

$$g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 3} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{\log_v(x+1)} \quad D_{fog} = \{14\}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} \rightarrow \{x \in D_f, f \in D_g\}$$

$$\text{I} \quad \begin{cases} x(x-1) > 0 \\ \log_v(x-1) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 1$$

$$\text{II} \quad \begin{cases} x > 2 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 2$$

$$D_g \rightarrow -(x-2)^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x=2$$

$$f \circ x = 14 \Rightarrow x=14$$

$$f=2 \Rightarrow 2 = \log_v(x-1)$$

$$I \cap II \rightarrow [2, +\infty)^*$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 5 \quad g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

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

$$2(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 5 = (2x - 5)^2 - 2(2x - 5) + 1$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 2 - 5 = 4x^2 - 20x + 25 - 4x + 10 + 1$$

$$2x^2 - 4x - 3 = 4x^2 - 24x + 36$$

$$- \frac{b}{a} = 5 = - \frac{2}{-4} = 10 \quad p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{36}{4} = 9$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 2p = 100 - 2(18) = 64$$

$$f(x) = vx \quad g(x) = \omega x^2 + 11 \quad g(x-v) = ?$$

$$f = t \rightarrow vx = t \rightarrow x = \frac{t}{v}$$

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

$$\frac{\omega x^2 - 2\omega vx + \omega v^2 + 11}{v^2} = \frac{\omega(x-v)^2 + 11}{v^2}$$

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

$$3g - 5 = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \Rightarrow g = \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 4}{3} = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$g \circ f = (3x - 5)^2 - \frac{4}{3}(3x - 5) + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$g \circ f = 9x^2 + 14 - 24x - 4x + 1 + 1$$

$$9x^2 - 28x + 16 = g \circ f$$

$$\begin{cases} -x + 5 = f - g \\ 3g(x) = 3f(x) - 15 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f - g = 5 - x \\ 3f - 3g = 15 \end{cases}$$

$$f - g = 5 - x$$

$$3f - 3g = 15$$

$$fog = 2(3x - 1) + 5 = 4x + 3$$

$$4x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$g = \frac{15 - 15 - 3x}{-2(-3)} = -1 + 3x$$

$$f = \frac{-15 + 10 + 3x}{-2(-2)} = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{4}$$

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

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

$$g \circ f = \log_p x^p = \frac{x \log_p p}{\log_p p} = x \log_p p = x \cdot p$$

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

$$\frac{p}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+1}$$

6

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

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

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

7

$$f(x) = \log_p x, g(x) = \frac{1}{x} - x^p \quad A = D_{f \circ g} \quad B = R_{f \circ g} \quad A \cap B = ?$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g, g \in D_f\}$$

$$R_{f \circ g} = R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_{f \circ g} = (0, \infty)$$

$$\rightarrow A \cap B = (0, \infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - x^p$$

8

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - \sqrt[p]{f(x)}$$

$$g(x) = x - 1$$

$$f(f(x)) = 1 - \sqrt[p]{f(x)}$$

$$h(x) = x^p + \sqrt[p]{x} + 1$$

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

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

$$x^p - \sqrt[p]{x} + \frac{1}{x} - 1 = 1 - \sqrt[p]{x}$$

$$x^p + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt[p]{x} = 0$$

$$h \circ g = (x-1)^p + \sqrt[p]{x-1} + 1 = x^p - \sqrt[p]{x} + \frac{1}{x} - 1 + \sqrt[p]{x-1} + 1 = x^p - \sqrt[p]{x} + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt[p]{x} + \sqrt[p]{x-1}$$

تكونه لـ

9

$$g(p) = 1$$

$$g \circ f(x) = a x^p + \sqrt[p]{x}$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{p}{x}$$

$$x - \frac{p}{x} = p \xrightarrow{\text{if } x \neq 0} x^2 - p x - p = 0 \rightarrow x = p$$

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

$$p \leq a +$$

$$= 1$$

$$a = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

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

$$-a - p = 1$$

$$a = -1$$

توضیح: در صورتی که

$$f \circ g = f$$

10