

$$(2.) f \circ g(x) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow y \rightarrow \Lambda \\ y \rightarrow x \rightarrow \Lambda \\ \Lambda \rightarrow y \rightarrow \Lambda \\ y \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda \end{array} \quad \text{is } \phi$$

$$(3.) g \circ g(x) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow y \rightarrow \Lambda \\ y \rightarrow x \rightarrow y \\ y \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda \\ \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda \end{array} \rightarrow g \circ g(x) = \{(x, \Lambda), (y, y), (y, \Lambda)\}$$

$$d) f \circ g \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x \\ c \rightarrow x \rightarrow \checkmark \\ a \rightarrow c \rightarrow r \\ b \rightarrow x \rightarrow \checkmark \end{array} \rightarrow f \circ g = \{(x, x), (c, r), (a, r), (b, r)\}$$

$\checkmark a = c$

$$g \circ f \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow x \rightarrow r \\ c \rightarrow r \rightarrow \checkmark \\ c \rightarrow x \rightarrow b \\ x \rightarrow \checkmark \rightarrow \checkmark \end{array} \rightarrow g \circ f = \{(x, r), (c, b)\}$$

$\checkmark b = \Lambda$

$(a, b) = (c, \Lambda)$

$$(4) f(x) = ax + b \quad g(x) = cx + d$$

$$f(f(x)) = a(ax + b) + b = a^2x + ab + b = 2x + c$$

$$a = x \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$a = -x \rightarrow b = -1$$

$$g(2x + c) = cx + r = 2xc + dc + d = cx + r$$

$$2xc = cx \rightarrow c = 1, 0$$

$$dc + d = -r \rightarrow d = -7, 0$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 1 \rightarrow f(-1) = -1$$

$g(f(-1)) = -1$

$$g(x) = 1, 0x - 7, 0$$

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

$g(f(-1)) = -1$

① $g \circ f(x)$
 $x+1 \mapsto \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $Dg = x \neq 1$

$Df = \mathbb{R}$ $Rf \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x = 1$
 $Dg \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - [1, \infty) \rightarrow x = 1$
 $0 = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x = 0$

$\sqrt{x+1} \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq -1$
 $\sqrt{x+1} \neq 1 \rightarrow x \neq 0$
 $D_{g \circ f} = (-1, \infty) - \{0\}$

$R = \{1, 0\}$

② $D_{f+g} = Df \cap Dg$
 $Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus 0$
 $Dg = -1 < x < 1$
 $D_{f+g} = [0, 1]$
 $D(f+g) \circ f = [-1, 1]$

③ $f\left(\frac{cx+1}{x-r}\right) = \varepsilon x + 0$
 $\frac{cx+1}{x-r} = t \rightarrow cx+1 = tx - rt \rightarrow x(c-t) = -1-rt$
 $x = \frac{-1-rt}{c-t} = \frac{rt+1}{t-c}$

④ $f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^c + \frac{1}{x^c}$
 $f(t) = \frac{t^c - 1}{t - c} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^c - 1}{x - c}$

$x + \frac{1}{x} = t \rightarrow x^c + \frac{1}{x^c} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^c - c\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$
 $f(t) = t^c - ct \rightarrow f(x) = x^c - cx$

$g(1) = 0$
 $g(\sqrt{x}) = 0$
 $x\sqrt{x} = 1 \rightarrow x = 1$
 $x\sqrt{x} = r\sqrt{r} \rightarrow x = r$

$x_1 - x_r = r - 1 = 1 \rightarrow \Delta x = 1$