

$$Dg \circ f = \{x \mid x \in Df, f \in Dg\}$$

$$\Rightarrow Df \Rightarrow I) x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \quad II) \log_r^{x-1} > 0 \Rightarrow x-1 > 1 \Rightarrow x > 2 \Rightarrow Df = [2, +\infty)$$

$$Dg \Rightarrow -2x^r + rx + r > 0 \Rightarrow -(x-r)^r > 0 \Rightarrow x = r \Rightarrow Dg = \{r\}$$

$$\Rightarrow Df \circ g = \sqrt{\log_r^{x-1}} = r \Rightarrow \log_r^{x-1} = r^2 \Rightarrow x-1 = r^2 \Rightarrow x = r^2 + 1 \Rightarrow Df \circ g = \{r^2 + 1\}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^r - rx + 1) = r(x^r - rx + 1) - 2 = rx^r - rx + 1 - 2 = rx^r - rx - 1 = f \circ g(x) \quad (1)$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(rx - 2) = (rx - 2)^r - r(rx - 2) + 1 = rx^r - 2rx + 2r - rx + 2 + 1 = rx^r - 3rx + 3r + 1$$

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

$$g = -\frac{b}{a} = -1, P = \frac{r}{r} \Rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = 3^r - 2P \Rightarrow 1 - 2 \times \frac{r}{r} = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{r = 1}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(rx - 2) = \omega(\frac{x}{r})^r + 11 = \frac{\omega x^r}{r} + 11 \quad (2)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\omega x^r}{r} + 11 \Rightarrow g(x-r) = \frac{\omega (x-r)^r}{r} + 11 \Rightarrow \frac{\omega (x^r - rx + r^2)}{r} + 11$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\omega x^r - \omega rx + \omega r^2}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{\omega}{r} x^r - \frac{\omega r}{r} x + \frac{\omega r^2}{r} = g(x-r)$$

$$\text{Min}(g(x-r)) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\frac{\omega}{r}}{\frac{\omega}{r}} = r \Rightarrow y = \frac{\omega}{r} \times r - \frac{\omega}{r} \times r + \frac{\omega r^2}{r} = \frac{\omega r^2}{r} = \boxed{11}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = rg - r = rx^r - rx - 1 \Rightarrow rg = rx^r - rx + r \Rightarrow g = x^r - rx + 1 \quad (3)$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(rx - r) = (rx - r)^r = (r(x-1))^r = r^r (x-1)^r = rx^r - rx + r = g \circ f(x)$$

$$f - g = -x + 2, rg = rf - rf \Rightarrow g = \frac{r}{r} f - r \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow f - g = \frac{r}{r} f - r \Rightarrow f - \frac{r}{r} f + r = -x + 2 \Rightarrow f = rx + r \Rightarrow g(x) = rx - 1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(rx - 1) = r(rx - 1) + r = rx - r + r = rx = f \circ g(x)$$

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

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2^2 = 2 \quad (2)$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x) = 2^{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x} = x^2 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$f \circ g(x) \leq g \circ f(x) \Rightarrow x^2 \leq 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{+} \frac{2}{-} \Rightarrow x \in (0, 2]$$

مقررہ فاصلے پر، یعنی $x \in (0, 2]$ پر، $f \circ g(x) \leq g \circ f(x)$ ہے۔

$$f(x - \frac{1}{x}) = x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + x - \frac{1}{x} \quad x - \frac{1}{x} = t \Rightarrow f(t) = t^2 + t \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + x \quad (3)$$

$$A = D_{f \circ g} = \{x \mid x \in D_g, g(x) \in D_f\} \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R}, D_f = (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow g(x) \in D_f \Rightarrow \lambda x - x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{-} \frac{\lambda}{+} \frac{0}{-} \Rightarrow x \in (0, \lambda)$$

$$R_{f \circ g} = \{(x, y) \mid x \in R_g \cap D_f\} \Rightarrow R_g \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = x_s = \frac{-\lambda}{-2} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow y_s = -\lambda + \lambda^2 = \lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow R_g = (-\infty, \lambda^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow R_g \cap D_f = (-\infty, \lambda^2] \cap (0, +\infty) = (0, \lambda^2] \Rightarrow$$

یعنی f ایسا محدود ہے جس کی تصویر $(0, \lambda^2]$ ہے۔

$$\Rightarrow R_{g \circ f} = (-\infty, \lambda^2] = B$$

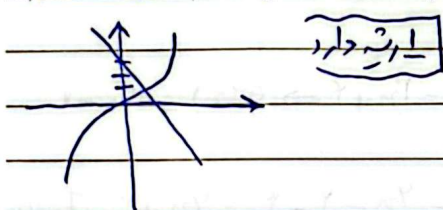
جس کی تصویر $(-\infty, \lambda^2]$ ہے۔

$$\Rightarrow A \cap B = (-\infty, \lambda^2] \cap (0, \lambda) = (0, \lambda^2]$$

$$f \circ f(x) = f(f(x)) = 1 - 3f(x) \quad f(x) = t \Rightarrow f(t) = 1 - 3t^2 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - 3x^2 \quad (5)$$

$$h(g(x)) = h(x-1) = (x-1)^2 + 2(x-1) + 1 = x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2x - 2 + 1 = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 1 - 3x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = -2x + 2$$



$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x - \frac{1}{x}) = ax^2 + 2x \quad (6)$$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$I) x = -1 \Rightarrow g \circ f(-1) = g(2) = \lambda = -a - 2 \Rightarrow 0 = -a \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$II) x = 3 \Rightarrow g \circ f(3) = g(\frac{8}{3}) = \lambda = 9a + 6 = \lambda \Rightarrow a = 0$$