

$$g(n) = \sqrt{n^p + kn - k}$$

$$\Rightarrow -n^p + kn - k \geq 0$$

$$\frac{k}{p} \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{k}{p}$$

$$f(n) = \sqrt{\log_p^{n-1}} \rightarrow \log_p^{n-1} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} n-1 &\geq 1 \Rightarrow n \geq 2 \\ n-1 &\geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow n \geq 2$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$n \geq 2$$

$$\downarrow \sqrt{\log_p^{n-1}} = p \Rightarrow \log_p^{n-1} = p \Rightarrow n-1=14 \Rightarrow n=15$$

$$101 = n = 15$$

$$p(n^p - pn + 1) - a = (pn - a)^p - p(pn - a) + 1 \Rightarrow pn^p - 4n + 11 = kn^p + p^2 - 10n - 4n + 10 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow kn^p - 10n + p^2 = 0 \quad a^p + b^p = (a+b)^p - pab = a^p - p \times \frac{p}{p} = p^2 - p^2 = -1p$$

$$pn = \pm \Rightarrow n = \pm \frac{p}{p} \quad g(x) = a \left(\frac{p}{p} + 11 \right) = \frac{a}{p} + 11$$

$$g(n-p) = \frac{a}{p} (n-p)^p + 11 = 11$$

$$pg - k = kn^p - 4n - 1 \Rightarrow pg = kn^p - 4n + p \Rightarrow g(n) = n^p - pn + 1$$

$$g \circ f(n) = (pn - k)^p - p(pn - k) + 1 = 9n^p + 14 - p^2n - 4n + 1 + 1 = 9n^p - p^2n + p^2 = (pn - a)$$

$$g(n) = \sum_p f(n) - v \quad f(n) - g(n) = -n + a \Rightarrow f(n) - \left(\sum_p f(n) - v \right) = -n + a$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{p} f(n) + v = -n + a \Rightarrow f(n) = kn + k \quad g(n) = \sum_p (pn + k) - v = pn - 1$$

$$\log_p(n) = p(pn - 1) + k = 4n + p \quad 4n + p = 0 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{4} \quad a = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$f \circ g(n) = a^{\log_p n} = n^{\log_p a} = n^r$$

$$g \circ f(n) = \log_p a^n = n \log_p a = rn$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n^r < rn \rightarrow n^r - rn < 0 \\ n(n-r) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad r \\ + \quad - \quad + \end{array} \rightarrow n \in (0, r]$$

چون $r > 0$

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

$$\rightarrow f(n) = n^r + n$$

$$f(n) = \log_p n \rightarrow n > 0$$

$$g(n) = \Lambda n - n^r \rightarrow n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{n \in D_g : g(n) \in D_f\} \rightarrow -n^r + n > 0$$

$$n \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad 0 < n < \Lambda \rightarrow I \cap \Pi = n \in [0, \Lambda] \quad A$$

$$g(n) = -n^r + n \rightarrow g(n) \in (-\infty, \Lambda] \quad f \circ g(n) = \log_p (-n^r + n) \rightarrow (0, \Lambda]$$

$$\rightarrow R_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, \Lambda] \quad B$$

$$A \cap B = [0, \Lambda] \quad \text{چون } 0$$

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

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

$$n^r - 1 - r n^2 + 2r n - r + 1 = 0 \rightarrow n^r + 2r n - r = 0 \rightarrow n^r - r = -2r n$$

پس جواب دارد

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

-10

$$g(f(x)) = ax^2 + bx \xrightarrow{x=1} 4a + b = 1 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$x = -1 \downarrow -a - b = 1 \rightarrow a = -10$$

5

10

15

20

25

30