

$g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 3}$ $f(x) = \sqrt{\log_v(x+1)}$ $D_{f \circ g} = \{14\}$
 $D_{g \circ f} \rightarrow \{x \in D_f, f \in D_g\}$
 $I: (x) \rightarrow x-1 > 0$ $II: \log_v(x+1) > 0 \Rightarrow x+1 > 1 \Rightarrow x > 0$
 $I \cap II \rightarrow (1, +\infty)^*$
 $D_g \rightarrow -(x-2)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x=2$ $f=2 \Rightarrow 2 = \log_v(x-1)$
 $x=14$ $14 = x-1$

$f(x) = 2x - 5$ $g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$ $-\frac{b}{a} = 5 = -\frac{2}{-2} = 10$ $p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{-2}$
 $\log(x) = g \circ f(x)$ $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 2p = 100 - 2(\frac{1}{-2}) = 101$
 $2(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 5 = (2x - 5)^2 - 2(2x - 5) + 1$
 $2x^2 - 4x + 2 - 5 = 4x^2 - 20x + 25 - 4x + 10 + 1$
 $2x^2 - 4x - 3 = 4x^2 - 24x + 36$

$f(x) = 2x$ $g(x) = 5x^2 + 11$ $g(x-2) = ?$
 $f = t \rightarrow 2x = t \rightarrow x = \frac{t}{2}$
 $g(t) = 5(\frac{t}{2})^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = 5(\frac{x}{2})^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(x-2)$
 $\frac{5x^2 - 20x + 25 + 11}{4} = \frac{5(x^2 - 4x + 16) + 11}{4} = \frac{5(x-2)^2 + 11}{4}$

$f \circ g(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$ $f(x) = 3x - 5$ $g \circ f(x) = ?$
 $3g - 5 = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \Rightarrow g = \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 4}{3} = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$
 $g \circ f = (3x - 5)^2 - \frac{4}{3}(3x - 5) + \frac{4}{3}$
 $9x^2 - 30x + 25 - 4x + 20 + 4 = 9x^2 - 34x + 49 = g \circ f$

$-x + 5 = f - g$ $f - g = 20 - x$
 $2g(x) = 3f(x) - 15$ $3f - 2g = 15$
 $f - g = 20 - x$
 $2g = 3f - 15$
 $2(20 - x) = 3f - 15$
 $40 - 2x = 3f - 15$
 $3f = 55 - 2x$
 $f = \frac{55 - 2x}{3}$
 $g = 20 - \frac{55 - 2x}{3} = \frac{60 - 55 + 2x}{3} = \frac{5 + 2x}{3}$
 $4x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$
 $4x + 2 = -\frac{2}{a} + 2 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$

طبق سطر ۱۰

$$\log^{(n)} \ll g \circ f(x)$$

$$g(x) = \log_p^x, f(x) = a^x$$

$$g \circ f = \log_p^{a^x} = \frac{x}{\log_p a} = x \times \frac{1}{\log_p a}$$

$$f \circ g = a^{\log_p^x} = x^{\log_p a} = x^{\frac{1}{\log_p a}}$$

$$x^p \ll yx \rightarrow x^p - yx \neq 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{x^p - y}{x}\right) = x^p + x - \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x^p}$$

$$f(t) = t^p + t$$

$$t = x - \frac{y}{x} \quad t^p = x^p + \frac{y}{x^p} - y$$

$$f(x) = \log_p^x, g(x) = \ln x - x^p \quad A = D_{f \circ g} \quad B = R_{f \circ g} \quad A \cap B = ?$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g, g \in D_f\} \quad R_{f \circ g} = R_f = \mathbb{R} \quad D_{f \circ g} = (0, \infty)$$

$$R_g = (-\infty, 1] \rightarrow \log_p^x \rightarrow R_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, 1] \rightarrow A \cap B = (0, 1]$$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - \psi f^p(x) \quad g(x) = x - 1 \quad f(f(x)) = 1 - \psi f^p(x) \quad \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - \psi x^p$$

$$h(x) = x^p + \psi x + 1$$

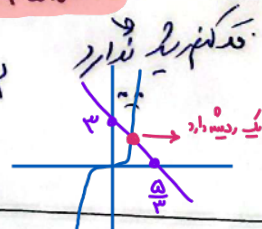
$$h \circ g(x) = f(x)$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x)$$

$$x^p - \psi x^p + \psi x - 1 = 1 - \psi x^p$$

$$x^p + \psi x - \psi = 0$$

$$h \circ g = (x-1)^p + \psi(x-1) + 1 = x^p - \psi x^p + \psi x - 1 + \psi x - \psi + 1 = x^p - \psi x^p + \psi x - \psi$$



$$g(\psi) = \ln \quad g \circ f(x) = a x^p + \psi x \quad f(x) = x - \frac{x}{a}$$

$$x - \frac{x}{a} = \psi \quad \text{if } x \neq 0 \quad x^p - \psi x - \psi = 0 \quad \rightarrow x = \psi$$

$$g \circ f(\psi) = \ln$$

$$\psi \psi a + \psi = \ln$$

$$a = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$g \circ f(1) = \ln$$

$$-a - \psi = \ln$$

$$a = -1$$

توضیح: نمودار و ترسیمات

ف = 3