**Т.16.** Пусть непрерывная функция  $f:[0,1]\to\mathbb{R}$  имеет равные значения на концах отрезка f(0)=f(1). Докажите, что для всякого lpha вида 1/n,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , уравнение  $f(x + \alpha) = f(x)$  имеет решение.

D-6: F(X)=f(X+d)-f(X) temp to [0,1-d] 3x06[0,1-2] Falx0)=0? Comportubroro; Dy 0.0 Fa(X)>0 X6[0,1-2] Ppun meg granerue Fa:  $F_{d}(1-\frac{1}{h})=f(1)-f(1-\frac{1}{h})>0$  $f_{a(1-\frac{2}{n})} = f(1-\frac{1}{n}) - f(1-\frac{2}{n}) > 0$ 

$$f_{a}(1-\frac{2}{n}) = f(1-\frac{2}{n}) - f(1-\frac{2}{n})$$

**T.17\*.** Пусть  $\alpha \in (0,1)$  не равно никакому  $1/n, n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Приведите пример непрерывной функции  $f:[0,1]\to\mathbb{R}$ , которая имеет равные значения на концах отрезка f(0) = f(1), и такой, что уравнение  $f(x + \alpha) = f(x)$  не

t(x)=g(x)-kx ,7.4T0 f(0)=f(1),7e-sin(2Td)=k

 $f(x) = \sin(2\pi \lambda) - \sin(2\pi k)$ g(x+2) - (x+2)(g(n)-g(m) = g(x)+(g(1)-g(m))x d(g(n)-g(n))=0 g(n)=g(n)-vo redeption

(pabrerue pegrayui. (o u O)

1)  $f = o(g) \times x \times x_0$   $\exists u(x_0) f(x) = d(x)g(x), rge d - \delta.m \times x_0 f(x) = 0$ 

1) 
$$f = o(g) \times x \times x_0$$
  $\exists \hat{u}(x_0) \ f(x) = J(x)g(x), \text{ rge } d - 0.74 \text{ for } x \times x_0$   
2)  $f = O(g) \times x \times x_0$   $\exists \hat{u}(x_0) \ f(x) = J(x)g(x), \text{ rge } J(x_0) \ f(x_0) = J(x_0) = 0.76 \text{ for } x \times x_0$ 

2) 
$$f = O(g) \times 3 \times 6$$
  $f \cup (x_0)$   $f = O(g) \times 3 \times 6$   $f = O(g) \times 3 \times 6$ 

4) for  $x = x_0$   $\exists \hat{u}(x_0) f(x) = y(x)g(x)$ ,  $x = x_0$  |imf(x) = 1  $\exists x \in f = g + o(g) \times x_0 \times x_0$ 

1) x=0(X) x=0 T.R. x=x. X=d(x).x, you x>0 d(x)=x-5.M.  $\chi^2 = O(\chi)$   $\chi = \infty$  , the  $\chi = O(\chi^2)$   $\chi = \infty$  ,  $\chi = \frac{1}{\chi} \chi^2$  ,  $\frac{1}{\chi} - \delta$  . M  $\chi = \infty$ 

$$O(X)O(X_3) = O(X_3)$$

$$S(X) + O(X_3) = G(X_3)$$

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$$S(X) + O(X_3) = G(X_3)$$

Dupopeperujupyenda q-yur. (31, 21 \$1, n.2)

Types XCR, Xn-np. Toura X, XoEX, f: X>IR. f guego 6 T Xn, eeu

YHER XOTHEX

of(xo,h) = f(xo+h)-f(xo) = A(xo)h + d(xo,h), ye d(xo,h) = O(h) h=0

$$A(x_0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h} = f(x)$$

A(xn) h- re- uneithar race ympangerus = d+(xn)(h).

df(Kn): h -> A(Kn)h - gnopopepernyman.

fix  $f(x_0)(x_1) = 1$  (x<sub>0</sub>)  $f(x_0) = X_0 = X_$ 

$$df(x_0) = f'(x_0) dx(h)$$

$$df(x_0) = f'(x_0) dx$$

Purch=ha q(xn) = df(xn)(ha)  $\Delta g(x_0,h_2) = g(x_0+h_2) - g(x_0) = [f'(x_0+h_2) - f'(x_0)]h_1 = f''(x_0)h_1h_2 + \delta.m. = d^2f(x_0)(h_1,h_2) + \delta.m.$ 

d2 (xo)(h1, h2) = f"(xo)h2 = f"(xo) dx(h2) = f"(xo) (dx ⊗dx)(h1, h2)

 $d_{3}f(x) = f_{1}(x)(qx\otimes qx)$ 

$$d^n f(x_n) = f^{(n)}(x_n) dx^{(n)}$$

{h} = {{} = This f(X) - harainstore k diacin your

fixoh = df/xo)(h)

Banerarue as nontron. New Ernuya.  $f'(x_n) = \frac{df(x_n)(h)}{dx(h)} = \frac{df(x_n)}{dx}(h)$ 

) agamu.  
1) 
$$f(x) = x^5$$
  $h_1 = g$   $h_2 = u$   $x_0 = 1$ 

$$1 \cdot f'(x) = (5x'')' = 20x^3$$

$$(ux)^{1} = e^{3(x)\ln u(x)}$$

$$(ux)^{1} = e^{3(x)\ln u(x)}$$

$$(ux)^{2} = e^{3(x)\ln u(x)}$$

$$1) \quad X^{\times} = X^{\times} | n \times + X^{\times - 1} \times = X^{\times} \left( 1 + | n \times \right)$$

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$$(x) = (x^{1} | x) + (1 + | x) + (1 + | x)$$

$$(x^{1}) = (x^{1} | x) + (1 + | x) + (1 + | x) + (1 + | x)$$

$$(x^{2}) = (x^{1} | x) + (1 + | x) + (1 + | x) + (1 + | x)$$

$$(x^{2}) = (x^{2} | x) + (x^{2} | x) + (x^{2} | x) + (x^{2} | x) + (x^{2} | x)$$

$$(x^{2}) = (x^{2} | x) + (x^{2} | x)$$

T.24. Найдите производные гиперболических функций  $\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x}$  и их обратных функций.  $\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ 

$$|chx|^2 = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = shx$$

$$(Shx)' = \left(\frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2}\right)' = \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2} = chx$$

$$|thx| = \left(\frac{shx}{chx}\right) = \frac{chx \cdot chx - shx - shx}{ch^2x} = \frac{1}{ch^2x}$$

$$X = \text{dr } \text{chy} = |\text{nly} + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}| \quad y > 1$$

$$X = (1r Chy - 1rrry + 1) y = 1$$
  
 $X = arch - y = (n(y - 1y^2 - 1)) y = 1$ 

$$\frac{\chi = \alpha r \sin y}{\chi_{12}^{2} = \alpha r \cosh y} = \frac{1}{y \pm \sqrt{y^{2} - 1}} \left( 1 \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y^{2} - 1}} \right) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^{2} - 1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)_{Y} = f(x)$$

$$ch^{-1}y = \frac{1}{shx} = \pm \frac{1}{1/s^{2}-1} = \pm \frac{1}{1/s^{2}-1}$$