

(تالیف حوریا حقیقی)

$$D_{g \circ f}(x) = \{x \mid x \in D_f \cap f(x) \in D_g\} \quad (1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} D_f = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} x-1 > 0, x > 1 \\ \textcircled{2} \log_{\frac{x-1}{2}} > 0, x-1 > 2, x > 3 \end{array} \right\} \quad \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = [3, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{2} D_g = \sqrt{-(x-2)^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow x=2 \rightarrow \sqrt{\log_{\frac{x-1}{2}}} = 2 \rightarrow \log_{\frac{x-1}{2}} = 4$$

$$x-1 = 14$$

$$\underline{x = 15}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} = \{15\}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) \quad (2)$$

$$f(x^2 - 3x + 1) - 2 = (5x - 2)^2 - 3(5x - 2) + 1$$

$$5x^2 - 4x + 14 - 2 = 5x^2 + 20 - 15x - 6x + 1 + 1$$

$$5x^2 - 10x + 13 = 0 \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 2p = 100 - 2 \times \frac{13}{5} = 44$$

$$g \circ f = 2x^2 + 11 \quad (3)$$

$$f(x) = (5x - 2) \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 11 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 11$$

$$g(x-1) = \frac{5}{2}(x-1)^2 + 11 \Rightarrow \min = 11$$

(4)

$$f(x) = 3x - 1$$

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

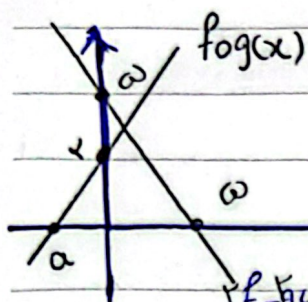
$$f \circ g(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$$

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

$$g \circ f(x) = (3x - 1)^2 = 9x^2 - 6x + 1$$

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

● dotnote



(a)

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

$$r \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow y = r \cdot x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0 \cdot x = r(2x - 1) = -r$$

$$2x - 1 = -r$$

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

$$r f - f(x) = -x + \omega x r$$

$$r g(x) = r f(x) = -r$$

$$-f(x) = -x - r$$

$$f(x) = x + r$$

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

$$r x + r - g = -x + \omega$$

$$r x - 1$$

$$f(x) = q^x$$

$$g(x) = \log_q(x) > 0$$

$$f \circ g(x) = q^{\log_q(x)} = x^r$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \log_q(q^x) = rx$$

$$x^r \leq rx \quad x^r - rx \leq 0 \quad x(x-r) \leq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \quad 0 < x \leq r \Rightarrow \{1, r\} \quad (2 \log_q(x) \leq r)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{0}{+} \frac{r}{-} \frac{r}{+}$$

(v)

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

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^r + x$$

(A)

$$D f \circ g(x) = \{x \mid x \in Dg \cap g(x) \in Df\}$$

$$x(1-x) > 0$$

$$\frac{0}{-} \frac{1}{+} \frac{1}{-}$$

$$0 < x < 1 \Rightarrow D f \circ g = A$$

$$\log_q \frac{1-x-x^r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = r \quad r \cdot r - 14 = 14$$

$$= r$$

$$(-\infty, r] = B$$

$$A \cap B = (0, r] \Rightarrow 1, r, r, r \text{ are } \textcircled{2}$$



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

(9)

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

$$h(x) = x^r + rx + 1$$

$$f(\underbrace{f(x)}) = 1 - \underbrace{r f'(x)}_{+r} \quad f(x) = 1 - x^r$$

$$h(g(x)) = (x-1)^r + r(x-1) + 1 = 1 - x^r$$

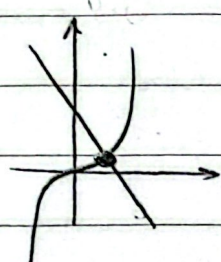
$$\Rightarrow (x-1)[(x-1)^r + r] = -x^r$$

$$(x^r - rx + 1)$$

$$-x^r = x^r - rx + 1$$

$$x^r + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^r = -2x + 1$$



المحل

(10)

$$f(x) = x - \frac{c}{x}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = ax^r + rx$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{c}{x} = 0$$

$$x^2 - cx - c = 0 \quad (x - \frac{c}{x})(x + 1) = 0$$

$$g(x) = 1$$

$$g(f(x)) = ax^r + rx \rightarrow x = f \quad 4fa + 1 = 1$$

$$a = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$-a - r = 1$$

$$a = -10$$