

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad n-1 > 0 \rightarrow n \geq 1 \quad (1)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad y^{n-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow n-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow n \geq 2 \quad (2)$$

11, 10

-1

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad -(n^r - m^r + r) \geq 0 \rightarrow (n-r)^r \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow n=r \xrightarrow{g \circ f} \sqrt[n]{y^{n-1}} = y \rightarrow y^{n-1} = r \quad (3)$$

$$\rightarrow n-1=1 \rightarrow n=2 \quad (4) \quad (1), (2), (3) \rightarrow \{n\} = \{2\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f \circ g(m) = g \circ f(m) \rightarrow \frac{r(n^r - m^r + 1) - \Delta}{m^r - m + 1} = (m - \Delta)^r - r(m - \Delta) + 1 \rightarrow m^r - r m + r \Delta = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$m^r - r m + r \Delta = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\omega(m) = \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = S^r - r p, \text{ لـ } \alpha \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$g(f(m)) = \Delta n^r + 1$$

$$f(m) = m$$

$$\rightarrow g(m) = \Delta n^r + 1 \rightarrow g(n) = \Delta \left(\frac{n}{r} \right)^r + 1 = \frac{\Delta n^r + r r}{r} = g(n) \rightarrow g(n-r) = \frac{\Delta (n-r)^r + r r}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta n^r - r m + r \Delta}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{مـ}} -\frac{b}{r a} = \frac{r_0}{r_0} = r \rightarrow \frac{(\Delta \times r) - (r_0 \times r) + r \Delta}{r} = \frac{r r}{r} = 11 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(m) = m^r - r$$

$$f(g(m)) = m^r - r_{m-1} \rightarrow f(g) = r g^r - r = m^r - r_{m-1} \rightarrow r g = m^r - r_{m-1} + r \rightarrow g(m) = m^r - r_{m-1} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow g \circ f(m) = (m^r - r)^r - r(m^r - r) + 1 = m^r - r m + 1 - r m + 1 + 1 = m^r - r m + 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{لـ } \Rightarrow f - g = -n + \Delta \xrightarrow{\frac{r g - r f - 1 r}{g - 1 \Delta f - V}} f - 1 \Delta f + V = \Delta - n \rightarrow -0 \Delta f = -n - r \rightarrow f(m) = m^r + r \quad (1, 10) - \Delta$$

$$\rightarrow g(m) = r m - 1 \rightarrow f \circ g(m) = r(r m - 1) + r = r m + r \rightarrow r m - r = 0 \rightarrow r m = r \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{r}{a} n - r = 4n + r \rightarrow -\frac{r}{a} n = 4n \rightarrow a < -\frac{1}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f \circ g(m) = r g^r = n \sqrt[n]{n^r}, \quad g \circ f(m) = g^r = n \sqrt[n]{g^r} = r m \quad \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow f \circ g \leq g \circ f \Rightarrow r m \geq n^r \rightarrow n^r - r m \leq 0 \rightarrow n(n-r) \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{r} - \frac{r}{r} + \frac{r}{r} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x > 0 \quad (9) \quad (1), (2) \rightarrow \text{جواب: } (0, 1] \rightarrow \text{مـ } \{1, r\} \rightarrow [0, r] \quad (10)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$$

مـ لـ

$$f\left(\frac{n^2-2}{n}\right) = f\left(n - \frac{2}{n}\right) = \underbrace{n^2 + n - \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n}}_{\left(n - \frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} = \left(n - \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 + \left(n - \frac{2}{n}\right) \rightarrow f(n) = n^2 + n$$

$f(n) = g_y^n$
 $g(n) = 1/n - n^2$

$f \circ g(n) = g_y^{-n^2+1/n}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \circ -n^2 + 1/n > 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-} + \frac{1}{-} = -$

$f \circ g = (0, 1)$

نمودار f_y^n را می بینیم
 $\Rightarrow$ نقطه $(0, 1)$ و $(1, 0)$ را می بینیم
 و نقطه $(0, 1)$ را می بینیم
 و نقطه $(1, 0)$ را می بینیم

$A \cap B = (0, 1)$

$B = (-\infty, 1)$

$$h(g(n)) = (n-1)^2 + 2(n-1) + 1 \cdot (n^3 - 3n^2 + 5n - 2)$$

$$f \circ f(n) = f(f(n)) = 1 - 3f(n)^2 \xrightarrow{f(n)=a} f(a) = 1 - 3a^2 \Rightarrow f(n) = 1 - 3n^2$$

$$h(g(n)) = f(n) \rightarrow 1 - 3n^2 = n^3 - 3n^2 + 5n - 2 \rightarrow n^3 + 5n - 3 = 0$$

نمودار $n^3 + 5n - 3 = 0$

$n^3 = -5n + 3$

هر معادله درجه سومی
 همیشه یک ریشه دارد
 پس معادله ای که می بینیم

به سادگی این معادله را می بینیم

$$g(n) = 1 \text{ if } f(n) = 2 \rightarrow f(n) = 2 \rightarrow n - \frac{2}{n} = 2 \rightarrow n = 2 \rightarrow g(f(n)) = 1 = a \cdot n^2 + 1$$

$$\rightarrow 4a + 1 = 1 \rightarrow 4a = 0 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$n - \frac{2}{n} = 2 \rightarrow n^2 - 2n - 2 = 0 \rightarrow n = 2$$

$$\rightarrow n = -1$$

$$-a - 2 = +1 \rightarrow a = -1$$

کامل می کنیم