

① $x > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$

② $\log_2^{x-1} > 0 \rightarrow x > 2 \rightarrow 2, 5, 17$

③ $\log_2^{x-1} < 0 \rightarrow x < 2 \rightarrow 17$

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$(2x-5)^T - 2(2x-5) + 1 = 2x^T - 6x + 15 - 4$

$2x^T - 2 \cdot x + 21 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \delta = 4 \\ \rho = \frac{21}{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \delta - 2\rho = 2 - 21 = -19$

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$g(fx) = \delta x^T + 11 \rightarrow g(2x) = \delta x^T + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{\delta}{2} x^T + 11$

$2x = t \rightarrow x = \frac{t}{2}$

$g(x-v) = \frac{\delta}{2} (x-v)^T + 11 \xrightarrow{x=v} g(x-v) = 11$
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$3g-4 = 3x^T - 6x - 1 \rightarrow g = x^T - 2x + 1$

$g \circ f = (3x-4)^T - 2(3x-4) + 1 = 9x^T - 3 \cdot x + 25$

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$f \circ g = -x + 5$
 $3f - 2g = 14$
 $\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x + 6 \\ g(x) &= 3x - 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} f \circ g(x) &= 2(3x-1) + 5 = 6x + 3 \\ \frac{y}{2} &= 6 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$

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$q^{\log^u} \leq \log^u q^u \rightarrow u^{\log^u} \leq u^u$

$$f\left(\frac{n^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}}{n}\right) = \underbrace{n^{\frac{1}{2}} + n - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{n} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}}_{(n - \frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} + n - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n}} \Rightarrow (n - \frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} + n - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(n) \quad n^{\frac{1}{2}} + n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D_{f \circ g} \{x \in D_g, g \in D_f\} \rightarrow D_g = \mathbb{R} \\
 & D_f = [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \log 1 = 0, \log 2 = 1 \quad (A) \\
 & \frac{x}{1-x} = \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 < \varepsilon < 1 \\
 & R_{f \circ g} \rightarrow R_g = [0, 1] \\
 & \log x \rightarrow \log x = \varepsilon \rightarrow R_{f \circ g} = [0, \varepsilon] \quad (B) \\
 & A \cap B = (0, \varepsilon]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x^T \rightarrow f(u) = 1 - x^T u$$

$$h(g^t) = (x-1)^T + r(x-1) + 1 = x^T - x^T u^T + x^T u^T - 1 + 2x - 2 + 1 = x^T - x^T u^T + 2x - 2$$

$$x^T - x^T u^T + 2x - 2 = 1 - x^T u^T \rightarrow x^T + 2x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \hat{u} = x$$

$$f(n) = r = \frac{n - \epsilon}{n} \rightarrow n^r - r n - \epsilon = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r = 1 \\ r = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$-a \sim \gamma \sim \wedge \rightarrow a \sim -1,$$

$$4(a+n) = n \rightarrow \overline{a5,}$$