

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\ln(x+1)} \xrightarrow{D_f} \ln(x+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x+1 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq -1 \rightarrow D_f: [-1, +\infty)$$

$$R_f = [0, +\infty)$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 4} \xrightarrow{D_g} -x^2 + 4x - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow -(x-2)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow D_g = \{2\}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f, R_f \in D_g\} \rightarrow \{x \in [-1, +\infty), [0, +\infty) \in \{2\}\}$$

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

$$f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) \Rightarrow \sqrt{(x^2 - 3x + 1) - 2} = (x-2)^2 - 2(x-2) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 1 - 2 = x^2 - 4x - 1 = x^2 - 4x + 1 - 2 + 1 = x^2 - 4x + 1 - 2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 1 - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1, x = 3$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 8 - 4 = 4$$

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

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

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

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} g(x-1) = 1$$

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

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

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

$$(f-g)(x) = -x + 1, 1 \leq \frac{1}{2}(f(x) - g(x)) + f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 2x + 1, 1 \leq \frac{1}{2}(f(x) - g(x)) + f(x) \rightarrow g(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 1 = \frac{1}{2}(2x - 1) + 1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = x^r, g(x) = \ln x \rightarrow f \circ g(x) \leq g \circ f(x) \quad (4)$$

$$x^r \leq \ln x \Rightarrow x^r \leq rx \rightarrow x^r - rx \leq 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{نطاق: } x \in [0, r] \quad \checkmark$$

$$f\left(\frac{x^r - r}{x}\right) = x^r + x - \varepsilon + \frac{\varepsilon}{x^r} - \frac{r}{x} \rightarrow \quad (6)$$

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

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

$$f(x) = \ln x, g(x) = \Lambda x - x^r \Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = \ln(\Lambda x - x^r) \quad (7)$$

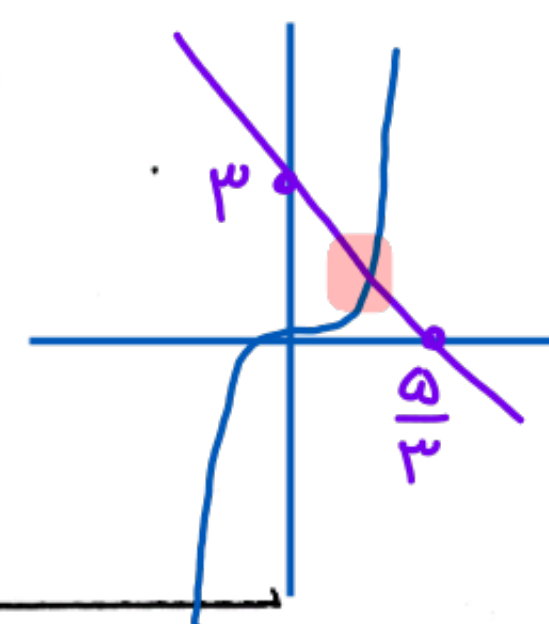
$$D_{f \circ g} : \Lambda x - x^r > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x+r} \rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = (0, \Lambda) = A$$

$$R_{f \circ g} = \mathbb{R} = B \Rightarrow A \cap B = (0, \Lambda) \cap \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A \cap B = (0, \Lambda) \quad (8)$$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - r f'(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - r x^r \quad (9)$$

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

$$x^r + x^{\frac{r}{r-1}} + \varepsilon x - r = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{نطاق: } x \in [0, 1] \quad (10)$$



$$f(x) = x - \frac{\varepsilon}{x} \rightarrow x - \frac{\varepsilon}{x} = r \rightarrow x = -1 > r \quad (11)$$

$$g \circ f(x) = ax^r + rx \quad g(r) = 1 \quad \begin{cases} g(f(-1)) = -a - r = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1 \\ g(f(\varepsilon)) = \varepsilon a + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a = -1, 0 \quad \checkmark$$