

$$Dg \circ f: \{x \in D_f \mid f(x) \in D_g\} \xrightarrow{①} x \in D_f: D_f \Rightarrow \log_r^{x-1} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 2$$

$$② f(x) \in D_g: D_g \Rightarrow \sqrt{-(x-1)^2} + -(x-1)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow (x-1) \leq 0 \rightarrow x-1=0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{\log_r^{(x-1)}} = 2 \rightarrow \log_r^{(x-1)} = 4 \rightarrow x-1=14 \rightarrow x=15$$

$$\cap ① \cap ② \rightarrow Dg \circ f: \{15\} \checkmark$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 2x^2 - 9x + 11$$

$$g \circ f(x) = (x-2)^2 - 3(x-2) + 11 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + 12 - 3x + 6 + 11 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 13x + 29$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 9x + 11 = 2x^2 - 13x + 29 \rightarrow 4x = 18 \rightarrow x = 4.5$$

$$x^2 + 3^2 = (x+3)^2 \rightarrow \frac{C}{a} = \frac{13}{2} \rightarrow 1.00 - 3.5 = -2.5$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

$$f(x) = 2x, g \circ f(x) = 2x^2 + 11 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{a}{x} x^2 + 11$$

$$g(x-2) = \frac{a}{x} (x-2)^2 + 11 \rightarrow \frac{a}{x} x^2 - \frac{4a}{x} x + 4a + 11$$

$$\hookrightarrow R_{gmin} = 11$$

$$f(g(x)) - f = 2x^2 - 9x - 1 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 9x + 1}{2} \rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - 4.5x + 0.5$$

$$g \circ f \mapsto g(x) = (x-1)^2 \rightarrow g \circ f: (2x - \frac{1}{2})^2 \rightarrow 4x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{4} = g \circ f(x)$$

$$f-g: -x + a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{mx+h}{x}, g(x) = \frac{ax+b}{x}$$

$$f-g: \frac{f}{a} x + r \rightarrow f-g = \frac{f(g(x)) + 1a - 9f(x) - 2r}{9} \rightarrow f-g = \frac{(km-9a)x + (h+b-1)f}{9}$$

$$① km-9a = -9 \quad ② h+b = kf$$

$$③ km = \frac{f}{g} \quad ④ am = \frac{f}{g}$$

$$9bm - 1fm + 1a + h = 9 \rightarrow m(9b-f) + h = -1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 4x + 2$$

$$f \circ g(x) = y = \frac{f}{a} x - 2 \rightarrow \frac{f}{a} x - 2 = 4x + 2 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f \circ g(x) \mapsto 9^{\log_9^x} \rightarrow x^{\log_9^9} \rightarrow x^1 = f \circ g(x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \log_9^{9^x} \rightarrow \log_9^{9^{1/x}} \rightarrow 1/x \log_9^9 \rightarrow g \circ f(x) = 1/x \quad \checkmark$$

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

$$x^r - 1 \leq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1 \rightarrow \text{صحيح}$$

$$f\left(x - \frac{r}{x}\right) = \left(x - \frac{r}{x}\right)^r + \left(x - \frac{r}{x}\right) \rightarrow f(t) = t^r + t \rightarrow f(x) = x^r + x \quad \checkmark$$

صحيح

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} \xrightarrow{1} x \in D_g \rightarrow D_g \mid \mathbb{R}$$

$$\xrightarrow{2} g(x) \in D_f \rightarrow D_f: x > 0 \rightarrow 1/x - x^2 > 0 \rightarrow x^3 - 1/x < 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{0}{+} \rightarrow (0, 1]$$

$$1, 2 \rightarrow (0, 1] : D_{f \circ g}, R_{f \circ g}: 0 < x \leq 1 \rightarrow 0 < \log_9^x \leq \log_9^1$$

$$A \cap B \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \{0, 3\} \rightarrow (-\infty, 3] \rightarrow 0 < \log_9^x \leq 3$$

$$x^r - 1/x^r + 1/x - 1 + 1/x - 1/x \rightarrow x^r - 1/x^r + \omega x - 1 = h(g(x)) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(x) = 1 - 1/x^r$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x) \rightarrow x^r - 1/x^r + \omega x - 1 = 1 - 1/x^r$$

$$x^r = -\omega x + 1$$

صحيح

$$\frac{x^r - 1}{x} = 1 \rightarrow x^r - 1 = x \rightarrow x^r - 1/x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)(x+1) = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, x = 1$$

$$g \circ f(x) = 9ta + 1 \rightarrow 9ta + 1 = 0 \rightarrow a = 0$$

صحيح

$$g \circ f(-1) = -a - 1 \rightarrow -a - 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$a = -1$$

چون اگر $a = 0$ باشد $g \circ f = 1$ و چون $f(x)$ یک تابع یک به یک نیست پس $g \circ f$ یک تابع یک به یک نیست و ندارد که $g \circ f$ یک تابع یک به یک باشد