

(1)

$$f(n) = \sqrt{\log_p^{(n-1)}}$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{-n^2 + 4n - 4}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{n \in D_f ; f(n) \in D_g\} \rightarrow \text{مقیود انتگرال به}$$

$$\log_p^{(n-1)} \rightarrow n-1 > 0 \rightarrow n > 1$$

$$\log_p^{(n-1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow (n-1) \geq 1 \rightarrow n \geq 2 \rightarrow D_f = [2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{پس } \sqrt{\log_p^{(n-1)}} \in D_g$$

$$D_g = -n^2 + 4n - 4 \geq 0$$

$$-(n-2)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow n=2$$

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

نقطه ی تنها ایست که در آن مقیود است

$$\sqrt{\log_p^{(n-1)}} = 2 \rightarrow \log_p^{(n-1)} = 4 \rightarrow (n-1) = 14 \rightarrow n = 15$$

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

$$f(n) = 2n - \omega$$

$$g(n) = n^2 - 4n + 11$$

$$F_{g \circ f}(n) = g \circ f(n) \rightarrow 2(n^2 - 4n + 11) - \omega = (2n - \omega)^2 - 4(2n - \omega) + 11$$

$$2n^2 - 4n + 11 = 4n^2 - 8n + 20 - 4n + 8 \rightarrow 2n^2 - 4n - 1 = 0$$

$$S_{\text{مجموعه}} = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = S^2 - 4P \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{+4}{2} = 2$$

$$S^2 - 4P = 100 - 4P = 4$$

$$g \circ f(n) = an^r + 1 \quad f(n) = pn \quad \min g(n-v) \quad (u)$$

$$f(n) = pn \rightarrow pn = t \rightarrow n = \frac{t}{p} \quad (f(n) = t) \quad (v)$$

$$g(t) = a\left(\frac{t}{p}\right)^r + 1 \rightarrow g(n) = \frac{a}{p^r} n^r + 1$$

$$g(n-v) = \frac{a}{p^r} (n-v)^r + 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{p^r} (n^r - r n^{r-1} v + \dots) + 1 = \frac{a}{p^r} n^r - \frac{r a}{p^r} n^{r-1} v + \dots + 1$$

$$g(n-v) = \frac{a}{p^r} n^r - \frac{r a}{p^r} n^{r-1} v + \frac{r a}{p^r} n^{r-2} v^2 - \dots + 1 \rightarrow n = \frac{\frac{r a}{p^r} n^{r-1} v}{\frac{1 a}{p^r}} = \frac{r a n^{r-1} v}{a} = (v)$$

$$\min g(n) = \frac{a}{p^r} r p n - \frac{r a}{p^r} p v + \frac{r a}{p^r} = \frac{r a}{p^r} - \frac{r a}{p^r} = -\frac{r a}{p^r} + \frac{r a}{p^r}$$

$$= \min g(n-v) = (11) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n) = p_{n-1}^r \quad f \circ g(n) = p_{n-1}^r - 4n - 1 \quad g \circ f(n) = ?$$

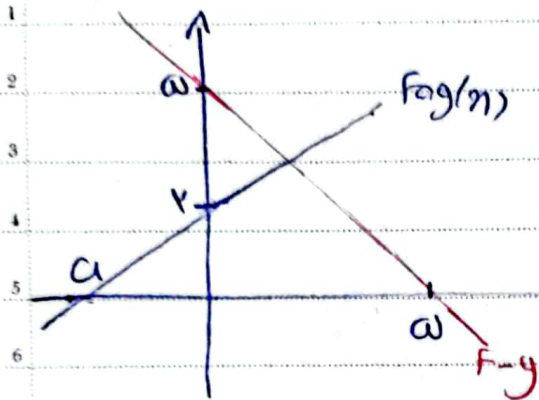
$$f(g(n)) = p_{g(n)-1}^r = p_{n^r-4n-1}^r \rightarrow p_{g(n)} = p_{n^r-4n+1}^r$$

$$g(n) = n^r - 4n + 1 \rightarrow g(n) = (n-1)^r \quad (v)$$

$$g(f(n)) = (p_{n-1}^r - 1)^r = 9n^r - 10n + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

سؤال

(a)



$$r g(n) = r F(n) - 1r$$

$$\begin{cases} r F(n) - r g(n) = -r n + \omega \\ r F(n) - r g(n) = 1r \end{cases}$$

(r)

$$\begin{cases} r F(n) - r g(n) = -r n + \omega \\ r F(n) - r g(n) = 1r \end{cases} \Rightarrow F(n) = 1r + r n - \omega \Rightarrow F(n) = r n + r$$

$$\rightarrow r n + r + n - \omega = g(n) \Rightarrow g(n) = r n - 1$$

$$F(n) = r(n-1) + r \rightarrow 4n + r = 0 \rightarrow 4n = -r \rightarrow n = -\frac{r}{4} = \omega$$

$$F(n) = a^n \quad g(n) = \log_p^n \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \log_p(m) \leq g(n) \\ n > c \end{array} \right\}$$

$$F(n) = a^{\log_p^n} = n^{\log_p a} = n^r$$

$$g(n) = \log_p a^n = n \log_p a = r n$$

$$\rightarrow n^r \leq r n \rightarrow n^r - r n \leq 0 \quad n(n-r) \leq 0$$

$$\text{مجموعه } = \{1, r\} \rightarrow \text{مجموعه } = \{0, r\}$$

$$n - \frac{r}{n} = \text{مجموعه}$$

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

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

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

Arman

$$f(n) = \log_r^n \quad g(n) = 1n - n^2$$

①

$$A = D_{f \circ g} \quad B = R_{f \circ g} \Rightarrow A \cap B = ?$$

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

$$\frac{a}{-} \wedge \frac{b}{+} = \frac{a \wedge b}{-}$$

$$D_g = \mathbb{R}$$

$$1n - n^2 > 0 \quad n(1-n) > 0 \rightarrow (0, 1)$$

$$D_{f(n)} = n > 0$$

$$D_{f \circ g(n)} = (0, 1) = A$$

$$f \circ g(n) = \log_r^{1n - n^2}$$

$$x_{\min} = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{\max} = -14 + 12 = -2 \rightarrow \log_r^{-2} = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$A \cap B = (0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$R_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{1}{2} \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$$

$$f \circ g(n) = 1 - 3f^2(n) \quad g(n) = n - 1 \quad h(n) = n^2 + 2n + 1$$

④

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

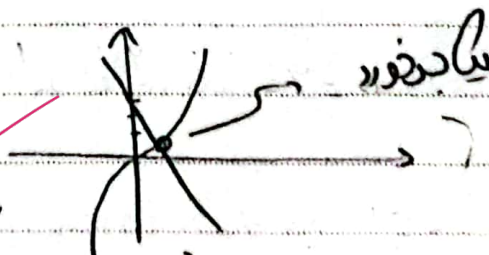
$$f(f(n)) = 1 - 3(f(n))^2 \Rightarrow f(n) = 1 - 3n^2$$

②

$$n^2 - 1 - 3(n^2 - 1)^2 = n^2 - 1 + 3n^2 - 3n^2 + 3n^2 - 1 + 1$$

$$\rightarrow n^2 + 3n^2 - 1 = 0 \rightarrow n^2 = -3n^2 + 1$$

و به این ترتیب می توانیم



Arman

Subject:

Year:

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Spencer

10

a = ?

1

$$f(n) = n - \frac{f}{n}$$

$$gof(n) = an^p + kn$$

$$g(p) = 1$$

$$g(p) = 1 \rightarrow f(n) = p \rightarrow n - \frac{f}{n} = p \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - f}{n} = \frac{p}{1}$$

$$n^2 - f = pn \rightarrow n^2 - pn - f = 0 \rightarrow n = -1$$
$$(n+1)(n-f) \rightarrow n = f$$

$$an^p + kn = 1 \rightarrow g(p) = 1$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow -a - p = 1 \rightarrow a = -10$$

$$n = f \rightarrow 4fa + 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 0$$