

$$f(u) = \sqrt{\log_r^{u-1}} \Rightarrow u-1 > 0 \Rightarrow u > 1$$

$$\log_r^{u-1} > 0 \Rightarrow u-1 > 1$$

مسئله (د)

$$g(u) = \sqrt{-(u-2)^2} \Rightarrow \text{تقریباً صفر}$$

$$f(u) = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\log_r^{u-1}} = 2 \Rightarrow u-1 = 4 \Rightarrow u = 5$$

$$\log_r^{u-1} = 4$$

$$\text{Def} = \{f, g\}$$

$$(P_n - \omega)^2 - P_n(P_n - \omega) + 1 = P_n(P_n - \omega + 1) = \omega$$

$$\cancel{P_n^2} - P_n\omega + P_n\omega - P_n + 1\omega + 1 = \cancel{P_n^2} - P_n + 1\omega + 1 = \omega$$

$$P_n^2 - P_n\omega + \omega + 1 = \omega \Rightarrow P_n^2 - P_n\omega + 1 = 0$$

$$(10 + 3)^2 - P_n\omega = 100 - P_n\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 48$$

$$g\left(\frac{P_n}{P_n}\right) = \omega P_n^2 + 11$$

$$P_n = t \Rightarrow u = \frac{t}{r} \Rightarrow \omega \left(\frac{t}{r}\right)^2 + 11 = 5$$

$$g(u) = \frac{\omega}{2} t^2 + 11 \Rightarrow \min_{t \geq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 0$$

در اینجا u را در نظر بگیرید

$$\min = 11$$

$$P(t) - \varepsilon = P_n^2 - 4n - 1 \Rightarrow P(t) = P_n^2 - 4n + 1$$

$$g(t) = (P_n - \varepsilon - 1)^2 \Rightarrow \text{got} = (P_n - \omega)^2$$

$$f-g = -u + \omega$$

$$rf - rg = -1 \quad \text{①}$$

$$r(f - g = -u + \omega) \Rightarrow$$

$$+rf - rg = -ru + \omega \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{①} + \text{②} = -f(u) = -ru - \varepsilon \Rightarrow f(u) = ru + \varepsilon$$

$$ru + \varepsilon - g(u) = -u + \omega \Rightarrow g(u) = ru - 1$$

$$f(g(u)) = r(ru - 1) + \varepsilon = 4u + r$$

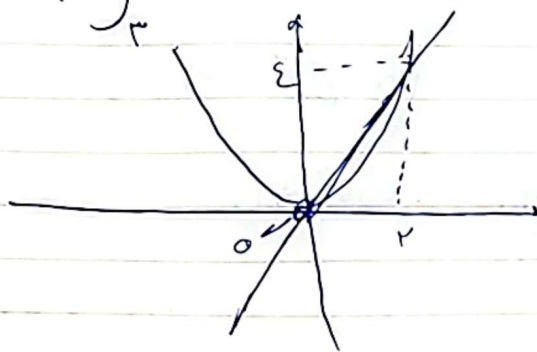
$$a = \frac{1}{r} \quad \leftarrow \quad \text{مقدار } \frac{1}{r}$$

$$f \circ g(u) \leq g \circ f(u) \Rightarrow r(\log_r u) \leq \log_r u$$

$$u^r \leq ru$$

$$[0, r]$$

$$0, 1, r \rightarrow \text{نقطه}$$



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

$$\frac{u^r + \varepsilon}{u^r} - \varepsilon + u - \frac{r}{u} \Rightarrow \frac{u^r}{u^r} + \frac{\varepsilon}{u^r} - \varepsilon + u - \frac{r}{u} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{u^r} - \varepsilon + u - \frac{r}{u} \Rightarrow f(u) = u^r + u$$

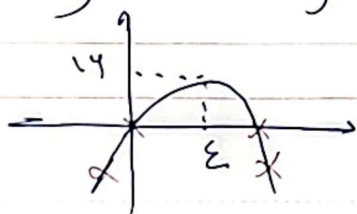
$$f \circ g(u) = r \log_r g(u) \Rightarrow D = R$$

$$f(g(u)) = r \log_r g(u) \Rightarrow \log_r u - u^r > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{0}{1} + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow D_{f \circ g} = [0, 1] \quad \text{①}$$

$$R_{f \circ g} = (-\infty, r] \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{①} \cap \text{②} = [0, \varepsilon]$$



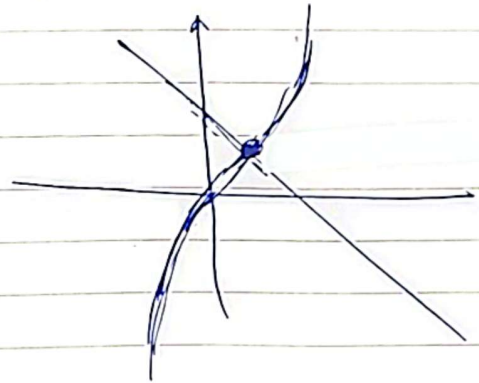
$$f \circ f(u) = 1 - \epsilon f'(u) \Rightarrow f(u) = 1 - \epsilon u^2$$

$$h(g(u)) = f(u) \Rightarrow (u-1)^2 + \epsilon(u-1) + 1 = 1 - \epsilon u^2$$

$$\cancel{u^2 - 2u + 1} + \epsilon \cancel{u - 1} + 1 = \cancel{1 - \epsilon u^2}$$

$$u^2 = -2u + \epsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{u}{1} = \frac{-\epsilon}{2}$$



$$f(u) = u - \frac{\epsilon}{u}$$

$$u - \frac{\epsilon}{u} = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{u^2 - \epsilon}{u} = \epsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$u^2 - \epsilon u - \epsilon = 0$$

$$(u - \epsilon)(u + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$u = \epsilon \quad \therefore \underline{u = -1}$$

$$g \circ f(-1) = -a - \epsilon = \Lambda \Rightarrow$$

$$a = -10$$

$$g \circ f(\epsilon) = 4\epsilon a + \Lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 4\epsilon a = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{a = 0}$$

$$\boxed{a = -10 \quad \epsilon = 0}$$