

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad n-1 > 0 \rightarrow n \geq 1 \quad (1)$$

-1

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad -(n^r - m^r + r) \geq 0 \rightarrow (n-r)^r \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow \boxed{n=r} \xrightarrow{g \circ f} \sqrt[n]{g^{n-1}} = r \rightarrow g^{n-1} = r^r$$

$$\rightarrow n-1 = r \rightarrow \boxed{n=r+1} \quad (2) \quad (1), (2) \rightarrow \boxed{f \circ g = \{1\}}$$

$$f \circ g(m) = g \circ f(m) \rightarrow \frac{r(n^r - m^r + 1) - \Delta}{m^r - m + 1} = (m - \Delta)^r - r(m - \Delta) + 1 \rightarrow m^r - r m + r + 1 = 0$$

$$= r n^r - r m + r n$$

$$\omega(m) = \alpha, \beta \rightarrow \alpha^r + \beta^r = 5 - r p, \text{ لـ } r(\frac{r}{r}) = (r, r)$$

$$g(f(m)) = \Delta n^r + 1$$

$$f(m) = m$$

-r

$$\rightarrow g(m) = \Delta n^r + 1 \rightarrow g(n) = \Delta \left(\frac{n}{r} \right)^r + 1 = \left[\frac{\Delta n^r + r r}{r} = g(n) \right] \rightarrow g(n-r) = \frac{\Delta (n-r)^r + r r}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta n^r - r m + r n + 1}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{مـ}} -\frac{b}{r a} = \frac{r_0}{r_0} = r \rightarrow \frac{(\Delta \times r r) - (r_0 \times r r) + r n + 1}{r} = \frac{r r}{r} = (1)$$

$$f(m) = m^r - r$$

$$f(g(m)) = m^r - m - 1 \rightarrow f(g) = r g^r - r = m^r - m - 1 \rightarrow r g = m^r - m + r \rightarrow g(m) = m^r - m + 1$$

$$\rightarrow g \circ f(m) = (m^r - r)^r - r(m^r - r) + 1 = m^r - r m + 1 - m + 1 + 1 = m^r - r m + 3$$

-r

$$\text{لـ } f - g = -n + \Delta \xrightarrow{\frac{r g - r f - 1 r}{g - 1 \Delta f - r}} f - 1 \Delta f + r = \Delta - n \rightarrow -0 \Delta f = -n - r \rightarrow \boxed{f(m) = m^r + r}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{g(m) = m^r - 1} \rightarrow f \circ g(m) = r(m^r - 1) + r = m^r + r \rightarrow m^r - r = 0 \rightarrow m^r = r \rightarrow m = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} = a$$

$$f \circ g(m) = r g^r = r \left(\frac{g^r}{r} \right) = \boxed{r m}$$

$$g \circ f(m) = g^r = r \left(\frac{g^r}{r} \right) = \boxed{r m}$$

-r

$$\rightarrow f \circ g \leq g \circ f \Rightarrow r m \geq n^r \rightarrow n^r - r m \leq 0 \rightarrow n(n-r) \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{r} - \frac{r}{r} +$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x > 0 \quad (1), (2) \rightarrow \text{جواب: } (0, r] \rightarrow \text{جواب: } [1, r] \rightarrow [0, r] \quad (1)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

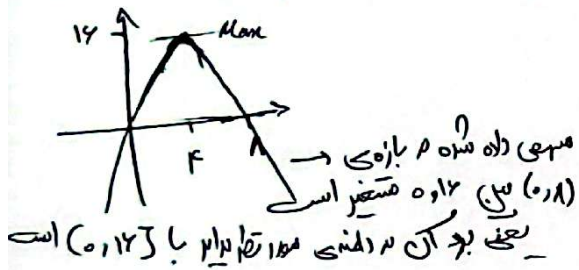
لـ لـ

$$f\left(\frac{x^2-2}{n}\right) = f\left(n - \frac{2}{n}\right) = \underbrace{x^2 + n - \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n}}_{(n - \frac{2}{n})^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} = \left(n - \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 + \left(n - \frac{2}{n}\right) \rightarrow f(n) = n^2 + n$$

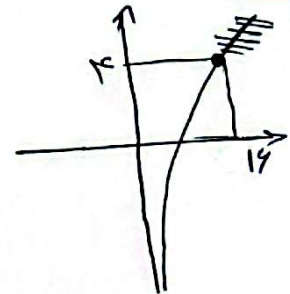
$$f(n) = g_y^n \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \circ g(n) = g_y^{-n^2+1n} \\ g(n) = 1n - n^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$f \circ g \circ g \circ -n^2 + 1n > 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{-} + \frac{1}{+} = -$$

$$f \circ g = (0, 1)$$



لفظ اول g_y^n را می بینیم
 $\Rightarrow$ $n \leq 14$ و n باید زوج باشد
 پس $f \circ g$ را حساب می کنیم
 معبره B است



$$A \cap B = (0, 14]$$

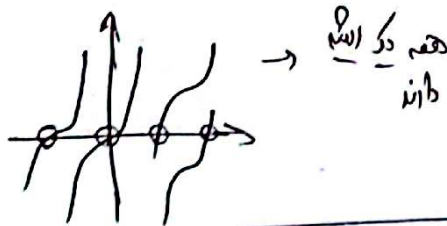
$$B = (-\infty, 14]$$

$$h(g(n)) = (n-1)^2 + 2(n-1) + 1 = n^2 - 2n^2 + 2n - 2$$

$$f \circ f(n) = f(f(n)) = 1 - 2f^2 \xrightarrow{f(n)=a} f(a) = 1 - 2a^2 \Rightarrow f(n) = 1 - 2n^2$$

$$h(g(n)) = f(n) \rightarrow 1 - 2n^2 = n^2 - 2n^2 + 2n - 2 \rightarrow n^2 + 2n - 2 = 0$$

فرصت داریم دو سری
 معبره یک را به دست آوریم
 پس تعداد اولی های سه گانه



$$g(x) = 1 \text{ if } f(x) = 2 \xrightarrow{g \circ f = 1} f(n) = 2 \rightarrow n - \frac{2}{n} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{n=2} \rightarrow g(f(2)) = 1 = ax^2 + 1$$

$$\rightarrow 4fa + 1 = 1 \rightarrow 4fa = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a=0}$$

کامل می شود