot \log_{\mu}^{\omega} \cdot x \cdot \log_{\nu}^{\omega} = \nu \log_{\nu}^{\omega}$$

$$(x^{\nu})^{\log_{\mu}^{\omega}} = (\nu^x)^{\log_{\nu}^{\omega}} \quad \boxed{x = \nu}$$

$$\text{Q2) } \log_{\mu}^{\nu} x + \log_{\mu}^{\omega} (1-x) = 0 \rightarrow \log_{\mu}^{\nu} x + \log_{\mu}^{\omega} \frac{(1-x)}{x} = 0$$

$$\log_{\mu}^{\nu} x + \log_{\mu}^{\omega} (1-x) = 0 \quad x(1-x) = 1$$

$$-\nu x + \omega x = 1 \Rightarrow -x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 4(-1)(-1) = 1 - 4 = -3 \quad \text{معادله جواب ندارد}$$

$$\text{Q3) } \log_{\mu}^{(\nu+\omega)} x \cdot \log_{\nu}^{\nu} x \cdot \log_{\omega}^{\omega} x = 1 \rightarrow \frac{\log \nu + \omega}{\log \mu} \cdot \frac{\log \nu}{\log \nu} + \frac{\log \omega}{\log \omega} = 1$$

$$\frac{\log \nu + \omega}{\log \nu} = 1 \quad \log \nu + \omega = \log \nu \rightarrow \nu + \omega = \nu \rightarrow \boxed{\nu = -\omega}$$

کلیک در راسته نسبت  $\nu$  این معادله جواب ندارد

$$\log_{\mu}^{\sqrt{\nu}} = \frac{\nu}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{\log \nu}{\log \mu} = \frac{\nu}{\mu} \Rightarrow \log \frac{\nu}{\mu} = \frac{\nu}{\mu}$$

$$\log \frac{14}{\sqrt{\nu}} = \frac{\nu}{\mu} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\mu} \log \nu = \lambda \log \nu \quad \frac{\log \nu}{\log \nu} = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad \lambda \times \frac{1}{\log \nu} = \lambda \times \frac{1}{\frac{\nu}{\mu}} \leq \frac{14}{\mu \nu}$$

$$\log_{\mu}^{(\nu+\omega)} x = \log_{\mu}^{(\nu-\omega)} x + 1 \rightarrow \log_{\mu}^{(\nu+\omega)} x = \log_{\mu}^{(\nu-\omega)} x + \log_{\mu}^{\omega} \quad \text{-P}$$

$$\log_{\mu}^{(\nu+\omega)} x = \log_{\mu}^{(\nu-\omega)} x \rightarrow \nu + \omega = \nu - \omega \rightarrow \omega = -\nu \quad \text{-P}$$

$$\text{الف) } \begin{cases} \log x + \log y = 0 \rightarrow \log xy = \log 1 \rightarrow \boxed{xy = 1} \\ x^r + y^r = r \rightarrow (x+y)^r - rxy = r \rightarrow (x+y)^r = r + r \rightarrow x+y = \pm r \end{cases} \quad \text{-F}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = r \rightarrow (x-1)^r = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \quad x = y = \pm 1 \quad x = y = 1$$

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = -r \rightarrow (x+1)^r = 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \quad x = y = -1$$



## &lt;&lt; حل تمسخر سوالات صفحه &gt;&gt;

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_p x - \log_p y = 1 \\ \log_p x - \log_p y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p} \log_p x - \frac{1}{p} \log_p y = 1 \\ \log_p x - \log_p y = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

(E) جوابها

$$\log_p x \rightarrow a$$

$$\log_p y \rightarrow b$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{p} a - \frac{1}{p} b = 1 \rightarrow \cancel{\frac{1}{p}}(a - b) = 1 \\ \cancel{\frac{1}{p}}(a - b) = 1 \rightarrow -\cancel{\frac{1}{p}}a + \cancel{\frac{1}{p}}b = -\frac{1}{p} \\ -\frac{1}{p}b + \frac{1}{p}b = 1 - \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}b = \frac{1}{p} \boxed{b = 1} \end{cases}$$

$$c) \begin{cases} \log_p y + \log_p x = \frac{10}{p} \\ x + y = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow A + \frac{1}{A} = \frac{10}{p} \rightarrow A^p + 1 = \frac{10}{p} A \rightarrow pA^p - 10A + p = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ A = p \\ A = \frac{1}{p} \end{array}$$

$$\log_p y = A \quad \log_p x = \frac{1}{A}$$

$$A = p \rightarrow \log_p x = p \rightarrow x = p^p \rightarrow p^p + y = 4 \rightarrow y = p \quad y = -p \quad \text{حق} \quad \text{قرآن}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \log_p y = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow y = p^{\frac{1}{p}} \rightarrow p^{\frac{1}{p}} + x = 4 \rightarrow x = p \quad x = -p \quad \text{حق} \quad \text{قرآن}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = p \\ x = p \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = p \\ y = p \end{array}$$



«مکانیزم انتقال مولکولی»

$$\log_a^b = \frac{1}{\log_a b} = A \rightarrow \frac{1}{P + \log_a b} = \frac{A}{1} \quad \log_b^a = \frac{1}{\log_b a} = \frac{1}{P + \log_b a} \quad \text{پس از ۱}$$

$$\log_a^b \rightarrow \frac{1}{A} - P = \frac{1 - PA}{A}$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_b^a} = \frac{1 - PA}{A} \rightarrow \boxed{\log_b^a = \frac{A}{1 - PA}}$$

$$\log^{(x-1)} + P(\log^{(\sqrt{P}x-1)}) - P = 0 \rightarrow \log^{(x-1)} + P \times \frac{1}{P} \log^{P(x-1)} - P = 0. \quad \text{پس از ۲}$$

$$\log_{10}^{(x-1)} + \log_{10}^{(P(x-1))} = \log_{10}^{100} \rightarrow (x-1)(P(x-1)) = 100 \rightarrow P(x^2 - (1+P)x + 1) = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^w \quad \checkmark$$

$$x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{P} \quad \text{معنی}$$

$$\log^{(P(x-1))(x+1^w)} \leq \log^{100}$$

$$\log_{14}^x \rightarrow \log_{14}^P = -\frac{1}{P}$$

پس از ۳

$$(P(x-1))(x+1^w) = 100 \rightarrow P(x^2 + x - x - 1) = 100 \rightarrow P(x^2 + w) = 100$$

$$\Delta = P(w - P)(x - (-1)) \rightarrow 14^w \quad x = \frac{-w \pm 1^w}{P} \rightarrow \frac{-w + 1^w}{2} = P \quad \text{معنی}$$

$$P^w x - P^w x^2 - P^w = 1 \rightarrow P^w x - P^w x^2 = 1 \rightarrow P^w x^2 + P^w x - P^w = 0 \quad \text{پس از ۴}$$

$$\log^y = P \log^w + \log^x \rightarrow \log^y - \log^x = P \log^w \rightarrow \log^{\frac{y}{x}} = \log^P \rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = P \quad \boxed{y = Px}$$

$$P^w x + P^w (P) - P^w = 0 \rightarrow P^w x + P^w x - P^w = 0 \rightarrow P^w x = P^w \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{P}}$$

$$P^w x + P^w y - P^w = 0 \rightarrow P^w (\frac{1}{P}) + P^w y - P^w = 0 \rightarrow 1 + P^w y - P^w = 0 \rightarrow P^w y - P^w = 0 \quad \boxed{y = P}$$

$$\log^{(x^P + P)} = 1 + \log_x^w \rightarrow \log_x^{x^P + P} = \log_x^w + \log_x^P \rightarrow x^P + P = w x \quad \text{پس از ۵}$$

$$x^P - w x + P = 0 \quad (x-1)(x-w) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x=1 \rightarrow \log_1^P = 0 \\ x=P \rightarrow \log_P^P = P \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log^{(x^P - x - w)} \log^{(x - 1)} = \log^{(P x - w)} \rightarrow \frac{(w-P)(n+1)}{x^P - x - w} = P x - w \quad \text{پس از ۶}$$

$$x + P \in P x - w$$

$$\boxed{x \in w}$$

$$\log_F^{\sqrt[w]{x+1}} \rightarrow \log_F^{\sqrt[w]{n}} \rightarrow \log_F^P = \frac{1}{P}$$



«حل سؤال»

$$\log n + \log(n+1) + \log(n+2) = \log 4$$

$$n(n+1)(n+2) \leq 4 = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \Rightarrow n=1$$

فرمیں اور

$$\log(rx - \omega) + \log(x+1) < \log(e^{rx-1})$$

$$(rx - \omega)(x+1) < e^{rx-1} \Rightarrow rx^2 + rx - \omega x - \omega < e^{rx-1}$$

$$rx^2 - rx - \omega < 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4\omega}}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{r}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{r^2 + 4\omega}}{2}$$

فرمیں اور