

$$\sqrt{\log_r^{n-1}} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow D_f: (r, +\infty)$$

$$\log_r^{n-1} < \varepsilon$$

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$$g(x) = \sqrt{-(x-r)^2} \rightarrow g(f(x)) = \sqrt{-(\log_r^{n-1} - r)^2} \Rightarrow -(\log_r^{n-1} - r)^2 \geq 0 \quad \boxed{n < 17}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_r^{n-1} - r < 0 \Rightarrow \log_r^{n-1} < r \Rightarrow n-1 = \varepsilon = n-1 \Rightarrow D_{gof} = \{\delta\}$$

$$\log(n) = g(f(n)) \Rightarrow 2n^2 - 7n + 17 - \delta = (2n-5)^2 - 2(2n-5) + 11$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n^2 - 7n + 17 - \delta = 4n^2 - 20n + 25 - 4n + 10 - 2n + 10 - \delta = 4n^2 - 26n + 45 - \delta$$

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$$g(x) = \delta x^2 + 11 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{b}{\varepsilon} x^2 + 11 \Rightarrow g(x-r) = \frac{b}{\varepsilon} (x-r)^2 + 11$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{\varepsilon} x^2 + \frac{\delta \times (-r\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} x + c = \frac{-b}{r\varepsilon} x + \frac{1\varepsilon + \delta}{\varepsilon} x - r$$

$$\Rightarrow g(r-r) = g(0) = \delta(0)^2 + 11 = 11$$

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$$f(g(n)) = r(g(n)) - \varepsilon = 2n^2 - 7n - 1 \Rightarrow 2n^2 - 7n + 3 = r(g(n))$$

$$\Rightarrow g(n) = n^2 - 2n + 1 = (n-1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g \circ f(n) = (2n-5)^2 = 4n^2 - 20n + 25$$

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$$(f-g)(x) = -x + \delta \quad f \circ g(x) = \frac{r}{a} x + r, \quad r f(x) = 2g(x) + 12 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) + r(-x + \delta) = 12 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x + \varepsilon \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (f-g)(x) = -x + \delta \\ f(x) = 2x + \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{r}{a} x + r = 4x - 2 + \varepsilon \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$-\frac{r}{a} x + r = 4x - 2 + \varepsilon \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f(n) = r^{2n} \quad g(n) = \log_r n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f \circ g(n) = r^{2 \log_r n} = n^2 \\ g \circ f(n) = \log_r r^{2n} = 2n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 \leq 2n \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{+} \frac{2}{-} \frac{0}{+} \Rightarrow n \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [2, \infty)$$

دست-کشت!

$$0 \leq n \leq 2$$

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$$(n - \frac{r}{n})^r = n^r + \frac{r}{n^{\frac{r}{n}}} - \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(n - \frac{r}{n}) = (n - \frac{r}{n})^r + (n - \frac{r}{n})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(n) = n^r + n}$$



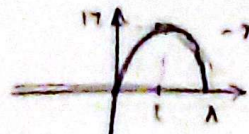
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$$D_f g(n) = A \Rightarrow f \circ g \cdot \log_r^{-n^r + 2n} \Rightarrow -n^r + 2n > 0 \quad \frac{0}{-} \frac{2}{+} \frac{0}{-}$$

$$n \in (0, 2) = A$$

$$R_f g \cdot B \Rightarrow f$$



$$\max \Rightarrow \log_r^{17} \cdot \varepsilon \quad \min \Rightarrow \log_r^0 = 0 \Rightarrow (0, 2] = B$$

$$A \cap B = (0, 2] \Rightarrow \boxed{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}$$

✓ همه صحیح است

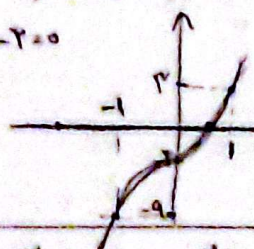
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$$f(f(n)) = 1 - r f^r(n) \Rightarrow f(n) = 1 - r n^r$$

$$h(g(n)) = (n-1)^r + r(n-1) + 1 = n^r - 1 - r n^{r-1} + r n - r + 1 = 1 - r n^{r-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^r + 2n - r = 0$$



✓ جواب دارد

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$$f(n) = r = \frac{n^r - 1}{n} \Rightarrow n^r - 2n - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (n-1)(n+1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = -1 \\ n = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{ارتقا}$$

$$g(r) = g \circ f(1) = g \circ f(-1) = 1 = a n^r + r n$$

$$g \circ f(-1) = -a - r = 1 \Rightarrow -a - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow a = -2$$

$$g \circ f(1) = 2a + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \text{کابل قبول}$$

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$$g \circ f(n) = r n \rightarrow g(r) = 1 \rightarrow g(f(n)) = 1 \quad f(n) = r$$

$$\downarrow x$$