

$$f(n) = \sqrt{\log_r^{n-1}}, g(n) = \sqrt{-n^r + \varepsilon n - r} \quad D_{g \circ f} = ? \quad \{1V\}$$

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

$$D_f = n-1 > 0 \Rightarrow n > 1$$

$$\log_r^{n-1} \geq 0 \quad n-1 \geq 1 \quad n \geq 2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\log_r^{n-1} \geq 0} \right\} [2, +\infty)$$

$$D_g = -n^r + \varepsilon n - r \geq 0 \quad n^r - \varepsilon n + r \leq 0$$

$$(n-r)^r \leq 0 \Rightarrow n=r \Rightarrow \sqrt{\log_r^{n-1}} = 2 \Rightarrow n=1V$$

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$$f(n) = 2n - \omega \quad g(n) = n^r - 2n + 1$$

$$f \circ g(n) = 2 \times (n^r - 2n + 1) - \omega = 2n^r - 4n + 2 - \omega$$

$$g \circ f(n) = (2n - \omega)^r - 2(2n - \omega) + 1 = 2n^r - 2\omega n + 2\omega - 4n + 2\omega + 1 = 2n^r - 2\omega n + 4\omega + 1$$

$$f \circ g(n) = g \circ f(n) \Rightarrow 2n^r - 4n + 2 - \omega = 2n^r - 2\omega n + 4\omega + 1 \Rightarrow 2n^r - 2\omega n + 2 - 4\omega = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = 5^r - 2p = 100 - 2 \times \frac{3V}{r} = 100 - 3V = 4V$$

$$5 = 10 \quad p = \frac{3V}{r}$$

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$$g \circ f(n) = \omega n^r + 11 \quad f(n) = 2n \quad g(2n) = \omega n^r + 11 \quad 2n = t \Rightarrow n = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$g(t) = \omega \times \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^r + 11 \Rightarrow g(n) = \frac{\omega}{r} n^r + 11$$

$$g(n-1) = \frac{\omega}{r} (n-1)^r + 11 = \frac{\omega}{r} (n^r - 1rn + r^2) + 11 = \frac{\omega}{r} n^r - \frac{r\omega}{r} n + \frac{r^2\omega}{r} + 11$$

$$n_s = \frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{\frac{r\omega}{r}}{\frac{\omega}{r}} = V \quad y_s = \frac{\omega}{r} \times r^2 - \frac{r\omega}{r} \times V + \frac{r^2\omega}{r} + 11 = \frac{r^2\omega}{r} - \frac{r^2\omega}{r} + \frac{r^2\omega}{r} + 11$$

$$\Rightarrow y_s = 11$$

$$f(n) = 2n - r \quad f \circ g(n) = 2n^r - 4n - 1$$

$$2g(n) - r = 2n^r - 4n - 1 \Rightarrow 2g(n) = 2n^r - 4n + r \Rightarrow g(n) = n^r - 2n + 1$$

$$g \circ f(n) = (2n - r)^r - 2(2n - r) + 1 = 2n^r + 14 - 2rn - 4n + 1 + 1$$

$$g \circ f(n) = 2n^r - 2\omega n + 2\omega$$

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$$f - g(n) = -n + \omega \quad ①$$

$$f(n) = an + b \quad g(n) = cn + d$$

$$r(cn + d) = r(an + b) - 1r \quad ②$$

$$rcn + rd = ran + rb - 1r$$

$$f \circ g(n) = r(2n - 1) + r = 4n + r$$

$$4n + r = 0 \Rightarrow n = \frac{-r}{4} = a$$

۱. $f \circ g$ و $f - g$ را به دست آورید و g و f را به دست آورید.

$$① \begin{cases} a - c = -1 \\ b - d = \omega \end{cases}$$

$$② \begin{cases} rc = ra \Rightarrow c = b/a \\ rd = rb - 1r \Rightarrow d = b/a - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a - b/a = -1 \Rightarrow a = 2, c = 1$$

$$0 - b/a + 1 = \omega \Rightarrow b = r, d = -1 \quad f(n) = 2n + \varepsilon \quad g(n) = 2n - 1$$

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$$f(n) = 9^n \quad g(n) = \log_9 n$$

$$f \circ g(n) = 9^{\log_9 n} = n^{\log_9 9} = n^1$$

$$g \circ f(n) = \log_9 9^n = n \log_9 9 = 1n$$

$$f \circ g(n) \leq g \circ f(n) \quad n^1 \leq 1n \Rightarrow n^1 - 1n \leq 0 \quad n(n-1) \leq 0 \quad \frac{0}{+1-1+} \Rightarrow [0, 1]$$

این دو تابع را در یک نقطه با هم مقایسه می‌کنیم
در صورتی که برابر باشند، آن نقطه را پیدا می‌کنیم

$$n = 1 \text{ و } 0$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} f\left(n - \frac{r}{n}\right) &= n^r + n - r - \frac{r}{n} + \frac{r^2}{n^2} \\ n - \frac{r}{n} &= t \Rightarrow t^r = n^r + \frac{r^2}{n^2} - r \end{aligned} \right\} f(t) = t^r + t \Rightarrow f(n) = n^r + n$$

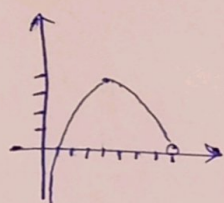
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$$f(u) = \log_9 u \quad g(u) = 1 - u^r \quad f \circ g \quad D_{f \circ g} = \{u \mid u \in D_g, g(u) \in D_f\} \quad D_f = (0, +\infty)$$

$$D_g = \mathbb{R}, \quad 1 - u^r > 0 \quad u(1 - u) > 0$$

$$\frac{0}{-1+1-} \Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = (0, 1)$$

$$f \circ g(u) = \log_9 (1 - u^r) \quad u \in (0, 1)$$



$$R_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, 0]$$

$$D \cap R = (0, 0] = \{0\}$$

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$$f(f(n)) = 1 - r f(n) \Rightarrow f(n) = 1 - r n^r \quad g(n) = n - 1 \quad h(n) = n^r + r n + 1$$

$$h(g(n)) = (n-1)^r + r(n-1) + 1 = n^r - r n^r + \omega n - r$$

$$h(g(n)) = f(n) \Rightarrow n^r - r n^r + \omega n - r = 1 - r n^r \Rightarrow n^r + \omega n - r = 1$$

$$g' = r n^r + \omega$$

مشتق تابع هماره مثبت است و همیشه از ۱ بزرگتر است
در نتیجه تابع اولی فقط یک جواب دارد.

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$$f(u) = u - \frac{r}{u} \quad g \circ f(n) = a n^r + r n \quad g(r) = 1 \quad a = ?$$

$$f(n) = r \Rightarrow n - \frac{r}{n} = r \Rightarrow n = -1 \quad \underline{a = r}$$

$$g(\underbrace{f(-1)}_r) = 1 \Rightarrow g \circ f(-1) = -a - r = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$a = r \rightarrow 9ra + 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 0$$

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