

$D_{g \circ f} \Rightarrow \{x \in D_f : f(x) \in D_g\}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 4} = \sqrt{-(x-2)^2}$
 $D_f: I \quad x > 1$
 $II \log_y^{x-1} \geq 0 \quad x-1 \geq 1$
 $x \geq 2$
 $D_g = \{2\}$ $\sqrt{\log_y^{(x-1)}} = 2$
 $I \cap II \cap III = D_{g \circ f} = \{1, 2\} \leftarrow \frac{x-1=19}{x=17} III$

$f \circ g: 2(x^2 - 3x + 1) - \omega = 2x^2 - 4x + 11$ $4x^2 - 24x + 41$
 $g \circ f: (2x - \omega)^2 - 2(2x - \omega) + 11 = 4x^2 - 4\omega x + 2\omega - 4x + 11\omega + 11$
 $2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 4x^2 - 4\omega x + 2\omega - 4x + 11\omega + 11$
 $2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 4x^2 - 4\omega x + 13\omega$
 $2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 4x^2 - 4\omega x + 13\omega$
 $2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 4x^2 - 4\omega x + 13\omega$
 $2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 4x^2 - 4\omega x + 13\omega$

$f(x) = 2x$
 $2x = t, x = \frac{t}{2}$
 $g(t) = \omega \left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + 11$
 $g(x) = \frac{\omega}{4} x^2 + 11$
 $g(x-v) = \frac{\omega}{4} (x-v)^2 + 11 \rightarrow$ انتقال طری است و کاری با عرض (برد) ندارد
 $\frac{\omega x^2}{4} - \frac{\omega v}{2} x + \frac{\omega v^2}{4} + 11$
 $\min = 11$

$f \circ g(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$
 $3g - f = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$
 $3g = 3x^2 - 4x + 3$
 $g = x^2 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = (x-1)^2$
 $g \circ f(x) = (3x - 1)^2$
 $(3x - 1)^2 = 9x^2 - 6x + 1$

$f - g = \frac{x}{\omega} + \frac{y}{\omega} = 1 \Rightarrow g = -x + \omega$ $f \circ g \circ h = 2(3x-1) + f = 4x + 2$
 $\begin{cases} 2g(x) - 3f(x) = -15 \\ 2g(x) + f(x) = -x + \omega \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2g(x) - 3f(x) = -15 \\ -2g(x) + 2f(x) = -2x + 1 \end{cases}$
 $-f(x) = -2x - 1$
 $f(x) = 2x + 1$
 $g(x) = 3x - 1$

$$g(x) = \log_p^x f(x) = q^x$$

$$g \circ f = \log_p^{q^x} = r x \quad x^r \leq r x$$

$$f \circ g = q^{\log_p^x} = x^{\log_p^q} = x^r \quad 0 \leq r x - x^r \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ - \end{array} \begin{array}{c} r \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - \\ - \end{array}$$

$$[0, r] \rightarrow [0, 1, 2] \quad [r, \infty) \rightarrow [2, 3, 4]$$

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

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

$$= \frac{x^r - r x^r + x^r}{x^r} + \frac{x^r - r x}{x^r} \rightarrow t^r + t \in t$$

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$$A = D_{f \circ g} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, g(x) > 0$$

$$\frac{\lambda x - x^r}{x(1-x)} > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ - \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{c} - \\ - \end{array} \Rightarrow (0, \lambda) \quad D_{f \circ g} = (0, \lambda)$$

$$f \circ g = \log_p(\lambda x - x^r)$$

$$\lambda x - x^r + \lambda x = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty) \quad \log_p = \infty \Rightarrow (-\infty, \infty) = B$$

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

$$1, 2, 3, 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{عضو ۴}}$$

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$$f \circ f(x) = f(f(x)) = 1 - 3f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 3x^r + 1 \Rightarrow f \circ f(x) = 3(-3x^r + 1) + 1$$

$$h \circ g(x) = (x-1)^r + r(x-1) + 1 \Rightarrow x^r - 3x^r + 3x - 1 + 2x - r + 1 \Rightarrow x^r - 3x^r + 5x - r = -3x^r + 1$$

$$f(x) = x^r + 5x - r = 0 \rightarrow \text{یک ریشه دارد}$$

$$f'(x) = r x^{r-1} + 5 \rightarrow$$

تایید اکیدا صعودی + همواره

محورها را یکبار قطع می کند

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = q x^r + r x$$

$$4a + 1 = 1$$

$$g(r) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = r$$

$$4a = 0, \boxed{a = 0}$$

$$x - \frac{x}{x} = r \Rightarrow \boxed{x = r}$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow -a - r = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

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