Ceeucage 15 (24 11, 16) L: Ax + By + C = 0. Cynxiseur f(x) nazorbaemas girgopeneus 6 roune xo; ecuar 1) grynnesues Holomag. 6 nen experimente morker xo, 2) cyusechejem nocmorunaci A makar uno cellem meeso pabenerbo $f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0) + A \Delta x + O(\Delta x)$ $n \mu (\Delta x) \rightarrow 0$ Pyricisice f(x) nazolbaemen Decrenereno manon no chabrenna lim f(x) =0.

Ovoznakenice: f(x) = o(g(x)), x -> x Thunes $x^3 = 0 (2x^3) \text{ ppu} x \rightarrow 0$ $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3}{c^2 a^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 0.$ Thump $2x^2 - O(7x^3)$ npm $x \to \infty$ $\lim_{\chi \to \infty} \frac{2x}{7x^3} = \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \frac{2}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi} = 0.$ Eccus DX moneo, no ances шесто прибл форенция. $f(X_o + \Delta X) \approx f(X_o) + A \Delta X$ Ymb. (9-a fla) guggepeness. Br. Xo.) => Pynicynis f(x) uneen nonernyso mon bognyro & morke X.) Tynuseus S(x, y) nazobaemas. grégognemes. 6 rouve (xo, yo) cleel cepesees by pour normanimore A u B mancel reno uneen meero

palenesto $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) = f(x_0, y_0) + A\Delta x + B_0 y_+$ $+ O(p) \text{ mps } p \to 0$ $1ge \ \mathcal{D} = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ Oppendence qui prepenyup yeuroru pynkyu opoti nepenenum gaemin no anavniu. $A(x_0+\Delta X) = f(X_0) + A_D X_1 + O(\Delta X)$ reabace elemenas racto. muenauseneur apyrkesieur Duegogoepenericacione goymusien f(x) 6 movene xo nagochaemes mabreal menerina electo mupaus Obognamerene: df (xo, DX). $df(x_o, \Delta x) = f(x_o) \Delta x$ quiposepeniseaux opyrkesue + Reefect mugamencio

apriquentina $dx = \triangle x$ f(x) = x $df = dx = (x)\Delta x = \Delta x$ $dy = f(x_0) dx$ f(x) = des dy = f(xo)dx $\Delta x = d \times$ df = f'(x) dxBagara +(x) = x lnx -x. Harimu $df = (\ln x + 1 - 1) dx = \ln x dx$

Herimy
$$dk$$

$$df = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) dx = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{x$$

Dagara for) = arcsin +

 $4(x + x_0) = f(1, 1) = 3 \cdot 1, 21 + 6$ -34, 73 $\Delta y = f(x + x_0) - f(x_0) = 0,73$

Jagara
$$f(x) = x^{x}$$
, $x_{0} = 2$
 $f(x) = (e^{\ln x})^{x} = e^{x \ln x}$ Hairmingly
 $f(x) = e^{x \ln x}$. $(\ln x + 1) = x^{2}$. $(\ln x + 1)$
 $dy = f'(x_{0})$. $dx = a(4 \ln x + 4) dx$.
 $f(x_{0} + A x) = f(x_{0}) + f'(x_{0}) \Delta x + (a x_{0})$
 $f(x_{0} + A x) = f(x_{0}) + f'(x_{0}) \Delta x$
Exercise Δx vicano, mo
 $f(x_{0} + A x) \approx f(x_{0}) + f'(x_{0}) \Delta x$
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 $f(x_{0} + A x) \approx f(x_{0}) + f'(x_{0}) + f'(x_{$

= 9 + 0,9 ln 3 = 9,98875, 6 3 nar. ujugpp. Trouvoe znavenue a=32,1=10,04510 Bagara No 16 [6-716] Haimi puriumenno ruccio a = cfg460 Parencospell. f(x) = etgx Pemenne opynuescero. Torga f(x) = - sin2x Volleger: $a = cf_{9} + 6 = f(46 - f(45 + 1)) =$ $= f(\frac{11}{4} + \frac{17}{180}) \approx f(\frac{17}{4}) + f(\frac{17}{4}) \cdot \frac{17}{180} =$ $= 3 + 1 - \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{180})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{180} = 1 - \frac{21}{180} = 1 - \frac{1}{90} = 1$ =0,96509...mouse grav. a = e + g + 6 = 0,9656

254)

Bagara
$$5.017.(B-75)$$
 $a=aretg 0.9$

Peruenue. Paccuampun B
 $p-ro f(x)=aretg x$
 $a=aretg (1+(0,1))=4(1)+1(1)\cdot(-0,1)=$
 $a=aretg (1+(0,1))=4(1)+1(1)\cdot(-0,1)=$
 $a=aretg (1+(0,1))=4(1)+1(1)\cdot(-0,1)=$
 $a=aretg (9)=0.73539.$
 $a=aretg (9)=0.73281.$

Tereca $a=aretg (9)=0.73281.$
 $a=aretg (9)=0.73281.$

 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ $f''(x) = 2\frac{1}{(x+1)^3}$ $f''(x) = -6\frac{1}{(x+1)^4}$ (253)

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{3agara}{4(x)} f(x) = \frac{x+5}{x^2-3x+2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+5}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2}$$

$$x+5 = A(x-2) + B(x-1)$$

$$x+5 = A \times + B \times - 2A - B$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x+5}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2}$$

$$x+5 = A \times + B \times - 2A - B$$

$$f(x) = \frac{A}{x^2-3x+2}$$

$$f(x)$$

Bagana Raumu moughognyno 3-20 nopragna f(x)=xlnx.

 $\int_{0}^{X} = \frac{24}{(x+1)^5}$

f(x) = lnx +1

$$f(x) = -\frac{6}{x+i} + \frac{7}{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{6}{x+i} + \frac{7}{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = +\frac{6}{x+1} + \frac{7}{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{6}{x-1} + \frac{7}{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{6}{x-1} + \frac{7}{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{6}{x-2} + \frac{7}{x-2}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{7}{x-2} + \frac{7}{x-2$$

Sagara
$$f(x) = \sin 3x \cdot \cos^2 x$$

Thaims $f(x) = \sin 3x \cdot \cos 2x = \sin 3x \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x \cdot \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{4} (\sin 5x + \frac{1}{4} \sin x)$
 $f(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sin 3x \cdot \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{4} (\sin 5x + \frac{1}{4} \sin x)$
 $f(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sin 3x \cdot \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x \cdot \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2}$

Mpeyraconem Tackace

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{3} \frac{1}{4}$$
 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{4} \frac{6}{6} \frac{4}{4}$
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 $\frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{$

$$y' = e^{x} \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot e^{x}$$

$$y'' = e^{x} \cdot \cos x - \alpha e^{x} \cdot \sin x + e^{x} \cos x - e^{x} \cdot \sin x + e^{x} \cdot \cos x - e^{x} \cdot \sin x \cdot e^{x} + \alpha e^{x} \cdot \cos x - e^{x} \cdot \sin x \cdot e^{x} + \alpha e^{x} \cdot \cos x + 2 \sin x \cdot e^{x} + 2 \sin$$

of graces gagainnon maps

$$x(t) = t^3$$

$$y(t) = e^{5t}$$

$$y'_{x} = \frac{5e^{5t}}{3t^2}$$

$$y'_{xx} = (y'_{x})_{x} = (y'_{x})_{t} \cdot t'_{x} = \frac{5e^{5t}}{3t^2}$$

 $=\frac{(y_x)_t}{\chi'_t}=\left(\frac{5}{3}\cdot\frac{e^{5t}}{t^2}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{3t^2}$

$$\frac{5}{9} = \frac{5}{4} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\frac{3agaxea}{3} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{15} = \frac{5}{15}$$

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$$\frac{3$$

 $= \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{5e^{5t} \cdot t^2 - 2t \cdot e^{5t}}{3t^2}$

$$y'_{\pm} = 3 \cos t$$

$$y'_{x} = -\frac{3}{2} \cot g t$$

$$y''_{xx} = (y'_{x})'_{\pm} = (-\frac{3}{2} \cot g t)'_{\pm} (-\frac{1}{38int}) = \frac{3}{8 \sin^{2} t} \cdot \frac{1}{29int} = \frac{3}{48in^{3} t}$$

$$y'''_{xxx} = \frac{(y'''_{xx})_{t}^{1}}{X'_{t}} = \left(-\frac{3}{4\sin^{2}t}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\sin^{2}t}\right)$$

$$262$$

$$= + \frac{3}{4} \cdot (-3) \frac{1}{\sin^4} \cdot \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{4 \sin t} =$$

$$= - \frac{9 \cos t}{8 \sin t}$$

$$\frac{1}{8 \sin t}$$

$$\frac{1}{8 \sin t}$$

$$\frac{1}{8 \sin t}$$

$$\frac{1}{8 \sin t}$$

$$\frac{1}{9 \sin$$

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

$$= e^{x-y}(1-y^{1}) - e^{x-y}(1-y^{2}) - e^{x-y}(1-y^{2}) = e^{x-y}(1-y^{2}) - e^{x-y}(1-y^{2}) = e^{x-y}(1-y^{2}) - e^{x-y}(1-y^{2}) = e^{x-y}(1$$

$$\frac{21e^{x-y}+1y^{2}}{(e^{x-y}+1)^{3}} = \frac{4x+4y}{(x+y+1)^{3}}$$

$$\frac{3agaxa}{x^{2}}$$

aumer:
$$y', y'', y''$$

$$2x^2 + 3y^2)' = (1)'x$$

Haumer:
$$y', y', y''$$

$$\left(2x^2 + 3y^2\right)_x' = \left(1\right)_x'$$

$$4x + 6u \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\left(2x^2 + 3y^2\right)_x = \left(1\right)_x$$

$$4x + 6y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{2x}{6y} = -\frac{2x}{3y}$$

$$y' = -\frac{3x}{6y} = -\frac{2x}{3y}$$

$$y'' = \left(-\frac{2x}{3y}\right)' = -\frac{2}{3}\frac{y - yx}{y^2} = -\frac{2}{3}\frac{y -$$