

$D_g(h_u) = ? = \{x \in D_f \mid R_f \in D_g\}$

$D_f = \{x \mid \log_c^{u-1} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 \leq u-1 = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow x \geq 1$

$D_g = \{x \mid x^2 - \epsilon u + \epsilon \leq 0 \Rightarrow (u - \epsilon)^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$D_{g(h_u)} = x \geq 1 \mid \log_c^{u-1} = 1 \Rightarrow \log_c^{u-1} = \epsilon \Rightarrow u-1 = 1/c \Rightarrow u = 1 + 1/c \Rightarrow D_{g(h_u)} = \{x \mid x \geq 1\}$

$L(g_u) = g(h_u) \quad h_u = 2u - \omega \quad g_u = u^2 - 2u + 1$

$L(g_u) = 2g_u - \omega = 2u^2 - 4u + 2 - \omega = 2u^2 - 4u + 11$

$g(h_u) = (h_u)^2 - 2h_u + 1 = (2u - \omega)^2 - 2(2u - \omega) + 1 = 4u^2 - 8u + 4 - 4u + 2\omega + 1 = 4u^2 - 12u + 5 + 2\omega$

$g(h_u) = 4u^2 - 12u + 5 + 2\omega \mid g_u = g(h_u) \Rightarrow 2u^2 - 4u + 11 = 4u^2 - 12u + 5 + 2\omega$

$2u^2 - 4u + 11 = 4u^2 - 12u + 5 + 2\omega \Rightarrow 2\omega = -2u^2 + 8u + 6 \Rightarrow \omega = -u^2 + 4u + 3$

$g(h_u) = \omega u^2 + 11 \quad h_u = 2u \quad \min(g(u-v))$

$g(2u) = \omega u^2 + 11 \Rightarrow g(u) = \omega \left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^2 + 11 = \frac{\omega}{4} u^2 + 11$

$\min g(u) = \min g(u-v) \Rightarrow 11$

$h_u = 3u - \epsilon$

$g(h_u) = ?$

$L(g_u) = 3u^2 - 6u - 1 \Rightarrow L(g_u) = 3g_u - \epsilon$

$\Rightarrow 3g_u - \epsilon = 3u^2 - 6u - 1 \Rightarrow g_u = u^2 - 2u + 1$

$\Rightarrow g_u = (u-1)^2 \Rightarrow g(h_u) = (h_u-1)^2 = (3u-\omega-1)^2$

$\Rightarrow g(h_u) = 9u^2 - 6u + 1 + \omega$

$L(g_u) - g_u = -u + \omega \Rightarrow (g_u, u) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3h_u - 2g_u = -2u + 1 \\ -3h_u + 2g_u = -1\epsilon \end{cases}$

$h_u = 2u + \epsilon \Rightarrow g_u = 3u - 1\omega$

$L(g_u) = 2(g_u) + \epsilon \Rightarrow 9u + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} = 9 \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{9}$

$$h_u = q^u \quad f(h_u) \leq g(h_u) \Rightarrow x^r \leq rx \Rightarrow x^r - rx \leq 0$$

$$g_u = \log_r^u \quad x(u-1) \leq \frac{x^r - x}{r-1} \quad (0, r]$$

$$f(g_u) = q^{\log_r^u} \Rightarrow x^r = f(g_u) = x^r \rightarrow u$$

$$g(h_u) = \log_r h_u \Rightarrow \log_r x \Rightarrow rx \Rightarrow g(h_u) = rx \quad x \in R$$

$$f(u - \frac{r}{u}) = x^r + \frac{\epsilon}{u^r} - \epsilon + u - \frac{r}{u}$$

$$u - \frac{r}{u} = A \Rightarrow A^r = u^r + \frac{\epsilon}{u^r} - \epsilon$$

$$f(A) = A^r + A \Rightarrow h_u = A^r + u$$

$$A = D_{f(g_u)} \quad A \cap B = ? \Rightarrow A = (0, 1) \Rightarrow B = (-u, \epsilon] \Rightarrow A \cap B = (0, \epsilon]$$

$$B = R(f(g_u)) \Rightarrow R \left(\frac{g_u}{u - x^r}, \frac{h_u}{(-u, \epsilon]} \right)$$

$$D_f = x > \quad R(f(g_u)) = \{ x \in R \mid R_f \in D_f \} \Rightarrow x - x^r > 0 \Rightarrow x^r - rx < 0$$

$$D_g = R$$

$$D_{f(g_u)} = (0, 1)$$

$$f(h_u) = -r f_u + 1$$

$$h_u = -r u^r + 1$$

$$g_u = u - 1$$

$$h_u = x^r + rx + 1$$

$$h(g_u) = (x - 1)^r + r(u - 1) + 1$$

$$x^r - rx + rx + 1 + r(u - 1) + 1 = x^r - rx + 2u - r = -x^r + 1$$

$$x^r + 2u - r = 0 \rightarrow$$

این معادله را داریم

زیرا عبارت اکیدا منفردی است

اکیدا منفردی $\Rightarrow$ اکیدا منفردی

$$h_u = x - \frac{\epsilon}{x} \quad g(h_u) = au^r + rx \quad g(r) = 1$$

$$g(u - \frac{\epsilon}{x}) = au^r + rx \xrightarrow{g(r)} u - \frac{\epsilon}{u} = r \Rightarrow u^r - ru - \epsilon = (u - \epsilon)(r + 1) = 0$$

$$x = \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon(a + 1) = 1 \Rightarrow a = -$$

$$u = -1 \Rightarrow -a - r = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1$$