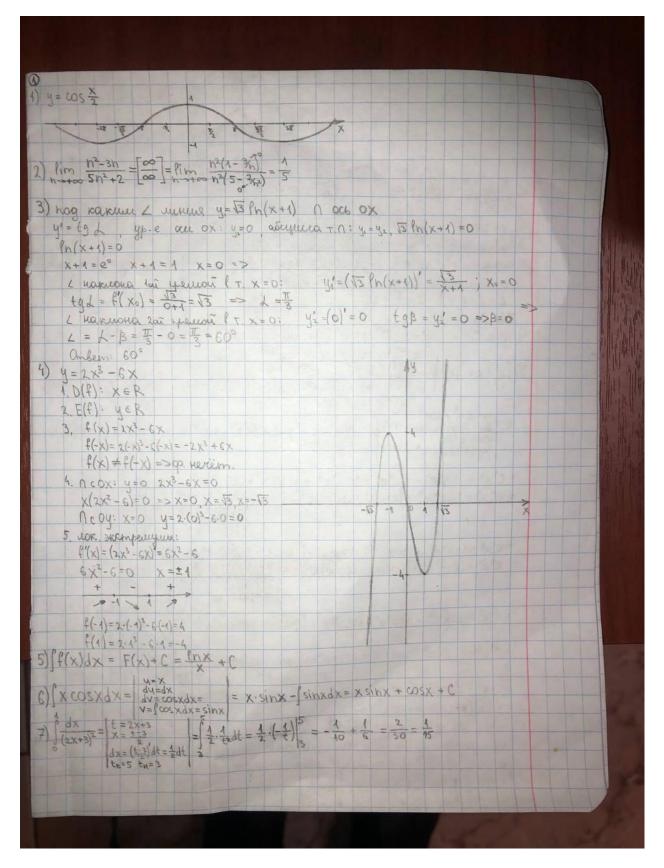
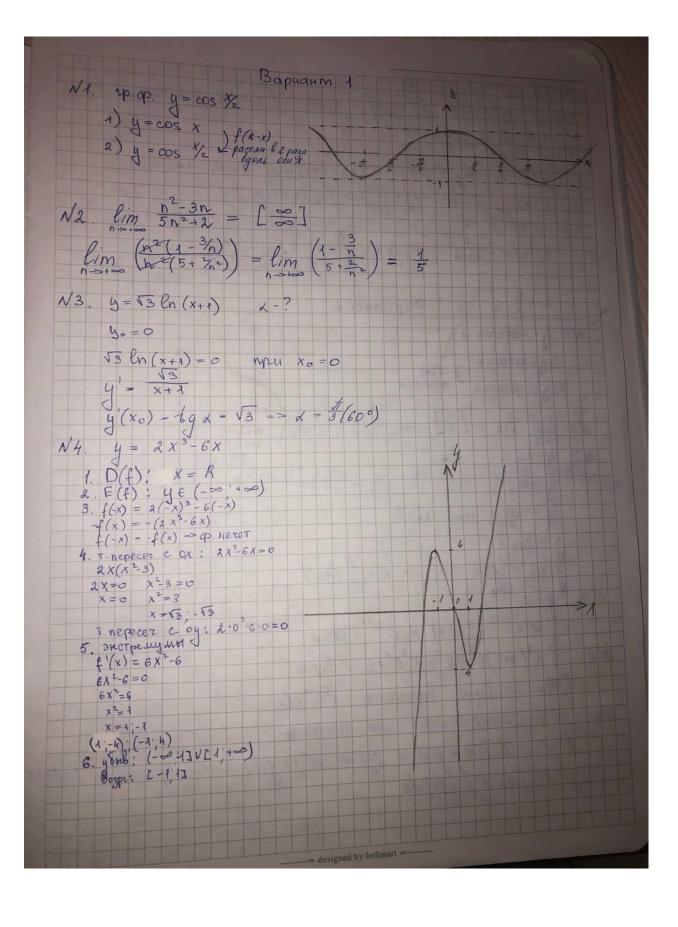
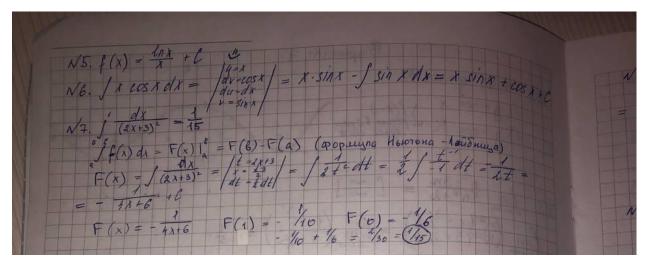
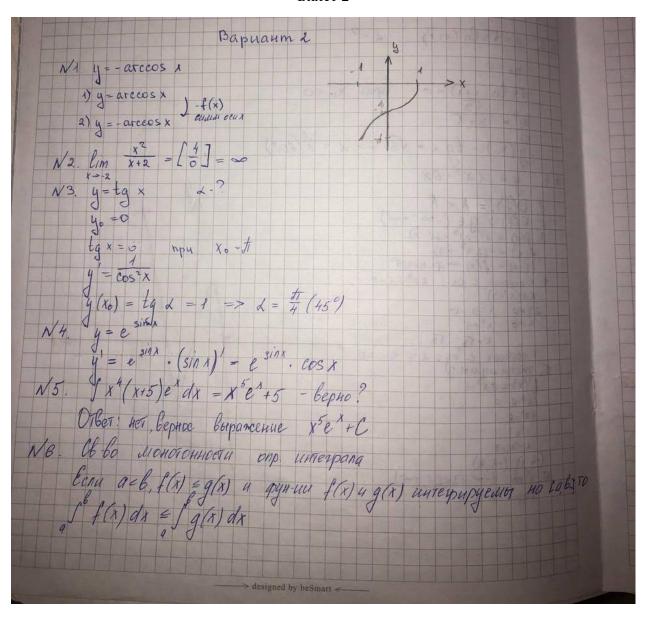
Билет 1

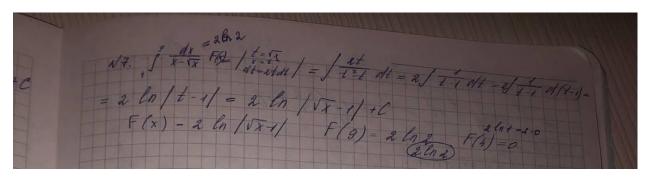




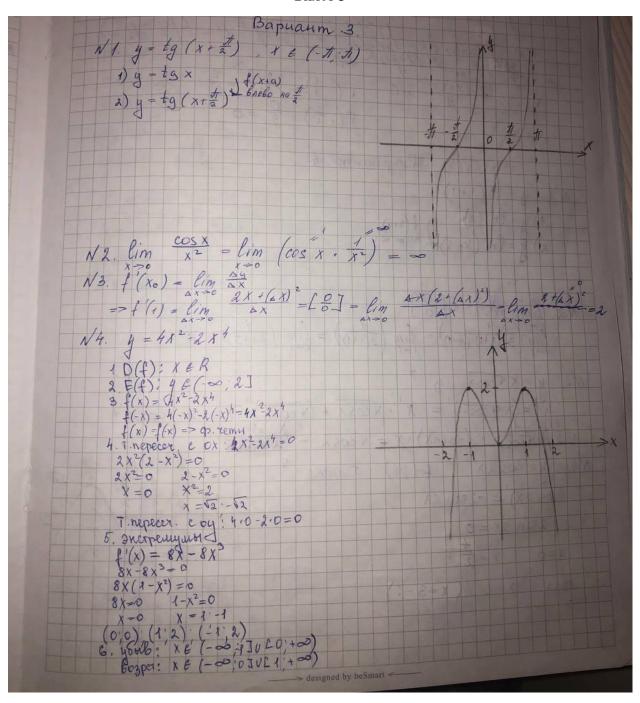


Билет 2





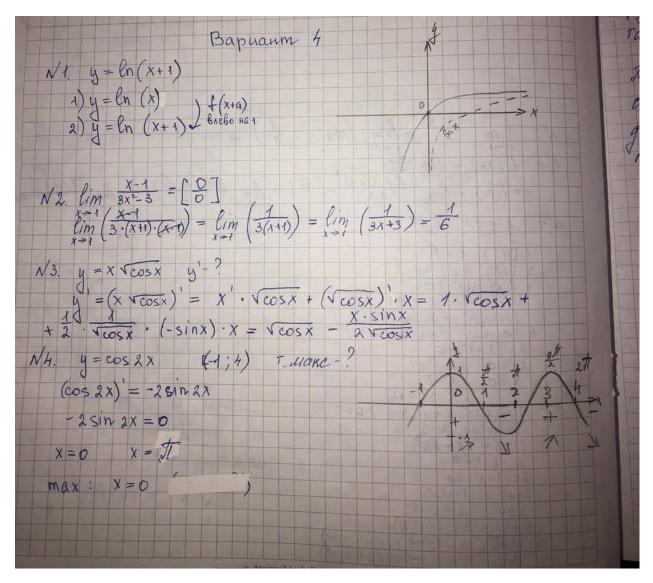
Билет 3



 $\frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-x)^{2}+9} = \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} - \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} + \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} =$

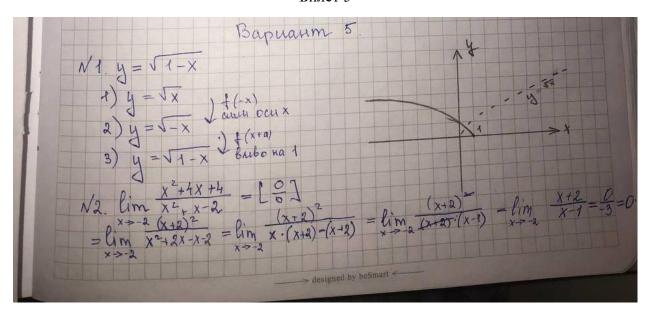
N6. $f(x) = \sin x$ no $Co, \frac{\pi}{3}$ input n = 2, $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $E_1 = x_0$, $E_2 = x_1$ $E = f(E_1) \Delta x_1 = f(E_1) \Delta x_1 + f(E_2) \Delta x_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $= \sin(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) + \sin(x_1)(x_2 - x_1) = \sin x_1 \cdot (\frac{\pi}{6} - x_1) + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot (1 + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{12}$

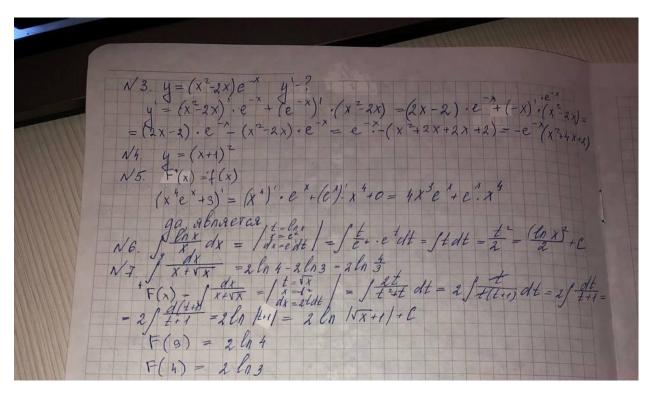
Билет 4



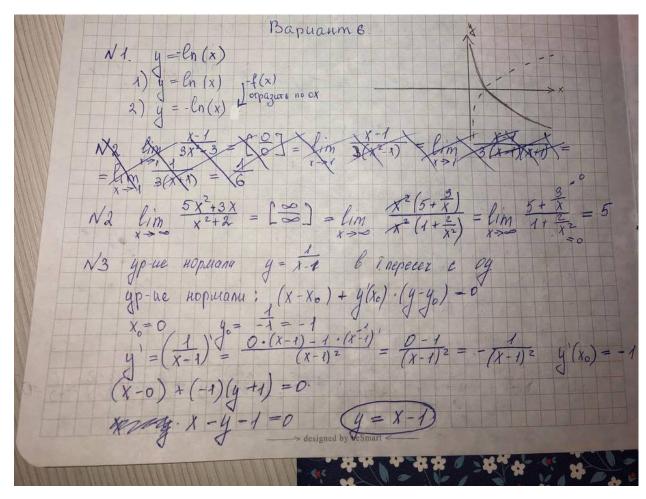
 $\sqrt{5}$. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2)} - \int (-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}) dx = \frac{1}{x} \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \int \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \int \frac{d$

Билет 5





Билет 6



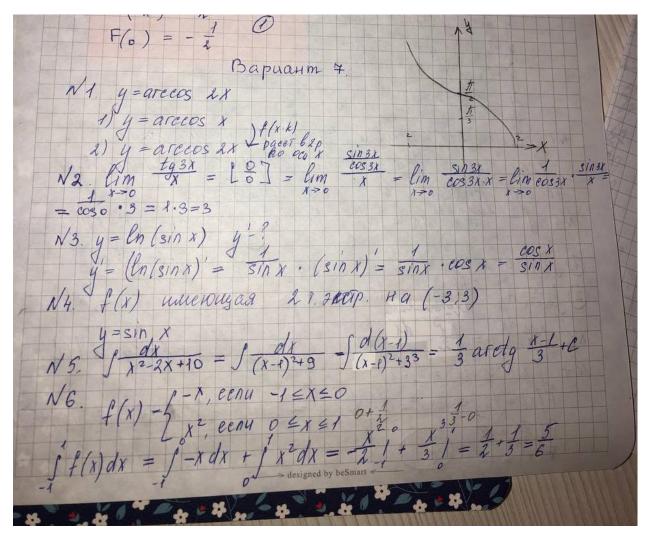
NH. DOET AT OTHOR YEAR BOSPACTANUM PYNKUM HAS

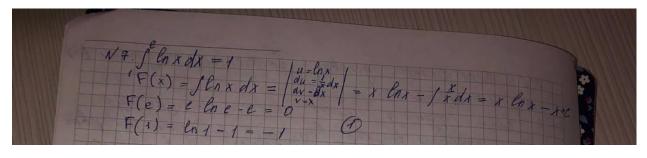
ECAN GRYP-MR MANCET REPORTED POUZBOARMON HAS

WAS I KAK TO OHA BOSPACTACE HA AMONG MIMIEPBARE

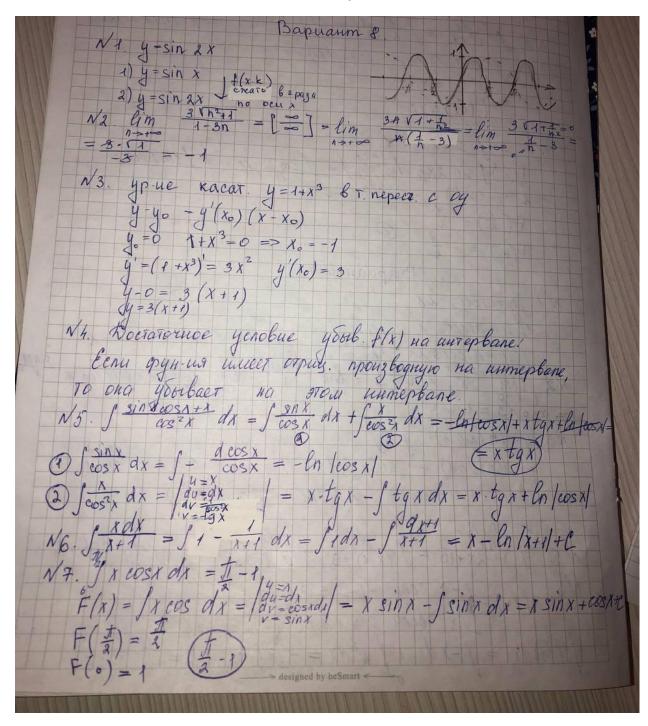
NE. MATERIA CYMUNA GRAP $f(x) = x^3$ F(Ei) Δx_i F(S) $f \sin 2x = 1$ F(x) $f \cos 2x = 1$ F(x) f

Билет 7



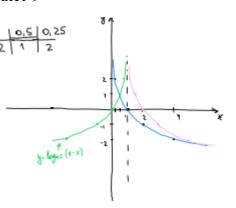


Билет 8



1)
$$y = \log_{0.5} x$$

1) $y = \log_{0.5} x$
2) $y = \log_{0.5} (x-1) - \text{ansignme ma}_{0.5} x = 0$
3) $y = \log_{0.5} (x-1) - \text{ansignme}_{0.40007.x=1}$



$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x-2}{x^2-x-2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = 2x^{3} - 9x^{2} \quad [2, 5]$$

$$y' = 6x^{2} - 18x$$

$$6x^{2} - 18x = 0$$

$$6x(x - 3) = 0 \quad (2) \quad \begin{bmatrix} x - 0 \\ x - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ombern: 25

3

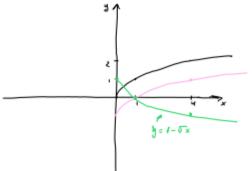
$$\int \frac{dx}{1-3x} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1-2x}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1-2x}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{3} df}{1-3\cdot (\frac{1-6}{3})} = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{3} df}{1-4+f} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{df}{f} = -\frac{1}{3} \ln|f| = -\frac{1}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{e^{x}} = -\frac{1}{e^{x}} \int_{0}^{1} = -\frac{1}{e^{x}} + 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{x}}$$



1)
$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

2) $y = \sqrt{x} - 1$ - anemore na 190 lung
3) $y = -(\sqrt{x} - 1)$ - amospanemie process.



$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x^2 x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} x = 0$$

3

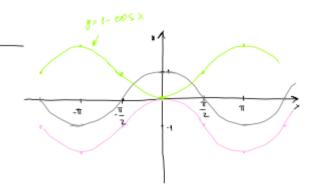
$$y = \operatorname{arc} \{ \varphi \stackrel{X}{=} \\ y' = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{4}} \cdot z' = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{4}\right)}$$

$$F(x) = \sqrt{\cos x} - 1 \qquad \int f(x) \, dx - !$$

$$\int f(x) \, dx = F(x) + C = \sqrt{\cos x} - 1 + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-(x-1)^2}} = \text{ourcsin} \frac{x-1}{2} + C$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{\lambda} dx = \lambda \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{\lambda} dx = \lambda \cdot \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{\lambda} - \lambda \cdot \sin \theta = \lambda$$



lim
$$(1+\frac{1}{n})^n = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{bmapos}{spec}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{1 + x^{2}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1 + x^{2} - x \cdot (1 + x^{2})'}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} = \frac{1 + x^{2} - 2 \cdot x^{2}}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} = \frac{1 - x^{2}}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1 - x^{2}}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} = 0 \quad cos \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1 - x^{2}}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} = 0 \quad cos \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{1 - x^{2}}{(1 + x^{2})^{2}} = 0 \quad cos \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^{2}+1} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}+1}\right) dx = \int dx - \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}+1} = x - \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \left[x^2 + 1 \right]}{x^{2}+1}$$

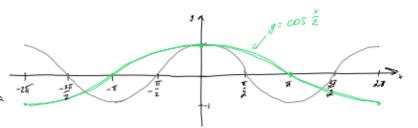
6 Св-во оддигивиости опрережениого интегрела

Ecun sorka e prinagrament orpisty sa, 65, 70 binosuseras co-les aggirususori oup, interpona:

[les dx = f lx dx + f la dx

$$\int_{1}^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{1}^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} / e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$$





0

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \left[\frac{2}{0} \right] = \infty$$

Как свезаны годрона та жики, звитущейть по оси х, время и серост чочней

(4)

$$y = \frac{1}{\cos zx}$$

$$y' = \frac{-(\cos zx)}{(\cos zx)^2} = \frac{2 \cdot \sin z}{(\cos zx)^2}$$

3

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{2}+4x+3} = \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+4} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x+6}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+4| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+3| + C$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}+4x+3} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+3} = \frac{A(x+3)+B(x+4)}{(x+1)(x+3)}$$

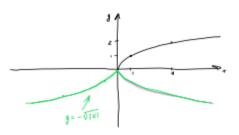
$$A(x+3)+B(x+1)=1$$

$$x=-5:-2B=1$$

6)

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{3+x^{4}} ? \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{2+x^{4}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos^{2}x}{2} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos^{2}x) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2}x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}$$



(A)

ур-ие поршани

$$f_{i}(x) = \frac{4-x}{x}$$

$$f_{i+1} = \frac{(4-x)^{i} x - (4-x)}{x} = \frac{-x-i+x}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f_{1}(x) = \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{(t-x)^{2}(x-(t-x))}{x^{2}} = \frac{-x-t+x}{x^{2}} = \frac{x}{x^{2}}$$

$$F_{2}(x) = \frac{4-x}{x} \qquad F_{2}(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x}$$

$$F_{3}(x) = \frac{(4-x)^{2}(x-(4-x))}{x^{2}} = \frac{-x-1+x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \qquad F_{3}(x) = \frac{2x-2x-1}{x^{2}} = \frac{-1}{x^{2}}$$

 $f_1'(x) = f_2'(x)$

shursomea

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{2}+2x} = \int \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{x} - \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{xr_{2}}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{xr_{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+2| + C$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{2}+2x} = \frac{1}{x(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} = \frac{A(x+2) + Bx}{x(x+2)}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{x^{2}+9}} = \begin{vmatrix} \int_{0}^{1} x^{2}+9 \\ y \, dx - \frac{1}{2} \, dx \end{vmatrix} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{16} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{4} \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \log_{x} (1-x) \qquad y = \log_{z} x$$

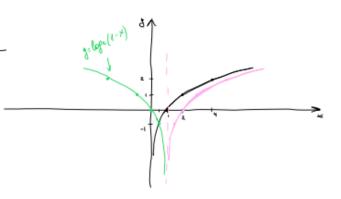
$$\frac{x \mid^{\frac{1}{2}} \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid y}{y \mid 1 \mid 0 \mid 1 \mid 2}$$

$$1) y = \log_{x} x$$

$$1) y = \log_{x} (x-1) - \text{ourseure wa } 1$$

$$\text{Supaco}$$

$$3) y = \log_{x} (-(x-1)) - \text{ometraneure onnotion } x = 1$$



(A)

(

$$y = 4x - x^{4}$$
 $y' = 4 - 4x^{3}$
 $4 - 4x^{3} = 0$
 $4(1 - x^{3}) = 0$
 $x^{3} = 1$
 $x = 1$

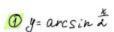
3

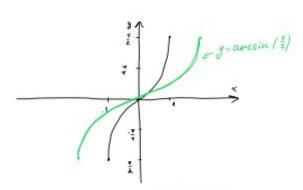
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \qquad f(x) - 7$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x^5}\right)' = \frac{-3x^2}{x^6} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$$

$$\int \frac{x \, dx}{x-2} = \begin{vmatrix} t = x-2 \\ x = t+2 \\ dx = dt \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{t+2}{t} \, dt = \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{t}\right) dt = \int dt + 2 \int \frac{dt}{t} = t + 2 \ln|t| + C = \frac{x-2+2/x-2/t}{t} = C$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2e^{3x}} / \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2e} + \frac{1}{2e}$$





$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{4gx}{sinx^2}\right)^2}{sinx^2} = \left[\frac{o}{o}\right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{sin^2x}{\cos^2x}}{sinx^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{sin^2x}{\cos^2x}}{\cos^2x \cdot sinx^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{sin^2x}{x^2}}{\cos^2x \cdot \frac{sinx^2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos^2x} = 1$$

1.
$$y_0 = 2$$

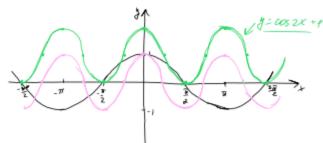
2. $x_0 = 0$
3. $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+y}}$

$$4. y'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

4

(5) = x e x -2 | (1) = -x e x + 3 x 3 e - x sba. nu nepleo 0 o p. p. s (10) -!

 $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 3x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 3x \, d3x = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \, \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cos 5\theta = \frac{1}{3}$





$$g = \sqrt{3} \ln (x+1)$$
 replaces. Ox.
1. $y_0 = 0$
1. $x_0 = 0$ $y'(x_0) = 4g d$
3. $y' = \frac{53}{x+1}$ $y'(x_0) = \frac{53}{1} = 53$
 $4g d = \sqrt{3}$
 $d = \sqrt{3}$, $d = 60^\circ$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} + C$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x^{2}}$$

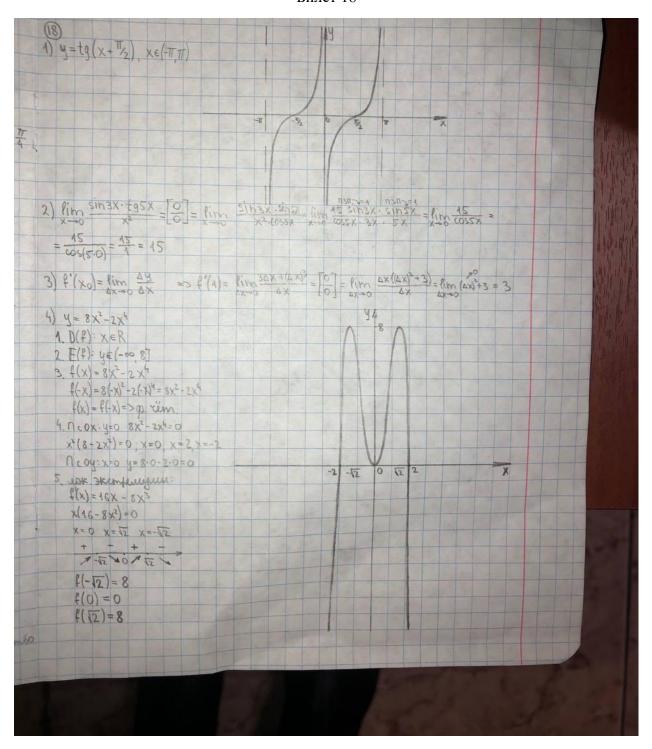
$$\int \frac{dx}{(3x+4)^{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{4} = 5x + y \\ x = \frac{f-y}{3} = \frac{1}{3}f + \frac{y}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{1}{3f^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int f^{-2} dt = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{f^{-1}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{36} = -\frac{1}{3(3x+4)} = -\frac{1}{9x + 12} + C$$

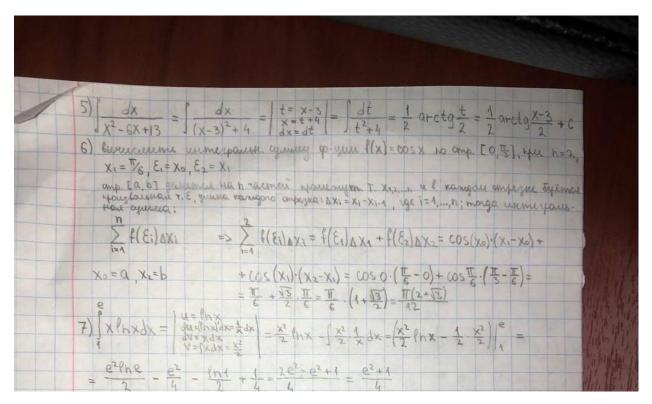
Билет 17

	1) y=-atccosx 31	
	Janewsh Land	
	-п	
	2) $\lim_{X \to 3} \frac{x^2}{X + 3} = \frac{9}{0} = \infty$ $\left[\frac{c}{0}\right] = \infty$	
	3) y=tgx y=0 \(\ell = ?	
	adrifica 7.0: 4,=4= tqx=0 x=0	
	L nake 10t hp & T. X=0: tg d = (tg x)' = cosex tgd = tosto) = 1 = 1 =>d= #	
	L maren zai p. 6 + x=0: tgB=0 => B=0	
	ansem: 45°	
	4) 4= e sin2x 4 = (e sin2x) = e sin2x, (sin2x) = e sin2x, 2 sinx, (sixx) =	
4/8/19	- sin²x 2 sin²x sin²x	
	2) $[x_2(x+e)e_X]^x = \frac{qA = qAx}{qA = qAx} = \frac{qA = qAx}{qA} = \frac{qA = qAx}{qAx} = \frac{qAx}{qAx} = $	0
	147/2/14 = 00	
	4 5 5 5 7 4 4	
	= du=(30x3+130x3) x = a(x6+6x5)+(ex(6x5+30x4)-[ex(30x4+120x3)4x)=	
	V=fe dx = ex	
	$= e^{x}x^{6} + 6x^{5}e^{x} - 6x^{5}e^{x} - 30x^{6}e^{x} + (30x^{4} + 120x^{3})e^{x}dx =$ $= e^{x}x^{6} - 80x^{6}e^{x} + (30x^{4} + 120x^{3})e^{x}dx = 4x^{6} + 120x^{5}e^{x}dx =$	
	du = 120X3+160X dx =	
	$av = e^x dx$ $v = e^x dx$	
	= exx -30x 0x + 20x 0x - 120x 0x - 1/120x 1-210x 1x -	2
	= 6xxe+150x36x- (150x3+360x5)6x9x = qr=360x3+360x9x = qr=360x3+360	
	A=16*9X=6x 9A=6*9X=6x	
		3
	= exx6 + 120x3ex - 120x3ex - 360x5ex + (360x2+720x)ex4x = du=720x + 720x =	
	= 0×16 - 20020× - 20020× - 720×0× - (720× - 720×+720)	4
	0 = 360X 0 + 360X 0 + 120X 0 - 11+10X + 110 0 0X = du= 720 0X	5
	= exx6 + 720xex - 720xex - 720ex + 720ex dx = exx6 - 720ex + 720ex = exx6 + C	
	$= > \int x^{5}(x+c)e^{x}dx \neq x^{6}e^{x} + 6$	
	6) ll-bo umeninoamu onp. unmenpana:	8
	com op-just f(x) a g(x) unexpuryence na [a,b]. A a B - koncina no so your Af(x) + Bg(x) making unexpuryence na [a,b] a bunancema palenumbe	
		7
1	$\int Af(x) + Bg(x) dx = A \int f(x) dx + B \int g(x) dx$	
1		

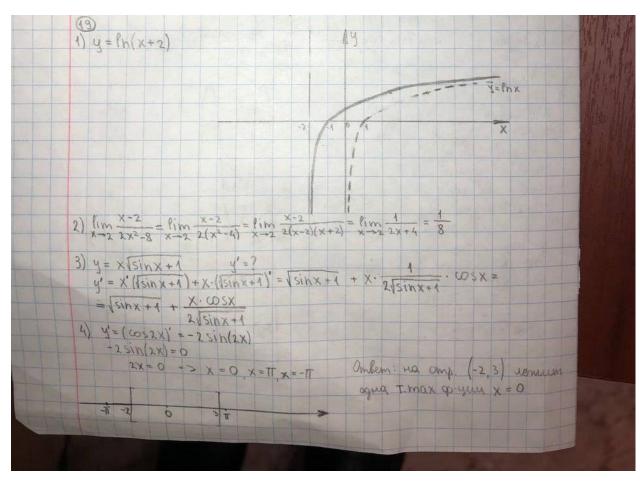
16 16		
$7) \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x-2\sqrt{x}}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x}(\sqrt{x+2})} =$	t=\x-2 x=(t+z)2 dx=2(t+z)dt t==2 ty=1	$\frac{2(t+2)}{(t+2)t}dt = 2\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} = 2\ln t _{1}^{2} = 2\ln 2 - 2\ln 1 = 2\ln 2$

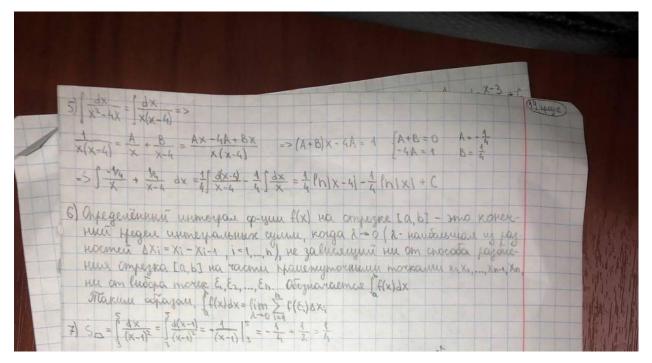
Билет 18



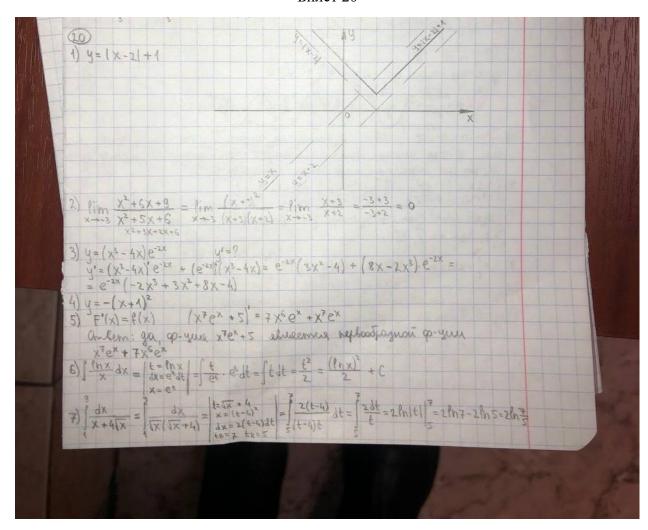


Билет 19

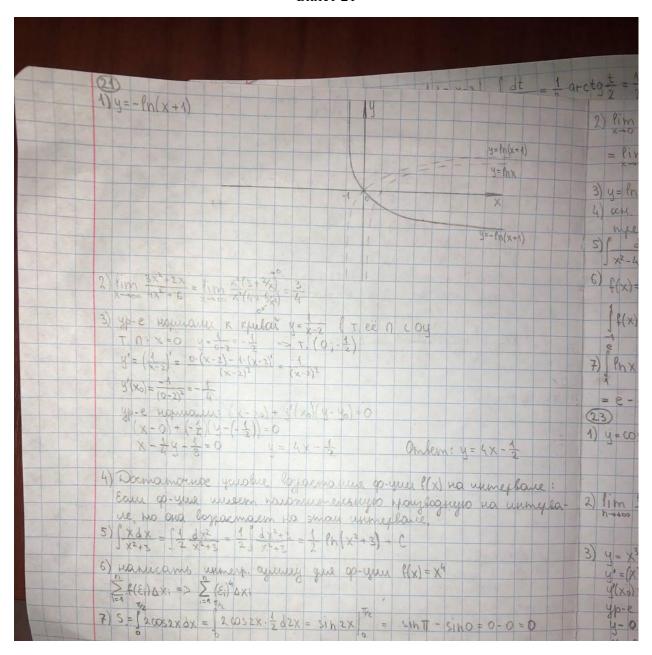




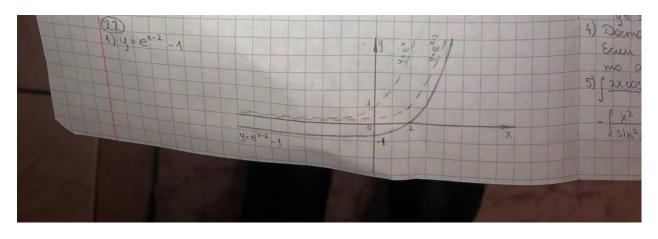
Билет 20

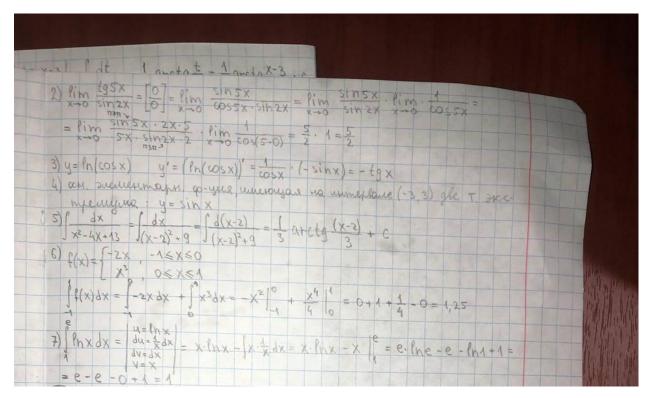


Билет 21

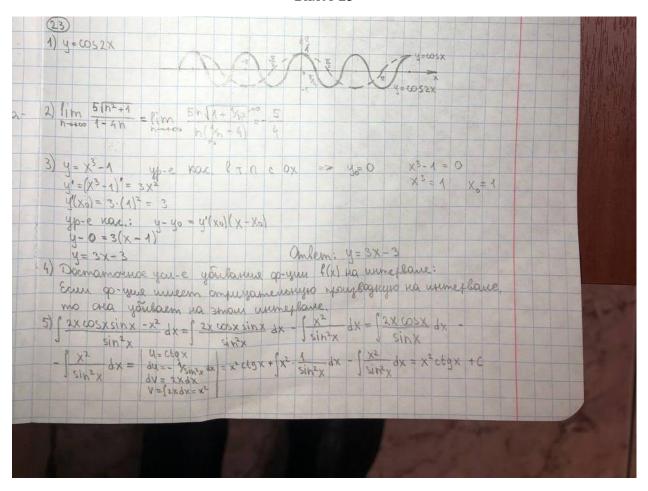


Билет 22





Билет 23



C) $\frac{1}{x^2+5} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{dx^2}{x^2+5} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d(x^2+5)}{x^2+5} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (n(x^2+5) + C)$
7) X SOSX dX = dx = dx dx = X Sinx - Sinx dx = X Sinx + COSX The =
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Билет 24

