

$$g(n) = \sqrt{-(n-r)^2} \Rightarrow g(f(n)) = \sqrt{-(\log_r^{n-1} - r)^2} \Rightarrow -(\log_r^{n-1} - r)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_r^{n-1} - r \leq 0 \Rightarrow \log_r^{n-1} \leq r \Rightarrow n-1 = \varepsilon = n - \delta \quad D_{g \circ f} = \{\delta\}$$

$$f \circ g(n) = g \circ f(n) \Rightarrow 2n^2 - 7n + 17 - \delta = (2n - \delta)^2 - r(2n - \delta) + n$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n^2 - 7n + 17 - \delta = 4n^2 - 4n\delta + \delta^2 - 2nr + 2r\delta + n$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{\varepsilon} n^2 + \frac{\delta n(-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} + 11 = \frac{b}{\varepsilon} n^2 - n\delta + \frac{12\varepsilon - \delta}{\varepsilon} + 11$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow g \circ f(n) = (2n - \delta)^2 = 4n^2 - 4n\delta + \delta^2 = 4n^2 - 4n\delta + 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow n^r \geq rn \Rightarrow n^r - rn \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{-1} + \frac{r}{1} = \Rightarrow n \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [r, \infty)$$

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$$(n - \frac{r}{n})^r = n^r + \frac{r}{n} - 2 \Rightarrow f(n - \frac{r}{n}) = (n - \frac{r}{n})^r + (n - \frac{r}{n})$$

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

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$$D_f g(n) = A \Rightarrow f \circ g \cdot \log^{-n^r + \lambda n} \Rightarrow -n^r + \lambda n > 0 \quad \frac{0}{-1} + \frac{\lambda}{1} =$$

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

$$R_{f \circ g} B \Rightarrow f$$


$$A \cap B = (0, 2] \Rightarrow [1, 2, 3, 4]$$

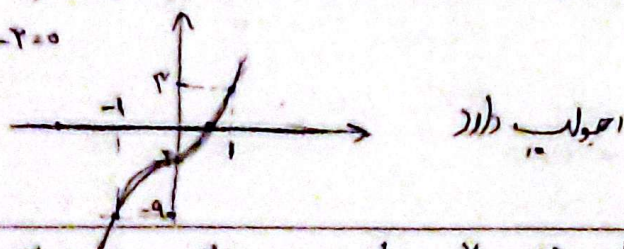
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$$f(f(n)) = 1 - r f^r(n) \Rightarrow f(n) = 1 - r n^r$$

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

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



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

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

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

$$g \circ f(1) = r = a + r = 1 + r \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad \text{وحيث} \rightarrow \text{الحل هو } a = 0$$

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