

$$x \in D_f \quad f \in D_g$$

$$D_{g \circ f} \Rightarrow (1, +\infty)$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{1, \sqrt{2}\}$$

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

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x-1 \geq \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1 \Rightarrow x-1 \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 2 \quad \Delta \rightarrow (1, +\infty)$$

$$D_g \Rightarrow -x^2 + 5x - 6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x-1)} = 2 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x-1 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 4 \Rightarrow x-1 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 5$$

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

$$2x^2 - 6x + 11 = 4x^2 - 4x + 21 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 20 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 20 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 10 = 0$$

$$100 - 36 = 64$$

$$f(g(x)) = 2x^2 - 4x + 21$$

$$g\left(\frac{f(x)}{2x}\right) = 5x^2 + 11 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{5x^2}{2} + 11$$

$$g(x-2) = \frac{5(x-2)^2}{2} + 11 = \frac{5x^2 - 20x + 20}{2} + 11 = \frac{5x^2 - 20x + 42}{2}$$

$$f \circ g - 2 = 2x^2 - 4x - 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 3}{2} = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$g(f(x)) = (3x-5)^2 - 2(3x-5) + 1 = 9x^2 - 30x + 25 - 6x + 10 + 1 = 9x^2 - 36x + 36$$

$$f - g = -x + 5 \Rightarrow f = 2x + 3$$

$$2g - 3f = -1 \Rightarrow g = 3x - 1$$

$$f(g(x)) = 2(3x-1) + 3 \Rightarrow 6x + 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log_{10}(a^n) \geq \frac{1}{n} \log_{10} a \quad ; \quad n > 0$$

$$\log_w (w^n) \geq \log_w w^{2r} \Rightarrow w^{rn} \geq w^{2r} \Rightarrow rn - 2r \geq 0 \Rightarrow r(n-2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 2$$

$$f\left(n - \frac{t}{n}\right) = t^p + t \Rightarrow f(n) = n^p + n$$

$$\left(n - \frac{t}{n}\right)^p = n^p + \frac{t}{n^r} - t$$

$P_{f \circ g} \Rightarrow x \in D_g \Rightarrow 0, 1, 2$
 $1 \circ g^x \Rightarrow D_f = x > 0 \Rightarrow g(x) \in D_f \Rightarrow -x^2 + 11x > 0$
 $R_g = D_f \Rightarrow 1 \circ g^x$
 $(-\infty, 11)$
 $A = D_{f \circ g} \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1$
 $B = R_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, 11)$
 $A \cap B = (0, 1)$

$f(n) = 1 - 3n^2$
 $(n-1)^3 + 2(n-1) + 1 = 1 - 3n^2 \Rightarrow \underline{n^3 - 1} + 2n - 2 + 1 = 1 - 3n^2$
 $n^3 + 2n - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{n^3 - 3} \text{ داریم}$
 $\rightarrow \text{یک ریشه دارد}$

$$g(\underbrace{f_{m_1}}_p) = a_{n^m} + p \cdot n$$

$$n - \frac{\epsilon}{n} = \varphi = \frac{n - \epsilon}{n} = \varphi \Rightarrow n < \frac{\epsilon}{\varphi}$$

$$-a - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1.$$

$$\gamma^{\mu} \alpha_{\mu} + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$