

$$g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x - 1} = \sqrt{-(x^2 - 2x + 1)} = \sqrt{-(x-1)^2} \rightarrow x=1$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{y^{x-1}} \rightarrow x > 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 2 \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{y^{x-1}} = 2 \rightarrow y^{x-1} = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{x=17}$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 14 = 5, \quad g \circ f(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 1)^2 - 4x + 10 = 11$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 5x^2 - 24x + 11 \\ 2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 5x^2 - 24x + 11 \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 5x^2 - 24x + 11$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 11 = 5x^2 - 24x + 11 \rightarrow x^2 + 4x = 5^2 - 2 \cdot 4 = 10 - 8 = 2 \quad (43)$$

$$S=1, \quad P=\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$g(2x) = 2x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{2}{k} x^2 + 11 \rightarrow g(x-1) = \frac{2}{k} (x^2 - 2x + 1) + 11$$

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = 1 \rightarrow (11)$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 3g - x = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x-1)^2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = (3x - 2)^2 = 9x^2 - 12x + 4$$

$$f \circ g(x) = 4x + 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$(f-g)(x) = -x + 5 \rightarrow g(x) = 4x + 1$$

$$2f(x) - 2g(x) = 12 - f(x) \rightarrow f(x) = 2x + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log &= {}^q \log_r^x = x^r \\ \log &= {}^q \log_r^x = rx \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \} \quad x^r, rx \rightarrow x^{r-rx} \cdot \frac{r}{r-rx} \cdot \frac{1}{r-rx} \end{aligned} \right\} x \in [0, r]$$

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

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

$$f(x) = x^y + x$$

$$f \circ g(x) = y \wedge x - x^r \xrightarrow{r} D_f : \underbrace{1x - x^r}_{\neq 0} \rightarrow D_f \in (0, 1) = A$$

$$\searrow \mathbb{R}_f : 0 \leq 1x - x^r \leq 1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}_f \in (-\infty, 1] = B$$

$$A \cap B \in (0, 1] \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4 \rightarrow \text{wert}$$

$$\forall 0 \neq f(x) = 1 - r f^r(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 - r x^r$$

$$h \circ f(x) = (x-1)^2 + 2x - 1 = 1 - \cancel{2x} + \cancel{x^2} \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow \text{یک جواب}$$

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

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

$$x = r \rightarrow r(a+1) = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} - 1$$