

$$g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 1x - 1}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{10} x - 1}$$

$$g(f(x)) = \sqrt{-(\sqrt{\log_{10} x - 1} - 1)^2}$$

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تیمایابی آمار

①

$$D_f \rightarrow x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \log_{10} x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x - 1 > 1$$

$$x > 2$$

$$D_g = [2, +\infty)$$

$$D_g \rightarrow -(x-1)^2 > 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \rightarrow D_g = \{1\}$$

$$x+1 = 14 \rightarrow x = 13$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{13\}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$g(f(x)) = (2x-5)^2 - 3(2x-5) + 1 = 4x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 5$$

$$f(g(x)) = 2(x^2 - 3x + 1) - 5 = 2x^2 - 4x - 3$$

$$4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 2x^2 - 4x - 3 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = s^2 - 2p = \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{30}{2}\right) = 100 - 30 = 70$$

$$g \circ f(x) = 5x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(f(x)) = 5x^2 + 11$$

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$2x = t \rightarrow x = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$5\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + 11 = \frac{5t^2}{4} + 11$$

$$g(x) = \frac{5x^2}{4} + 11$$

مقدار
کمترین

$$g(x-1)$$

از آنجایی که تغییر روی راسته
در برقرار است پس گزارد کافی
است کمترین مقدار $g(x)$ را پیدا کنیم

$$\min g(x) \mid \frac{-b}{2a} = 0$$

$$0 + 11 = 11$$

کمترین مقدار
 $g(x-1)$

$$f(x) = 3x - 1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$$

$$f(g(x)) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 3g(x) - 1 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 4x + 3 = 3g(x)$$

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

$$g(f(x)) = (3x - 1)^2 = 9x^2 - 6x + 1$$

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$$\textcircled{1} \text{ د } \begin{cases} f \circ g(x) = f(3x-1) + f \\ x=0 \rightarrow y=2 \checkmark \\ y=0 \rightarrow x \rightarrow f(3x-1) = -x^2 - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ د } \begin{cases} 2f(x) - 2g(x) \\ 2(f-g)(x) = -2x + 5 \times 2 \\ 2g(x) - 2f(x) = -1f \\ -f(x) = -2x - f \rightarrow f(x) = 2x + f \\ 2x + f - g = -x + f \rightarrow g(x) = 3x - 1 \end{cases} \quad x = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3} = a} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$f(x) = 9^x$$

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

$$g(x) = \log_9^x$$

$$9^{\log_9^x} \leq \log_9^{9^x} \rightarrow x^2 \leq 2x \quad \text{باید از اینجای که می توان باشد} \quad x(x-2) \leq 0 \quad \frac{0}{+} \quad \frac{2}{-} \quad \frac{+}{+} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

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

$$f(x) = \log_9^x$$

$$f(g(x)) = \log_9^{-x^2+14x}$$

$$g(x) = 14x - x^2$$

$$Dg = \mathbb{R} \quad Df = (0, +\infty)$$

$$14x - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 14x < 0 \quad \frac{0}{+} \quad \frac{14}{-} \quad \frac{+}{+} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = (0, 14) = A$$

$$\rightarrow R_{f \circ g} \rightarrow \log_9^{-x^2+14x} \rightarrow \text{max} \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-14}{-2} = 7 \rightarrow \log_9^{14} = f \right. \\ \left. -x^2+14x \right| \quad -14+14=14$$

$$(-\infty, 7] = R_{f \circ g} = B$$

$$A \cap B = (0, 7] \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 7 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - \mu f^p(x)$$

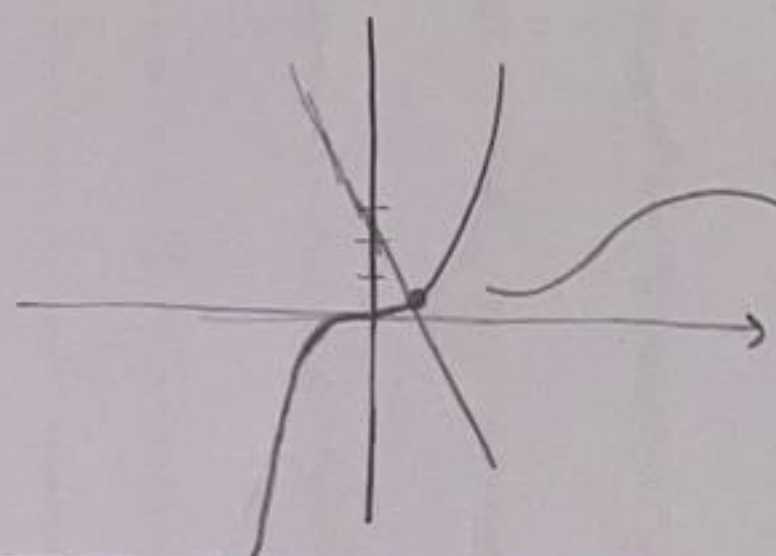
$$\underbrace{f(f(x))}_t = 1 - \mu \underbrace{f^p(x)}_{t^p} \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - \mu x^p$$

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

$$h(x) = x^p + \mu x + 1$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x) \rightarrow \begin{aligned} & (x-1)^p + \mu(x-1) + 1 = 1 - \mu x^p \\ & x^p - 1 + \mu(x-1)(-x) \rightarrow x^p - \mu x^p + \mu x - 1 \\ & \quad (-x^p + x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x^p + \mu x - \mu = 0 \rightarrow x^p = -\mu x + \mu$$



این معادله
دو جواب دارد.

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

$$g(r) = \Lambda$$

$$g \circ f_{(x)} = ax^p + \mu x \rightarrow g(\underbrace{f(x)}_r) = \underbrace{ax^p + \mu x}_\Lambda$$

$$f(x) = r = x - \frac{r}{x} \rightarrow x^2 - rx - r = 0$$

$$(x-r)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x = r \text{ or } -1$$

$$x = r \rightarrow ar^p + \mu r = \Lambda \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow -a + \mu(-1) = \Lambda \rightarrow a = -1$$

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