

11, 15

① $g \circ f(n) \rightarrow n \in D_f, f(n) \in D_g$

$D_g: -x^2 + 12n - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow -(n-2)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow n=2 \rightarrow f(n)=2$
 $\rightarrow \log_2^{n+1} = 2 \quad n-1=1 \rightarrow \boxed{n=2} \rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = \{1, 2\}$

② $f \circ g = 2(x^2 - 2n + 1) - 2 = 2x^2 - 4n + 2 - 2 = 2x^2 - 4n$
 $g \circ f = (2n-2)^2 - 2(2n-2) + 1 = 4n^2 - 8n + 4 - 4n + 4 + 1 = 4n^2 - 12n + 9$
 $2x^2 - 4n + 1 = 4n^2 - 12n + 9 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4n - 4n^2 + 12n - 8 = 0$
 $x^2 + 2 = 5 - 2n = 100 - 2\left(\frac{100}{2}\right) = \boxed{42}$

③ $g \circ f(n) = 2n^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(f(n)) = 2n^2 + 11 \neq \frac{2}{3}(2n)^2 + 11 = g(n)$
 $g(x-1) = \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^2 + 11 \xrightarrow{\text{دعونا نجرب}} \mid \mid \rightarrow \boxed{11}$

④ $f(n) = 2n - 1 \quad f \circ g = 2n^2 - 4n - 1 \rightarrow f(g(n)) =$
 $g \circ f(n) = ? \quad f(g(n)) = 2(g(n)) - 1 = 2n^2 - 4n - 1$
 $g(n) = \frac{2n^2 - 4n + 1}{2} = n^2 - 2n + \frac{1}{2}$
 $\rightarrow g(n) = (n-1)^2 \quad g \circ f(n) = (2n-1-1)^2 = (2n-2)^2 = 4n^2 - 8n + 4$

⑤ $f \circ g = -x + 2 \quad f(n) - g(n) = -x + 2 \rightarrow 2f(n) - 2g(n) = -2n + 4$
 $2g(n) - 2f(n) = -12 \rightarrow -2f(n) + 2g(n) = -12$
 $2n - 2 - 2f(n) = -12 \rightarrow -2f(n) = -10 \rightarrow f(n) = 5$
 $2f(n) = 4n + 2 \rightarrow f(n) = 2n + 1 \rightarrow f(g(n)) = 2(2n-1) + 1 = 4n - 2 + 1 = 4n - 1$
 $f \circ g = 4n - 1 = 0 \quad n = \frac{1}{4} \quad \boxed{n = \frac{1}{4}}$

⑥ $f(n) = 9^n \quad g(n) = \log_2 n \quad f \circ g(n) = g \circ f(n)$
 $\log_2 9^n \leq \log_2 9^n \rightarrow n \log_2 9 \leq n \log_2 9$
 $\rightarrow x^2 \leq 2n \rightarrow n^2 - 2n \leq 0 \quad \frac{0}{+} \frac{2}{-} \frac{1}{+}$
 $\rightarrow \boxed{n = [0, 2]}$

1, 15

$$⑤ \quad f\left(x - \frac{r}{n}\right) = \left(x - \frac{r}{n}\right)^r + \left(x - \frac{r}{n}\right) \rightarrow f(n) = n^r + n \quad \checkmark \quad ⑤$$

$$⑧ \quad f(n) = \log_r^n \quad g(n) = 1n - x^r \quad f \circ g(n) = D_f, R_f \quad \text{AND}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \log = \log_r^{1x-n^r} \rightarrow 1n - n^r \geq 0 \quad x(1-n) \geq 0 \quad \frac{1}{-1} + \frac{1}{1} = 0 \quad D_f = (0, \infty) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\max 1n - n^r : \frac{-1}{r} = t \quad \boxed{\log_r t = r} \quad \rightarrow R_f = (-\infty, r)$$

$$D_f \cap R_f = (0, r) \quad \text{ANB} = (0, r] \rightarrow \text{مربعه} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad f \circ f = 1 - r^r f(n) \quad g(n) = n - 1 \quad h(n) = n^r + r n + 1$$

$$f(f(n)) = 1 - r^r f(n)$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = 1 - r^r n^r \quad \text{استقر}$$

$$(n-1)^r + r(n-1) + 1 = 1 - r^r n^r$$

$$n^r - r n^r + r n + 1 + r n - 1 = r n^r \quad n^r + 2n - r = 0 \quad n^r = r - 2n$$

$$\checkmark \quad \text{مربعه} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad f(n) = n - \frac{r}{n} \quad g \circ f = a n^r + r n \quad g(r) = 1$$

$$g(f(n)) = a n^r + r n$$

$$f(n) = r \quad n - \frac{r}{n} = r \quad n^r - r n - r = 0 \quad (n-r)(n+1) = 0 \quad \rightarrow n = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$g(f(r)) = 4ra + 1 \quad g(f(-1)) = -a - r \quad -a - r = 4ra + 1 \quad 4ra = -1 - a \quad a = \frac{-1}{4r} = \boxed{\frac{r}{1r}}$$

$$n = r \rightarrow 4ra + 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow -a - r = 1 \rightarrow a = -1$$