

$$\varphi(n) \in D_g \Rightarrow \sqrt{\log_r^{(n-1)}} = r \Rightarrow \log_r^{(n-1)} = r^2 \Rightarrow n-1 = 17 \Rightarrow n = 18 \xrightarrow{\text{المرتبة}} D_{\text{gof}} = \{18\}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = 100 - \frac{K^r V}{P} = \boxed{K^r}$$

$$y = a(x - x_{\min})^r + y_{\min}$$

$$g(n) = (n-1)^2$$

$$\rightarrow \log(n) = 1 + \log(n-1) = 1 + 1 + \log(n-2) = \dots = 1 + 1 + \dots + 1$$

$$f(x) = q^x$$

$$\log(x) \leq g \circ f(x)$$

$$g(x) = \log_r x \rightarrow x > 0$$

$$\log(x) = q^{\log_r x} = x^r$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \log_r q^x = \log_r r^{rx} = rx$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^r &\leq rx \\ x^r - rx &\leq 0 \\ x(x-r) &\leq 0 \\ \text{---} & \quad \quad \quad \text{---} \\ + & \quad - & + \\ (x=0) & \quad (x \in (0, r]) \rightarrow \text{---} \end{aligned}$$

(5)

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow f\left(x - \frac{r}{x}\right) = \left(x - \frac{r}{x}\right)^r + \left(x - \frac{r}{x}\right)$$

$$f(x) = x^r + x$$

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$$f(x) = \log_r x$$

$$R_{\log} = (-\infty, \infty]$$

$$A \cap B = (0, \infty] \rightarrow \text{---}$$

$$g(x) = -x^r + rx$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \log_r (-x^r + rx)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A & \rightarrow D_f = D_g, g(x) \in D_f = (0, \infty] \\ R_{\log} & \quad \quad \quad \frac{r}{x} \\ -x^r + rx & > 0 \\ -x(x-r) & > 0 \\ \text{---} & \quad \quad \quad \text{---} \\ - & \quad + & - \end{aligned}$$

$$B \rightarrow R_{\log} = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow A \cap B = (0, \infty]$$

$$(-x^r + rx) > 0 \rightarrow x, r, \varepsilon, d, \delta, \nu$$

(1)

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - r f^r(x) \Rightarrow f(f(x)) = 1 - r f^r(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - r x^r$$

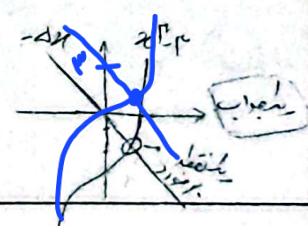
$$g(x) = x - 1$$

$$h(x) = x^r + rx + 1 \rightarrow h(g(x)) = h(x-1) = (x-1)^r + r(x-1) + 1 = (x-1)^r + rx - 1$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x) \Rightarrow x^r - rx + rx - 1 + rx - 1 = 1 - r x^r$$

$$h(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow x^r + rx - 1 = 1 - r x^r \Rightarrow x^r + rx - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^r - 2 = -rx$$

(10)



$$f(x) = x - \frac{r}{x}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = ax^r + rx \rightarrow g\left(x - \frac{r}{x}\right) = ax^r + rx$$

$$g(r) = 1$$

$$x - \frac{r}{x} = r \rightarrow x^2 - rx - r = 0 \rightarrow (x-r)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow -a - r = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1 - r$$

$$\rightarrow x = r \rightarrow 4ra + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$a = \frac{1}{4r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4r} = \frac{1}{4r} \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4r}$$

(5)

1.