

$$D_f: x > 1 \text{ و } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{-1} > 0 \Rightarrow x-1 > 1 \Rightarrow x > 2 \Rightarrow D_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$D_g: -x^2 + \varepsilon x - \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon \leq 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x=2 = D_g$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f / f(x) \in D_g\} \quad \text{① ②} \Rightarrow D_{g \circ f} = \{1\}$$

$$\text{① } x > 2 \quad \text{② } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x-1 = 1 \Rightarrow x=2$$

$$f(g(x)) = f(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 2(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 1 = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$g(f(x)) = g(2x^2 - 4x + 1) = (2x^2 - 4x + 1)^2 - 2(2x^2 - 4x + 1) + 1 = \varepsilon x^2 - 2\varepsilon x + \varepsilon$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 1 = \varepsilon x^2 - 2\varepsilon x + \varepsilon \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2\varepsilon x + 1 - \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = (1.0)^2 - 2\varepsilon = 1 - 2\varepsilon$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = 1.0 \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1-\varepsilon}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$g(f(x)) = 2x^2 + 1 \quad f(x) = 2x \Rightarrow g(2x) = 2x^2 + 1$$

$$2x = t \Rightarrow \frac{t}{2} = x \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \frac{t^2}{4} + 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} x^2 + 1$$

$$g(x-1) = \frac{2}{\varepsilon} x(x-1)^2 + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{برای اینکه حداقل با } x=1 \text{ باشد}} \frac{2}{\varepsilon} x \cdot 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$f(x) = 3x - \varepsilon \quad f \circ g = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \quad f(g) = 3g - \varepsilon = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$$

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

$$g(f(x)) = g(3x - \varepsilon) = (3x - \varepsilon)^2 - 2(3x - \varepsilon) + 1 = 9x^2 - 6\varepsilon x + \varepsilon^2 - 6x + 2\varepsilon + 1$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = -x + 1 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 2f(x) - 2g(x) = -2x + 2 \quad \text{①}$$

$$2f(x) - 2g(x) = 1 \quad f(x) = 2x + \varepsilon \quad 2x + \varepsilon - g(x) = -x + 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = 3x - 1$$

$$-f(x) = -2x - \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x + \varepsilon$$

$$f(g(x)) = f(3x - 1) = 2(3x - 1) + \varepsilon = 6x - 2 + \varepsilon \xrightarrow{\text{برای بدست آوردن } a} \text{برای بدست آوردن } y=0 \text{ قرار می دهیم}$$

$$6x - 2 + \varepsilon = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2 - \varepsilon}{6} = \alpha$$

$$f(x) = q^x g(x) = \log_y^x \quad f(g(x)) = f(\log_y^x) = q^{\log_y^x} = x^p$$

$$g(f(x)) = g(q^x) = \log_y^{q^x} = px$$

$$f \circ g(x) \leq g \circ f(x) \Rightarrow x^p \leq px \Rightarrow x^p - px \leq 0 \Rightarrow x(x-p) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{0}{+} \frac{p}{-} \frac{+}{+} \Rightarrow x \in [0, p] \rightarrow 0, 9 \mid 9, 4 \rightarrow \text{مستقيم (م)} \quad \text{6}$$

$$f\left(\frac{x^p - p}{x}\right) = x^p + x - \epsilon - \frac{p}{x} + \frac{\epsilon}{x^p} = x^p + \frac{\epsilon}{x^p} - \epsilon + x - \frac{p}{x}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{x^p - \epsilon x^p + \epsilon}{x^p}}_{\left(\frac{x^p - p}{x}\right)^p} + \frac{x^p - p}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^p + px \quad \text{7}$$

$$f(x) = \log_y^x \quad g(x) = 1/x - x^p \rightarrow f(g(x)) = \log_y^{1/x - x^p}$$

$$D_{f \circ g}: 1/x - x^p > 0 \Rightarrow x(-x + 1) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{-} \frac{1}{+} \frac{-}{-} \Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = (0, 1) = A \quad \text{8}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f \circ g(x) \\ \text{graph} \end{array} \Rightarrow R_{f \circ g} = \mathbb{R} = B \Rightarrow A \cap B = (0, 1) \rightarrow \text{مستقيم (م)} \quad \text{9}$$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - x^p f'(x) \quad g(x) = x - 1 \quad h(x) = x^p + px + 1$$

$$f(f(x)) = 1 - x^p f'(x) \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - x^p \quad g(h(x)) = (x-1)^p + p(x-1) + 1$$

$$= x^p - px^p + px - 1 + px - p + 1 = x^p - px^p + 2px - p$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x) \Rightarrow x^p - px^p + 2px - p = 1 - x^p \Rightarrow x^p + 2px - p = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مستقيم}} px^p + 2x > 0 \Rightarrow \text{مستقيم (م)} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{مستقيم (م)}}$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{\epsilon}{x} \quad g \circ f(x) = ax^p + px \rightarrow g\left(x - \frac{\epsilon}{x}\right) = ax^p + px$$

$$g(x) = 1 \rightarrow x - \frac{\epsilon}{x} = p \Rightarrow x^p - px - \epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow (x - \epsilon)(x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \epsilon \\ x = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{10}$$

$$x = \epsilon \rightarrow 4\epsilon a + 1 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 0}$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow -a - p = 1 \rightarrow -a = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -1}$$