

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

Torren payporba opyteregun - Horren, B restoporx le 3 Marekine the Injegeratio, to ects X, ygobner Bopsnougue chegypousum yerohom: $\chi^2 - 1 = 0$ (zhameparent gpostu perten o).

$$\begin{cases} X = 7 \\ X = -1 \end{cases}$$

1) Pacchotpun Torry x = 1.

=) X = 1 - Torka pagpaba 2-10 paga

2) Pacconorpus Porky
$$X = -1$$

Lym $e^{\frac{1}{x^2-1}} = 600 \text{ km} \left(e^{\frac{-1}{(-1)^2-1}}\right) = 600 \text{ km} \left(e^{\frac{-1}{(-1)^2-1}}\right)$
 $(x) = -1$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} e^{\frac{x}{x^2 - 1}} = \lim_{x \to -1} \left(e^{\frac{-1}{(-1)^2 - 1}} \right) = \lim_{x \to -1} e^{\frac{-1}{x^2 - 1}} = \lim_{x \to -1} e^{\frac{-1}{$$

Orbet: X=1; X=-1-Torra pagporba 2-10 paga.

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

K	(rc)	((c)	Cn
0	x2+1	$(x-1)^{-1}$	1
1	2 *	$-1(x-1)^{-2}$	n
2	2	2(x-)3	$\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$
>2	0	k!·(-1)*·(x-1)	n! <u>k!(n-k)!</u>

$$y = uv \Rightarrow y^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n \cdot u \cdot v^{(n-k)} (apaprogram)$$
New Stranga

Tour Kor Mpu
$$K>2$$
 $U^{(R)} = 0$,
$$y^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\min(n,2)} C_n U^{(R)} V^{(n-k)} = 0$$

$$f(0) = C_{n}^{0} \cdot (x^{2}+1) \cdot \left(n! (-1)^{n} \cdot (x-1)^{-1} \right) = (-1)^{n} \cdot n! (x^{2}+1)(x-1)^{-1}$$

$$f(t) = C_{n}^{1} \cdot 2x \cdot \left((n-1)! \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (x-1)^{-1} \right) = (-1)^{n} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot n \cdot 2x \cdot (x-1)^{-1}$$

$$f(2) = C_{n}^{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \left((n-2)! \cdot (-1)^{n-2} \cdot (x-1)^{-1} \right) = (-1)^{n} \cdot (n-2)! \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (x-1)^{-1}$$

$$f(k) = 0 \quad \forall k > 2$$

Orber:
$$y^{(n)} = (x^2 + i)(x - i)^{-1}$$
, $n = 0$

$$-(x^2 + i)(x - i)^{-2} + 2x(x - i)$$
, $n = 1$

$$(-1)^n \cdot n! (x^2 + i)(x - i)^{-1} + 2x \cdot (x - i)^{-n} + (x - i)^{n-1}$$
, where

$$y^3 = x^3 + \alpha \cos x \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + \alpha \cos x}$$

f(x)= x3 - bogpacrono user of a renpeptroque opyrenyus g(x) = cures in (x) - bogocrassing a reespeporbility opytiming h(x) = 3 x - bospacranousas u respeporbras opyruryus

=) y = 3 x3 + avesmx - logracianous as a remperorbian pyringue =) ospairous pyringue y=y(x) cyngerbyer.

$$X_{y^2}^{11} = -\frac{y_x^{11}}{(y_x^1)^3}$$

Mourgen y'_x . $y'_x = (3\sqrt{x^3 + avesm_x})' = ((x^3 + avesm_x)')' = (x^3 + avesm_x)''$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x^{3} + \text{curcsmx}) \cdot (x^{3} + \text{curcsmx}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x^{3} + \text{curcsmx})^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (3x^{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}) = (x^{3} + \text{curcsmx}) \cdot (x^{2} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}})$$

 $y_{x^2}^{11} = (y_x)_{x}^{1} = (x^3 + arcsm_x)^3 \cdot (x^2 + \frac{p}{3\sqrt{1-x^2}}) =$

$$= \left(\left(x^{3} + \alpha x c s m x \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) \left(x^{2} + \frac{\rho}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \right) + \left(x^{2} + \frac{\rho}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \right) \cdot \left(x^{3} + \alpha x c s m x \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$$

 $= -\frac{2}{3} \left(x^3 + \alpha v c s m x\right)^{3/3} \cdot \left(x^3 + \alpha v c s m x\right) \left(x^2 + \frac{9}{3\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) + \left(2x + \frac{1}{3}\left(1 - x^2\right)^3\right) \left(x^3 + \alpha v c s m x\right) = -\frac{2}{3} \left(x^3 + \alpha v c s m x\right)^{3/3} \cdot$

$$= \left(x^{3} + \text{curesm}x\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \left(-\frac{2}{3}\left(x^{3} + \text{curesm}x\right) \cdot \left(3x^{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1-x^{2}\right)^{2} \cdot \left(-2x\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{(x^{3} + arcsmx)^{2/3} \left(-\frac{2}{9}(x^{3} + arcsmx)^{2} \cdot (3x^{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}})^{2} + 2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1-x^{2}) \cdot x}{(x^{3} + arcsmx)^{2} \cdot (x^{2} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}})^{3}}$$

$$-(x^{3} + \alpha x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{(3x^{2} + \sqrt{1-x^{2}})^{2}}{x^{2} + \alpha x \cos x} + 2 + \frac{x}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (x^{3} + \alpha x \cos mx) \cdot (3x^{2} + \frac{p}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}})^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2(x^{2} + \alpha x \cos mx) - \frac{y_{3}}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \times (x^{2} + \alpha x \cos mx)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (x^{3} + \alpha x \cos mx) \cdot (3x^{2} + \frac{p}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}})^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2(x^{2} + \alpha x \cos mx) - \frac{y_{3}}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \times (x^{2} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (x^{3} + \alpha x \cos mx) \cdot (x^{2} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{10} (x^{2} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{1-x^{2}}})^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{x}{10} (x^{2} + \frac{x}{10})^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{x}{10} (x^{2} + \frac{x}{10})^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \cdot (x^{3} + \alpha x \cos mx) \cdot (x^{2} + \alpha x \cos mx) \cdot (x^{2}$$

Orben: 0

$$x^3 + xy + y^2 = 0 = 3(x^3 + xy + y^2)_x^1 = 0$$

$$3x^2 + (x_x^1)y + (y_x^1)X + 2y \cdot y_x^1 = 0$$

$$3x^{2} + y + y \times (x + 2y) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-3x^{2} - y}{x + 2y}$$

$$+ y_{1}^{2} \times + 2y y_{1}^{2} = 0$$

$$(3x^{2} + y + y_{x}^{2} x + 2yy_{x}^{2})_{x}^{2} = 0$$

$$6x + y_{x}^{2} + (y_{x}^{2})_{x}^{2} x + y_{x}^{2} (x)_{x}^{2} + (2y)_{x}^{2} y_{x}^{2} + 2y \cdot (y_{x}^{2})_{x}^{2} = 0$$

$$6x + y'_{x} + Xy''_{x} + (y'_{x}) + 2y'_{x}y'_{x} + 2y y''_{x} = 0$$

$$y_{xx}^{11}(x+2y)+6x+2y_{x}^{1}+2(y_{x}^{1})^{2}=0$$

$$y_{xx}^{11}=\frac{-6x-2y_{x}^{1}-2(y_{x}^{1})^{2}}{x+2y}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \sqrt{2}} \left(tgx + \frac{2}{2x - 11} \right) = \lim_{x \to \sqrt{2}} \frac{tgx(2x - 11) + 2}{2x - 11} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \sqrt{2}} \frac{2tgx \cdot x - 11tgx + 2}{2x - 11} = \lim_{x \to \sqrt{2}} \frac{(2x)^t tgx + (tgx)^t}{2x - 11} = \lim_{x \to \sqrt{2}} \frac{(2x)^t tgx + (tgx)^$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \sqrt{h}} \frac{2 + gx \cdot x - \pi + gx + 2}{2x - \pi} = \lim_{x \to \sqrt{h}} \frac{(2x)' + (+gx)' \cdot 2x - \pi + (+gx)'}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \sqrt{h}} \frac{2 + gx \cdot x - \pi + gx + 2}{2x - \pi} = \lim_{x \to \sqrt{h}} \frac{(2x)' + (+gx)' \cdot 2x - \pi + (+gx)'}{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \sqrt{h}} \frac{2 + gx \cdot x - \pi + gx + 2}{2x - \pi} = \lim_{x \to \sqrt{h}} \frac{(2x)' + (+gx)' \cdot 2x - \pi + (+gx)'}{2x - \pi + gx} = \lim_{x \to \sqrt{h}} \frac{(2x)' + (+gx)' \cdot 2x - \pi + (+gx)'}{2x - \pi + gx} = \lim_{x \to \sqrt{h}} \frac{(2x)' + (+gx)' \cdot 2x - \pi + (+gx)'}{2x - \pi + gx} = \lim_{x \to \sqrt{h}} \frac{(2x)' + (+gx)' \cdot 2x - \pi +$$

Apachag

No Apachag

No Apachag

$$2 \frac{smk}{cos^2x} cos^2x = 2 sm r cos x = s m (2x)$$
 $= \frac{c_1 m}{x + \frac{c_1}{c_2}} \frac{2tg x + \frac{c_2 x}{cos^2 x} - \frac{m}{cos^2 x}}{2 - \frac{m}{cos^2 x}} \frac{2tg x \cos^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x} + \frac{2x - m}{2} = \frac{c_1 m}{2 \cos^2 x} \frac{2 \cos^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{c_2 m}{cos^2 x} \frac{2 \cos^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{c_3 m}{cos^2 x} \frac{2 \cos^2$

$$= \frac{5M2x + 2x - \pi}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{2\cos(2x) + 2}{-2 \cdot 2\cos x \cdot \sin x} = \frac{2\cos^2 x + 2}{-2\sin(2x)} = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2$$

$$= \frac{\zeta_{1}m}{\zeta_{2}} \frac{\frac{\zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2})}{-s_{1}n_{1}(2x)}}{\frac{\zeta_{3}n_{1}}{-c_{0}s_{1}(2x)}} \frac{-\zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2})}{-\zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2})}.$$

$$= \zeta_{1}m_{1} + \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2})$$

$$= \zeta_{1}m_{1} + \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2})$$

$$= \zeta_{3}m_{1} + \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2})$$

$$= \zeta_{3}m_{1} + \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2}) = \zeta_{3}(\zeta_{2})$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - \sin x - x \cos x}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - (x - \frac{x^2}{3!} + o(x^3)) - x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + o(x^3)\right)}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - x + \frac{x^3}{3!} - o(x^3)}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x - x + \frac{x^3}{3!} - o(x^3)}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{3!} + \frac{p}{2!}\right) - o(x^3)}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{3!} + \frac{p}{2!}\right) - o(x^3)}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{p}{3!} + \frac{p}{2!} = \frac{p}{6!} + \frac$$

$$g_{yy}^{(1)}(0) = \frac{(1+0)^{2} \cdot (2^{\circ} \ln 2 (\ln 2 + o \ln 2 - 0) + 2^{\circ} \ln 2) - 2^{(\circ} (\ln 2 + o \ln 2 - 1)}{(1+0)^{\circ}}$$

$$= \ln 2 (\ln 2 - 1) + \ln 2 - 2 (\ln 2 - 1) = \ln^{2} 2 - \ln 2 + \ln 2 - 2 \ln 2 + 2 =$$

$$= \ln^{3} 2 - 2 \ln 2 + 2 =$$

$$= (\ln 2 - 1)^{2} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g(y) = \frac{2^{3}}{1+y} = 1 + \frac{\ln 2 - 1}{1!} + \frac{(\ln 2 - 1)^{2} + 1}{2!} + O(x^{2}) \Rightarrow$$

=) $g(x^2) = \frac{2^{x^2}}{1+x^2} = 1 + \frac{\ln 2 - 1}{1} \cdot x^2 + \frac{(\ln 2 - 1)^2 + 1}{2} \cdot x^4 + O(x^4)$

Orber: $(|n_2-1|^2+1)$

 $= \frac{(1+y)^2 \cdot \left((2^y)'(\ln 2+y \ln 2-1) + 2^y(\ln 2+y \ln 2-1)'\right) - 2|1+y| \cdot 2^y(\ln 2+y \ln 2-1)}{(1+y)^2}$

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

 $y_{1} = -\frac{1}{-3/6} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{7} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

 $) X_0 = X(t) = X\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) =$

 $= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \ln(tg \frac{\pi i_3}{2}) =$

2) $f(x_0) = g(x) = g(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 3m\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

 $=\frac{1}{2}-\ln(\frac{3}{3})$

 $3f'(x_0) = y_x(+) = y_x(\frac{\pi}{3}) =$

 $= \frac{\cos(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}) - 3}{\sin(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3})} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - 3}{\frac{3}{2}} =$

 $= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{6}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}$

$$y_k = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

 $y_{H} = -\frac{f}{f'(x_{0})}(x - x_{0}) + f(x_{0})$

 $=) y_{k} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$