

$F(x) = \sqrt{\log_r^{(n-1)}}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x - 2}$ $D_{g \circ F}(x) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{؟}$ $[1, 14]$

$D_{g \circ F} = \{x \in D_F; F(x) \in D_g\}$ $\textcircled{1} x \in [2, +\infty)$ $\textcircled{2} \sqrt{\log_r^{(n-1)}} \in (-\infty, 2] \rightarrow \log_r^{(n-1)} \leq 4$

$D_F = \log_r^{(n-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow n-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow n \geq 2$ $\textcircled{3} \sqrt{\log_r^{(n-1)}} \in (-\infty, 2] \rightarrow \log_r^{(n-1)} \leq 4$

$D_g = \frac{-x^2 + 2x - 2}{4} \geq 0 \rightarrow x \leq 2$ $\textcircled{4} x \leq 14$

$\Delta = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a} = 1$ $f(x) \in D_g \rightarrow \sqrt{\log_r^{(n-1)}} \leq 2 \rightarrow \log_r^{(n-1)} \leq 4 \rightarrow x \leq 14$

1/0

1

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

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

$g \circ F(x) = (2x - 2)^2 - 2(2x - 2) + 1 = 4x^2 - 8x + 4 - 4x + 4 + 1 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$

$2x^2 - 4x = 4x^2 - 12x + 9 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 8x + 9 = 0$ $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$

$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a} = 10$ $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{9}{4}$

$\rightarrow (10)^2 - 4\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) = 100 - 9 = 91$

2

$g(F(x)) = 2x^2 + 11$ $F(x) = 2x$ $\min g(x - v)$

$2x = t \rightarrow x = \frac{t}{2}$ $Rg = [11, +\infty) \rightarrow \min Rg = 11$

$g(t) = 2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2x^2}{2} + 11 \rightarrow g(x - v) = \frac{2(x - v)^2}{2} + 11$

$\frac{2(x^2 + 2x - 12x)}{2} + 11 \rightarrow \frac{2x^2 - 20x + 24}{2} = g(x - v)$ $\min \left| \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \right|$

$x = 5 \rightarrow \frac{2(25 - 100 + 120)}{2} = \frac{40}{2} = 20$

1/0

3

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

$F(g(x)) = 3(x^2 - 2x - 1) - 2 = 3x^2 - 6x - 3 - 2 = 3x^2 - 6x - 5$

$g(F(x)) = (3x - 2)^2 - 2(3x - 2) + 1 = 9x^2 - 12x + 4 - 6x + 4 + 1 = 9x^2 - 18x + 9$

$g(F(x)) = 9x^2 - 18x + 9$ ✓

2

4

$F \circ g(0) = 2$ $F - g(0) = 2$ $2g(x) = 3F(x) - 12 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{3}{2}F(x) - 6$

$F \circ g(a) = 0 \rightarrow F(g(a)) = 0$

$F(0) - g(0) = 2 \rightarrow g(0) = F(0) - 2 \rightarrow g(0) = 2 - 2 = 0$

$F \circ g(0) = 2 \rightarrow F(g(0)) = 2 \rightarrow F(-1) = 2$ $\left. \begin{matrix} F(0) = 2 \\ F(-1) = 2 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{2n + 2}{2} = F(n)$

$2g(x) = \frac{3(F(x) - 12)}{2} = \frac{3(2x - 12)}{2} = \frac{6x - 36}{2} = 3x - 18$ $F \circ g(a) = 0 \rightarrow F(g(a)) = 0$

$2(3a - 18) + 12 = 0 \rightarrow 6a - 36 + 12 = 0 \rightarrow 6a - 24 = 0 \rightarrow a = 4$

2

5

$$F(n) = 9^n \quad g(n) = \log_9^n$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F \circ g(n) &= 9^{\log_9^n} \rightarrow n^{\log_9 9} = n^1 = n \\ g \circ F(n) &= \log_9 9^n = n \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow n^r \leq r n \rightarrow n^r - r n \leq 0$$

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

$$\text{مقادیر } r = 0, 1, 2$$

$$r=1 \rightarrow 1-1=0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad \quad \quad r \\ + \quad - \quad + \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad r \cdot r \end{array}$$

$$F\left(\frac{n^r-r}{n}\right) = n^r + n - r - \frac{r}{n} + \frac{\varepsilon}{n^r} \quad F(n) = ?$$

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

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

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

$$F(n) = \log_9^n \quad g(n) = \wedge n - n^r \quad \therefore B \rightarrow A \quad F \circ g \quad A \cap B?$$

$$F \circ g(n) = \log_9^{\wedge n - n^r} \quad \Rightarrow \wedge n - n^r > 0 < \wedge \quad -\frac{0}{1+0} = -\infty$$

$$R_{F \circ g} \rightarrow x_{\max} = -\frac{b}{2a} = \varepsilon \rightarrow (-\infty, r]$$

$$y_{\max} = 14$$

$$A = (0, \wedge) \quad B = (-\infty, \varepsilon] \quad A \cap B \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \varepsilon\}$$

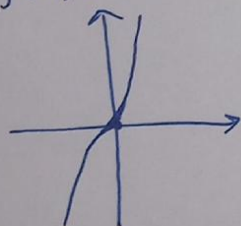
مقدار صحیح دارد

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

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

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

$$n^r + r n - r n^r - r = 1 - r n^r \rightarrow n^r + r n - r n^r = 0$$



$$-\frac{b}{2a} = 0$$

یک جواب دارد

$$F(x) = x - \frac{\varepsilon}{n} \quad g \circ f(n) = a n^r + r n \quad g(r) = \wedge \quad a?$$

$$x - \frac{\varepsilon}{n} = r \rightarrow x = \varepsilon$$

$$g(F(\varepsilon)) = \wedge \rightarrow r \varepsilon a + \wedge = \wedge \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$g(F(-1)) = \wedge \rightarrow -a - r = \wedge \rightarrow a = -1$$