

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

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

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

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

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

$$2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 4x^2 - 2x + 2 - 4x + 1 + 1 = 4x^2 - 4x + 4$$

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

$$g \circ f(x) = g(2x) = 2x^2 + 1 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2}{1}x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \text{min} = 1 \quad (3)$$

$$g(x-2) = \frac{2}{1}(x-2)^2 + 1 \rightarrow \text{min} = 1$$

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

$$g \circ f(x) = g(2x-1) = (2x-1)^2$$

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

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

$$f \circ g(a) = 4a+1 = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f \circ g(x) &= 9^{\log_9 x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ g \circ f(x) &= \log_9 x^3 = \frac{1}{3}x \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} f \circ g \circ f(x) &\rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{3}} \leq \frac{1}{3}x \rightarrow x(x - \frac{1}{3}) \leq 0 \\ &\rightarrow x \in [0, \frac{1}{3}] \rightarrow x = 1, \frac{1}{3} \\ &x > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x - \frac{1}{3}) &= x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{3}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \left(\frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)^3 + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} = t} f(t) = t^3 + t \end{aligned} \quad (V)$$

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x$$

$$A = D_{f \circ g}, B = R_{f \circ g} \quad (U)$$

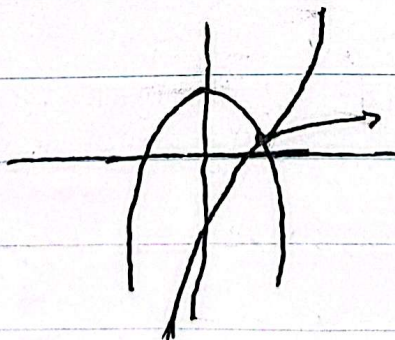
$$f \circ g = \log_9((1-x)x) \rightarrow A: (1-x)x > 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-1+1} \rightarrow A = (0, 1)$$

$$1-x-x^{\frac{1}{3}} = x(1-x) \rightarrow \max \left| \frac{1}{3} \right| \rightarrow \log_9 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow B = (-\infty, \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$A \cap B = (0, \frac{1}{3}] \rightarrow 1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(f(x)) = 1 - \frac{1}{3}f(x) \rightarrow f(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{3}t^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (9)$$

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



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$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} = (x+1)(x-\frac{1}{3}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x_1 = -1 \rightarrow g(x) = -x - \frac{1}{3} = 1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + 1 = 1 \rightarrow x = 0$$