함수의 합성 (Function Composition)



イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

3



Function composition

Min Eun Gi : https://min7014.github.io

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

3



Function composition is

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

3



Function composition is the pointwise application



Function composition is the pointwise application of



Function composition is the pointwise application of one function



Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of



Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another



Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to



Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function.

▶ < E ▶ < E ▶

◆ Start ◆ End

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, ♦ Start ► End

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$

♦ Start ► End

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and

♦ Start ► End

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed

◆ Start ◆ End

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x))

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z.

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively,

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y,

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x,

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x.

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$,

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X.

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f",

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X.

The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f",

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f",

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f",

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g

composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f",

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g

composed with f, or "g after f, or "g following f, or "g of f".

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions

▶ ★ 翻 ▶ ★ 速 ▶ ★ 速 ▶ → 速

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is

▶ ★ 翻 ▶ ★ 速 ▶ ★ 速 ▶ → 速

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative.

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is,

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g of f". The

composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g

Min Eun Gi : https://min7014.github.io

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The

composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and h

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and h

are

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and h

are three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains,

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$.

▶ ▲圖▶ ▲ 圖▶ ▲ 圖▶ — 圖

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where

▶ ▲圖▶ ▲ 圖▶ ▲ 圖▶ — 圖

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains,

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国

then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 臣 ト ・ 臣 ト … 臣

indicate that composition is to be performed

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 臣 ト ・ 臣 ト … 臣

indicate that composition is to be performed first

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 臣 ト ・ 臣 ト … 臣

parenthesized functions.

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 臣 ト ・ 臣 ト … 臣

parenthesized functions. Since

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the

parenthesized functions. Since there is

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains,

then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the parenthesized functions. Since there is no distinction

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The

composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and h are three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the

parenthesized functions. Since there is no distinction between the choices of

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "gcomposed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The

composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and h are three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the parenthesized functions. Since there is no distinction between the choices of placement of

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g

The notation $g \circ f$ is read as g circle f, or g round f, or g composed with f, or "g after f," or "g following f," or "g of f.". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and h are three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the parenthesized functions. Since there is no distinction between the choices of placement of parentheses,

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g

the notation $g \circ f$ is read as g circle f, or g round f, or gcomposed with f, or "g after f," or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the parenthesized functions. Since there is no distinction between the choices of placement of parentheses, they

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X. The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g

The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the parenthesized functions. Since there is no distinction between the choices of placement of parentheses, they may be left off

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X.

The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the parenthesized functions. Since there is no distinction between the choices of placement of parentheses, they may be left off without causing

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X.

The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the parenthesized functions. Since there is no distinction between the choices of placement of parentheses, they may be left off without causing any ambiguity.

Function composition is the pointwise application of one function to the result of another to produce a third function. For instance, the functions $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to Z$ can be composed to yield a function which maps x in X to g(f(x)) in Z. Intuitively, if z is a function g of y, and y is a function f of x, then z is a function of x. The resulting composite function is notated $g \circ f : X \to Z$, defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ for all x in X.

The notation $g \circ f$ is read as "g circle f", or "g round f", or "g composed with f", or "g after f", or "g following f", or "g of f". The composition of functions is always associative. That is, if f, g, and hare three functions with suitably chosen domains and codomains, then $f \circ (g \circ h) = (f \circ g) \circ h$, where the parentheses serve to indicate that composition is to be performed first for the parenthesized functions. Since there is no distinction between the choices of placement of parentheses, they may be left off without causing any ambiguity.



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶



Х

Min Eun Gi : https://min7014.github.io

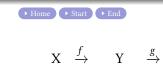
◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆国▶ ◆国▶

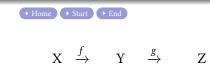


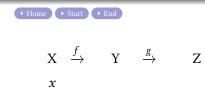
 $\mathbf{X} \quad \xrightarrow{f}$

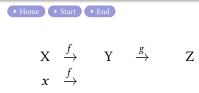


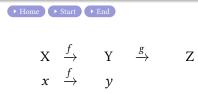


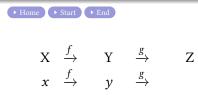


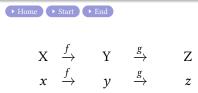


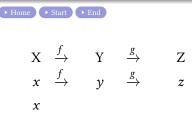


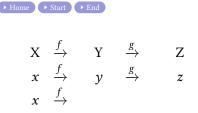




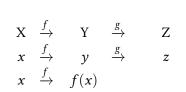








▶ Home → Start → End



▶ Home ▶ Start ▶ End

3

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

Home → Start → End

ヘロト 人間 とくほ とくほど

Э

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆国▶ ◆国▶

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

▶ Home → Start → End

3

▶ Home → Start → End

3

▶ Home → Start → End

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国 トー

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

æ

· · .

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

▶ Home → Start → End

(日)

▶ Home → Start → End

<ロト < 団ト < 団ト < 団ト < 団ト

臣

▶ Home → Start → End

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 国 ト ・ 国 トー

▶ Home → Start → End

▶ < 문 ▶ < 문 ▶</p>

< ロ ト < 合

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

▶ Home → Start → End

▶ < 문 ▶ < 문 ▶</p>

< ロ ト < 合

▶ Home → Start → End

3

▶ < 厘 ▶ < 厘 ▶ .

< ロ ト < 合

▶ Home → Start → End

3

▶ < 厘 ▶ < 厘 ▶ .

< ロ ト < 合

Home → Start → End

・ロト ・部ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆国▶ ◆国▶

3

((

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆国▶ ◆国▶

3

((h

► Home ► Start ► End

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト

3

 $((h \circ$

► Home ► Start ► End

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト

3

 $((h \circ g))$

► Home ► Start ► End

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ ヨト ・ ヨト

3

 $((h \circ g)$

► Home ► Start ► End

▲ロト ▲聞 と ▲ 臣 と ▲ 臣 と .

3

 $((h \circ g) \circ$

► Home ► Start ► End

▲ロト ▲聞 と ▲ 臣 と ▲ 臣 と .

3

 $((h \circ g) \circ f$

► Home ► Start ► End

▲ロト ▲聞 と ▲ 臣 と ▲ 臣 と .

3

 $((h \circ g) \circ f)$

▶ Home ▶ Start ▶ End

▲口 ▶ ▲圖 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ →

3

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

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

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

▶ Home ◆ Start ◆ End

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 聞 ト ・ 聞 ト

3

 $\left(\left(h\circ g\right)\circ f\right)\left(x\right)=\ ($

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$\left(\left(h\circ g\right)\circ f\right)(x)=\left(h\right.$$

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

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

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

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

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

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

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

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

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

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

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

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

→ Home → Start → End

イロト イ理ト イヨト イヨト

3

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

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

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

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$\left(\left(h\circ g\right)\circ f\right)(x)=\left(h\circ g\right)\left(f\left(x\right)\right)=h\left($$

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

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

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$\left(\left(h\circ g\right)\circ f\right)(x)=\left(h\circ g\right)\left(f\left(x\right)\right)=h\left(g\left(x\right)\right)$$

Home → Start → End

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$\left(\left(h\circ g\right)\circ f\right)\left(x\right)=\left(h\circ g\right)\left(f\left(x\right)\right)=h\left(g\left(f\right)\right)$$

Home → Start → End

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

Home → Start → End

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

Home → Start → End

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

▶ Home → Start → End

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

3

▶ < 厘 ▶ < 厘 ▶ .

< ロ ト < 合

=

► Home ► Start ► End

◆□▶ ◆鄙▶ ◆理≯ ◆理≯

æ

= h

Home → Start → End

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

= h(

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆国▶ ◆国▶

Home → Start → End

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

= h((

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆国▶ ◆国▶

► Home ► Start ► End

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

= $h((g)$

æ

▲ロト ▲聞 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ →

▶ Home → Start → End

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

= $h((g \circ$

(日)

3

► Home ► Start ► End

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

▲ロト ▲圖 ト ▲ 国 ト ▲ 国 ト

Home → Start → End

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 聞 ト ・ 聞 ト

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

Home → Start → End

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

◆□▶ ◆圖▶ ◆国▶ ◆国▶

$$= h\left(\left(g\circ f\right) \left(x\right)\right)$$

Home → Start → End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)$$

▶ Home ▶ Start ▶ End

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ → □ ● ● ●

 $=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,$

▶ Home ▶ Start ▶ End

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

イロト イ理ト イヨト イヨト

3

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left($$

Home → Start → End

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\right.$$

Home → Start → End

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\right.$$

Home → Start → End

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left($$

▶ Home → Start → End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\right.$$

▶ Home → Start → End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ\right.$$

▶ Home → Start → End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\,$$

Home → Start → End

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)$$

▶ Home → Start → End

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

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

▶ Home → Start → End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left($$

Home → Start → End

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

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

▶ Home → Start → End

· .

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

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

Home → Start → End

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

< ロ > < (四 > < (四 >) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =) < (1 =

æ

 $\therefore \forall x$

▶ Home ▶ Start ▶ End

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 聞 ト ・ 聞 ト

3

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ($

▶ Home 🚺 ▶ Start 🚺 ▶ End

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

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

3

「聞きょう」を見てい

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, (($

▶ Home 🚺 ▶ Start 🚺 ▶ End

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

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

3

「聞きょう」を見てい

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \in \mathbf{X}))$

▶ Home 🚺 ▶ Start 🚺 ▶ End

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

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

□ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ$

► Home ► Start ► End

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

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

▲ロト ▲聞 と ▲ 臣 と ▲ 臣 と .

3

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g)$

▶ Home ▶ Start ▶ End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

▲□▶▲□▶▲□▶▲□▶ □ ● ● ●

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g))$

▶ Home 🚺 ▶ Start 🚺 ▶ End

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

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

|▲□ ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ● 日 ● の Q ()

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ$

▶ Home 🚺 ▶ Start 🚺 ▶ End

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

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

◆ロ ▶ ◆母 ▶ ◆臣 ▶ ◆臣 ▶ ●臣 ● のへで

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)$

▶ Home 🚺 ▶ Start 🚺 ▶ End

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

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

▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ● ● ● ●

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)$

▶ Home 🚺 ▶ Start 🚺 ▶ End

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

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

◆ロ▶ ◆母▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへで

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x)$

▶ Home 🚺 ▶ Start 🚺 ▶ End

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

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

◆ロ▶ ◆母▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへで

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) =$

▶ Home 🚺 ▶ Start 🚺 ▶ End

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

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

◆ロ▶ ◆母▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへで

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = ($

→ Home → Start → End

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

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

イロト イ理ト イヨト イヨト

3

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h$

Home → Start → End

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

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ$$

→ Home → Start → End

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

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

イロト イ理ト イヨト イヨト

3

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ ($

→ Home → Start → End

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

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

イロト イ理ト イヨト イヨト

3

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g$

Home → Start → End

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

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ$$

Home → Start → End

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

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$$

Home → Start → End

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

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

・ロト ・聞 ト ・ 聞 ト ・ 聞 ト

$$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))$$

Home → Start → End

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

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

$$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))$$

→ Home → Start → End

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

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

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 二日

Home → Start → End

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

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

$$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$$

<ロト < 団ト < 団ト < 団ト < 団ト

3

▶ Home ► Start ► End

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

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

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

3

(*h*

Home → Start → End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

$$(h \circ$$

▶ Home ● Start ● End

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

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

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

3

$$(h \circ g$$

▶ Home ● Start ● End

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

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

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

3

$$(h \circ g)$$

▶ Home ● Start ● End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

3

$$(h \circ g) \circ$$

▶ Home ● Start ● End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

3

$$(h \circ g) \circ f$$

→ Home → Start → End

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

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

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 二日

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

▶ Home ● Start ● End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

3

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

▶ Home ● Start ● End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

3

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

▶ Home ● Start ● End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

3

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

▶ Home ▶ Start ▶ End

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\,\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

▲□▶▲□▶▲□▶▲□▶ □ シ۹の

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

→ Home → Start → End

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

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

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 二日

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

▶ Home ▶ Start ▶ End

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

$$=h\left(\left(g\circ f\right)\,\left(x\right)\right)\,=\,\left(h\circ\,\left(g\circ f\right)\right)\,\left(x\right)$$

 $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$

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

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 二日

Home → Start → End

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

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

$$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbf{X}, ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x) = (h \circ (g \circ f))(x)$$

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

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

Github: https://min7014.github.io/math20190927003.html

Click or paste URL into the URL search bar, and you can see a picture moving.