

پہلے

دیکھیں

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{r}} \quad g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 5} \rightarrow g(x) = \sqrt{-(x-2)^2} \rightarrow Dg = \{2\} \quad (1)$$

$$g(f(x)) = \sqrt{-(\sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{r}} - 2)^2} \rightarrow (\sqrt{\log \frac{x-1}{r}} - 2)^2 \leq 0 \quad \log \frac{x-1}{r} = 4 \rightarrow x-1 = 14 \rightarrow x = 15$$

$$Dg \circ f = \{15\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x - \omega \quad g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad \log_{10}(x^2 - 2x + 1) - \omega \rightarrow g \circ f \rightarrow g(2x - \omega) = \\ &\rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 - \omega \rightarrow g \circ f \rightarrow \log_{10}(x) = g \circ f(x) \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 - \omega = 2x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ &\rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{3} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \circ f(x) &= g(2x) = \omega x^2 + 1 \quad 2x = T \rightarrow T = \frac{4}{r} \quad \omega x^2 + 1 = \frac{\omega T^2}{r} + 1 \rightarrow g(T) = g(2x) = \frac{\omega x^2}{r} + 1 \\ g(x - V) &= \frac{\omega(x - V)^2}{r} + 1 = \frac{\omega x^2 - 2\omega xV + \omega V^2}{r} + 1 \xrightarrow{-\frac{b}{2a}} V \xrightarrow{x=V} \min = \frac{r\omega}{r} + 1 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x - 5 \quad \log_{10}(x) = \log_{10}(x^2 - 2x) \rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{29} \\ g \circ f(x) &= (2x - 5)^2 - 2(2x - 5) + 1 = 4x^2 - 20x + 25 - 4x + 10 + 1 = 4x^2 - 24x + 36 \\ &= 4(x - 3)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - g(x) &= -x + \omega \rightarrow f(x) - g(x) = -x + 1 \quad f(x) - g(x) = 1 \\ f(x) &= 2x + 5 \quad g(x) = 2x - 1 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{r}{a}x + 1 \rightarrow 2x + 5 = \frac{r}{a}x + 1 \rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{r-a} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 \quad g(x) = \log_{10} x \rightarrow \log_{10}(x) = \log_{10}(x^2) = 2 \log_{10}(x) \rightarrow g \circ f(x) = \log_{10}(x^2) = 2 \log_{10}(x) \\ &\rightarrow g \circ f(x) = 2 \log_{10} x \rightarrow x(1-x) \leq 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ - \quad | \quad + \quad | \quad - \end{array} \rightarrow [0, 1] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

5, 10%

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

(1)

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

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

(1)

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

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

$$\rightarrow (-\infty, r] \rightarrow q \log_r q = (\log r) \rightarrow \text{reverses } \int \omega_{\text{sub}}$$

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

(1)

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

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)

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