

1
 $D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f : f(x) \in D_g\}$: f منبسط: $x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$, $g_r^{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 2$ ✓
 $D_f: [2, +\infty)$ و g منبسط: $-x^2 + 4x - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow -(x-2)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{2}{-1} \leq x \leq \frac{4}{-1}$ $D_g = \{2\}$ ✓
 $f(x) = 2 \rightarrow g_r^{x-1} = 2 \rightarrow x-1 \leq 2 \rightarrow x \leq 3 \Rightarrow D_{g \circ f} = \{2\}$
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2
 $f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) \rightarrow 2(x^2 - 4x + 1) - 2 = (2x - 2)^2 - 2(2x - 2) + 1 \rightarrow$
 $2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
 $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 8}}{2} \rightarrow (2 + \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2})^2 + (2 - \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2})^2 = 2 + \frac{4}{2} + 2\sqrt{4} + 2 + \frac{4}{2} - 2\sqrt{4} = 12$ ✓
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3
 $g(f(x)) = g(2x) = 2x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(t) = 2(\frac{t}{2})^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(t) = \frac{2t^2}{4} + 11$
 $\rightarrow g(x-2) = \frac{2(x-2)^2}{4} + 11 \xrightarrow{\text{min}(x-2) = x=2} g(x-2) = g(0) = 11$ ✓
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4
 $f \circ g(x) = 2x^2 - 4x - 1 \rightarrow f(g(x)) = 2x^2 - 4x - 1 \rightarrow 2(g(x)) - 4 \leq 2x^2 - 4x - 1 \rightarrow$
 $g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \leq (x-1)^2$
 $g \circ f(x) = (2x-4-1)^2 = (2x-5)^2 = 4x^2 - 20x + 25$ ✓
 $f(x) = g(x) - x + 2$ ۴

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 $f - g(x) = -x + 2$, $2g(x) = 2f(x) - 1 \rightarrow 2g(x) = 2g(x) - 2x + 4 - 1 \rightarrow$
 $g(x) = x - 1 \rightarrow f(x) = 2x + 2 \Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = 4x + 2$ مثال از سوال
 $4x + 2 \leq 0 \rightarrow 4x \leq -2 \rightarrow x \leq -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \leq 0$ ✓
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$$f \circ g(n) \leq g \circ f(n) \rightarrow f \circ g^n \leq g \circ f^n \rightarrow x^r \leq rx \rightarrow x^r - rx \leq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x(x-r) \leq 0 \quad \frac{0}{+1-1} \rightarrow [0, r]$$

مقدار حادی صفر

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$$f\left(\frac{x^r-r}{x}\right) \leq f\left(x-\frac{r}{x}\right) \leq x+\frac{r}{x} + \underbrace{x^r+\frac{r}{x^r}-r}_{\left(x-\frac{r}{x}\right)^2} \rightarrow f(t) = t + t^r$$

$$f(x) \leq x^r + x$$

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$$f \circ g(n) \leq g \circ f^n \quad \Delta n - n^r > 0 \rightarrow \dots \quad n(1-n) > 0 \quad \frac{0}{-1+1} = 0 \quad D_{f \circ g} \cdot (0, 1)$$

$$\Delta n - n^r \rightarrow n_3 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 \rightarrow y_3 = 14 \rightarrow R = (-\infty, 14] \rightarrow$$

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$$R \dots : (0, 14) \rightarrow (0, 1) \text{ دایره } \rightarrow R_{f \circ g} = f \circ g^{14-n^r} < 1 \rightarrow (-\infty, 1]$$

استدلال منطقی: $(0, 1] \subset A \cap B \rightarrow$ درستی $\neq$ مفروضه

$$f(f(n)) = 1 - r f(n) \rightarrow f(t) = 1 - r t^r \rightarrow$$

$$(n-1)^r + r(n-1) + 1 \leq 1 - r n^r \rightarrow n^r - 1 - r n^r + r n + r n - r n = 1 - r n^r \rightarrow$$

$$x^r + a n - r = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{مشتق}} r n^{r-1} + a \rightarrow$$

برای $a=1$ مشتق این معادله را به دست آوریم و در آنجا قرار دهیم تا به جواب برسیم. $\checkmark$

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$$g \circ f(n) = g(f(n)) = a n^r + r n, \quad g(r) = 1 \Rightarrow f(n) \leq r \rightarrow n - \frac{r}{n} \leq r \rightarrow$$

$$t^r - r t - r \leq 0 \rightarrow (t-r)(t+1) \leq 0 \rightarrow t \leq r \quad \checkmark = x \rightarrow \text{در صورت } f(r) = f(-1) = r$$

$$g(r) = 2.7a + 4 = 1 \rightarrow 2.7a \leq r \rightarrow a \leq \frac{r}{2.7}$$

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$$f a = r \rightarrow 9 f a + 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow -a - 2 = 1 \rightarrow a = -1$$