

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f \mid f(x) \in D_g\} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{g(x-1)} \rightarrow x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$$

$$g(x-1) = x^{n-1} \geq 0 \rightarrow x-1 \geq 1$$

$$\rightarrow x \geq 2 \rightarrow D_f = [2, \infty)$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 8x - 8} = \sqrt{-(x-4)^2} \rightarrow -(x-4)^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow x = 4 = D_g$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) \in D_g \rightarrow \sqrt{g(x-1)} = 4 \rightarrow g(x-1) = 16 \rightarrow x-1 = 4 \rightarrow \boxed{x = 5}$$

$$\rightarrow D_{g \circ f} = \{5\}$$

$$f(x) = 2x - 3 \rightarrow f \circ g(x) = 2(x^2 - 4x + 1) - 3 = 2x^2 - 8x + 1$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1 \quad g \circ f(x) = (2x - 3)^2 - 3(2x - 3) + 1 = 4x^2 - 12x + 10$$

$$f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x) \rightarrow 2x^2 - 8x + 1 = 4x^2 - 12x + 10 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + 9 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 - 72 = -56 < 0 \rightarrow \text{No real roots}$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + 3x^2 = 5x^2 - 2x^2 = 3x^2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = 5x^2 + 11 \quad f(x) = 2x \rightarrow g(2x) = 5(2x)^2 + 11 = 20x^2 + 11$$

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

$$\rightarrow g(x) = \frac{5}{4}x^2 + 11$$

تغییر متغیر

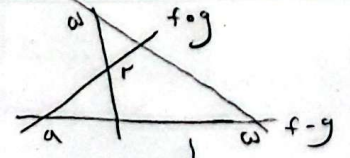
$$f(x) = 3x - 5 \quad f \circ g(x) = 3(x^2 - 4x + 1) - 5 = 3x^2 - 12x - 2$$

$$3(ax^2 + bx + c) - 5 = 3x^2 - 12x - 2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a = 3 \\ 3b = -12 \\ 3c - 5 = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -4 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$g \circ f(x) = (3x - 5)^2 - 4(3x - 5) + 1 = 9x^2 - 30x + 25 - 12x + 20 + 1 = 9x^2 - 42x + 46$$

تکلیف ۱۰۰ و ۱۰۱ از کتاب ریاضیات پایه دهم



$$2g(x) + 3f(x) = 14$$

$$g(x) = ax + b \quad f(x) = cx + d \rightarrow 2(ax + b) + 3(cx + d) = 14$$

$$2ax + 2b + 3cx + 3d = 14 \rightarrow (2a + 3c)x + (2b + 3d) = 14$$

$$f - g = -x + 0 \rightarrow (c - a)x + (d - b) = -x + 0$$

$$\begin{cases} c - a = -1 \\ d - b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} c = a - 1 \\ d = b \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow 4a + 2 \geq 0 \rightarrow a \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(n) = n^k \quad g(n) = \lg_\mu^\alpha \rightarrow fog = n^k \lg_\mu^\alpha = n^k \lg_\mu^\alpha = n^k$$

$$gof = \lg_\mu^\alpha n^k = k \lg_\mu^\alpha n^k = k \lg_\mu^\alpha n^k$$

$$\rightarrow fog(n) \leq gof(n) \rightarrow n^k \leq k n^k \rightarrow n^k - k n^k \leq 0 \quad \frac{1}{1-k} +$$

$$\rightarrow \text{سلسلة } \{0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \text{مجموع}$$

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

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

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

$$f(n) = \lg_\mu^\alpha \quad g(n) = \Lambda n - n^k \rightarrow Dg = R$$

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

$$\rightarrow Dfog : \{ \alpha \in \mathbb{R} : \alpha < 1 \} = A \rightarrow R_g = \frac{\alpha^k}{\mu^k} = \frac{-1}{-k} = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow g(\epsilon) = 1/k$$

$$\rightarrow R_g[-\infty, 1/k] \xrightarrow{\alpha < 1} (-\infty, 1/k] \rightarrow \lg_\mu^\alpha \left[\frac{1}{k}, 1 \right] \rightarrow fog \leq \epsilon \rightarrow B = (-\infty, \epsilon]$$

$$A \cap B = \{ \alpha \in \mathbb{R} : \alpha < \epsilon \} \rightarrow \text{مجموع}$$

$$h(n) = n^k + k n + 1 \quad fof(n) = (1 - k f'(n)) \rightarrow f(n) = 1 - k n^k$$

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

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

$$n^k - 1 - k n^k + k n + k n - 1 + 1 = 1 - k n^k \rightarrow n^k + k n - 1 - k n^k = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}} k n^k + k n - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{مجموع}$$

$$f(n) = n - \frac{\epsilon}{n} \quad gof = a n^k + k n$$

$$\rightarrow g(n) = 1 \rightarrow n - \frac{\epsilon}{n} \geq k \rightarrow n^k - \epsilon \geq k n \rightarrow n^k - k n - \epsilon \geq 0 \rightarrow a \geq \epsilon$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow a = -1$$