

$$f \circ f\left(\frac{v}{r}\right) = f\left(f\left(\frac{v}{r}\right)\right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &P\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) \\ &\frac{r}{r} \gg 1 \end{aligned} \right\} = \cot \frac{ng}{\varepsilon} = \cot \frac{n}{\varphi} = \sqrt{r} \quad \left| \quad \begin{aligned} &② \\ &f(\sqrt{r}) \\ &r \gg 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \sqrt{(\sqrt{r})^r + 1} = r \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(g(\sqrt{r}))$$

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

$$f(-r-\sqrt{r}) = [-r-\sqrt{r}] = -\varepsilon \quad \checkmark$$

$$(b) \quad f(g(\frac{n}{3}))$$

$$g\left(\frac{p}{\gamma}\right) = 2 \times \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$g(f(\frac{n}{\epsilon}))$$

$$f\left(\frac{R}{\epsilon}\right) = \sin \frac{R}{\epsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{r}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{r} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \{(x, 5), (2, 5), (4, 12), (1, 12)\}$$

$$g(f(x)) = \emptyset \quad \checkmark$$

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$$g(g(y)) = \{(8, 1), (1, 9), (9, 10)\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(g(r)) = \{(1,1), (r,v), (a,r), (b,v)\}, (e,r) \in f \circ g \Rightarrow a=e \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = \{ (x, x) \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{if } b = \text{true} \rightarrow (x, 1) \times \\ \text{if } b = \text{false} \rightarrow (x, 1) \checkmark \\ \text{if } b = \text{val} \rightarrow (1, 1) \times \end{array} \Rightarrow b = \text{false} \checkmark$$

$$(a, b) = (\varepsilon, \delta) \quad (\checkmark)$$

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

$$a = \pm 2 \begin{cases} \rightarrow a = 2 \Rightarrow 3b = 3 \Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x + 1 & g(f(-1)) \quad g(-1) = \frac{-3 - 1^3}{2} = -1 \\ \rightarrow a = -2 \Rightarrow -b = 3 \Rightarrow b = -3 & f(-1) \Rightarrow -1 \\ & f(x) = -2x - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$g(2x + 3) = 2x - 2 \Rightarrow 2x + 3 = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{t - 3}{2} \Rightarrow g(t) = \frac{2t - 13}{2}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f, f(x) \in D_g\}$$

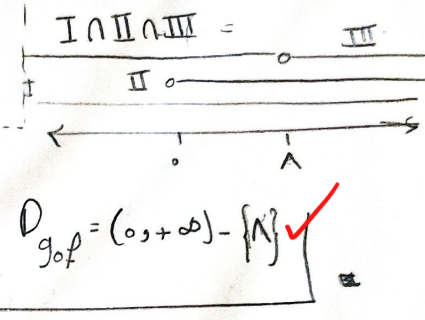
$$g \circ f \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad I \quad \sqrt{x+1} \neq \{0, \varepsilon\} \Rightarrow x \notin (-\infty, 0] \quad II \quad x \neq \infty \quad III$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} \rightarrow x+1 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0, \varepsilon\}$$

$$x^2 - \varepsilon x \neq 0$$



$$D_{(f \circ g) \circ f} = \{x \in D_f, f(x) \in D_{f \circ g}\}$$

$$\subseteq (-1, 2x \leq 1), \quad 0 \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq 1$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = D_f \cap D_g = [-1, 1] \cap [0, +\infty) = [0, 1]$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1-x^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$A \cap B = [-1, 1]$$

$$C \cap [-1, 1] = [-1, 1]$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow D_g = x \geq 0 \quad f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \Rightarrow 1-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1 = D_f$$

$$f(x + \frac{1}{x}) = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$f(t) = t(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} - 1) = t^3 - 3t$$

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

$$f(\frac{3x+1}{x-2}) = \varepsilon x + 5$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{x-2} = t \Rightarrow 3x+1 = tx-2t \Rightarrow 3x-tx = -2t-1 \Rightarrow x(3-t) = -2t-1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2t-1}{3-t}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-13x+11}{3-x}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{-1t-4+13-5t}{3-t} = \frac{-13t+11}{3-t}$$

$$g(1) = 0 \wedge g(\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

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

$$g(f(x)) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x\sqrt{x}) = 0$$

$$|x_1 - x_2| = 1$$

* طبق داده سوال داریم:

* حال سوال از ما می خواهد که بفهمیم $g(x\sqrt{x})$ چه می باشد

عدد ها را راضی کنی کافی است:

$$x\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 \wedge x\sqrt{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1$$