

Subject:

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1 A possible

Λ

برای این

$$2 \sqrt{\log_v^{x-1}} \rightarrow t \rightarrow -t^2 + t - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow -(t-1)^2 \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$4 \log_v^{x-1} = 1 \rightarrow x-1 = 14 \quad x=15 \quad | \text{ I}$$

$$5 \log_v^{x-1} = 1 \rightarrow x-1 = 14 \quad x=15 \quad | \text{ I}$$

$$7 \text{ II } x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \quad \text{III } \log_v^{x-1} \geq 0 \quad x-1 \geq 1$$

$$x \geq 2$$

$$9 D_{g \circ f} = \{15\}$$

$$11 f(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 11 \quad (2)$$

$$12 f(x) = g \circ f(x) \rightarrow$$

$$13 g \circ f(x) = 2x^2 - 2x + 11$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 2x^2 - 2x + 11$$

$$14 2x^2 - 2x + 11 = 0$$

$$15 x^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{(x+\beta)^2}{2} - \frac{x\beta}{2} \rightarrow (10)^2 - 2\left(\frac{25}{2}\right) = 45$$

$$17 g \circ f(x) = a(2x)^2 + 11 \rightarrow a(4x^2) = 2x^2 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$19 g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 11 \xrightarrow{x=0} g(x-0) = g(0) = 11 \rightarrow \min$$

$$21 f \circ g(x) = 2(g(x)) - 1 = 2x^2 - 4x - 1 \rightarrow 2(g(x)) = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \quad (4)$$

$$22 g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \rightarrow (x-1)^2$$

$$24 g \circ f(x) = ((2x-1) - 1)^2 \rightarrow (2x-2)^2 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 8x + 4$$

$$f(g(x)) = f(f(x) - 1) \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{r} - 1 \leftarrow \text{bis, 11/18} \quad (2)$$

$$f - g(x) = -x + 2 \rightarrow f(x) - \frac{f(x)}{r} - 1 = -\frac{1}{r} f(x) + 1$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} f(x) + 1 = 2 - x \rightarrow f(x) = rx + 1$$

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

$$f \circ g(x) = 4x + 2$$

$$\downarrow$$

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

$$f \circ g(x) = q^{\log_r x} \rightarrow x^{\log_r q} \rightarrow x^r \quad (4)$$

$$g(x) = \log_r x$$

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

$$f \circ g(x) \leq g \circ f(x) \rightarrow x^r \leq rx \quad \frac{0}{+} \quad \frac{r}{-} \quad \frac{r}{+}$$

$$x \in [0, r] \rightarrow \boxed{\begin{matrix} rx^r \\ x^{r+1} \end{matrix}}$$

$$x(x-r) \leq 0$$

(V)

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

$$\boxed{f(x) = x^r + x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow (x - \frac{r}{x})^r + (x - \frac{r}{x})$$

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

$$g(x) = -x^r + 11x \quad (1)$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \log_r^{-x^r + 11x}$$

$$I \quad D_g = \mathbb{R}$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow (0, 11)$$

$$\log_r^{-x^r + 11x} \rightarrow > 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad D_f = (0, 11)$$

II

$$\text{zero } x \vee \downarrow$$

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$$1 \quad f \circ f(x) = 1 - x^2 f'(x) \rightarrow f(f(x)) = 1 - x^2 f'(x) \quad (9)$$

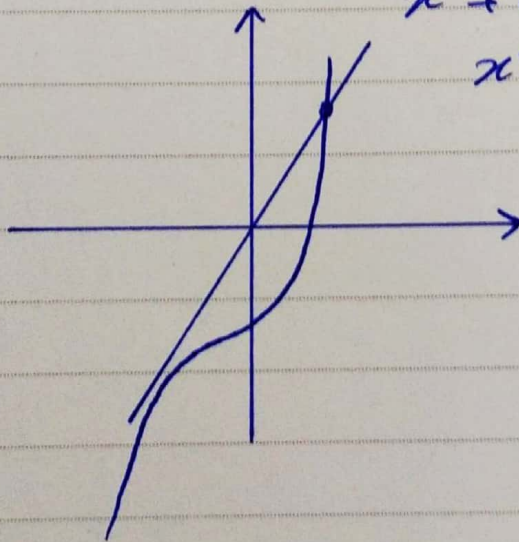
$$3 \quad f(x) = 1 - x^2$$

$$5 \quad g(x) = x - 1$$

$$6 \quad \left. \begin{aligned} h(g(x)) &= (x-1)^2 + (x-1) + 1 = x^2 - 2x + 2 \\ h(x) &= x^2 + 2x + 1 \end{aligned} \right\} h(g(x)) = f(x) \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 2 = 1 - x^2$$

$$8 \quad x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$10 \quad x^2 - 1 = 2x \rightarrow -1 \text{ ①}$$



$$17 \quad f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} \quad (10)$$

$$18 \quad \left. \begin{aligned} g \circ f(x) &= ax^2 + 2x \\ g(x) &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow g\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = ax^2 + 2x$$

$$20 \quad x - \frac{1}{x} = 1 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$21 \quad \text{①} \rightarrow \text{①}$$

$$22 \quad x = -1 \rightarrow a = -1 \checkmark$$

$$23 \quad x = 1 \rightarrow a = 0 \times$$