

$$-x^2 + 4x - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{-4 \pm 0}{-2} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\log_2(x-1)} = 2 \rightarrow \log_2(x-1) = 4 \rightarrow 2^4 = x-1 \rightarrow \boxed{x=17}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{17\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f \circ g &= 2x^2 - 5x + 11 \\ g \circ f &= 4x^2 - 25x + 41 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 4x^2 - 25x + 41 = 2x^2 - 5x + 11 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 20x + 30 = 0$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 10}{2} \xrightarrow{2 \text{ و } 0} \frac{10+10+20\sqrt{2}+10+10-20\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow = \frac{40}{2} = \boxed{20}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g \circ f &= \frac{1}{x}x^2 + 11 \\ f(x) &= 2x \end{aligned} \right\} \quad g(2x) = \frac{1}{2x}x^2 + 11 \xrightarrow{2x=1} g(1) = \frac{1}{2} + 11$$

$$g(x-1) = \frac{1}{x-1}(x-1)^2 + 11 = \frac{1}{x}(x^2 - (4x+4)) + 11 \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x}x^2 + 11$$

$$\frac{1}{x}x^2 - \frac{4}{x}x + \frac{4}{x} + 11 \rightarrow \min = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-\frac{4}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}} = \frac{4}{2} = \boxed{2}$$

$$f(g(x)) = 2g(x) - 4 \rightarrow 2g(x) - 4 = 2x^2 - 5x - 1$$

$$2g(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 3 \rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$g(f(x)) = (2x-4)^2 - 2(2x-4) + 1 = 4x^2 - 16x + 16 - 4x + 8 + 1 = (2x-4)^2$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = -x + 1 / g(x) = 2x + 1 + x - 1 = 3x - 1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = mx + 1 \rightarrow ma + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{m}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{m}{x}f(x) - 1$$

$$f(x) - \frac{m}{x}f(x) = -x - 1 \rightarrow f(x) = 2x + 1 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad 2a + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f \circ g = q^{\log r^n} \rightarrow (r^r)^{\log r^n} \rightarrow r^{r \log r^n} \rightarrow (r^{\log r^n})^r = n^r$$

$$g \circ f = \log_r q^n \rightarrow \log_r (r^r)^n = rn \log_r r \rightarrow rn \times 1 = rn$$

$$n^r \leq rn \rightarrow n \leq r \rightarrow D_f = [-\infty, r] \xrightarrow[\text{صحيح}]{\text{البيان}} [1, r]$$

$$\frac{n^r - r}{n} = n - \frac{r}{n}$$

$$n^r + n - t - \frac{r}{n} + \frac{r}{n} = (n - \frac{r}{n})^r + (n - \frac{r}{n})$$

$$f(\frac{n^r - r}{n}) = (n - \frac{r}{n})^r + (n - \frac{r}{n}) \xrightarrow{n - \frac{r}{n} = t} f(t) = t^r + t$$

$$f(n) = n^r + n$$

$$f \circ g = \log_r \wedge n - n^r \rightarrow D_f = \wedge n - n^r > 0 \rightarrow n(n - n) > 0$$

$$D_f = (0, \wedge)$$

$$A \cap B = (0, \wedge) \cap (-\infty, r] = (0, r] \rightarrow \boxed{\text{مختار}}$$

$$R_f = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \max = \wedge n - n^r \rightarrow n = r \rightarrow \max R_f = r \\ \min = f \circ g(0) = -\infty \rightarrow \min R_f = -\infty \end{array} \right\} R = (-\infty, r]$$

$$f(n) = 1 - rn^r$$

$$g(n) = n - 1$$

$$h(n) = n^r + r(n+1)$$

$$\log(n) = f(n) \rightarrow (n-1)^r + r(n-1) + 1 = 1 - rn^r$$

$$n^r - rn^r + rn - r = 1 - rn^r = n^r + rn - r$$

$$\text{المطلوب} \rightarrow \text{نفس النتيجة} \rightarrow \text{هذه النتيجة} \rightarrow rn^r + rn - r \rightarrow \text{مستوى غير}$$

$$g(f(n)) = an^r + rn \xrightarrow{f(n)=t} g(t) = an^r + rn$$

$$g(r) = \wedge \rightarrow f(n) = r \rightarrow \frac{n^r - r}{n} = r = \underbrace{(n-r)(n+1)}_{n=r \text{ و } n=-1} = 0$$

$$n = r \rightarrow g(r) = a(r^r) + r(r) = r^2 a + \wedge = \wedge \rightarrow r^2 a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow g(r) = a(-1)^r + r(-1) = -a - r = \wedge \rightarrow -a = 1 \rightarrow a = -1$$