

$$g(x) = \sqrt{-(x-2)^2} \rightarrow D_g = \{2\} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{\log_v^{x-1}} \rightarrow x > 1 \quad (1)$$

$x-1 > 1 \rightarrow x > 2$

$$D_{g \circ f}: f(x) \in D_g \wedge x \in D_f \rightarrow \sqrt{\log_v^{x-1}} = 2 \rightarrow x = 1v$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{1v\} \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$2x^2 - 6x + 1 = 4x^2 - 2x + 25 - 6x + 15 + 1 = 4x^2 - 4x + 41 \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 36 = 0 \rightarrow p = 1, s = \frac{36}{2} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = p - rs = 43 \quad \checkmark$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(2x) = 5x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{5}{4}x^2 + 11 \rightarrow \text{min}$$

$$g(x-2) = \frac{5}{4}(x-2)^2 + 11 \rightarrow \text{min} \mid 11 \rightarrow \text{min} = 11 \quad \checkmark \quad (2)$$

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

$$g \circ f(x) = g(3x-4) = (3x-5)^2 \quad \checkmark \quad (2)$$

$$(f-g)(x) = 5-x: \quad f-g = 5-x \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2f-2g = 1-2x \\ 2g = 3f-14 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2f = 3f-2x+1-14 \\ 2g = 3f-14 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2f = 3f-2x+1-14 \\ 2g = 3f-14 \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

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

$$f \circ g(a) = 4a+3 = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f \circ g(x) &= 9^{\log_9 x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ g \circ f(x) &= \log_9 x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log_9 x \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} f \circ g \circ f(x) &\rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2} x \rightarrow x(x - \frac{1}{2}) \leq 0 \\ &\rightarrow x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \rightarrow x = 1, \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x - \frac{1}{2}) &= x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \left(\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \rightarrow f(t) = t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t \\ &\quad \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = t \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x$$

$$A = D_{f \circ g}, B = R_{f \circ g}$$

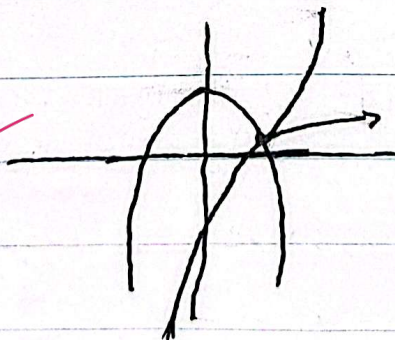
$$f \circ g = \log_9((1-x)x) \rightarrow A: (1-x)x > 0 \rightarrow A = (0, 1)$$

$$1-x-x^{\frac{1}{2}} = x(1-x) \rightarrow \max \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| \rightarrow \log_9 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow B = (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$A \cap B = (0, \frac{1}{2}] \rightarrow 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$$

$$f(f(x)) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} f(x) \rightarrow f(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} t^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$h(x-1) = f(x)$$



$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} = (x+1)(x-\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

$$x_1 = -1 \rightarrow g(x) = -x - \frac{1}{2} = 1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{2} x + 1 = 1 \rightarrow x = 0$$