

1. مثبت

Arithmetical

مکمل نوشتن

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_p x-1} \quad g(x) = \sqrt{-(x^2-4x+5)} = \sqrt{-(x-2)^2} \quad -1$$

$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f \mid f(x) \in D_g\}$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $x-1 > 0 \quad \log_p x-1 = 2 \rightarrow x-1 = 19 \rightarrow x = 20$
 $x > 1 \quad \log_p x-1 = 2 \rightarrow x-1 = 19 \rightarrow x = 20$
 $(\log_p x-1) > 0 \quad x > 1$
 $(2, +\infty)$
 $\rightarrow D_{g \circ f} = \{20\}$

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

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

$\log_{10} g \circ f(x)$
 $\rightarrow f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) \rightarrow (2x-3)^2 - 4(2x-3) + 1 = 2(x^2-4x+1) - 3$
 $\rightarrow f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) \rightarrow (2x-3)^2 - 4(2x-3) + 1 = 2(x^2-4x+1) - 3$
 $\rightarrow f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) \rightarrow (2x-3)^2 - 4(2x-3) + 1 = 2(x^2-4x+1) - 3$
 $\rightarrow f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) \rightarrow (2x-3)^2 - 4(2x-3) + 1 = 2(x^2-4x+1) - 3$

$$S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

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

$g(f(x)) = 2x^2 + 11$
 $g(x) = 2x^2 + 11$
 $\rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2}{x} x^2 + 11$
 $g(x-1) = \frac{2}{x-1} (x-1)^2 + 11 \rightarrow \frac{2}{x-1} (x-1)^2 + 11$
 $A(x-1)^2 + 11$
 $\rightarrow \min = 11$

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

$\rightarrow \log(x) = x^2 - 4 = x^2 - 4x - 1$
 $\rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$
 $g(f(x)) = (x^2-4)^2 - 4(x^2-4) + 1 = x^4 - 8x^2 + 16 - 4x^2 + 16 + 1 = x^4 - 12x^2 + 33$

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

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

$$4n = -r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{4}$$

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

$$r(n+r) - g(n) = -n + a$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow n^r \leq r \cdot n$$

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

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

$$\frac{0}{r} \leq \frac{1}{r} + n \in [0, r]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$R \circ f : R \mid n \in Dg$$

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

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

$$\{0, 1\}$$

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

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

-9

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

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

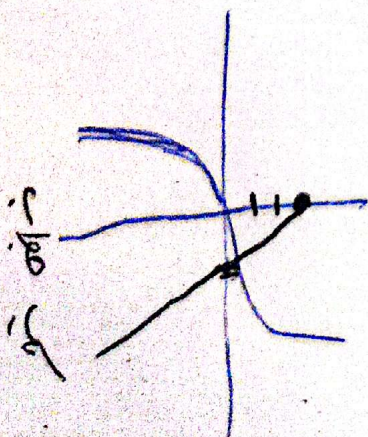
$$(x-1)^T + r(x-1) + 1 = 1 - r x^T$$

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{add } rx^T}$$

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



$$g(x) = 1$$

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

$$f(x) = x - \frac{x^2}{a}$$

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

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

$$x - \frac{1}{a} = 0$$

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

$$x - \frac{1}{a} = 0$$

$$x - \frac{1}{a} = 0$$

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