

$$\bullet f(x) = \sqrt{\log_2(x-1)} \xrightarrow{D_f} \log_2(x-1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 1 \rightarrow x \geq 2 \rightarrow D_f: [2, +\infty)$$

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

$$\bullet g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 6x - 5} \xrightarrow{D_g} -x^2 + 6x - 5 \geq 0 \rightarrow -(x-2)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow D_g = \{2\}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{x=2} D_{g \circ f} = \{1\}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) \Rightarrow 1(x^2 - 3x + 1) - 2 = (2x - 2)^2 - 2(x - 2) + 1 \quad (*)$$

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

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

$$\alpha + \beta = 8 - 2p = 100 - 37 = \boxed{43}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow g(2x) = 2x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = 2(x)^2 + 11$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = 2x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(x-1) = 2(x-1)^2 + 11$$

$$\boxed{\min_{f(x-1)} = 11}$$

$$f(x) = 3x - 5, \quad f \circ g(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \quad (***)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(g(x)) = 3(g(x)) - 5 = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{g \circ f(x)} (3x - 5)^2 - 2(3x - 5) + 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{g \circ f(x) = 9x^2 - 10x + 14}$$

$$(f-g)(x) = -x + 2, \quad 1\epsilon = 1(f(x) - g(x)) + f(x) \quad (A)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 3x + \epsilon, \quad 1\epsilon = 3f(x) - 2g(x) \rightarrow g(x) = 3x - 1$$

$$f \circ g(x) = \frac{-1}{a}x + 1 = 1(3x - 1) + \epsilon \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

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

$$x^r \leq \log_r x \Rightarrow x^r \leq rx \rightarrow x^{r-1} - r \leq 0 \quad \frac{0}{1-1}$$

$$\text{نطاق: } x \in [0, r]$$

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

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

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

$$f(x) = \log_r x, g(x) = \Lambda x - x^r \Rightarrow f \circ g(x) = \log_r^{\Lambda x - x^r} \quad (A)$$

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

$$R_{f \circ g} = \mathbb{R} = B \Rightarrow A \cap B = (0, 1) \cap \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \boxed{A \cap B = (0, 1)}$$

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

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

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

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

$$g \circ f(x) = ax^r + rx \quad \begin{cases} g(r) = 1 \\ g(f(-1)) = -a - r = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1 \\ g(f(\varepsilon)) = 4\varepsilon a + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{a = -1, 0}$$