

$$Dg \circ f = \{x \in Df \mid f(x) \in Dg\}$$

$$Df = \{x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1 \text{ (I)} \\ \log x^{-1} > 0 \Rightarrow x-1 > 1 \Rightarrow x > 2 \text{ (II)}\}$$

$$Dg(x) \rightarrow -x^2 + 5x - 4 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 \leq 0 \rightarrow (x-2)^2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x=2 \rightarrow D(gx) = 2$$

$$Dg \circ f = \{x \in [2, +\infty) \mid \sqrt{\log(x-1)} = 2\} \Rightarrow Dg \circ f = \{17\}$$

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

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) \Rightarrow (2x-1)^2 - 2(2x-1) + 1 = 4x^2 - 4x + 1 - 4x + 2 + 1 = 4x^2 - 8x + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 4x^2 - 8x + 4 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5 - 2p$$

$$\Rightarrow S = -\frac{b}{a} = 10, \quad P = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{37}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 100 - 37 = 63$$

$$f(x) = 2x \Rightarrow t = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = \frac{a}{2}t^2 + 11 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{a}{2}x^2 + 11$$

$$y = -\frac{\Delta}{2a} = -\frac{100}{-a} = \frac{11}{2}$$

چون $g(x) = g(x-2)$ فقط دامنه کفها متغیر است
 کمترین مقدار $g(x)$ را بدست می آوریم.

$$f(x) = 3x - 5 \rightarrow f(g(x)) = 3g(x) - 5 = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 = f \circ g(x) \rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$g \circ f(x) = (3x-5)^2 - 2(3x-5) + 1 = 9x^2 - 12x + 25 - 6x + 10 + 1 = 9x^2 - 18x + 36$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = -x + 10 \rightarrow 2f(x) - 2g(x) = -2x + 20 \xrightarrow{2g(x) - 2f(x) - 15} 2f(x) - 2g(x) + 15 = -2x + 10 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x + 5$$

$$2g(x) = 2f(x) - 15 \rightarrow 2g(x) = 4x + 10 - 15 \rightarrow g(x) = 2x - 2.5 \quad f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) =$$

$$4x - 5 + 5 = 4x \Rightarrow 4x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = a^{\log_p x} = x^r \quad / \quad g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = \log_p a^x = rx$$

$$\Rightarrow x^r \leq rx \rightarrow x^r - rx \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{+0-0+} \Rightarrow x \in [0, r] \text{ (I)}$$

$$Df \circ g(x) = \{x \in Dg(x) \mid g(x) \in Df(x)\} = \{x > 0 \mid \log_p x \in \mathbb{R}\} = (0, +\infty) \text{ (II)}$$

$$Dg \circ f(x) = \{x \in Df(x) \mid f(x) \in Dg(x)\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a^x > 0\} = \mathbb{R} \text{ (III)}$$

$$I \cap II \cap III \rightarrow [0, r] \rightarrow \boxed{\text{مجموعه}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{x^r - r}{x}\right) &= x^r + x - r - \frac{r}{x} + \frac{r}{x^r} = \frac{x^r + x^r - rx^r - rx + r}{x^r} = \frac{(x^r - r)^r + x(x^r - r)}{x^r} \\ &= \frac{(x^r - r)(x^r - r)}{x^r x} + \frac{x(x^r - r)}{x^r} = \frac{x^r - r}{x} = t \rightarrow f(t) = t^r + t \Rightarrow f(x) = x^r + x \end{aligned}$$

$$Df \circ g = \{x \in Dg(x) \mid g(x) \in Df(x)\} \rightarrow \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \ln x - x^r > 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-1-r} = \}$$

$$\rightarrow Df \circ g = (0, 1) = A$$

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

چون $\ln x - x^r$ در بازه $(0, 1)$ است و تابع در بازه $(0, 1)$ است.

$$x^+ \rightarrow 0 \quad \log_p^+ = -\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow r \quad \log_p^+ = r$$

$$x \rightarrow 1^- \quad \log_p^+ = -\infty$$

$$\rightarrow Rf \circ g = (-\infty, r] = B \Rightarrow A \cap B = (0, r]$$

$$f \circ f(x) = 1 - x^r \quad f(x) = t \rightarrow f(t) = 1 - t^r \rightarrow f(x) = 1 - x^r$$

$$h(g(x)) = (x-1)^3 + 2(x-1) + 1 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 + 2x - 2 + 1 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 2$$

$$h(g(x)) = f(x) \rightarrow x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 2 = 1 - x^r \rightarrow x^3 + 5x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow \text{نقطهٔ ایزاری}$$

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

$$g(r) = 1 \rightarrow g(r) = g(f(x)) \rightarrow f(x) = r \rightarrow x - \frac{x}{x} = r \rightarrow x^r - x - r = 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \rightarrow x = r$$

$$\rightarrow g(f(x)) = ax^3 + bx \rightarrow g(f(-1)) = g(r) = -a - r = 1 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\rightarrow g(f(r)) = g(r) = 4a + 1 = 1 \rightarrow a = 0$$