$$\frac{1}{8} \text{ a) } \frac{1}{9} \cos^2 x - 3 = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{1 - 3} \right) - 3 = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{1 - 3} \right) - 3 = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{1 - 3} \right) - 3 = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - 3} \right) = \frac{1 - 4 \sin^2 x}{1 - 3 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)}{1 + 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)} = \frac{1 - 2 \cos(\frac{11}{2} - x)$$

a)
$$\int e^{\frac{1}{2}} | x_1 \neq 0$$

b) $\int e^{\frac{1}{2}} | x_2 \neq 0$
 $x_1 \times z = \frac{C}{a}$
 $x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-6}{a}$
 $x_2 = \frac{-b}{a} - x_1$
 $x_2 = \frac{-b}{a}$

$$\frac{1}{1} \quad b > 0$$

$$\times = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

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$$3 - \chi = (r + \sqrt{3} + r^{2})^{\frac{1}{3}} + (r - \sqrt{3} + r^{2})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
Niech $a = r + \sqrt{3} + r^{2}$

$$= 3\sqrt{a} + 3\sqrt{(r - \sqrt{3} + r^{2})} = 3\sqrt{a} + 3\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} = 3\sqrt{a}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{a} + \frac{3\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{a}}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$= b - \frac{9}{6}$$

$$= b^{2} - q$$

$$= 3\sqrt{r + \sqrt{3} + r^{2}}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{r + \sqrt{3} + r^{2}}$$

5. a)
$$g(x) = x^{-2}OO$$
 $f(x) = 3x^{-2}$
 $K = \begin{vmatrix} 3x^{2} \times x \\ 3x^{2} \times x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3x^{2} \times x \\ 2x^{2}OO \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3x^{2} \times x \\ 2x^{2}OO \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3x^{2} \times x \\ 2x^{2}OO \end{vmatrix} = \langle x^{2} \mid x(x) + \frac{1}{2}x \\ |x| = \langle x^{2} \mid x^{2}OO \rangle = \langle x^{2} \mid x(x) + \frac{1}{2}x \\ |x| = \langle x^{2} \mid x^{2}OO \rangle = \langle x^{2} \mid x^{2}OO \rangle = \langle x^{2}OO \rangle =$

 $W(x) = x + x'(x \neq 0)$ $\left(\sqrt{(1+\epsilon_1)}+u\right)\left(1+\epsilon_2\right)$ Nic umidmy wej që (I+E,) pred navres, ninc poliarny i/e
masi ugnosio y, hredy predstavibbys my divatamo joleo return (n+v) $\left(\left(\left(1+\mathcal{E}_{1}\right) +\mu \right) \left(\left| t+\mathcal{E}_{2}\right) \right| =\left(u+v\right) \left(\left| t+\mathcal{E}_{2}\right) \right)$ (u+v) (1+f) (1+Ez) $y + \xi_1 v + y = x + y u + h + y v$ $\mathcal{E}_{1}v = \gamma (n+v)$ $Y = \frac{i \varepsilon_1}{u + v}, \quad \varepsilon_1 \leq 2^{-+}$ $\gamma = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_{+1}} = \gamma \quad \chi < \epsilon_1 \leq 2^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $V(x) = (ut)(1+x)(1+e_1)$, $a \in E_1 = E_1 < 2 \cdot 2^{-1}$ W(x) = (n+v)(E+1) Zatem odgorytm jest nu menjænið peprauny. Dla liert masynowych; $1 + E = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 + \varepsilon_{i}) / E \leq n \cdot 2^{-t}$ Zatem jest olgangtmen namengænd peprawnym. Daliolo promasynog da (2 bleolami) $vol(x_n) = \times n (1+E_n)$, $(E_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ $1 \le h \le n$ [= (x, (|+\x, |) \ (|+\x, |) \ \ 2 (|+\x, 2) (|+\x, 2) \ ... \ \ \ \ (|+\x, \) (|+\x, \) = $= \overline{\prod_{i=1}^{n}} \times_{i} \left(| \tau \mathcal{E}_{i} \right) \left(| \tau_{i} \mathcal{E}_{i} \right)$ ale $\mathcal{E}_{i,j}$; $(2^{-t}, 2atcm)$ $(1+\mathcal{E}_{i}) \approx (1+f_{i}) \approx (1-\alpha_{i})$ $\frac{\pi}{\pi} \left(1 + \xi_i \right) \left(1 + \xi_i \right) \propto \frac{\xi_n}{\pi} \left(1 + \alpha_i \right) = 1 + \Theta , \quad \Theta \left(2n \cdot 2^{-1} \right)$ $I = \begin{pmatrix} n \\ i=1 \end{pmatrix} \times i$) O , zatem algorith jost numery and populary.