Cenerap 13 (10.11.16) etpaylognail (Teccos) otyoth opynague f(x) ennege uena b neuemonoi onnecertocou mouner xo. Pagnocoro DX=X-Xo nazulaences nunacesenuem apregueenna. Paznocoto Dy= f(x)-f(x)= = $4(x_0 + \Delta x) - 4(x_0)$ razubaremas nnepacyemeen opynnesseer Unrouceeee $h_{x_0}(\Delta x) = \Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$ reazelbaences parroconsteel Omnoucenneer grynnscent 6 T. X., coombence begrouseur nneenaugenu aprijuenta ex Есии тогка х диксиро bana, no parioethae onno cuerea hx (DX) rebuesamces open requeer on DX. (911)

Om Ecres consecretyen wonernou nnegeer agencies hx (DX) mu ax >0, mo amom megen nazubaemas moustognous gynusseer f(x) 6 morke x, Cognarence + (x) very Maxuell Sopazail, no omegene $f'(x_o) = \frac{df}{dx} \left(s + \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_o + \Delta x) - f(x_o)}{\Delta x} \right) =$ $= \begin{bmatrix} x = x_0 + \triangle x \\ \triangle x = x - x_0 \end{bmatrix} - \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x)}{x - x_0}$ Therefore $f(x) = x^3$ $f(x_0) = x_0^3$ $\frac{1}{4}(x_0 + \Delta x) = (x_0 + \Delta x)^3 - x_0^3 + 3x_0^2 \Delta x^2$ +3×0(AX) +(AX)3 Hacigere pagnoetree On nouvereil

$$h_{x_{o}}(\Delta x) = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{4(x_{o} + \Delta x) - 4(x_{o})}{\Delta x}$$

$$= 3x_{o}^{2} \Delta x + 3x_{o}(\Delta x^{2}) + (\Delta x)^{3}$$

$$= 3x_{o}^{2} + 3x_{o}\Delta x + (\Delta x)^{2}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} h_{x_{o}}(\Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} (3x_{o}^{2} + 3x_{o}\Delta x + (\Delta x)^{2})$$

$$= 3x_{o}^{2}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} h_{x_{o}}(\Delta x) = \int_{\Delta x} \int_{\Delta$$

Tradeuya pronghagnore.

1) (C°)=0

2)
$$(2e^x)'=dx^{a-x}$$

3) $(a^x)'=a^x \ln a$ $(a>0, a \neq 1)$

B rachoeth, eccu $a=e$, mo

 $(e^x)'=e^x$

4) $(\log_a x)'=\frac{1}{x \ln a}$ $(a>0, a \neq 1)$

B rachoeth, eccu $a=e$, no
 $(\ln x)'=\frac{1}{x}$

5) $(\cos x)=-\sin x$

6) $(\sin x)=\cos x$

7) $(4g^x)=\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

8) $(e^x)=-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$

10)
$$(arecosx) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

11) $(arectgx) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
12) $(arectgx) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ (214)

9)(arcsin x)= $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Vunepronuereckere unen souverneen $chx = \frac{e^{x} + e}{e}$ Tuneprovencie aunge Juneprocure cuce th = 8hx Vunensciencement nomaniere eth = chx shx $13)(ch \times)' = sh \times$ 14)(8hx)'= chx

Mabuera nanourgenus npaizhog. recheller generbeerneer

$$f(x) = x^{2} \ln x$$

$$f(x) = x^{2} \ln x + (\ln x)x^{2} =$$

$$= 2x \ln x + \frac{x}{x} = 2x \ln x + x = x(2 \ln x + 1)$$

$$= 3x \ln x + \frac{3}{2} = \frac$$

 $\frac{5agara}{f(x)} = \frac{7}{4} + 5 = \frac{7}{3x} - \frac{5}{3x} = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^{x} - \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{x} + \left(\frac{5}{3}$

 $4'(x) = \frac{8}{15\sqrt[4]{x^{7/2}}} + \frac{22}{3} \times \frac{19}{3}$

717

Bagara 4(x) = cos x arccosx ctg x arcctg x +1 $\begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{(\sin x \cdot \arccos x + \cos x \cdot (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \cdot \cos^2 x}}))(\cos x \cdot \arccos x + i)}{(\cot y \cdot \arccos x + i)^2} = \frac{(\cos x \cdot \arccos x + i)}{(\cot y \cdot \arccos x + i)^2} = \frac{(\cos x \cdot \arccos x + i)}{(\cot y \cdot \arccos x + i)^2}$ Troughoguail enough gynnyen Éceces apyriques u=h(x) cuecem np-yo 6 7. Xo, a ppuscisees y=g(s) uneen npourbognegro & morne •u,=h(x,), mo enounail grynniques y = g(h(x)) = f(x)vuiveem nousbognyso 6 morke X. npureuer $f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \cdot h'(x_0)$ - premenymourising $y = y + \frac{h}{2} \times \frac{h}{218}$ pullukerel brymnenned opynkesen

$$y' = y'' \text{ in it is the wing of the product of t$$

$$f(x) = lag_{x}^{3} (ebg_{x}^{4} (arecos_{3x}))$$

$$f'(x) = 3log_{x}^{3} (etg_{x}^{4} (arecos_{3x})) \cdot 4etg_{x}^{3} (arecos_{3x})$$

$$\frac{3}{4 \cdot 1 - 3x^{2}}$$

$$\frac{3}{4$$

(20)

$$f'(x) = \ln sin x + \frac{ctg^2 x}{-ctg^2 x} - \frac{ctg^4 x}{-ctg^2 x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{sin x} \cdot \cos x + \frac{2ctg x}{2(-\sin^2 x)} - \frac{4 \cdot \cos^2 x}{4(-\sin^2 x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x + \frac{2\cos x}{2(-\sin^2 x)} - \frac{4\cos x}{4(-\sin^2 x)} = \frac{\cot x}{2\cos x} + \frac{\cot x}{2\cos x} \cdot \frac{\cot x}{2\cos x$$

 $= ctg \times + \frac{ctg \times}{sin^2 \times} + \frac{ctg^3 \times}{sin^2 \times} = \frac{ctg \times}{sin^2 \times} (sin^2 \times -1) + \frac{ctg^3 \times}{sin^2 \times}$ $= -Ctg^3 \times + \frac{Ctg^3 \times}{Sin^2 \times} = \frac{Ctg^3 \times}{Sin^3 \times}$

$$\frac{3agara}{J} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{$$

No 5 ing TP (6-T-24 $f(x) = (\sin x)^{\ln x}$ Pemerne $lnf(x) = ln(sinx)^{lnx} = lnx \cdot ln(sinx).$ (lnf(x))=(lnx.ln(ginx))= $\frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \ln(\sin x) + \ln x \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x =$ $S'(x) = \left(\frac{\ln(\sin x)}{x}\right) + \frac{\ln x \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} \cdot (\sin x)^{\ln x} =$ =(sin x)enx(en(sinx) + en estigx) $\frac{\text{Cnocoob}}{= (e^{\ln sinx})^{\ln x}} = (sinx)^{\ln x} = (e^{\ln sinx})^{\ln x$

$$\frac{3aga*ea}{f(x)} = \frac{(x-2)^{3}}{\sqrt{(x-2)^{5}(x-3)^{11}}}$$

$$\frac{\int ecuenue}{\int \ln |f(x)|} = \ln \left| \frac{(x-2)^{3}}{(x-2)^{5/2}(x-3)^{11/2}} \right|$$

$$= 3\ln |x-2| - \frac{5}{a}\ln |x-1| - \frac{11}{2}\ln |x-3|$$

$$\left(\ln |f(x)|\right) = \left(3\ln |x-2| - \frac{5}{2}\ln |x-1| - \frac{11}{2}\ln |x-3|\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{5}{a(x-1)} - \frac{11}{2(x-3)}$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{5}{a(x-1)} - \frac{11}{2(x-3)}\right) - \frac{(x-2)^{3}}{\sqrt{(x-1)^{5}(x-3)^{11}}}$$

Bagara
$$\sqrt{5}$$
 y $TP(b-T\sqrt{5}25)$
 $f(x) = (1+x^2)arccosx$
Pereceptue.

$$\begin{cases} \ln f(x) \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{\operatorname{arccos} x}{\operatorname{ln}(1+x^2)} \right) \\ \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{1}{2x^4} \cdot \frac{\text{arccos} x}{\operatorname{arccos} x} \\ \frac{1}{f(x)} = \left(\frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2} \right) \frac{\operatorname{arccos} x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3agava}{3agava} = \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot$$

 $lnff(x) = ln(1+x^2)arccosx = ln(1+x^2) - arccosx$

$$x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{s}$$

$$f(x) | f(x) |$$

$$\ln |f(x)| = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt[3]{x+2} \cdot (\sqrt{x+3})} \right|$$

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

$$\left(\ln\left|f(x)\right|\right) = \left(\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt[3]{x+2}}\right|^{2}\sqrt{x+3}\right)^{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{s(x)} s(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x-1) - \frac{2}{3} \ln(x+2) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(x+3)\right)'$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt[3]{x+2}} \cdot \sqrt{(x+3)^3}$$

 $I'(x) = \frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{2}{3(x+2)} - \frac{3}{2(x+3)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2}} \cdot \sqrt{(x+3)^3}$

Roumportbuar Sagarou 3, 4,5,67 - npeger Bagaru 8,9- Havinu Torus paspuba u empeg sun - george go remperhonoesis - Raumus exaren. Jagaru 10, 11 - ucumu npoujagara 12 - naumi monsbogger Jagane 13, 14, 15 - Hanucart yp-e racamerionoir u ypolonemere repriseen. 131-> grynn zagana Abno. 14 -> quenes zagana napau 15 - фукки задака неявно. Mousbognes quincipus zagana (226)

$$y'_{x} = y'_{t} = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^{2}(1 + \ln t)}$$

$$x'_{t} = 1 \cdot \ln t + t \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \ln t$$

$$y'_{t} = \frac{8t}{t^{2}} \cdot t - \frac{1}{t} \cdot \ln t = 1 - \ln t$$

$$y'_{t} = \frac{8t}{t^{2}} \cdot t - \frac{1}{t} \cdot \ln t = 1 - \ln t$$

$$\frac{1}{t^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{t^{2}} \cdot \frac{$$

t)= - 1 VI-2te $x'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(t^2-1)^2}}$ et = $\frac{2t}{\sqrt{1-(t^2-1)^2}}$ V1-t42t21 = 1t/12-t21 $(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{2-t^2}}{2\sqrt{1-4t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2-t^2/1}t1}{\sqrt{1-4t^2}}$ trayboguas qu'un kenbro. Myero q-v y=f(x) zagana reerbro yrabnemuece 1-(x, y) = morga, umosor nacimu y' response spoquepopenents en bate pabenesto (1) no x, crumas rougheennow yp-s

typerecep
$$y = f(x) = abrace$$

$$f(x,y) = 0$$

$$y = x^{2} \sin x - \ln x + 3ag = q - un$$

$$y = x^{2} \sin x - \ln x + 3ag = q - un$$

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

230)

$$\frac{3agana}{y-3\sqrt{2y-1}} + 12 = 0$$

$$(y-3\sqrt{2y-1} + 12) = (0)^{1/2}$$

$$y'-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2y-1}} \cdot \frac{2y}{x} - \frac{2y+1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$3y'\left(\frac{2y-1}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1 \cdot \frac{2y'x-2y+1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$y'\left(\frac{3(2y-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} - \frac{2x}{x^{2}}\right) + \frac{2y+1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$y'\left(\frac{3(2y-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x} - \frac{2x}{x^{2}}\right) + \frac{2y+1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{2y-1}{x^{2}} + \frac{2y-1}{x^{2}} + \frac{2y+1}{x^{2}} = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{2y-1}{2x-3x-\sqrt{2y-1}^{2}x^{2}}$$

$$3agana \sqrt{y} + (B-T) = 0$$

Bagana Sof (B-T. 13). X - arctg (X+4)+1=0

(x-arcfg(x+y)+1)=(0), $1-\frac{1}{1+(x+y)^2}\cdot(1+y)=0$ 231

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

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

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

Jagara x3 - y - (x + y² = 0)

((e'mx) 4 - (emy) x - Vx+y2) = 0 Elnx (4 + lnx. y1) - extry (1 y x + lny) - 1 Vx+y2 y y'x x y'(xy. lnx - yx-1.x - 24) = 1 +yx. lny y = 21x+y2 + y eny -x x 7 lnx - y x -1 x - 2 4 2 1x + y2 Eparnoer 9-4.

$$\frac{g(a)}{y=g(x)} = \frac{1}{y=g(x)}$$

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

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

$$\frac{g'(x)}{x-y} = \frac{1}{x^{3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^{2}}}$$

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$$\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^{2}}}$$

y = f(x)=cosx y=g(x)=arccosx (arceesx) Sin/arcosx) V1-cos /arcasx) V1-X2 Ecuce lim f(xo +AX)-f(xo no resoprim, uno uneem 8 moure Xo pabuem \$(0)=0

Thung -точка возврада касатемьной Vgrocmonounue

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f(xo3+DX) - f(xo) - mazubaeral Dognarence: f, (xo) et peges (Xo+AX)-f(Xo) hazubaeras AX >0-0 AX defeit monglognon gynnsen H(x) 6 vorue x, Trump f(x) -/x) \\\\\yz|\x). \frac{f}{f}(g) = + 2. quebace mouse no sp. f. (0) = -1 $f_{+}(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0+0} \frac{|\Delta x| - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0+0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$ 1 (g) = lim $\Delta X = 0$ = lim ΔX $\Delta X \rightarrow 0 - 0 \Delta X$ $\Delta X \rightarrow 0 - 0 \Delta X$

morka uzeanea Upabrener recemeronosi u represenses l'(x)=tgd=k-yreloboet Rosop kacamenoni k magney opyrekesen y=f(x)
b moine x = x.

Ypabreerene kacamentrai;

y=k(x-x.)+y.

Trabuence rignuacies

y = - + (x - xo) + yo Hanucast ypalnenue Kacameronou u mabrema K Magniny nonuaceu gi-uer 6 morke P=(2,4) f'(x) = 2xk = f'(2) = 49=4x-8+4=4x-4-4pel Kacar. y = - 1 x + 1 + 4 = - 1 x + 2 yp-e nguerous

Sagara
$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{6x - 4}, \quad x_0 = 3.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{5x - 4}}, \quad x_0 = 3.$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{5x - 4}}, \quad x_0 =$$

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = t \text{ arccost} \\ b \text{ morne } x_0 = 2 \\ a = at^2 + 3t \\ at^2 + 3t - 2 = 0 \\ t = -\frac{3 \pm 5}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$t_1 = -a \left(t_2 + \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccost} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$x_0 = a.$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{arccost}{t + \frac{1}{4t + 3}}$$

$$y'(t) = arccost + \frac{1}{4t + 3}$$

$$x'(t) = 4t + 3$$

$$x'(t) = 4t + 3$$

$$x'(t) = \frac{1}{4t + 3} = \frac{17}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$$

yp-e καcamenonei y= 11-√3 (x-2)+ 11/6 (242)

 $f(x(t)) = at^2 + at$

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = 3\cos 3(t) \\ y(t) = 3\cos 3t \end{cases} t = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$x_0 = 3\cos \frac{317}{6} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$y_0 = 3\cos \frac{17}{3} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{8\sin 2t}{3\sin 2t}\cos t = \frac{4}{\cos t}$$

$$xx'(t) = 6 \cdot \cos 2 \cdot \sin t = -3\sin 2t\cos t$$

$$yx'(t) = \frac{2\cos 2}{3\cos 2t}\cos t = +\frac{3\sin 2t}{3\sin 2t}\cos t$$

$$yx'(t) = \frac{2\cos 2}{3\cos 2t}\cos t = +\frac{3\sin 2t}{3\sin 2t}\cos t$$

$$y = \frac{2\cos 2t}{3\cos 2t}\cos t = -\frac{2\cos 2t}{3\cos 2t}\cos t$$

$$y = \frac{2\cos 2t}{3\cos 2t}\cos t = -\frac{2\cos 2t}{3\cos 2t}\cos t$$

$$y = \frac{2\cos 2t}{3\cos 2t}\cos t = -\frac{2\cos 2t}{3\cos 2t}\cos t$$

$$y = \frac{2\cos 2t}{3\cos 2t}\cos t = -\frac{2\cos 2t}{3\cos 2$$

Sp-e nopulaire

Bagara

 $y = -\frac{15}{17 - 13} \left(x - 2 \right) + \frac{11}{6}$

$$y = \frac{4}{13} \left(x - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{13} x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{13} \left(x - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{16}$$

$$y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(x - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{16}$$

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 $y = \frac{3}{16 - 5.16} = -\frac{9}{64}$ $y = \frac{3}{16 - 5.16} = -\frac{9}{64}$ $y = \frac{3}{16 - 5.16} = -\frac{9}{64}$

$$y = -\frac{5}{64} (x-1) + 2 = -\frac{5}{64} x + \frac{5}{64} + 2 =$$

$$= -\frac{5}{64} x + \frac{133}{64}$$

$$y - e \quad \text{HOPELLEQUES}$$

$$y = \frac{64}{5} (x-1) + 2 = \frac{64}{5} x - \frac{34}{5}$$

$$\frac{3agaxa}{5}$$

$$y \ln y + 9x^{2} = 1 \quad p_{o} = (\frac{1}{3}, 1)$$

$$1 \ln 1 + \frac{9}{9} = 1 \quad p_{o} = (\frac{1}{3}, 1)$$

$$(y \ln y + 9x^{2})^{1/2}_{x} = (1)^{1/2}_{x}$$

y'lny+ 1 y'y + 18x =0 y'lny+y'+18x=0

y(lny+1)=-185 (244)

$$y' = -\frac{18x}{\ln y + 1}$$

$$k = -\frac{6}{1} = -6.$$

$$y_p = \exp(-6x - \frac{1}{3}) + 1 = \frac{1}{6}x - \frac{1}{18} + 1 = \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{18}.$$

$$y_p = \ker(-\frac{1}{3}) + 1 = -6x + 3$$

$$\frac{3\cos(-\frac{1}{3})}{3\cos(-\frac{1}{3})} + \frac{1}{12} = -6x + 3$$

$$\frac{3\cos(-\frac{1}{3})}{3\cos(-\frac{1}{3})} +$$

$$2y = \frac{1}{3}(x - 1) + 1 = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$$
1) $2x - y - 1 = 0$
2) $3x - 3y + 2 = 0$

$$n_{3} = (2, -1)$$

$$n_{2} = (1, -3)$$

$$\cos(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4^{2}}) = |\cos 2(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6})|^{2}$$

$$= \frac{2+3}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2(L_{1}, L_{2}) = 45^{\circ}$$

y/x/=k1=2

4 (x) # 3 k2 = 3

 $y'_{1} = (x^{2})'_{2} = 2x$ $y'_{2} = (3/x^{7}) = \frac{1}{3x^{2}}$

Ypabnennes Kacar - 600

1) y= 2.(x-1)+1=2x-4

Bagana acmpouga.

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$$
 $(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}}) = (1)'_{x}$
 $(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac$

 $y = \sqrt[3]{y}$ $\beta = (0, \sqrt[3]{y})$

 $A = (\sqrt[3]{x}, 0)$ $AB = \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 1 = const.$ (247)

 $O = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{y}}{\sqrt{x_{-}^{2}}}x + \sqrt[3]{y}.$

X=3/X