26.3. Дифференцируемость суммы, произведения, частного дифференцируемых функций. Cel. nocosue 26.4. Производные основных элементарных функций. cu. nocosue

27. Дифференциал функции. y=f(x) gup, b th, xo, though  $\Delta y = f(\alpha_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A \cdot \Delta x + d(\Delta x) \cdot \Delta x$ , ree AER (1x) -5, u. upu 1x >0. or greggepereguar qui y=f(x) b th. to - muetimas 050ju: dy, dy(xo), dy/xo, df, df(xo), df \x dy = A. Dx f gup, 6 in. 260 (=> ] + KOHER. - 5'/26) Dy=f'(20), Dx + d(0x), Dx dy (20) = 5'120). Da Δy=dy(sco) + ō(xx), ox → 0

dy(sco) - was read racins upreparenter Δy

tgd = f'(xo) y=+1x) dy(x0)=f'/x0) 100 \PN | = | leN | . Lg & = = f' 120). Dx = dy (20)-- egeptie population kales-To 2040X  $\Rightarrow df(x) = 1.6x = 6x = 7$ f(x) = x, f'(x) = 1=> dx = bxdy (x0) = 5 (x0) de

Ochobrene upable is bornew ruls gley-06:

1°. 
$$d(u+v) = du+dv$$
;

2°.  $d(uv) = v \cdot du + u \cdot dv$ ;

3°.  $d(u) = v \cdot du - u \cdot dv$ 

A  $d(u+v) = (u+v)' \cdot dx = (u'+v') dx = u' dx + v' dx = du+dv$ 

$$= du+dv$$

$$\Rightarrow y = dy + o(xx), &x = 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow y = dy + o(xx), &x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = dy$$

 $\sqrt{1},02 \approx 1 + \frac{1}{4},0,02 = 1 + \frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{50} = 1 + \frac{1}{200} = \frac{201}{200} = 1,005$ 71,02 21,005. Teophies (unbapuanis rocius posses hepboro gieg-es). Tigettes p-9 y=f/x) gelp-ug & tu, oco, Torgo et ulphore griq-au uneen bug; dy=f'(xo) dx regulieureu om tuoro, xlie-cis eu x rezoleur, neperesen-u un q-eis Herotroporo cepre eleberia. DOK-GO: 1) X-regal, repleteral dy = f'(xo) da 2) x = 4(t), 4-grep, Bin. to, xo = 4(to), y=f(x)=f(4(t))

28. Производные и дифференциалы высших порядков. Формула Лейбница.

onp: Trycine  $\varphi$ -8 y = f(x) gree-res res (e, e)(=>  $\forall x \in (a, e)$ ) = kotter, f'(x)), Rever  $\varphi$ -8 f'(x) gree-res  $\theta$   $\overline{u}$ ,  $\partial \omega \in (a, e)$ ,  $\overline{u}$   $\overline{u}$ 

OFOZH: f"(DG), f(2)(DG), d2f / DG

oup: early  $\rho - s = f^{(n-1)}(a)$  (n=2,3,...) gup-ug  $\beta$   $\bar{w}$ ,  $x_0 \in [q, 6]$ ,  $\bar{w}$  (f<sup>(n-1)</sup>(x))' (a) - n-as uponylogorals (uponylogorals)

07-20 respegns/ q-un y=f(x) b m. 20,

 $D \delta O \chi H; \quad f^{(n)}(\alpha o) \quad \frac{d^n f}{d\alpha^n} \int_{\alpha o}^{\alpha o}$ 

 $f^{(n)} = (f^{(n-1)})^{1}, n = 1, 2, ...; f^{(o)} = f$ 

Typouzhognere Boiceurux nopagnob och-x rieur, p-cer. 1) f(x)=ad, d ∈ R.  $f'(x) = \alpha x^{d-1}, f''(x) = (\alpha x^{d-1})' = \alpha (\alpha - 1), x^{d-2},$  $f'''(x) = (d(x-1), 2d^{-2})' = d(d-1)(d-2) a^{-3}$  $f^{(n)}(2c) = \alpha(d-1), (\alpha-(n-1)) \cdot \alpha^{-n}, n=1,2,...$ Dok-les no usegynym. u = 1  $f'(x) = d \cdot x^{d-2}$ Typegn, rius que bepres upre fex n + 1N, 21 gox-lue, remo copenyes bepres u gues u+1, ti.e., gor-lue, rius  $f^{(n+1)}(c) = \langle (d-1), (d-n) \cdot c \rangle^{-(n+1)}$ 

$$\int_{-\infty}^{(N+1)} (x) = \left( \int_{-\infty}^{(N)} (x) \right)^{1} = \left( \int_{-\infty}^{(N)} (x) \cdot (x^{N-1}) \cdot (x^$$

C6-63; 1°. (u±v)(n) = u(n) ± 1~(n)  $2^{\circ}$ ,  $(c \cdot u)^{(n)} = c \cdot u^{(n)}$ , c = coust, 3°,  $(uv)^{(n)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{i}^{\kappa} u^{(\kappa)} \cdot v^{(n-\kappa)}$ - gopuyus letitruys (gox-60 cm. в пособии). oup: Tigerus p-2 y=f(x) grep-us tes (a; 6). 3 aprikeu pyeur - функция аргумення а, выш жи ф-3 диер-мя в ti, xo ∈ (a,6), two ee greep-and b ti, xo unellet bug;  $d(f'(x)\cdot h)|_{x_0} = (f'(x)\cdot h)'|_{x_0}\cdot dx = f''(x_0)\cdot h\cdot dx \cdot being$ 

Boutparus apresparence sx=h, two noverrescore Boeps-

ruence d(dy))20=f"(x0) li²=f"(x0).(dx)² teagrib-cer buro-police greep- Del p-lu b ià 20, cootabeta cui orgrousie reperpo-reference apresentara da.

ODOZH; d²y(su), d²f(su), xo.

n-su greg-au (greep-au n-ro uppgers):  $d^n f(x) = d(d^{n-1} f(x))$ 

Reille a- respablic. respe els sesseais, ins duf(x) 1 = f(m) (xo), (dx) Dallerateile: n-bis gleg-ail april 182 your the obserge-lie cb-ou unbapuation teocasie; 1) & - Helgab, replessersions;  $d^2 f(x) = d(df(x)) = d(f'(x)) \cdot dx = dx \cdot d(f'(x)) =$ =dx.(f'/x)).dx = f"/x).(dx)2  $d^2 f(x) = d(df(x)) = d(df(y)) = d(f'(y), \psi'(t), dt) =$ = dt ·d(51/4/t)·41/t)) = dt · (51/4/t), 41/t) . dt = = (5"/4H).4"/+),4"/+)+5"/4/+1),4"/+1) (dt)= = f"(4/t1).(41/t))-(at)2+f1/4/t1).4"/t)-(at)=

= 
$$|\langle p'| + 1 \rangle^2 \cdot (dt)^2 = (\langle p'| + 1 \rangle)^2 = (\langle ax \rangle)^2 |$$
  
=  $|\langle p'| + 1 \rangle^2 \cdot (dt)^2 = (\langle p'| + 1 \rangle)^2 = (\langle ax \rangle)^2 |$   
=  $|\langle p'| + 1 \rangle^2 \cdot (dt)^2 = (\langle p'| + 1 \rangle)^2 = (\langle$