

۱۷, ۵

$$Dg: \{x \in Df \mid f(x) \in Dg\}$$

$$f(x) = 2$$

$$1.g_r^{(x-1)} = f$$

$$Df: 1.g_r^{(x-1)} \geq 0 \quad x-1 \geq 0$$

$$x-1 \geq 1 \quad , \quad x > 1$$

$$x \geq 2$$

$$Dg: -(x^2 - fx + \varepsilon) \geq 0$$

$$x^2 - \varepsilon x + \varepsilon \leq 0$$

$$(x-2)^2 \leq 0$$

$$x = \{2\}$$

$$x = 17$$

$$f \circ g: 2(x^2 - 3x + 1) - 5 = 2x^2 - 6x + 2 - 5$$

$$g \circ f: -2x^2 - 5x + 13$$

$$2x^2 - 6x + 2 - 5 = -2x^2 - 5x + 13$$

$$2x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 6x + 13 \rightarrow 5x^2 - 2p = 100 - 36 = 64$$

$$x^2 + b^2 = 5^2 - 2p$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{1}{f} \rightarrow \frac{1}{14} + 11 = \frac{155}{14}$$

$$D: \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-11}{p}$$

$$g(f(x)) = 5x^2 + 11$$

$$g(2x) = 5x^2 + 11$$

$$2x = t \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{t}{2} \end{array} \right. \quad g(t) = \frac{5t^2}{4} + 11$$

$$x_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\frac{5x^2}{4}}{\frac{5x^2}{4} - x^2} = 2$$

$$g(2-2) = \frac{5(0)}{4} + 11 = 11$$

$$f(x) = 3x - 5$$

$$f(g(x)) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$$

$$f(g(x)) = 3(g(x)) - 5$$

$$3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 3g - 5$$

$$3x^2 - 4x + 4 = 3g$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$g(x) = (x-1)^2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = (3x-5)^2 = 9x^2 - 30x + 25$$

$$g \circ f(x) = (3x-5)^2 - 2(3x-5) + 1 = -9x^2 + 12x$$

$$f - g(x) = -x + 5 \xrightarrow{(1)} f(x) - 11g(x) + 17 = -x + 5$$

$$17g(x) = 17f(x) - 17$$

$$17g = 11g f(x) - 17$$

$$-11g f(x) = -x - 2$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 5$$

$$g(x) = 3x - 1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 2(3x-1) + 5$$

$$6x - 2 + 5$$

$$= 6x + 3$$

$$= 6x + 3$$

$$a \Rightarrow 6x + 3 = 0$$

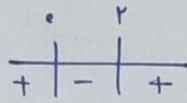
$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f \circ g = q^{\log_p x} = x^p \rightarrow x > 0$$

$$g \circ f = \log_p q^x = px \rightarrow q^x > 0 \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^p \leq px$$

$$x(x-p) \leq 0$$



$$[0, p] \leadsto$$

$$x=0, 1, p \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^p - px \leq 0$$

$$x \rightarrow 0, p$$

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$$\frac{x^p - p}{x} = x - \frac{p}{x}$$

$$f(x) = x^p + x$$

$$f(x - \frac{p}{x}) = x^p + \frac{p}{x^p} - p + x - \frac{p}{x}$$

$$f(x - \frac{p}{x}) = (x - \frac{p}{x})^p + x - \frac{p}{x}$$

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$$D_{f \circ g} : \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\}$$

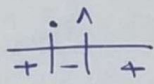
$$D_g \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f \rightarrow x > 0$$

$$g(x) \in D_f \rightarrow \ln x - x^p > 0$$

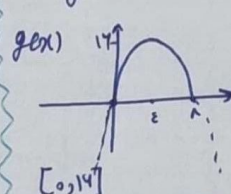
$$x^p - \ln x < 0$$

$$x(x-1) < 0$$

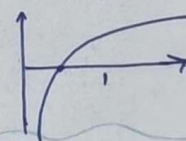


$$(0, 1)$$

$$R_{f \circ g} : \rightarrow (-\infty, F]$$



$$f(x) = \log_p x$$



$$(0, 1) \cap (-\infty, F]$$

$$(0, F] \rightarrow 1, p, p, f \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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$$f(x) = p$$

$$x - \frac{p}{x} = p$$

$$x^p - px - p = 0 \rightarrow x = p$$

$$(x-p)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$g(f(x)) = q^f(x) + 1 = 1$$

$$a = 0$$

$$g(f(-1)) = -a - p = 1$$

$$a = -1$$

10 جابجاء

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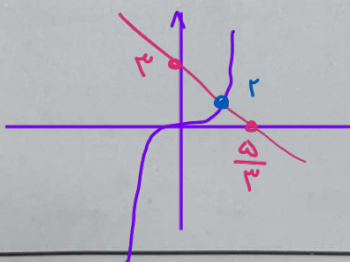
$$h(g(x)) = h(x-1) = (x-1)^p + p(x-1) + 1 = x^p - px^p + px - 1 + px - p + 1$$

$$= x^p - px^p + px - p = -px^p + 1$$

$$f(x) = ? \quad x^p = -px + p$$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - px^p$$

$$f(x) = 1 - px^p$$



9 جابجاء

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