

1. cent

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کتاب

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_p x - 1}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{-(x^2 - 4x + 5)} = \sqrt{-(x-2)^2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x-1 > 0 \\ x > 1 \\ (\log_p x - 1) > 0 \\ x-1 > 0 \\ x > 1 \\ (2, +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_p x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow x-1=1 \rightarrow x=2$$

$$\rightarrow D_{g \circ f} = \{2\}$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$\log_{10} g \circ f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) \rightarrow (2x-3)^2 - 4(2x-3) + 1 = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2}{x} x^2 + 1$$

$$g(x-1) = \frac{2}{x-1} (x-1)^2 + 1 \rightarrow \min = 1$$

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{2}{x} x^2 + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \min = 1$$

$$\log(x) = 2x^2 - 4x - 1$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$\rightarrow \log(x) = 2x - 3 = 2x^2 - 4x - 1$$

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

$$g(f(x)) = (2x-3)^2 - 4(2x-3) + 1 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9 - 8x + 12 + 1 = 4x^2 - 20x + 22$$

$$f \circ g \rightarrow (g \circ f)(0, r) \rightarrow f(g(n)) = r(r(n-1)) + r = 4n + r = \dots$$

$$f - g \rightarrow (0, g)(0, g) \rightarrow -n + a$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$r_g(n) = r^v f(n) - 1r^k$$

$$r_g(n) - r^v f(n) = -1r^k$$

$$r_m + r^k - g(n) = -n + a$$

$$r_m - 1 = g(n)$$

$$r_g(n) - r^v f(n) - f(n) = -1r^k$$

$$-r^k(n+1) = -1r^k$$

$$r_m + r^k = f(n)$$

$$f \circ g(n) \leq g \circ f(n)$$

$$g(n) = \log r^a \cdot f(n) = q^m$$

$$f(g(n)) \leq g(f(n))$$

$$\log r^a \leq \log r^a$$

$$q \leq \log r^a$$

$$\rightarrow q^r \leq r \cdot m$$

$$m^r - r \cdot m \leq 0$$

$$m(n-r) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{0}{r} \leq \frac{1}{r} + \dots$$

$$f\left(n - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \left(n^r + \frac{1}{n^r} - \frac{1}{n^r}\right) = \left(n - \frac{1}{n}\right)^r + \left(n - \frac{1}{n}\right)^r$$

$$\rightarrow n - \frac{1}{n} = t$$

$$\left(n - \frac{1}{n}\right)^r = n^r + \frac{r}{n^r} - r$$

$$f(t) = t^r + t$$

$$f(n) = n^r + n$$

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$$f(n) = \log r^a$$

$$A : \emptyset \rightarrow f \circ g(n) \rightarrow n \in Dg, g(n) \in Dg$$

$$g(n) = n - n^r$$

$$\max_x \frac{-b}{r_a} = \frac{-1}{-r} = r$$

$$y = n(r) - 1r = 1r$$

$$R_{f \circ g} : R_f | n \in Dg$$

$$(-\infty, 0] \cup [0, +\infty)$$

$$\rightarrow A \cap B = (0, 1)$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \leq \frac{1}{0} + \dots$$

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$$R_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, r]$$

$$A \cap B = (0, r] \rightarrow \text{true}$$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - r f^T(x) \rightarrow f(f(x)) = 1 - r f^T(x)$$

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

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

$$h(g(x)) = f(x)$$

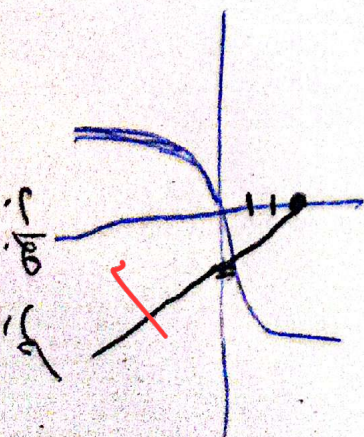
$$(x-1)^T + r(x-1) + 1 = 1 - r x^T$$

$$x^T - 1 + \cancel{r x^T} + \cancel{r(x-1)} + 1 = 1 - r x^T$$

$$x^T + 0x - r = 1 - r x^T$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{add } rx^T} \quad x^T = r - 0x$$

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$$g(x) = 1$$

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

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{a}$$

$$g\left(x - \frac{1}{a}\right) = ax^2 + 1$$

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

$$x - \frac{1}{a} = x$$

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نکته: در این مسئله، ما داریم به دنبال آن هستیم که بفهمیم چه زمانی داریم که $g \circ f(x) = g(x)$ باشد.

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