

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{p_f \mid f(n) \in p_g\}$$

(1)

$$D_f = \sqrt{\log_p \frac{n-1}{p}} > 0 \rightarrow n > 1$$

$$\log_p \frac{n-1}{p} > 0 \rightarrow n-1 > p \rightarrow n > p+1$$

$$g(n) = \sqrt{n-p^2} \rightarrow D_g = \{p\} \quad \sqrt{\log_p \frac{n-1}{p}} = p \rightarrow \log_p \frac{n-1}{p} = p^2 \rightarrow n-1 = p^{2p+1} \rightarrow n = p^{2p+1} + 1 \rightarrow D_{g \circ f} = \{p^{2p+1} + 1\}$$

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

(2)

$$g \circ f = (n-0)^2 - p(n-0) + 1 = n^2 - p_n + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1 \rightarrow n^2 - p_n + 1 = 0$$

$$f \circ g = g \circ f \rightarrow n^2 - p_n + 1 = n^2 - p_n + 1 \rightarrow n^2 - p_n + 1 = 0 \quad \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 5^2 - 12^2$$

$$\left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^2 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$g \circ f(n) = g(p_n) = \frac{n^2}{\varepsilon} + 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad g(t) = \frac{t^2}{\varepsilon} + 1 = \frac{0t^2}{\varepsilon} + 1 \rightarrow g(n) = \frac{n^2}{\varepsilon} + 1$$

$$p_n = t \rightarrow n = \frac{t}{p}$$

(3)

$$g(n-p) = \frac{n(n-p)^2}{\varepsilon} + 1 = \frac{n^3 - 2np^2 + p^3}{\varepsilon} + 1 \rightarrow \min g(n-p) = 1$$

$\min = 0$

$$f(g(n)) = p_g - \varepsilon = n^2 - p_n - 1 \rightarrow \frac{n^2 - p_n + 1}{p} = g(n) = n^2 - p_n + 1 = (n-1)^2$$

(4)

$$g \circ f(n) = (n-1)^2 = (p_n - 0)^2 = p_n^2 - p_n + 1$$

$$f - g = -n + a$$

$$f \circ g = An + p$$

$$g(n) = a'n + b'$$

$$f(n) = an + b$$

$$(a-a')n + b - b' = -n + a \rightarrow a - a' = -1$$

$$b - b' = a$$

(5)

$$p_a'n + p_b' = p_a'n + p_b' - 1 \rightarrow p_a = p_a' \quad p(a-1) = p_a' \rightarrow a' = p$$

$$a - a' = -1 \quad a = p$$

$$p_b' = p_b - 1$$

$$\frac{p_b - p_b + 1}{p} = 0 \rightarrow b = 1 - 1 \rightarrow b = 0, b' = -1$$

$$a = -p$$

$$f(n) = pn + \varepsilon \rightarrow f \circ g(n) = p(p_n - 1) + \varepsilon$$

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

$$p_n - p + \varepsilon = p_n + p = 0 \rightarrow p = -\varepsilon$$

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$$f \circ g = g^{\log_p x} = x^r \quad g(x) > 0$$

$$g \circ f = \log_p x^r = r \log_p x \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$n^r \leq r n \rightarrow n^r - r n \leq 0$$

$$n(n-r) \leq 0 \rightarrow \frac{0}{+1-1+} \quad n \in [0, r]$$

$$x \in (0, r]$$

$$x \in [0, r] \quad \text{sub } K = \{1, r\}$$

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$$f(n - \frac{r}{n}) = n^r + \frac{\epsilon}{n^r} - \epsilon + n - \frac{r}{n}$$

$$(n - \frac{r}{n})^r = n^r + \frac{\epsilon}{n^r} - \epsilon$$

$$f(n - \frac{r}{n}) = (n - \frac{r}{n})^r + (n - \frac{r}{n}) \Rightarrow f(t) = t^r + t$$

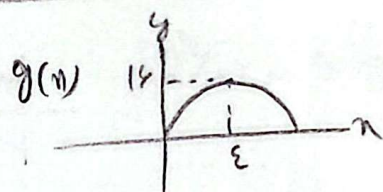
$$f(n) = n^r + n$$

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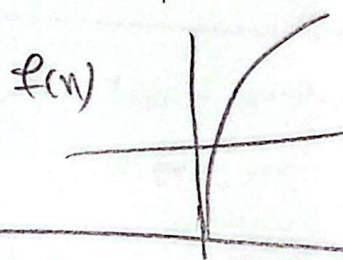
$$f \circ g = \log_p^{n-n^r}$$

$$D f \circ g \rightarrow n(1-n) > 0$$

$$\frac{0}{-1+1-} \quad n \in (0, 1)$$



$$R f \circ g = (-\infty, \log_p 1] = (-\infty, 0]$$



9

$$f \circ f(n) = (1 - n^r)^r \quad n = e^{-1} \rightarrow f \circ f \circ f^{-1} = 1 - n^r (f(e^{-1}) \times f(e^{-1})) \rightarrow f(n) = 1 - n^r$$

$$\log(n) = (n-1)^r + r(n-1) + 1 = n^r - r n^{r-1} + r n - r + 1 = n^r - r n^{r-1} + r n - r + 1$$

$$n g = f \rightarrow 1 - n^r = n^r - r n^{r-1} + r n - r + 1 \rightarrow n^r + r n - r = 0$$

$$g'(n) = r n^{r-1} + r > 0 \rightarrow \text{increasing function}$$

10

$$g(n - \frac{\epsilon}{n}) = a n^r + r n \rightarrow$$

$$n - \frac{\epsilon}{n} = r \rightarrow n^r - r n - \epsilon = 0 \quad (n-r)(n+1) = 0 \quad n = r - 1$$

$$n = \epsilon \rightarrow g(r) = 1 = 14a + 14 + a = 0$$

$$n = -1 \rightarrow g(r) = 1 = -a - r = 1 \quad a = -10$$

نویسنده