

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cot \frac{\pi}{x} & x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 1} & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\cot \frac{\pi}{x} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$f(\sqrt{3}) = 2$$

$$f \circ g \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \quad g(x) = x \cos x \quad f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = x \cos x = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad f \circ g \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2-1}{2^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f \circ g(\sqrt{2}) \quad g(x) = \frac{x}{1-x} \quad f(x) = [x] \quad (3)$$

$$g(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+2}{-1} = -\sqrt{2}-2$$

$$f(-\sqrt{2}-2) = [-\sqrt{2}-2] = -1$$

$$g \circ f\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right) = 5 \quad g(x) = x \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad f(x) = \sin x \quad (4)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \sqrt{1 - \frac{5}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \sqrt{\frac{20}{25}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}$$

$$g(n) = \{(\epsilon, 4), (r, r), (q, 1), (1, 10)\} \quad f(n) = \{(\epsilon, \Delta), (q, \Delta), (1, 12)\} \oplus (10, 12)$$

$$f(g(n)) = \{(\epsilon, \Delta), (r, \Delta), (q, 12), (1, 12)\}$$

$$g(f(n)) = \emptyset$$

$$f(f(n)) = \emptyset$$

$$g(g(n)) = \{(\epsilon, 1), (r, 4), (q, 10)\}$$

$$g = \left\{ \begin{matrix} (1, r) & (r, 1) \\ (a, r) & (b, 1) \end{matrix} \right\} \quad f = \{(r, 1), (r, r), (r, \Delta), (1, v)\} \oplus$$

$$c = (a, b)$$

$$(\epsilon, r) \in f \circ g$$

$$(\epsilon, 1) \in g \circ f$$

$$(\epsilon, r) \longrightarrow f(n) = r \quad g(n') = r \quad a = r$$

$$(r, 1) \longrightarrow g(\emptyset) = 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$b = \Delta$$

$$(\epsilon, \Delta)$$

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Date :

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

Subject :

$$f(f(x)) = \varepsilon x + 3$$

$$g(2x+3) = 3x-2$$

$$g(f(-1)) = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = 2x+1 \rightarrow g(f(-1)) = -11 \\ f(x) = -2x-2 \rightarrow g(f(-1)) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(f(x)) = a(ax+b)+b = a^2x + ab + b = \varepsilon x + 3$$

$$a=2 \rightarrow b=1$$

$$a=-2 \rightarrow b=-2$$

$$a^2 = \varepsilon$$

$$a = \pm 2$$

$$g(x) = cx + d$$

$$2c = 3$$

$$3c + d = -1$$

$$g(2x+3) = c(2x+3) + d = 3x-2$$

$$c = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+|x|}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - \varepsilon x}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = ?$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0, 1\}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x^2 - \varepsilon \sqrt{2x}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x+|x|} \neq 0 \rightarrow x > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x+|x|} \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 1$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = (0, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

$$(f+g) \circ f \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad \textcircled{\wedge}$$

$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C} \text{ in } \mathbb{D}$ $\textcircled{1,0}$

$$(f+g)^{-1} = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1-1+x^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} + |x|$$

$$1-x^2 \geq 0 \quad 1 \geq x^2 \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \wedge \quad x \geq 0$$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq 1 \rightarrow x^2 \leq 1$$

$$D = [0, 1]$$

$$(f+g)^{-1} = [-1, 1]$$

$$f(x) = x \quad \textcircled{9}$$

$$\text{و) } f\left(\frac{3x+1}{x-2}\right) = f(x) + 2$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{x-2} = t$$

$$f(t) = \varepsilon\left(\frac{3t+1}{t-2}\right) + 2$$

$$x = \frac{3t+1}{t-2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{13x-11}{x-2}$$

$$\text{ب) } f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = t$$

$$f(t) = t^2 - 2t$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = t^2$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = t^2 - 2t$$

۱۵) نمودار تابع g محور x ها را در نقاطی بطلان دارد، $2\sqrt{2}$ قطع می کند اگر $f(x) = x\sqrt{x}$ اقلات مطلق نقاطی که نمودار g از $f(x)$ محور x ها را قطع می کند کدام است؟

۵) $n_1 = 1$ $n_2 = 2\sqrt{2}$ احتمال g

$$g(f(x)) = 0 \quad g(x) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \rightarrow x\sqrt{x} = 1 \rightarrow x = 1 \\ \textcircled{2\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow x\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{2} \rightarrow x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\textcircled{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow x\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x_1 - x_1 = 1$$