

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} x^2 (\ln x) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) x^2 = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) \left( \frac{d}{dx} x^2 \right) + \left( \frac{d}{dx} \ln x \right) x^2 \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) \left( \frac{d}{dx} x \right) \cdot 2x^1 + \left( \frac{d}{dx} \ln x \right) x^2 \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) \cdot 1 \cdot 2x^1 + \left( \frac{d}{dx} \ln x \right) x^2 \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) \cdot 1 \cdot 2x + \left( \frac{d}{dx} \ln x \right) x^2 \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) \cdot 1x \cdot 2 + \left( \frac{d}{dx} \ln x \right) x^2 \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) x \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + \left( \frac{d}{dx} \ln x \right) x^2 \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) x \cdot 2 + \left( \frac{d}{dx} \ln x \right) x^2 \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) x \cdot 2 + \left( \frac{d}{dx} x \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) x^2 \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) x^2 \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{1x^2}{x} \right) \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{x^2 \cdot 1}{x} \right) \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{x^2}{x} \right) \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{1^2 x^{(2-1 \cdot 1)}}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} \right) \right) = \\
& = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x) x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{1x^{(2-1 \cdot 1)}}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} \right) \right) =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x)x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{1x^{(2-1)}}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} \right) \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x)x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{1x^{(-1+2)}}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} \right) \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x)x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{1x}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} \right) \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x)x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{x \cdot 1}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} \right) \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x)x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} \right) \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x)x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{1x^{(1-1)}} \right) \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x)x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{1x^{(-1+1)}} \right) \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} \left( (\ln x)x \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{1x^{(-0)}} \right) \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} ((\ln x)x \cdot 2 + 1x) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} ((\ln x)x \cdot 2 + x \cdot 1) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} ((\ln x)x \cdot 2 + x) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x^{(1 \cdot 1)} \left( (\ln x) \cdot 1 \cdot 2x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} + 1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x \left( (\ln x) \cdot 1 \cdot 2x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} + 1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x \left( (\ln x) \cdot 2 \cdot 1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} + 1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x \left( (\ln x) \cdot 2 \cdot 1x^{(1-1)} + 1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x \left( (\ln x) \cdot 2 \cdot 1x^{(-1+1)} + 1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x \left( (\ln x) \cdot 2 \cdot 1x^{(-0)} + 1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x \left( (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)} \right) =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{d}{dx} x \left( (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1x^{(1-1)} \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x \left( (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1x^{(-1+1)} \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x \left( (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1x^{(-0)} \right) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} x ((\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1) = \\
&= \frac{d}{dx} ((\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1) x = \\
&= ((\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1) \left( \frac{d}{dx} x \right) + \left( \frac{d}{dx} ((\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1) \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( \frac{d}{dx} ((\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1) \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) \cdot 2 + \frac{d}{dx} 1 \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( 2 \left( \frac{d}{dx} \ln x \right) + \frac{d}{dx} 1 \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( 2 \left( \frac{d}{dx} x \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} 1 \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} 1 \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1 \cdot 1}{x} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} 1 \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} 1 \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( \frac{2 \cdot 1}{x} + \frac{d}{dx} 1 \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( \frac{2}{x} + \frac{d}{dx} 1 \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \left( \frac{2}{x} \right) x = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{2x}{x} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{x \cdot 2}{x} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{1 \cdot 2x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{2 \cdot 1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{2 \cdot 1x^{(1-1)}}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{2 \cdot 1x^{(-1+1)}}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{2 \cdot 1x^{(-0)}}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{2}{1x^{(1-1 \cdot 1)}} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{2}{1x^{(1-1)}} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{2}{1x^{(-1+1)}} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + \frac{2}{1x^{(-0)}} = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 1 + 2 = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 2 + 1 = \\
&= (\ln x) \cdot 2 + 3
\end{aligned}$$

