

$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_r(x+1)} \rightarrow D_f = \{x > -1\}$, $\log_r x > 0 \rightarrow x-1 > 1 \rightarrow x > 2 \rightarrow [2, \infty)$
 $g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 4} \rightarrow \sqrt{-(x^2 - 4x + 4)} \rightarrow \sqrt{-(x-2)^2} \rightarrow (x-2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow D_g = \{2\}$
 $D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f : f(x) \in D_g\} = \{x \in [2, \infty) : \log_r x = 2 \rightarrow x-1 = 4 \rightarrow x = 5\} = \{5\}$

$f(x) = 2x - 2$
 $g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 11$
 $f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) \rightarrow 2(x^2 - 4x + 11) - 2 = (2x - 2)^2 - 4(2x - 2) + 11 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 4x^2 - 8x + 11$

$g \circ f(x) = 2x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(2x) = 2x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(t) = 2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + 11 = \frac{2x^2}{4} + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2x^2}{4} + 11$
 $f(x) = 2x$
 $g(x-1) \rightarrow g(x-1) = \frac{2}{4}(x-1)^2 + 11 = \frac{2}{4}x^2 - \frac{2}{4}x + \frac{2}{4} + 11 = \frac{2}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{23}{2}$
 $\rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{4} + 11 = \frac{2}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{23}{2} \rightarrow \min = \frac{-(-\frac{1}{2})}{2 \cdot \frac{2}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$f(x) = 2x - 2$
 $g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 11$
 $g \circ f(x) = (2x-2)^2 - 4(2x-2) + 11 = 4x^2 - 8x + 11$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 1$
 $f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + 1} = \frac{x}{1+x}$
 $g \circ f(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2x-2}} + 1 = \frac{2x-2}{1} + 1 = 2x - 1$

$f(x) = 9^x$
 $g(x) = \log_9 x$
 $f \circ g(x) \leq g \circ f(x) \rightarrow 9^{\log_9 x} \leq \log_9 9^x \rightarrow x \leq 2x \rightarrow x - 2x \leq 0 \rightarrow -x \leq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 0$

$f\left(\frac{x^2-2}{x}\right) = x^2 + x - 2 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} \rightarrow f\left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right) = x - \frac{2}{x} + \left(x - \frac{2}{x}\right)^2$

$f(x) = \log_2 x$
 $g(x) = 11x - 2x^2$
 $D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g : g(x) \in D_f\} \rightarrow \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 11x - 2x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x(11-2x) > 0 \rightarrow x \in (0, 5.5)\}$
 $R_{f \circ g} = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow R_g = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow R_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - 3f'(x) \rightarrow f(f(x)) = 1 - 3f'(x) \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - x \rightarrow$$

(1)

(4)

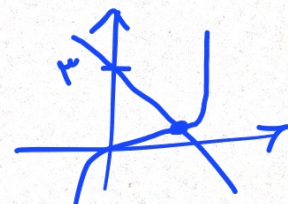
$$g(x) = x - 1$$

$$h(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(x) = x - 1 \\ h(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow (x-1)^3 + 2(x-1) + 1 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 + 2x - 2 + 1 \rightarrow x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 2$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x) \rightarrow \text{find } x$$

$$\rightarrow x^3 = -5x + 2 \rightarrow$$



→ 1
→ 1

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow x - \frac{1}{x} = 1 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) = 0$$

(10)

$$g \circ f(x) = ax^3 + 2x \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f(1) \rightarrow 4a + 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 0 \\ f(-1) \rightarrow -a - 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = -2 \end{array} \right\}$$

✓ (2)

$$g(1) = 1$$

$$a = 2$$