

۱۹، ۵ آزمون ۱۱

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x}} \quad g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 4} \rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{-(x-2)^2} \rightarrow Dg = \{2\} \quad (1)$$

$$g(f(x)) = \sqrt{-(\sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x}} - 2)^2} \rightarrow (\sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{x}} - 2)^2 \leq 0 \quad \log \frac{x-1}{x} = 4 \rightarrow x-1=16 \rightarrow x=17 \quad (2)$$

$$Dg \circ f = \{17\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 5 \quad g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad h(x) = \log_2(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 5 \rightarrow g \circ f \rightarrow g(2x-5) = (2x-5)^2 - 2(2x-5) + 1 \quad (1/8) \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow 4x^2 - 20x + 25 - 4x + 10 + 1 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 24x + 36 \rightarrow 4(x^2 - 6x + 9) \rightarrow 4(x-3)^2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(2x) = 5x^2 + 11 \quad 2x = T \rightarrow T = \frac{4}{x} \quad 5x^2 + 11 = \frac{5T^2}{4} + 11 \rightarrow g(T) = g(x) = \frac{5x^2}{4} + 11 \quad (3)$$

$$g(x-1) = \frac{5(x-1)^2}{4} + 11 = \frac{5x^2 - 10x + 5}{4} + 11 = \frac{5x^2 - 10x + 49}{4} \quad \frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-(-10)}{2 \cdot 5} = 1 \rightarrow x=1 \rightarrow \min = \frac{5 \cdot 1^2 - 10 \cdot 1 + 49}{4} = \frac{44}{4} = 11 \quad (2)$$

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

$$g \circ f(x) = (2x-4)^2 - 2(2x-4) + 1 = 4x^2 - 16x + 16 - 4x + 8 + 1 = 4x^2 - 20x + 25 = (2x-5)^2 \quad \checkmark \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = g(x) = -x + 5 \rightarrow f \circ f(x) = f(g(x)) = -(-x+5) + 5 = x \quad f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = -(-x+5) + 5 = x \quad (5)$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 1 \quad g(x) = 4x - 1 \rightarrow h(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x + 2}{-1} = \frac{1}{2}x - 4 \rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = \log x \rightarrow h(x) = x^2 \log x \rightarrow g \circ f(x) = \log(x^2) = 2 \log x \quad (6)$$

$$\rightarrow g \circ f(x) = 2 \log x \rightarrow x(1-x) \leq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad \checkmark \quad (2)$$

5, 10%

$$f\left(q^r - \frac{r}{q}\right) = q^r + q - r - \frac{r}{q} \left(q^r - \frac{r}{q}\right)^r = \left(q - \frac{r}{q}\right)^r + q$$

(2)

$$f(t) = t^r + t \rightarrow f(q) = q^r + q \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(q) = \log_r q \quad g(q) = 1/q - q^r \quad f_y(q) = f(1/q - q^r) = \log_r \frac{1}{1/q - q^r} \rightarrow 1/q - q^r < 0$$

(1)

$$\frac{0}{-} \quad \frac{1}{+}$$

$$D_{f_y} = (\log 1) \rightarrow -\frac{b}{ra} = f \rightarrow \log_r 1^r = f \rightarrow 1/q - q^r \rightarrow q \log$$

$$\rightarrow (-\infty, f] \rightarrow q \log \frac{1}{1/q - q^r} = (\log f) \rightarrow \text{reverses } \int_{\omega_{\text{sub}}} \quad \checkmark$$

(2)

$$f(h(q)) = 1/r f(q) \rightarrow f(q) = 1/r q^r \quad h(g(q)) = (q-1) + 1/q - 1 = 1/r q^r$$

(4)

$$q^r - r q^r + 1/q - 1 + 1/q - 1 \rightarrow 1/r q^r \rightarrow q^r + q - r = 0 \rightarrow 1$$

(2)

$$\log_r q = \log_r b = \log_r \frac{a \cdot b}{a} = \log_r a \rightarrow q - \frac{r}{q} - r \quad q^r - r q - r \rightarrow (q-r)(q+1)$$

(1)

$$\begin{cases} q = -1 \rightarrow q = -1 \\ q = -r \rightarrow q = 0 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

(2)