

(A) پیدا

لیفٹ

$$g \circ f = \{u \in D_f, f(u) \in D_g\}$$

$$f(u) = \sqrt{1 \cdot g_r^{u-1}}$$

-1

$$g(u) = \sqrt{-u^r + \varepsilon u - \varepsilon}$$

$$D_f \rightarrow u-1 > 0 \rightarrow u > 1, (1 \cdot g_r^{u-1}) \geq 0 \rightarrow u-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow u \geq 2$$

$$D_g \rightarrow -u^r + \varepsilon u - \varepsilon \geq 0 \rightarrow u^r - \varepsilon u + \varepsilon \leq 0 \rightarrow (u-r)^r \leq 0 \rightarrow u=r$$

$$f(u) \in D_g \rightarrow \sqrt{1 \cdot g_r^{u-1}} = r \rightarrow (g_r^{u-1}) = \varepsilon \rightarrow u-1 = 19 \rightarrow u = 20$$

$$(1) \cap (r) \cap (u) = (u=19)$$

$$f(u) = ru - \omega, g(u) = u^r - ru + 1$$

r

$$f \circ g(u) = r(ru - \omega) - \omega \rightarrow ru^r - 4u + 11$$

$$g \circ f(u) = (ru - \omega)^r - r(ru - \omega) + 1 \rightarrow ru^r - 4u + 11 = \varepsilon u^r - ru + \varepsilon 1$$

$$f \circ g(u) = g \circ f(u) \rightarrow ru^r - 4u + 11 = \varepsilon u^r - ru + \varepsilon 1 \rightarrow ru^r - \varepsilon u^r + ru - 4u + 11 - \varepsilon 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha^r \cdot \beta^r = ? \rightarrow 5^r - 19 \rightarrow 5 = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{r \cdot 9}{r} = 10, p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{ru}{r}$$

$$5^r = 100, 19p = ru \rightarrow 100 - ru = 4u$$

$$g \circ f(u) = \omega u^r + 11, f(u) = ru \rightarrow ru = \varepsilon \rightarrow u = \frac{\varepsilon}{r}$$

ru

$$g \circ f\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{r}\right) = \omega \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{r}\right)^r + 11 \rightarrow \frac{\omega \varepsilon^r}{r^r} + 11 \rightarrow g \circ f(u) = \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} u^r + 11$$

$$g(n-v) = \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} (n-v)^r + 11 = \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} (u^r - 1 \varepsilon u + \varepsilon 9) + 11 \rightarrow \frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} u^r - \frac{r \omega}{r} u + \frac{r \cdot 19}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{-b}{r a} = \frac{\frac{r \omega}{r}}{\frac{\omega}{\varepsilon}} = v \rightarrow u = v \rightarrow \left(\frac{\omega}{\varepsilon} \times \varepsilon 9\right) - \left(\frac{r \omega}{r} \times v\right) + \frac{r \cdot 19}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\omega \varepsilon - \varepsilon 9}{r}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = 11$$



(A) دو/سه

رایسریا

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

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

$$g \circ f(x) = (\mu x - 1)^2 - 2(\mu x - 1) + 1 = 9x^2 - 2\mu x + 1 - 2\mu x + 2 + 1 \rightarrow 9x^2 - 4\mu x + 4$$

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

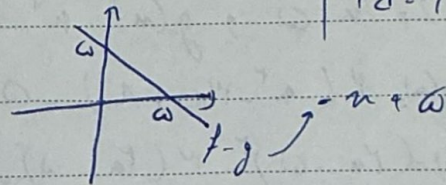
فعلی است پس دو تابع فعلی اند

$$g(x) = cx + d$$

$$\mu g(x) = \mu f(x) - 1 \quad \mu cx + \mu d = \mu ax + \mu b - 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \mu c = \mu a \\ \mu d = \mu b - 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$f - g = (a - c)x + (b - d)$$

$$f - g = -x + 1$$



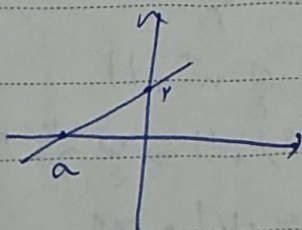
$$a - c = -1 \rightarrow a = c - 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \mu a = \mu c \\ \mu d = \mu b - 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \mu(c - 1) = \mu c - \mu \rightarrow \mu = \mu, \quad \mu = \mu$$

$$b - d = 1 \rightarrow b = d + 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \mu d = \mu b - 1 \\ \mu d = \mu(c + d) - 1 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \mu d = \mu c + \mu d - 1 \rightarrow \mu c = 1 \rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{c}$$

$$f(x) = \mu x + 1, \quad f \circ g(x) = \mu(\mu x - 1) + 1 = 4x + 1$$

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

$$4x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{4} = a$$





$$f(n) = q^n, g(n) = 1 \cdot g_\mu^n, f \circ g(n) \leq g \circ f(n)$$

$$\log(n) = q \cdot \log_\mu^n \rightarrow n \cdot \log_\mu^n \rightarrow n^r$$

$$g \circ f(n) = 1 \cdot g_\mu^n \rightarrow n \log_\mu^n \rightarrow n^r$$

$$f \circ g(n) \leq g \circ f(n) \rightarrow n^r \leq n^r \rightarrow n^r - n^r \leq 0$$

$$r \in [e, 2] \rightarrow \{e, 1, r\}$$

$$f\left(\frac{n^r - r}{n}\right) = n^r + n - \epsilon + \frac{r}{n} + \frac{\epsilon}{n} \quad f(n) = ?$$

$$f\left(n - \frac{r}{n}\right) = \left(n - \frac{r}{n}\right) + \left(n^r + \frac{\epsilon}{n^r} - \epsilon\right)$$

$$n - \frac{r}{n} = t \rightarrow f(t) = t + t^r \rightarrow f(n) = n^r, n$$

$$f(n) = \log_\mu^n, g(n) = 1 \cdot n - n^r \quad A = D_f, B = R_{f \circ g}$$

$$A = D_{f \circ g} \rightarrow \{n \in D_g, f(n) \in D_f\} \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}, D_f \rightarrow n > 0 \rightarrow g(n) > 0 \rightarrow 1 \cdot n - n^r > 0 \rightarrow n^r - 1 \cdot n < 0 \rightarrow n(n - 1) < 0$$

$$B = R_{f \circ g} \rightarrow f \circ g(n) = 1 \cdot g_\mu^{1 \cdot n - n^r} \rightarrow 1 \cdot n - n^r \max \left\{ \frac{b}{r \cdot n} = \epsilon \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow (-\infty, 14] \rightarrow \log_\mu^{1 \cdot n - n^r} \rightarrow \text{باید بیشتر از منهای بیست و یک باشد}$$

$$A \cap B \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{برای } (-\infty, 14] \text{ برابر}$$

$$B = (-\infty, 14] \leftarrow (-\infty, 14]$$



$$f \circ f(n) = 1 - n^2 f'(n) \quad g(n) = n-1 \quad h(n) = n^2 + n + 1 \quad -9$$

$$f \circ f(n) = f(f(n)) \rightarrow n \xrightarrow{f} f(n) \xrightarrow{f} 1 - n^2 f'(n) \quad \text{---}$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = 1 - n^2$$

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

$\downarrow$   
 $g(n) = n-1$

$$\rightarrow n^2 - n^2 + n - 1 \rightarrow h(g(n)) = f(n)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$n^2 - n^2 + n - 1 = 1 - n^2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$n^2 + n - 1 = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$n = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

✓

$$f(n) = n - \frac{1}{n} \quad g \circ f(n) = an^2 + bn \quad g(1) = 1 \quad a=? \quad -10$$

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

$$f(n) \xrightarrow{n=1} 1 \rightarrow g \circ f(n) = 1 \rightarrow 4a + 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=-1} 1 \rightarrow g \circ f(n) = 1 \rightarrow a - 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 2 \rightarrow a = 2$$