

$$\left(\frac{\Sigma}{2}\right) f \circ g(x) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow d \neq \\ y \rightarrow d \neq \\ \Lambda \rightarrow 1 \neq \\ 1 \rightarrow 1 \neq \end{array} \quad \text{is } \emptyset$$

$$\left(\frac{\Sigma}{5}\right) g \circ g(x) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow y \rightarrow \Lambda \\ y \rightarrow x \rightarrow y \\ y \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow 1 \\ \Lambda \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \rightarrow g \circ g(x) = \{(x, \Lambda), (y, y), (y, 1), (1, 0)\}$$

$$\underline{d} \quad f \circ g \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 1 \rightarrow r \rightarrow 1 \\ c \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \checkmark \\ a \rightarrow c \rightarrow r \\ b \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \checkmark \end{array} \rightarrow f \circ g = \{(c, 1), (a, r), (b, r)\} \quad \checkmark a = c$$

$$g \circ f \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} r \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow r \\ c \rightarrow r \neq \\ e \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow b \\ 1 \rightarrow \checkmark \neq \end{array} \rightarrow g \circ f = \{(r, r), (e, b)\} \quad \checkmark b = \Lambda$$

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

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

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

$$a = r \rightarrow b = 1$$

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

$$g(rx + c) = cx - r = rxc + dc + d = cx - r$$

$$rxc = cx \rightarrow c = 1, 0$$

$$rc + d = -r \rightarrow d = -2, 0$$

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

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

$$g(x) = 1, 0x - 2, 0$$

$$f(x) = -rx - c \rightarrow f(-1) = -1$$

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

⑦ $g \circ f(x)$

$Df = \mathbb{R}$ $Rf \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x = 1$
 $Dg \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - [1, 0] \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x = 1 \\ 0 = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow x = 0 \end{cases}$

$R = \{1, 0\}$

⑧

$D_{f+g} = Df \cap Dg$

$D(f+g) \circ f \rightarrow 0 \leq \sqrt{1-x} < 1$

$Df = \mathbb{R} \setminus 0$

$\rightarrow D_{f+g} = [0, 1]$

$Dg = -1 < x \leq 1$

$\rightarrow D_{f+g} \circ f = [-1, 1]$

⑨

$f\left(\frac{cx+1}{x-r}\right) = \frac{1}{2}x + 0$

$\frac{cx+1}{x-r} = t \rightarrow cx+1 = tx - rt \rightarrow x(c-t) = -1-rt$
 $x = \frac{-1-rt}{c-t} = \frac{rt+1}{t-c}$

$\rightarrow f(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{rt+1}{t-c}\right) + 0 = \frac{rt+1}{2(t-c)}$

⑩ $f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^c + \frac{1}{x^c}$

$f(t) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{rt+1}{t-c}\right) \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{rt+1}{t-c}\right)$

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

$f(t) = t^c - ct \rightarrow f(x) = x^c - cx$

$g(1) = 0$

$g(\sqrt{x}) = 0$

$g(x\sqrt{x}) = 0$

$x\sqrt{x} = 1 \rightarrow x = 1$

$x\sqrt{x} = r\sqrt{r} \rightarrow x = r$

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