

$$g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 12x - 16}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_2 x - 1}$$

$$g(f(x)) = \sqrt{-(\log_2 x - 1)^2}$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow \log_2 x - 1 > 0 \rightarrow x-1 > 1 \rightarrow x > 2$$

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

$$D_g \rightarrow -(x-2)^2 > 0 \rightarrow x=2 \rightarrow D_g = \{2\} \rightarrow \sqrt{\log_2 x - 1} = 2 \rightarrow \log_2 x - 1 = 4$$

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

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

$$g(x) = x^2 - 12x + 16$$

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

$$g(f(x)) = (2x-5)^2 - 12(2x-5) + 16 = 4x^2 - 20x + 25 - 24x + 60 + 16 = 4x^2 - 44x + 101$$

$$f(g(x)) = 2(x^2 - 12x + 16) - 5 = 2x^2 - 24x + 32 - 5 = 2x^2 - 24x + 27$$

$$4x^2 - 44x + 101 = 2x^2 - 24x + 27 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 20x + 74 = 0$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 - 2ab = \left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{74}{2}\right) = 100 - 74 = 26$$

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

$$f(x) = 2x$$

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

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

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

کمترین مقدار

$$g(x-1)$$

از آنجایی که تغییر روی راسته در برقرار است پس کمترین مقدار را پیدا کنیم

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

$$0 + 11 = 11$$

کمترین مقدار $g(x-1)$

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

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

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

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

$$g(f(x)) = \left(\frac{3x-1}{x-1}\right)^2 = \frac{9x^2 - 6x + 1}{(x-1)^2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$9^{\log_9^x} \leq \log_9^{9^x} \rightarrow x^2 \leq 2x \quad \begin{matrix} \text{باید از اینجای} \\ \text{نتیجه بگیریم} \end{matrix}$$

$$x(x-2) \leq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} 0 & 2 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{پس جواب} = (0, 2] \rightarrow \text{مجموعه جواب}$$

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

$$\underbrace{x - \frac{1}{x}}_t \quad \underbrace{x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}_{t^2} + \underbrace{x - \frac{1}{x}}_t$$

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

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

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

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

$$14x - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 14x < 0 \quad \begin{matrix} 0 & 14 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix} \rightarrow$$

$$x(x-14) < 0$$

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

$$\rightarrow R_{f \circ g} \rightarrow \log_9^{-x^2+14x} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{max} \\ \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-14}{-2} = 7 \\ -14 + 14 \times 7 = 14 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \log_9^{14} = f^*$$

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

$$A \cap B = (0, f^*] \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, f^*$$

$$\text{مجموعه}$$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - 13f^2(x)$$

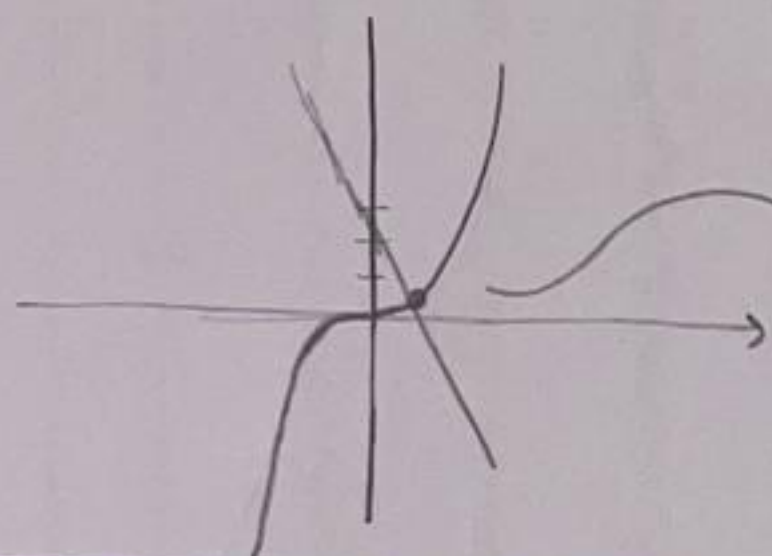
$$\underbrace{f(f(x))}_t = 1 - 13 \underbrace{f^2(x)}_{1-13t^2} \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - 13x^2$$

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

$$h(x) = x^3 + 13x + 1$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x) \rightarrow \begin{aligned} & (x-1)^3 + 13(x-1) + 1 = 1 - 13x^2 \\ & x^3 - 1 + 13(x-1)(-x) \rightarrow x^3 - 13x^2 + 13x - 1 \\ & (-x^2 + x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x^3 + 5x - 13 = 0 \rightarrow x^3 = -5x + 13$$



این معادله
• جواب دارد.

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

$$g(r) = \Lambda$$

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

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

$$(x - r^c)(x + 1) = 0 \quad x = r^c - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r^c \\ \rightarrow ar^c + rxr^c &= \Lambda \rightarrow a = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -1 \\ \rightarrow -a + r(-1) &= \Lambda \rightarrow a = -10 \end{aligned}$$