Parameters and constants we use in this work:

2 step: Finding a derivation of *opa* I was asked not to tell anyone that:

CrIn GeCrIn GeProduction. Supercringe introduction here:

## 2 Some basic knowledge about researching problem...

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Constants (3):
e = 2.718282
pi = 3.141593
AbObA = 1337.228690
Variables (2):
x = 1.000000
opa = 13.000000
Parameters of exploration :
Number of differentiates : 2
Macloren's accuracy : 3
Tanget point : 0.200000
Delta coverage of tangent point: 2.500000
Graph diapasone : [-1 : 15]
So let's calculate smth with a given function: f(x, opa) = \ln(1.000 + x \cdot opa)
Firstly, let's simplify this expression (if possible): <math>f(x, opa) = \ln(1.000 + x \cdot opa)
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Firstly, let's simplify this expression (if possible): f(x, opa) = \ln(1.000 + x \cdot opa)
     Exploration of the expression as a function of multiple variables
\mathbf{3}
Calculation value of function in the point BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE SHOCKED, WHEN THEY COUNT IT!!!
   In the point M_0(x_0, opa_0) = (1.000, 13.000) it's value = 2.63906
   Personally, I've always thought about first derivation of something like that function... Haven't you?
   But now, by using informatics and math skills I feel that I'm prepared enough to calculate it!
   1 step: Finding a derivation of opa
   When I was child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
   (opa)' = \dots = \mathbf{top} \ \mathbf{secret} = \dots =
= 1.000
   2 step: Finding a derivation of x
   thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
   (x)' = ... = top secret = ... =
= 1.000
   3 step: Finding a derivation of x \cdot opa
   What if:
   (x \cdot opa)' = \dots = \mathbf{top} \ \mathbf{secret} = \dots =
= opa + x
   4 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
   If someone asked me that in the middle of the night, I wouldn't hesitate to say:
   (1.000)' = \dots = top secret = \dots = 
= 0.000
   5 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x \cdot opa
   It's really easy to find:
   (1.000 + x \cdot opa)' = \dots = top secret = \dots =
= opa + x
   6 step: Finding a derivation of \ln (1.000 + x \cdot opa)
   My friends always beat me, because I didn't know that:
   (\ln(1.000 + x \cdot opa))' = \dots = top secret = \dots =
  \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot opa} \cdot (opa+x)
   Congratulations! The first derivation of the expression is:
   f'(x, opa) = \frac{1.000}{1.000 + x \cdot opa} \cdot (opa + x)
   In the point M_0(x_0, opa_0) = (1.000, 13.000) it's value = 1.00000
Finding the 2 derivation Let's find the 1 derivation of the expression:
   1 step: Finding a derivation of opa
   Sounds logical that it is the same as:
   (opa)' = \dots = \mathbf{top} \ \mathbf{secret} = \dots =
   2 step: Finding a derivation of x
   My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
   (x)' = ... = top secret = ... =
= 1.000
   3 step: Finding a derivation of x \cdot opa
   What if:
   (x \cdot opa)' = \dots = top secret = \dots =
= opa + x
   4 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
   While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
   (1.000)' = ... = top secret = ... =
= 0.000
   5 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x \cdot opa
   Sounds logical that it is the same as:
   (1.000 + x \cdot opa)' = \dots = top secret = \dots =
= opa + x
   6 step: Finding a derivation of \ln (1.000 + x \cdot opa)
   I was asked not to tell anyone that:
   (\ln(1.000 + x \cdot opa))' = \dots = top secret = \dots =
  \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot opa}\cdot (opa+x)
Let's find the 2 derivation of the expression:
   1 step: Finding a derivation of x
   Even my two-aged sister knows that:
   (x)' = ... = top secret = ... =
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(opa)' = ... = top secret = ... =
= 1.000
    3 step: Finding a derivation of opa + x
    If someone asked me that in the middle of the night, I wouldn't hesitate to say:
    (opa + x)' = ... = top secret = ... =
    4 step: Finding a derivation of opa
    thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
    (opa)' = \dots = top secret = \dots =
= 1.000
    5 step: Finding a derivation of x
    My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
    (x)' = ... = top secret = ... =
    6 step: Finding a derivation of x \cdot opa
    Even my two-aged sister knows that:
    (x \cdot opa)' = \dots = top secret = \dots =
= opa + x
    7 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
    Man... Just look:
    (1.000)' = \dots = top secret = \dots =
= 0.000
    8 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x \cdot opa
    For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
    (1.000 + x \cdot opa)' = \dots = top secret = ... =
= opa + x
    9 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
    I was asked not to tell anyone that:
    (1.000)' = \dots = top secret = \dots =
= 0.000
    10 step: Finding a derivation of \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot opa}
For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
   (\frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot opa})' = \dots = \text{top secret} = \dots = \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (opa+x)}{(1.000+x \cdot opa)^{2.000}}
    11 step: Finding a derivation of \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot opa} \cdot (opa + x) When I was child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
   (\frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot opa} \cdot (opa+x))' = \dots = \frac{\text{top secret}}{(-1.000) \cdot (opa+x)} = \dots = \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (opa+x)}{(1.000+x \cdot opa)^{2.000}} \cdot (opa+x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot opa}
    Finally... The 2 derivation of the expression:
    f^{(2)}(\mathbf{x}, \text{opa}) = \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (opa+x)}{(1.000 + x \cdot opa)^{2.000}} \cdot (opa+x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000 + x \cdot opa}
    BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE SHOCKED AGAIN, WHEN THEY COUNT THE 2 DERIVATION OF THIS EXPRESSION!!!
    In the point M_0(x_0, opa_0) = (1.000, 13.000) it's value = -0.85714
Finding partical derivations Partial derivation of the expression on the variable x:
    \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 13.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000 + 13.000 \cdot x}
    In the point M_0(x_0, opa_0) = (1.000, 13.000) it's value = 0.92857 !!!
    Partial derivation of the expression on the variable opa:
    \frac{\partial f}{\partial opa} = \frac{1.000}{1.000 + opa}
    In the point M_0(x_0, opa_0) = (1.000, 13.000) it's value = 0.07143!!!
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## 4 Exploration the expression as a function of the first variable

Now let's consider the expression as a function of x variable:  $f(x) = \ln(1.000 + 13.000 \cdot x)$ 

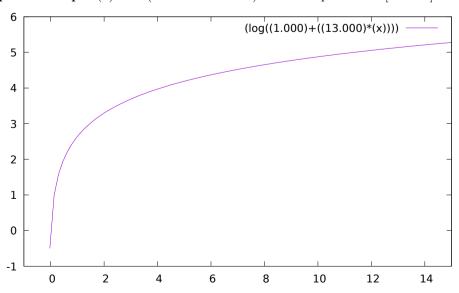
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Decomposing on Macloren's formula Maklorens formula for x \to x_0 = 1.000: f(x) = 2.639 + 0.929 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.431) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} + 0.267 \cdot (x - 1.000)^{3.000} + o((x - 1.000)^{3.000})
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**Graph**  $f(x) = \ln (1.000 + 13.000 \cdot x)$  on the diapasone  $x \in [-1:15]$ :

In the point  $M_0(x_0, opa_0) = (1.000, 13.000)$  it's value = 0.93131 !!!

Finding full derivation Full derivation:

 $\sqrt{\left(13.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000 + 13.000 \cdot x}\right)^{2.000} + \left(\frac{1.000}{1.000 + opa}\right)^{2.000}}$ 



## Equations in the point Tangent equation in the point $x_0 = 0.200$ :

 $f(x) = 3.611 \cdot (x - 0.200) + 1.281$ 

Normal equation in the point  $x_0 = 0.200$ :  $f(x) = (-0.277) \cdot (x - 0.200) + 1.281$ 

Their graphs in  $\delta = 2.50000$  coverage of the point  $x_0 = 0.200000$ 

