

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f : f(x) \in D_g\} : \text{پیدا کنیم } x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1, \quad f_r^{x-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 2$$

$$D_f: [2, +\infty) \text{ و } g(x) \text{ نیز: } -x^2 + (x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow -(x-2)^2 \geq 0 \quad \frac{2}{-1} \quad D_g = \{2\}$$

$$f(x) = 2 \rightarrow f_r^{x-1} = 2 \rightarrow x-1 = 2 \rightarrow x = 3 \Rightarrow D_{g \circ f} = \{3\}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) \rightarrow 2(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 2 = (x-2)^2 - 2(2x-2) + 1 \rightarrow$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} \rightarrow \left(2 + \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(2 - \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}\right)^2 = 2 + \frac{4}{2} + 2\sqrt{4} + 2 + \frac{4}{2} - 2\sqrt{4} = 4$$

$$g(f(x)) = g(2x) = 2x^2 + 1 \rightarrow g(t) = 2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + 1 \rightarrow g(t) = \frac{2t^2}{4} + 1$$

$$\rightarrow g(x-v) = \frac{2(x-v)^2}{4} + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{min}(x-v) = x=v} g(x-v) = g(0) = 1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow f(g(x)) = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow 2(g(x)) - 4 = 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \rightarrow$$

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

$$g \circ f(x) = (2x-1)^2 = (2x-2)^2 = 4x^2 - 8x + 4$$

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

$$f - g(x) = -x + 2, \quad 2g(x) = 2f(x) - 1 \rightarrow 2g(x) = 2g(x) - 2x + 4 - 1 \rightarrow$$

$$g(x) = x-1 \rightarrow f(x) = 2x+5 \Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = 4x+9 \xrightarrow{\text{مقدار مثبت}}$$

$$4x+9 \leq 0 \rightarrow 4x \leq -9 \rightarrow x \leq -\frac{9}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} = a$$

$$f \circ g(n) \leq g \circ f(n) \rightarrow g^n \leq f^n \rightarrow x^r \leq rx \rightarrow x^r - rx \leq 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x(x-r) \leq 0 \quad \frac{0}{+1-1+} \rightarrow [0, r] \quad r = \text{کدام حدی صریح}$$

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

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

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

$$\Delta n - n^r \rightarrow n_3 = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1 \rightarrow g_3 = 14 \rightarrow R = (-\infty, 14] \rightarrow$$

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

استدلال: $(0, 14) \subseteq A \cap B \rightarrow$ برای ∞ صریح

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

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

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

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بگویم که این مشتق این معادله را به دست آورده و معادلات در نقطه‌های مختلف به هم وصل می‌شود و حاصل یک معادله است...

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

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

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

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