

$$D_{g \circ f(n)} = \{x \in D_f \mid f(n) \in D_g\} \quad f(n) = \sqrt{\log_y(n-1)} \quad , \quad g(n) = \sqrt{-n^2 + 4n - 4}$$

$$D_f: \log_y(n-1) \geq 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad D_f: [1, +\infty) \text{ ①}$$

$$D_g: -n^2 + 4n - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow n^2 - 4n + 4 \leq 0 \rightarrow (n-2)^2 \leq 0 \rightarrow n=2 \text{ ②}$$

$$f(n) \in D_g \xrightarrow{\text{②}} \sqrt{\log_y(n-1)} = 2 \xrightarrow{\text{①}} \log_y(n-1) = 4 \rightarrow n-1 = 17 \rightarrow n = 18$$

$$D_{g \circ f(n)} = D_f \cap \{n \mid f(n) \in D_g\} \Rightarrow D_{g \circ f(n)} = \{18\}$$

$$f(n) = 2n - 5$$

$$g(n) = n^2 - 3n + 1$$

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

$$\rightarrow 2n^2 - 6n + 2 = 4n^2 - 20n + 25 - 6n + 15 + 1 \rightarrow 2n^2 - 26n + 43 = 0$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2 = (5)^2 - 2p = \left(\frac{-b}{a}\right)^2 - 2 \times \frac{c}{a} = (10)^2 - 2 \times \frac{43}{2} = 93$$

$$g \circ f(n) = 5n^2 + 11, \quad f(n) = 2n$$

$$g(2n) = 5n^2 + 11 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \frac{n}{2}} g(n) = \frac{5n^2}{4} + 11 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow n-v} g(n-v) = \frac{5(n-v)^2}{4} + 11 = \frac{5n^2 - 10nv + 5v^2}{4} + 11$$

$$\text{کمترین مقدار} \rightarrow g\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\right) = \min_{n \in \mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-10)}{5} = 2 \rightarrow g(2) = \frac{5 \times 4 - 10 \times 2 + 5 \times 4}{4} + 11 = 11$$

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

$$f(g(x)) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \rightarrow 3g(x) - 1 = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x-1)^2$$

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

$$2g(x) = 3f(x) - 1$$

$$(f-g)(x) = ax + b \begin{cases} (f-g)(1) = 1 \rightarrow b = 1 \\ (f-g)(0) = 0 \rightarrow a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow (f-g)(x) = -x + 1 \rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = -x + 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{نفس: } 2g(x) - 3f(x) = -1 \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = 3x + 1, \quad g(x) = 3x - 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) - g(x) = -x + 1 \\ 2g(x) - 3f(x) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) \xrightarrow{(3)} 3(3x - 1) + 1 = 9x - 2 \Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = 9x - 2$$

$$9x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 9x = 2 \rightarrow x = \frac{2}{9} = a$$

$$f(x) = 9^x, \quad g(x) = \log_9 x \quad D_{f \circ g} = x > 0 \quad / \quad D_{g \circ f} = 9^x > 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \circ g(x) \text{ و } g \circ f(x) \rightarrow 9^{\log_9 x} \text{ و } \log_9 9^x \rightarrow x^{\log_9 9^x} \text{ و } \log_9 9^{x^2} \rightarrow x^2 \text{ و } x^2$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 2x \text{ و } \rightarrow x(x-2) \text{ و } \rightarrow 0 < x < 2 \quad (1, 2)$$

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$$f\left(\frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{x}\right) = x^r + x - 1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^r} = x^r + \frac{1}{x^r} + x - \frac{1}{x} - 1 = \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^r + 1 + x - \frac{1}{x} - 1$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^r + \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \xrightarrow{x - \frac{1}{x} = t} f(t) = t^r + t \rightarrow f(x) = x^r + x$$

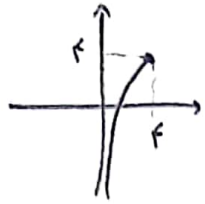
$$f(x) = \log_y x, \quad g(x) = -x^r + \Lambda x$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = A = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \mid -x^r + \Lambda x > 0\} \rightarrow -x^r(x - \Lambda) > 0 \rightarrow 0 < x < \Lambda$$

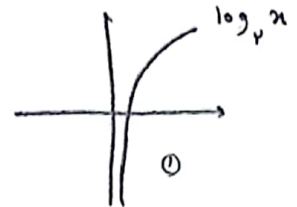
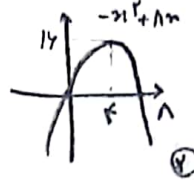
$$R_{f \circ g} = B = f(g(x)) = \log_y (-x^r + \Lambda x)$$

$$\min_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \rightarrow \log_y 1 = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \Lambda^+} \rightarrow (-\infty)$$

$$\max_{x=f} \rightarrow \log_y 17 = r$$



$$R_{f \circ g} : (-\infty, r]$$



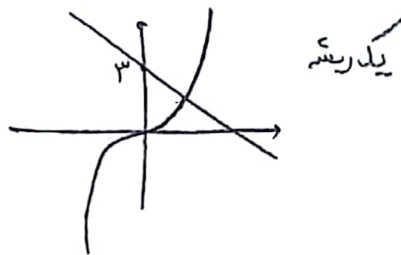
$$A \cap B : [0, r]$$

$$f(f(x)) = 1 - 3f^r(x), \quad g(x) = x - 1, \quad h(x) = x^r + rx + 1$$

$$f(f(x)) = 1 - 3f^r(x) \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - 3x^r$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x) \rightarrow (x-1)^r + r(x-1) + 1 = 1 - 3x^r \rightarrow x^r + rx - r = -$$

$$\rightarrow x^r = -rx + r$$



$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x}, \quad g(f(x)) = ax^r + rx, \quad g(r) = \Lambda$$

$$g\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = ax^r + rx, \quad x - \frac{1}{x} = r \rightarrow x = r$$

$$g(r) = \Lambda = a(r)^r + r \cdot r \rightarrow r^r a + \Lambda = \Lambda \rightarrow a = 0$$