

$$f(n) = \sqrt{\log_r^{n-1}}, \quad g(n) = \sqrt{-n^r + \varepsilon n - \varepsilon} \quad D_{g \circ f} = ? \quad \{1V\}$$

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

$$D_f = n-1 > 0 \Rightarrow n > 1$$

$$\log_r^{n-1} \geq 0 \quad n-1 \geq 1 \quad n \geq 2 \quad \left. \vphantom{\log_r^{n-1} \geq 0} \right\} [2, +\infty)$$

$$D_g = -n^r + \varepsilon n - \varepsilon \geq 0 \quad n^r - \varepsilon n + \varepsilon \leq 0$$

$$(n-1)^r \leq 0 \Rightarrow n=2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\log_r^{n-1}} = 2 \Rightarrow n=1V$$

$$f(n) = 2n - \omega \quad g(n) = n^r - 2n + 1$$

$$f \circ g(n) = 2 \times (n^r - 2n + 1) - \omega = 2n^r - 4n + 2 - \omega$$

$$g \circ f(n) = (2n - \omega)^r - 2(2n - \omega) + 1 = 2n^r - 2\omega n + 2\omega - 4n + 2\omega + 1 = 2n^r - 2\omega n + 4\omega + 1$$

$$f \circ g(n) = g \circ f(n) \Rightarrow 2n^r - 4n + 2 - \omega = 2n^r - 2\omega n + 4\omega + 1 \Rightarrow 2n^r - 2\omega n + 2\omega - 4n + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = 5^r - 2p = 100 - 2 \times \frac{3V}{r} = 100 - 3V = 4V$$

$$5 = 10 \quad p = \frac{3V}{r}$$

$$g \circ f(n) = \omega n^r + 11 \quad f(n) = 2n \quad g(2n) = \omega n^r + 11 \quad 2n = t \Rightarrow n = \frac{t}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$g(t) = \omega \times \frac{t^r}{2} + 11 \Rightarrow g(n) = \frac{\omega}{2} n^r + 11$$

$$g(n-1) = \frac{\omega}{2} (n-1)^r + 11 = \frac{\omega}{2} (n^r - 1rn + r^2) + 11 = \frac{\omega}{2} n^r - \frac{r\omega}{2} n + \frac{r^2\omega}{2} + 11$$

$$n_s = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{\frac{r\omega}{2}}{\frac{\omega}{2}} = V \quad y_s = \frac{\omega}{2} \times r^2 - \frac{r\omega}{2} \times V + \frac{r^2\omega}{2} + 11 = \frac{r^2\omega}{2} - \frac{r^2\omega}{2} + \frac{r^2\omega}{2} + 11$$

$$\Rightarrow y_s = 11$$

$$f(n) = 2n - \varepsilon \quad f \circ g(n) = 2n^r - 4n - 1$$

$$2g(n) - \varepsilon = 2n^r - 4n - 1 \Rightarrow 2g(n) = 2n^r - 4n + \varepsilon \Rightarrow g(n) = n^r - 2n + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$g \circ f(n) = (2n - \varepsilon)^r - 2(2n - \varepsilon) + 1 = 2n^r + 1\varepsilon - 2\varepsilon n - 4n + 2\varepsilon + 1$$

$$g \circ f(n) = 2n^r - 2\varepsilon n + 2\varepsilon$$

$$f \circ g(n) = -n + \omega \quad (1)$$

$$f(n) = an + b \quad g(n) = cn + d$$

$$r(cn + d) = r(an + b) - 1\varepsilon \quad (2)$$

$$rcn + rd = ran + rb - 1\varepsilon$$

$$f \circ g(n) = r(2n - 1) + \varepsilon = 2n + r$$

$$4n + r = 0 \Rightarrow n = \frac{-r}{4} = a$$

$$f \circ g, f \circ f, g \circ f, g \circ g \text{ و } f \circ f \circ g \text{ و } g \circ f \circ g$$

$$(1) \begin{cases} a - c = -1 \\ b - d = \omega \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} rc = ra \Rightarrow c = ba \\ rd = rb - 1\varepsilon \Rightarrow d = b - \frac{1\varepsilon}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$a - b\omega a = -1 \Rightarrow a = 2, c = 3$$

$$b - b\omega b + V = \omega \Rightarrow b = 4, d = -1 \quad f(n) = 2n + \varepsilon \quad g(n) = 2n - 1$$

$$f(n) = 4^n \quad g(n) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}} n$$

$$f \circ g(n) = 4^{\log_{\frac{1}{4}} n} = n^{\log_{\frac{1}{4}} 4} = n^{-1}$$

$$g \circ f(n) = \log_{\frac{1}{4}} 4^n = n \log_{\frac{1}{4}} 4 = -n$$

$$f \circ g(n) < g \circ f(n) \quad n^{-1} < -n \Rightarrow n^{-1} - n < 0 \quad n(n-1) < 0 \quad \frac{0}{+1-1} \Rightarrow [0, 1]$$

این دو تابع را در یک نمودار با هم رسم می‌کنیم و می‌بینیم که در بازه $[0, 1]$ تابع $f \circ g$ از $g \circ f$ بزرگتر است.

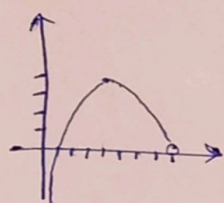
$$n = 1 \text{ و } 2 \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f\left(n - \frac{r}{n}\right) &= n^r + n - r - \frac{r}{n} + \frac{r}{n^r} \\ n - \frac{r}{n} &= t \Rightarrow t^r = n^r + \frac{r}{n^r} - r \end{aligned} \right\} f(t) = t^r + t \Rightarrow f(n) = n^r + n$$

$$f(u) = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} u \quad g(u) = \ln u - u^r \quad f \circ g \quad D_{f \circ g} = \{u \mid u \in D_g, g(u) \in D_f\} \quad D_f = (0, +\infty)$$

$$D_g = \mathbb{R}, \ln u - u^r > 0 \quad u(1-u) > 0 \quad \frac{0}{-1+1} \Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = (0, 1)$$

$$f \circ g(u) = \log_{\frac{1}{r}} (\ln u - u^r) \quad u \in (0, 1)$$



$$R_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, r] \quad \frac{0}{-1+1} \Rightarrow D \cap R = (0, r] = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$f(f(n)) = 1 - r f^r(n) \Rightarrow f(n) = 1 - r n^r \quad g(n) = n - 1 \quad h(n) = n^r + r n + 1$$

$$h(g(n)) = (n-1)^r + r(n-1) + 1 = n^r - r n^r + \omega n - r$$

$$h(g(n)) = f(n) \Rightarrow n^r - r n^r + \omega n - r = 1 - r n^r \Rightarrow n^r + \omega n - r = 1$$

$$g' = r n^r + \omega$$

مشتق تابع h را نسبت به n می‌گیریم و آن را برابر با مشتق تابع f قرار می‌دهیم و جواب را می‌یابیم.

$$f(u) = u - \frac{r}{u} \quad g \circ f(n) = a n^r + r n \quad g(r) = 1 \quad a = ?$$

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

$$g(\underbrace{f(-1)}_r) = 1 \Rightarrow g \circ f(-1) = -a - r = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1$$