

۱۲ و A

فصل پنجم

تکلیف

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

$$n \in [2, +\infty) \Rightarrow \downarrow$$

$$\sqrt{\log_y^{n-1}} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_y^{n-1} = 4 \Rightarrow n-1 = y^4 = 16 \Rightarrow n = 17$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 17 \Rightarrow n \in \mathbb{N}$$

ف: شرط داده:

$$\log_y^{n-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow n-1 \geq 2^2 = 4 \Rightarrow n \geq 5$$

$$D_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$g: g(n) = \sqrt{-(n-2)^2}$$

$$-(n-2)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow (n-2)^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow n=2$$

$$D_g = \{2\}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = [2, +\infty) \cap \{17\} = \{17\}$$

آنچه از دو بازه های اشتراک می گیریم:

$$f \circ g(n) = 2g(n) - 5 = 2(n^2 - 3n + 1) - 5 = 2n^2 - 6n + 11$$

$$g \circ f(n) = f(n) - 3f(n) + 1 = (2n-5)^2 - 3(2n-5) + 1 = 4n^2 - 26n + 11$$

$$f \circ g(n) = g \circ f(n) \Rightarrow 2n^2 - 6n + 11 = 4n^2 - 26n + 11 \Rightarrow 2n^2 - 20n + 37 = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{(-20)}{(2)} = 10$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{(37)}{(2)} = \frac{37}{2}$$

اگر α و β ریشه های معادله های بالا باشند، داریم:

$$(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 10^2 - 2\left(\frac{37}{2}\right) = 100 - 37 = 63$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 63$$

$$g \circ f(n) = g(2n^2) = 2n^2 + 11 \xrightarrow{\text{انتقال طرفها}} g(n) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}n\right)^2 + 11 = \frac{5}{4}n^2 + 11$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{انتقال طرفها}} g(n-1) = \frac{5}{4}(n-1)^2 + 11 \Rightarrow \text{رأس صحن} = (1, 11)$$

شکل منحنی $g(n-1)$ و $g(n)$ را می بینیم. هر دو منحنی سهمی هستند. $g(n)$ منحنی سهمی است که رأس آن $(1, 11)$ است. $g(n-1)$ منحنی سهمی است که رأس آن $(1, 11)$ است.

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

(r)

$$f \circ g(n) = r^n - r_{n-1} = f(g(n)) = r^{g(n)} = r^r \Rightarrow g(n) = r^n - r_{n-1} = (n-1)^r$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(r^n - r) = (r^n - r - 1)^r = (r^n - \omega)^r = 9n^r - 10n + 1\omega$$

(r)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{x - 0} = \frac{0 - \omega}{\omega - 0} = -1 \Rightarrow (f - g)(n) = -n + \omega = f(n) - g(n)$$

$$(f - g)(n) \text{ عرف انبساط } = \omega$$

$$\begin{cases} \Rightarrow (f - g)(n) = -n + \omega = f(n) - g(n) \\ \Rightarrow -n + \omega = f(n) - \frac{r}{r} f(n) + V \\ \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{r} f(n) = -n - r \end{cases}$$

(5)

$$r g(n) = r f(n) - 1 \Rightarrow g(n) = \frac{r}{r} f(n) - V$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = r n + r \Rightarrow g(n) = \frac{r}{r} (r n + r) - V = r n + 1 - V$$

$$f \circ g(n) = r (r n + 1) + r = 9n + 1 \Rightarrow f \circ g(n) = 0 \Rightarrow 9n + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 9n = -1 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{9}$$

(a)

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

(6)

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

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

$$f \circ g(n) = g^{\log_r n} \Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = (0, +\infty) , g \circ f = \log_r r^n \Rightarrow D_{g \circ f} = (0, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \emptyset \text{ جیسے نہیں: } n \in (0, r]$$

اثرات $D_{f \circ g}$ و $D_{g \circ f}$ حاصلہ میں خود:
(اے $f \circ g$ و $g \circ f$ صفر حاصلہ، تعریف کنندہ میں حاصلہ برقرار رہے)

$$f\left(\frac{n^r - r}{n}\right) = f\left(n - \frac{r}{n}\right) = \underbrace{n^r + \frac{r}{n^r} - r}_{\left(n - \frac{r}{n}\right)^r} + \left(n - \frac{r}{n}\right) \Rightarrow f(x) = n^r + n$$

(7)

①

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left| \quad g(x) > 0 \quad \right| \quad (x \text{ ist } \text{Zurück}) \quad \left| \quad g(x) \wedge x > 0 \right|$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\lambda n - n^Y > 0$$

$$-n(n-1) > 0$$

$\exists x \in (0, 1)$

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از هر یک عبارتند از: $O_{log} = A \pm (0, 1)$

$$\log(r) = \log_y g(r) = \log_y \frac{1-x^r}{r}$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2(-1)} \quad \text{كذلك سنحصل} \quad 1(x) - (x)^2 = 1$$

$\frac{0}{1(0)-(0)^2=0}$ لا يسر مقدار

$$\bigwedge_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda u - u^r \in [0, 14]$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \Lambda_{n-n^r} \leq 14 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \log \frac{1}{r} \leq \log \frac{1}{r} \leq \log \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow R_{\text{log}} = B = (1, 1]$$

$$A \cap B = (0, 1) \cap (1, 4] \Rightarrow \boxed{(1, 4]}$$

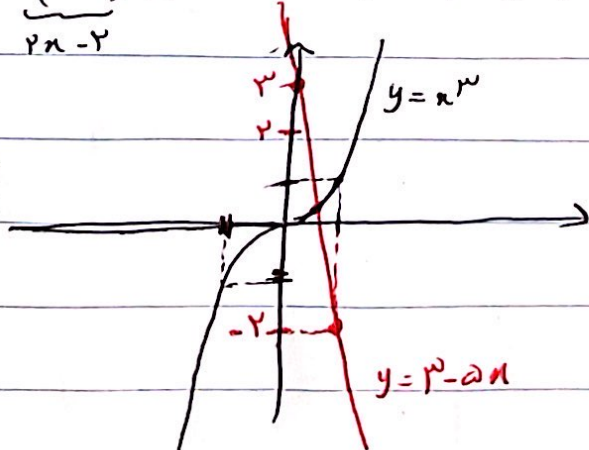
$$f \circ f(u) = f(\bar{f(u)}) = 1 - r(\bar{f(u)})^r \Rightarrow f(u) = 1 - r u^r$$

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$$h(\underbrace{g(n)}_{n-1}) = f(u) \Rightarrow \underbrace{(n-1)^n}_{n^2 - 2n + 1} + \underbrace{\gamma(n-1)}_{\gamma n - \gamma} + 1 = 1 - \cancel{n}^n \gamma \Rightarrow n^2 + \omega n - \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u^w = r - \omega x$$

یک نقطه بر خود دارد
(عید جدا ب دارد)



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

(10)

$$g\left(\frac{f}{n}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow n - \frac{f}{n} = \frac{f}{n} \Rightarrow n^2 - f = 2fn \Rightarrow n^2 - f^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = -1 \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{f}{-1}\right) = g(f) = 1 \\ n = f \Rightarrow g\left(\frac{f}{f}\right) = g(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} n = -1; a(-1)^r + \gamma(-1) = 1 \Rightarrow -a - \gamma = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -10} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = f; a(f)^r + \gamma(f) = 1 \Rightarrow 4a + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow 4a = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 0} \end{cases}$$

مردم بسیار برای این هستند