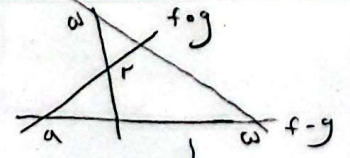


1
 $D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f \mid f(x) \in D_g\}$ $f(x) = \sqrt{g(x-1)} \rightarrow x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$
 $g(x-1) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 1$
 $\rightarrow x \geq 2 \rightarrow D_f = [2, \infty)$
 $g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 8x - 8} = \sqrt{-(x-4)^2} \rightarrow -(x-4)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x = 4 = D_g$
 $\rightarrow f(x) \in D_g \rightarrow \sqrt{g(x-1)} = 4 \rightarrow g(x-1) = 16 \rightarrow x-1 = 4 \rightarrow x = 5$
 $\rightarrow D_{g \circ f} = \{5\}$

2
 $f(x) = 2x - 3 \rightarrow f \circ g(x) = 2(x^2 - 4x + 1) - 3 = 2x^2 - 8x + 2 - 3 = 2x^2 - 8x - 1$
 $g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1 \rightarrow g \circ f(x) = (2x - 3)^2 - 3(2x - 3) + 1 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9 - 6x + 9 + 1 = 4x^2 - 18x + 19$
 $f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) \rightarrow 2x^2 - 8x - 1 = 4x^2 - 18x + 19 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + 20 = 0$
 $\rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 10 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 25 - 40 = -15 < 0$
 $\rightarrow x^2 + 3x^2 = 5x^2 - 2x^2 = 3x^2 \rightarrow 100 - 36 = 64$

3
 $g \circ f(x) = 5x^2 + 11$ $f(x) = 2x \rightarrow g(2x) = 5(2x)^2 + 11 = 20x^2 + 11$
 $2x = t \rightarrow x = \frac{t}{2} \rightarrow g(t) = 5\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2 + 11 = \frac{5}{4}t^2 + 11$
 $\rightarrow g(x) = \frac{5}{4}x^2 + 11$

4
 $f(x) = 3x - 5$ $f \circ g(x) = 3(x^2 - 4x + 1) - 5 = 3x^2 - 12x + 3 - 5 = 3x^2 - 12x - 2$
 $3(ax^2 + bx + c) - 5 = 3x^2 - 12x - 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a = 3 \\ 3b = -12 \\ 3c - 5 = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -4 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$
 $g \circ f(x) = (3x - 5)^2 - 2(3x - 5) + 1 = 9x^2 - 30x + 25 - 6x + 10 + 1 = 9x^2 - 36x + 36$

5

 $2g(x) + 3f(x) = 14$
 $g(x) = ax + b$
 $f(x) = cx + d \rightarrow 2(ax + b) + 3(cx + d) = 14 \rightarrow 2ax + 2b + 3cx + 3d = 14$
 $\rightarrow (2a + 3c)x + (2b + 3d) = 14$
 $f - g = -x + 0 \rightarrow (c - a)x + (d - b) = -x + 0$
 $\rightarrow \begin{cases} c - a = -1 \\ d - b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} c = a - 1 \\ d = b \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow 4a + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow a \geq -\frac{1}{2}$

$$f(n) = n^k \quad g(m) = \lg_m^a \rightarrow f \circ g = n^{\lg_m^a} = m^{\frac{a}{m}} \rightarrow m^{\frac{a}{m}}$$

$$g \circ f = \lg_m^{n^k} = k \lg_m^n = k \lg_m n$$

$$\rightarrow f \circ g(n) \leq g \circ f(n) \rightarrow m^k \leq k m \rightarrow m^k - k m \leq 0 \quad \frac{1}{+d-b} +$$

$$\rightarrow \text{مجموعه } \{0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \text{مجموعه}$$

$$f\left(\frac{n^k - 1}{n}\right) = m^k + n - \varepsilon - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\varepsilon}{n^k} \rightarrow \frac{n^k - 1}{n} = +$$

$$\rightarrow n - \frac{1}{n} = + \rightarrow + \varepsilon = m^k + \frac{\varepsilon}{n^k} - \varepsilon \rightarrow f(+)=+ + +$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = m^k + n$$

$$f(m) = \lg_m^a \quad g(n) = \Lambda n - m^k \rightarrow Dg = R$$

$$Df \circ g = x \in Dg \quad g(m) \in Df \rightarrow x \in R \cap \Lambda n - m^k > 0 \rightarrow 0 < x < 1$$

$$\rightarrow Df \circ g : (0, 1) \rightarrow A \rightarrow R_g = \frac{x^k}{\lg_m^k} = \frac{-1}{-k} = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow g(\varepsilon) = 14$$

$$\rightarrow R_g[-\infty, 14] \xrightarrow{0 < x < 1} (0, 14] \rightarrow \lg_m^{(0, 14]} \rightarrow f \circ g \leq \varepsilon \rightarrow B = (-\infty, \varepsilon]$$

$$A \cap B = (0, \varepsilon] \rightarrow \text{مجموعه}$$

$$h(m) = m^k + km + 1 \quad f \circ f(m) = (1 - k f^k(n)) \rightarrow f(m) = 1 - km^k$$

$$g(n) = n - 1$$

$$h(g(m)) = f(m) \rightarrow (n-1)^k + k(n-1) + 1 = 1 - km^k$$

$$n^k - 1 - km^k + km + km - 1 + 1 = 1 - km^k \rightarrow m^k + d \geq 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{مجموعه}} km^k + d \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{مجموعه}$$

$$f(n) = n - \frac{\varepsilon}{n} \quad g \circ f = a m^k + k \lg$$

$$\rightarrow g(m) = 1 \rightarrow n - \frac{\varepsilon}{n} \geq k \rightarrow m^k - \varepsilon \geq k \lg \rightarrow m^k - km - \varepsilon \geq 0 \rightarrow m \geq \varepsilon$$

$$g(m) = -a - k \geq 1 \rightarrow -a \leq 0 \rightarrow a \geq -1$$

$$4fa + 1 \geq 1 \rightarrow a \geq 0 \rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\rightarrow a = 0$$