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g n b w l

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

$$y = \sqrt{\log_r^{(n-1)}} \rightarrow n-1 > 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{I}, \log_r^{n-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow n-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{II}$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow n \in [2, +\infty) / y(n) = \sqrt{-n^2 + 2n - 1} = \sqrt{-(n-1)^2} \rightarrow n-1=0$$

$$\boxed{n=1} \rightarrow \sqrt{\log_r^{(n-1)}} = 1 \quad \log_r^{(n-1)} \leq 1 \rightarrow n-1=1 \rightarrow \textcircled{n=2}$$

$$\log(n) = g \circ f(n) \rightarrow g(f(n)) = \log(r^{(n^2 - 2n + 1)} - 1) = (r^{(n^2 - 2n + 1)} - 1) \log r$$

$$r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - 1 \leq r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - 1 \leq r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - 1 \leq r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - 1$$

$$r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - 1 \leq r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - 1 \leq r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - 1 \rightarrow r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - 1 \leq r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - 1$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r \leq (\alpha^r + \beta^r)^r - k\beta \rightarrow \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^r - \left(\frac{r_1}{r} \alpha^r\right)$$

$$\leq 100 - 2V = \textcircled{95}$$

$$g \circ f(n) = g(r^n) = \log(r^n) = n \log r \rightarrow t = r^n \rightarrow g(t) = \log(t) = \log(r^n) = n \log r$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} t^k + 1 \rightarrow g(n-1) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (n-1)^k + 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{n=1}$$

$$\rightarrow (n-1)^k \geq 0 \rightarrow \textcircled{n=1} \rightarrow g(n-1) = 1$$

(g(r^n))
n-1
n-1
n-1

$$r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} + \varepsilon \rightarrow r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} + \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

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

$$g \circ f(n) = (r^{n-1})^r - 1(r^{n-1}) + 1 = r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - r^{n-1} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{r^{n^2 - 2n + 1} - r^{n-1} + 1}$$

HAMKELASI

divide by

$$\begin{cases} r f(n) - r g(n) = 12 \\ f(n) - g(n) = 2n \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} g(n) = 2n - 1 \\ f(n) = 2n + 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$r g(n) - c f(n) = 2n - 12$$

$$\log(n) = r(2n - 1) + 12 = 2rn + 1$$

$$2rn + 1 = \frac{-r}{a}n + 1 \rightarrow 2r = \frac{-r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{-r}{a} = 2$$
$$a = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \log_a x \text{ gotans} \rightarrow q(\log_c^n) \nless \log_c q^n \quad \rightarrow \text{---} \\
 & n \log_c^n \nless n \log_c^n \rightarrow n^2 \nless 2n \rightarrow n^2 - 2n \nless 0 \\
 & n(n-2) \nless 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ -1 \quad 0 \quad 2 \end{array} \quad [0, 2] \rightarrow \text{دوره منفرجه} \\
 & n \in [0, 2] \rightarrow (0, 2) \rightarrow \text{مجموعه } \mathcal{D}_f
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & t = \frac{n^2 - 2}{n} = n - \frac{2}{n} \quad f(t) = n^2 + n - 2 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2} \quad \rightarrow \text{---} \\
 & t^2 = \left(n - \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 = n^2 + \frac{4}{n^2} - 4 \rightarrow t^2 + n = n^2 - 2 + \frac{4}{n^2} + n \\
 & t^2 + n - \frac{2}{n} = n^2 + n - 2 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{4}{n^2} = \left(\frac{2}{n^2} + t\right) \quad \text{---} \\
 & f(t) = t^2 + t \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Lipschitz}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{D}_{f \circ g} \subseteq \{n \in \mathcal{D}_g \mid g(n) \in \mathcal{D}_f\} \quad \rightarrow \text{---} \\
 & \log_2 \nless \log_2 (1 - n^2) \quad 1 - n^2 > 0 \quad n(1 - n) > 0 \\
 & n \in (0, 1) \quad \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad | \quad + \\ -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \end{array} \\
 & \mathcal{D}_{f \circ g} \rightarrow \text{---}
 \end{aligned}$$

HAMKELASI

برای تابع $f(x) = \log(x)$

برای $x \in (0, 1]$ داریم $f(x) \in (-\infty, 0]$ و $f(x) \in [0, \infty)$ برای $x \in (1, \infty)$

$$B = \log_{1/2}((0, 1/2]) = (-\infty, 4] \rightarrow A \cap B \rightarrow (0, 4]$$

که مقدار x در $(0, 1/2]$ و x در $(1/2, 1]$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - cf^2(x) \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - cx^2$$

$$h \circ g(x) = f(x) \rightarrow (n-1)^c + 1(n-1) + 1 = 1 - cx^2$$

$$n^c - cn^2 + cn + 1(n-1) + 1 = 1 - cx^2$$

$$n^c + cn - c = 0 \rightarrow n^2 + cn - c = 0$$

صورت
که با استفاده از فرمول

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give is right

$$f(n) \leq c \rightarrow n - \frac{\epsilon}{n} \leq c \rightarrow n^2 - \epsilon n - \epsilon \leq 0 \quad -b$$

$$(n - \epsilon)(n + 1) \leq 0 \rightarrow n \leq \epsilon, n \leq -1$$

$$gof(\epsilon) \leq 1 \rightarrow g^2 a - \epsilon \leq 1 \rightarrow g^2 a \leq 1 + \epsilon \rightarrow \textcircled{a \leq 1}$$

$$gof(h) \leq 1 \rightarrow -a - \epsilon \leq 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{a \leq -1 - \epsilon}$$