

$$g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x - 2}, f(x) = \sqrt{\log_7(x-1)}, D_{g \circ f} = ? \quad (1)$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f \cap f(x) \in D_g\}$$

$$x \in D_f \rightarrow \textcircled{I} x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1, \textcircled{II} \log_7^{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 1$$

$$\rightarrow x \geq 2, \textcircled{I} \cap \textcircled{II} \rightarrow [2, +\infty) \in x$$

$$f(x) \in D_g \rightarrow D_g = \sqrt{-(x-2)^2} \rightarrow x-2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 \rightarrow D_g = \{2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\log_7^{x-1}} = 2 \rightarrow \log_7^{x-1} = 4 \rightarrow x-1 = 17 \rightarrow x = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = \{18\} \cap [2, +\infty) \rightarrow \{D_{f \circ g} = \{18\}\} \rightarrow 1$$

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$$1. g(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 1, f(x) = 2x - 5 \Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) \quad (1)$$

$$2. f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = 2(2x^2 - 4x + 1) - 5 = 4x^2 - 8x + 2 - 5 = 4x^2 - 8x - 3$$

$$3. = 4x^2 - 8x - 3$$

$$4. g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = 2(2x - 5)^2 - 4(2x - 5) + 1 =$$

$$5. = 2(4x^2 - 20x + 25) - 8x + 20 + 1 = 8x^2 - 40x + 50 - 8x + 20 + 1 = 8x^2 - 48x + 71$$

$$6. \Rightarrow g \circ f(x) = f \circ g(x) \Rightarrow 8x^2 - 48x + 71 = 4x^2 - 8x - 3$$

$$7. \Rightarrow 8x^2 - 48x + 71 = 4x^2 - 8x - 3 \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 40x + 74 = 0 \Rightarrow x, y = \dots$$

$$8. x^2 + y^2 = 5^2 - 2P = \left(\frac{+50}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{+50}{2}\right) = 100 - 50 = 50$$

$$9. f(x) = 2x, g \circ f(x) = 2x^2 + 11 \rightarrow \min g(x+y) = ? \quad (2)$$

$$10. 2x = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$11. 2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + 11 = \frac{2t^2}{4} + 11 = \frac{t^2}{2} + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{t^2}{2} + 11$$

$$12. g(x-y) = \frac{2}{2} \times (x-y)^2 + 11 = \frac{2}{2} (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) + 11$$

$$13. \rightarrow g(x+y) = \frac{2}{2} x^2 - \frac{2y_0}{2} x + \frac{2y_0^2}{2} \rightarrow \min \text{ ext} \Rightarrow \text{deb} = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$14. \rightarrow \text{deb} = \frac{+y_0}{\frac{2}{2}} = +y \rightarrow x = +y \rightarrow \frac{2 \times 2}{2} - \frac{2 \times 2}{2} + \frac{2 \times 2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$



$$f(x) = 5x - 2, f \circ g(x) = 5x^2 - 4x - 1 \rightarrow g \circ f(x) = ? \quad (2)$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 5g - 2 = 5x^2 - 4x - 1 \rightarrow g = \frac{5x^2 - 4x + 1}{5} \quad (4)$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x-1)^2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = (5x - 2 - 1)^2 = (5x - 3)^2 = 25x^2 - 30x + 9 = g \circ f(x)$$

$$5g(x) = f(x) - 12 \rightarrow a = ? \Rightarrow \frac{f}{g} = -x + 6 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} f - g = -x + 6 & \times 5 \rightarrow 5f - 5g = -5x + 30 \\ 5g - 5f = -12 & \times 1 \rightarrow 5g - 5f = -12 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) = 5x + 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 5f - 5g = -5x + 30 \\ 5g - 5f = -12 \end{cases} \rightarrow g(x) = 5x - 1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = 5(5x - 1) + 2 = 25x - 5 + 2 = 25x - 3$$

$$5 = 0 \rightarrow 25x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{3}{25} = a \quad (4)$$

$$f(x) = 9^x, g(x) = \log_9 x \rightarrow f \circ g(x) \leq g \circ f(x) \quad (2)$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 9^{\log_9 x} = x, g \circ f(x) = \log_9 9^x = x$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \log_9 9^x = x, f \circ g(x) = 9^{\log_9 x} = x$$

$$\rightarrow f \circ g \leq g \circ f \rightarrow x \leq x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x \leq 0 \rightarrow x(x-2) \leq 0$$

$$\rightarrow x \in [0, 2] \rightarrow \text{Answer} \quad (4)$$

$$f\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right) = x^2 + x - 2 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} \rightarrow f(x) = ? \quad (2)$$

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

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = t \rightarrow f(t) = t + t^2 \quad t = x \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + x$$

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$$g(x) = Ax^p - x^r, f(x) = \log_r x \rightarrow A = D_{f \circ g}, B = R_{f \circ g}$$

$$D_{f \circ g}(x) = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\}$$

$$\textcircled{II} x \in D_g \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{I} g(x) \in D_f \rightarrow D_f \Rightarrow x > 0 \xrightarrow{x = f(x)} \log_r(x) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{1+1} \rightarrow (0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = (0, 1) = A$$

1, 2

$$R_{f \circ g}(x) = R_f \xrightarrow{x \in D_{f \circ g}} x \in D_{f \circ g} \rightarrow \log_r(Ax^p - x^r) = f \circ g$$

$$R(Ax^p - x^r) \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow x^2 - 14x + 14 \rightarrow R_g = (0, 14)$$

$$\log_r x' \xrightarrow{x' \in (0, 14)} \rightarrow R_{f \circ g} = (0, 14) \cap (0, 1) = (0, 1)$$

$$f \circ f = 1 - 5f^r(x), g(x) = x - 1, h(x) = x^r + 5x + 1 \rightarrow h(g(x)) = f(x)$$

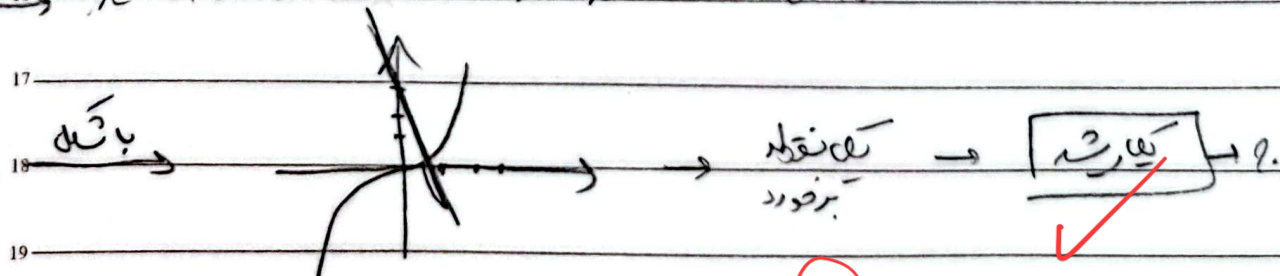
$$f \circ f = f(f(x)) = 1 - 5f^r(x) \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - 5x^r$$

$$h(g(x)) = (x-1)^r + 5(x-1) + 1 = x^r - 5x^r + 5x - 1 + 5x - 5 + 1$$

$$\rightarrow h(g(x)) = x^r - 5x^r + 5x - 5$$

$$\rightarrow h(g(x)) = f(x) \rightarrow x^r - 5x^r + 5x - 5 = 1 - 5x^r$$

$$\rightarrow x^r + 5x - 5 = 0 \rightarrow x^r = 5 - 5x \checkmark$$



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$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}, g \circ f(x) = ax^2 + rx, g(1) = 1 \rightarrow az? \quad (10)$$

$$g \circ f = g(f(x)) \xrightarrow{\text{if}} g(1) = g(f(x)) \rightarrow f(x) = 1$$

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

$$x = 1 \quad x = -1$$

$$\text{if } x = 1 \rightarrow g \circ f(1) = 1 = 4a + 1 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\text{if } x = -1 \rightarrow g \circ f(-1) = 1 = -a - 1 \rightarrow a = -10$$