

$$\sqrt{\frac{-x^2 + (x-1)^2}{-(x-1)^2}} \quad x=5$$

$$x-1 > 0 \rightarrow x > 1$$

$$\log_r(x-1) > 0$$

$$x-1 > 1$$

$$x > 2$$

11, 0

نکته مهم
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$$Dg(x)=2 \rightarrow f(x)=2$$

$$D, f(x) = \{1, 0\}$$

2

$$\sqrt{\log_r^{x-1}} = 2 \rightarrow \log_r^{x-1} = 4 \rightarrow 19 = x-1 \rightarrow x = 10$$

2

$$f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x)$$

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

$$g(2x - 5) = 4x^2 - 24x + 41$$

2

$$2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 4x^2 - 24x + 41 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 20x + 40 = 0$$

$$8x - 20 = 100 - 20 = 80$$

3

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$x_0 = 6$$

$$x = \frac{6}{r}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = 2x^2 + 11$$

$$2\left(\frac{6}{r}\right)^2 + 11 \Rightarrow \frac{72}{r^2} + 11 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{72}{r^2} + 11 = \frac{2x^2}{r^2} + 11$$

انتقال صریح در بردار بوتایی ندارد

$$\frac{2}{r^2}(x-v)^2 - 11 \rightarrow \min_{x=v} \frac{2}{r^2}(x-v)^2 - 11$$

$$R_g(x) = R_g(x-v) = [11, +\infty)$$

1, 0

4

$$f(x) = 2x - 1$$

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

$$x \xrightarrow{g} \dots \xrightarrow{2x-1} 2x^2 - 4x - 1$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 1 + \epsilon = 2x^2 - 4x + 3 \rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

2

2) $2g(x) = x f(x) - 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = \frac{x}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2}$ $g(x) = \frac{cx-1}{x-2}$
 $-x+2 \Rightarrow f \circ g(x) \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{2} f(x) + \frac{1}{2} = -x+2$
 $-\frac{1}{2} f(x) + \frac{1}{2} = -x+2$ $\mu \quad 9x+1x-1x$
 $f \circ g \Rightarrow 9x-1+f \Rightarrow 9x+1$
 $9x+1=0 \quad 9x=-1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{9} = \left(-\frac{1}{9}\right)$ $-\frac{1}{2} f(x) = -x-1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2x+2$
 $\checkmark$

3) $f(x) = 9^x \quad f \circ g = 9^{\log_9 x} = x$
 $g(x) = \log_9 x \quad g \circ f = \log_9 9^x = x \log_9 9 = x$
 $x^r \leq x \rightarrow x^r - x \leq 0$ μ
 $x \in [0, 1]$ $0, 1, 2$
 $\checkmark$

4) $f\left(\frac{x^r-1}{2}\right) = \frac{x^r}{2} + x - 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2^r}$
 $\underbrace{\frac{x^r-1}{2}}_{t} \xrightarrow{f} t^r + t \Rightarrow f(x) = x^r + x$ μ
 $\checkmark$

5) $f(x) = \log_2 x \quad f \circ g = \log_2 (1x - x^r)$ $1x - x^r > 0$
 $g(x) = 1x - x^r$ $-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
 $(-\infty, \varepsilon], (0, 1) \rightarrow b, r, c, \varepsilon$ $-\frac{b}{ra} = \left(\varepsilon\right)$
 μ
 $\checkmark$

تحياتكم

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$$f(f(x)) = 1 - x f'(x) \Rightarrow f = -cx^r + 1$$

$$g(x) = x - 1$$

$$h(x) = x^c + r x + 1$$

$$h(x-1) = (x-1)^c + r(x-1) + 1 = x^c - r x^{c-1} + \dots - r = 1 - c x^{c-1}$$

$$x^c + c x - c = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

(1)

10

$$f(x) = x - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$g(f(x)) = ax^r + rx$$

$$g(x) = 1$$

(1)

$$x - \frac{x}{2} = x \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad g(x) = 9x + 1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x - \frac{x}{2} < x \Rightarrow x < 1 \rightarrow a - r = 1 \rightarrow a < 1$$

$$\rightarrow x = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

~ New idea