

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$3 \quad = 4x^2 - 8x + 1$$

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

$$5 \quad 2(4x^2 - 4x + 1) - 8x + 4 + 1 = 8x^2 - 8x + 2 - 8x + 5 = 8x^2 - 16x + 7$$

$$6 \quad \Rightarrow g \circ f(x) = f \circ g(x) \Rightarrow 8x^2 - 16x + 7 = 4x^2 - 8x$$

$$7 \quad \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 8x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x, y = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 28}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-24}}{2}$$

$$8 \quad x^2 + y^2 = 5^2 - 2P = \left(\frac{+50}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{+50}{2}\right) = 100 - 50 = 50 \quad (45)$$

$$9 \quad f(x) = 2x, \quad g \circ f(x) = 2x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \min g(x+y) = ? \quad (2)$$

$$10 \quad 2x = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow \text{put } x = \frac{t}{2} \text{ in } g \circ f(x)$$

$$11 \quad 2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{2t^2}{4} + 1 = \frac{t^2}{2} + 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{t^2}{2} + 1$$

$$12 \quad g(x-y) = \frac{2}{2} \times (x-y)^2 + 1 = \frac{2}{2} (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) + 1$$

$$13 \quad \rightarrow g(x+y) = \frac{2}{2} x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2} x + \frac{5y^2}{2} \quad \text{as } \rightarrow \min \text{ ext } \Rightarrow \frac{db}{dx} = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$14 \quad \rightarrow \frac{db}{dx} = \frac{+y^2}{2} = -x \Rightarrow x = -y \Rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{2} - \frac{5y^2}{2} + \frac{5y^2}{2} = \frac{2x^2}{2} = x^2 = 11$$

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

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

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

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

$$5g(x) = f(x) - 12 \rightarrow a = ? \Rightarrow \frac{f-g}{f-g} = -x + 0$$

$$\begin{cases} f-g = -x+0 & \times 5 \rightarrow 5f-5g = -5x+0 \\ 5f-5g = -5x+0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) = 5x+5$$

$$\begin{cases} 5f-5g = -5x+0 \\ 5g-5f = -12 & \times 1 \rightarrow 5g-5f = -12 \end{cases} \rightarrow g(x) = 5x-1$$

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

$$5 = 0 \rightarrow 25x = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{25} = a \rightarrow 2$$

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow f \circ g \leq g \circ f \rightarrow x^x \leq x \rightarrow x^x - x \leq 0 \rightarrow x^x - x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x \in [0, 1]) \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1 \rightarrow [0, 1] \rightarrow 2$$

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$R(\wedge x - x^r) \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow x^r - 1 = 1 \rightarrow R_{f \circ g} = (0, 1)$$

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

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

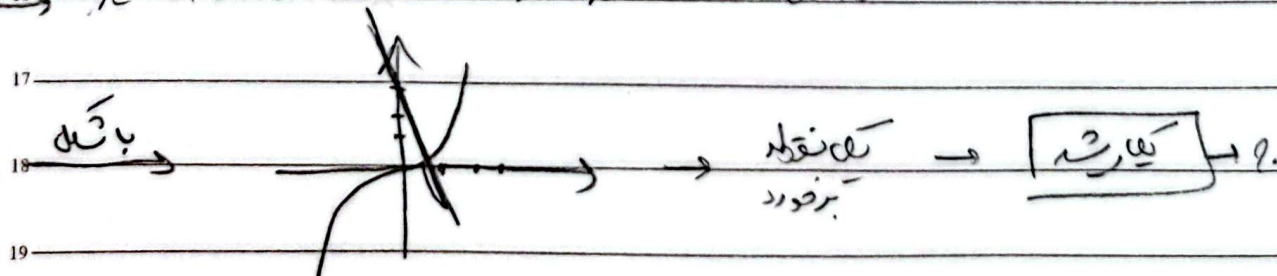
$$f \circ f = f(f(x)) = 1 - 5f^r(x) \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - 5x^r$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

$$\swarrow \searrow$$

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

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

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