

1 Introduction

CrInGeCrInGeProduction.Supercringeintroductionhere :

2 Some basic knowledge about researching problem...

Parameters and constants we use in this work:

Constants (3):

e = 2.718282

pi = 3.141593

AbObA = 1337.228690

Variables (3):

a = 3.141500

kek = 13.000000

x = 1.000000

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: $f(a, kek, x) = \cos(a + \frac{kek}{1.000^{AbObA}}) + \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek \cdot (1.000^{(\ln e)} - 0.000))$

Firstly, let’s insert all constants: $f(a, kek, x) = \cos(a + \frac{kek}{1.000^{1337.229}}) + \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek \cdot (1.000^{(\ln 2.718)} - 0.000))$

And simplify this expression (if possible): $f(a, kek, x) = \cos(a + kek) + \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek)$

3 Exploration the expression as a function of multiple variables

Calculation value of function in the point BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE SHOCKED, WHEN THEY COUNT IT!!!

In the point $M_0(a_0, kek_0, x_0) = (3.142, 13.000, 1.000)$ it’s value = 1.73157

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 kek

While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:

$(kek)’ =$

= 1.000

2 step: Finding a derivation of x

Only after two cups of beer you might understand it:

$(x)’ =$

= 1.000

3 step: Finding a derivation of x · kek

Never say it to girls:

$(x \cdot kek)’ =$

= kek + x

4 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000

Only by using special skills we might know::

$(1.000)’ = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$

= 0.000

5 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x · kek

What if:

$(1.000 + x \cdot kek)’ =$

= kek + x

6 step: Finding a derivation of ln(1.000 + x · kek)

Even my two-aged sister knows that:

$(\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))’ =$

= $\frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$

7 step: Finding a derivation of kek

The first task in MIPT was to calculate:

$(kek)’ =$

= 1.000

8 step: Finding a derivation of a

Never say it to girls:

$(a)’ =$

= 1.000

9 step: Finding a derivation of a + kek

It’s simple as fuck:

$(a + kek)’ = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$

= 2.000

10 step: Finding a derivation of cos(a + kek)

As we know:

$(\cos(a + kek))’ =$

= $2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek)$

11 step: Finding a derivation of cos(a + kek) + ln(1.000 + x · kek)

I was asked not to tell anyone that:

$(\cos(a + kek) + \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))’ =$

= $2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek) + \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$

Congratulations! The first derivation of the expression is:

$f'(a, kek, x) = 2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek) + \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$

In the point $M_0(a_0, kek_0, x_0) = (3.142, 13.000, 1.000)$ it’s value = 1.84017

Finding the 2 derivation Let’s find the 1 derivation of the expression:

1 step: Finding a derivation of kek

Only after two cups of beer you might understand it:

$(kek)’ = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$

= 1.000

2 step: Finding a derivation of x

Even my two-aged sister knows that:

$(x)’ =$

= 1.000

3 step: Finding a derivation of $x \cdot kek$
 Even my two-aged sister knows that:
 $(x \cdot kek)' =$
 $= kek + x$

4 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
 When I was a child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
 $(1.000)' =$
 $= 0.000$

5 step: Finding a derivation of $1.000 + x \cdot kek$
 I have no words to describe this fact:
 $(1.000 + x \cdot kek)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= kek + x$

6 step: Finding a derivation of $\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek)$
 My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
 $(\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$

7 step: Finding a derivation of kek
 I have no words to describe this fact:
 $(kek)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= 1.000$

8 step: Finding a derivation of a
 While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
 $(a)' =$
 $= 1.000$

9 step: Finding a derivation of $a + kek$
 It's really easy to find:
 $(a + kek)' =$
 $= 2.000$

10 step: Finding a derivation of $\cos(a + kek)$
 What if:
 $(\cos(a + kek))' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= 2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek)$

11 step: Finding a derivation of $\cos(a + kek) + \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek)$
 You should be aware of the fact that:
 $(\cos(a + kek) + \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))' =$
 $= 2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek) + \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$

So the 1 derivation of the expression is:
 $2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek) + \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$
 Let's find **the 2 derivation** of the expression:
1 step: Finding a derivation of x
 A true prince must know that:
 $(x)' =$
 $= 1.000$

2 step: Finding a derivation of kek
 For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
 $(kek)' =$
 $= 1.000$

3 step: Finding a derivation of $kek + x$
 I spend the hole of my life to find the answer and finally it's:
 $(kek + x)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= 2.000$

4 step: Finding a derivation of kek
 Never say it to girls:
 $(kek)' =$
 $= 1.000$

5 step: Finding a derivation of x
 It's really easy to find:
 $(x)' =$
 $= 1.000$

6 step: Finding a derivation of $x \cdot kek$
 Sometimes I hear the same voice in my head, it always says:
 $(x \cdot kek)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= kek + x$

7 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
 Even my two-aged sister knows that:
 $(1.000)' =$
 $= 0.000$

8 step: Finding a derivation of $1.000 + x \cdot kek$
 Only by using special skills we might know::
 $(1.000 + x \cdot kek)' =$
 $= kek + x$

9 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
 My friends always beat me, because I didn't know that:
 $(1.000)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= 0.000$

10 step: Finding a derivation of $\frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek}$
 A true prince must know that:
 $(\frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek})' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x \cdot kek)^{2.000}}$

11 step: Finding a derivation of $\frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$
 Sometimes I hear the same voice in my head, it always says:
 $(\frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x))' =$
 $= \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x \cdot kek)^{2.000}} \cdot (kek + x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek}$

12 step: Finding a derivation of kek
 Only by using special skills we might know::
 $(kek)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= 1.000$

13 step: Finding a derivation of a

While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:

$(a)' =$
= 1.000
14 **step**: Finding a derivation of $a + kek$
She: please, never speak with my dad about math... Me: ok) Also me after homework of matan:
 $(a + kek)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
= 2.000
15 **step**: Finding a derivation of $\sin(a + kek)$
My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
 $(\sin(a + kek))' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
= $2.000 \cdot \cos(a + kek)$
16 **step**: Finding a derivation of -1.000
A true prince must know that:
 $(-1.000)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
= 0.000
17 **step**: Finding a derivation of $(-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek)$
A true prince must know that:
 $((-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek))' =$
= $(-1.000) \cdot 2.000 \cdot \cos(a + kek)$
18 **step**: Finding a derivation of 2.000
If someone asked me that in the middle of the night, I wouldn't hesitate to say:
 $(2.000)' =$
= 0.000

19 **step**: Finding a derivation of $2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek)$
When I was a child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
 $(2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek))' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
= $2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot 2.000 \cdot \cos(a + kek)$
20 **step**: Finding a derivation of $2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek) + \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$
thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
 $(2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek) + \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x))' =$
= $2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot 2.000 \cdot \cos(a + kek) + \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x \cdot kek)^{2.000}} \cdot (kek + x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek}$
So the 2 derivation of the expression is:
 $2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot 2.000 \cdot \cos(a + kek) + \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x \cdot kek)^{2.000}} \cdot (kek + x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek}$
Finally... The 2 derivation of the expression:
 $f^{(2)}(a, kek, x) = 2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot 2.000 \cdot \cos(a + kek) + \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x \cdot kek)^{2.000}} \cdot (kek + x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek}$
BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE SHOCKED AGAIN, WHEN THEY COUNT THE 2 DERIVATION OF THIS EXPRESSION!!!
In the point $M_0(a_0, kek_0, x_0) = (3.142, 13.000, 1.000)$ it's value = 2.77280

Finding partial derivations Partial derivation of the expression on the variable a:

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + 13.000)$
In the point $M_0(a_0, kek_0, x_0) = (3.142, 13.000, 1.000)$ it's value = 0.42008 !!!
Partial derivation of the expression on the variable kek:
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial kek} = (-1.000) \cdot \sin(3.142 + kek) + \frac{1.000}{1.000+kek}$
In the point $M_0(a_0, kek_0, x_0) = (3.142, 13.000, 1.000)$ it's value = 0.49151 !!!
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 $M_0(a_0, kek_0, x_0) = (3.142, 13.000, 1.000)$ it's value = 0.92857 !!!

Finding full derivation Full derivation:

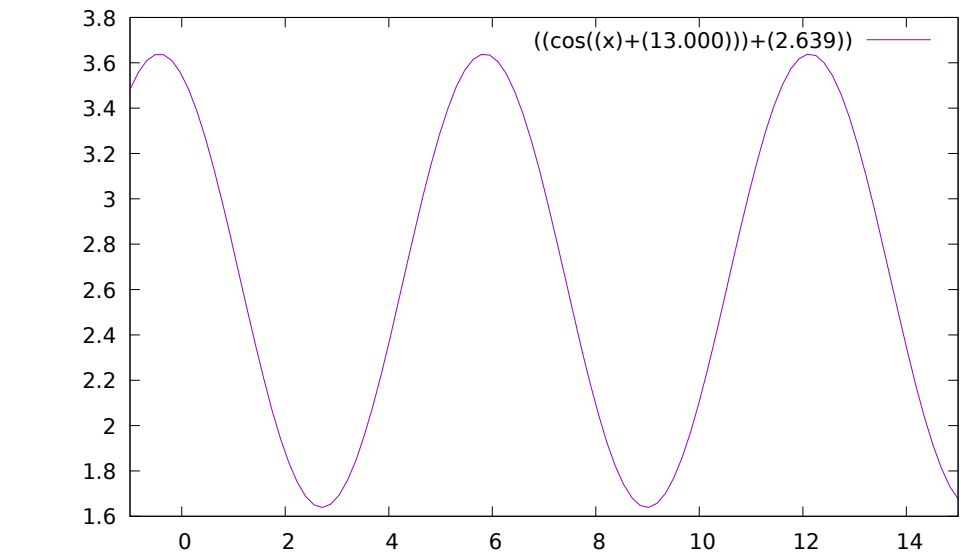
$\sqrt{((-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + 13.000))^{2.000} + ((-1.000) \cdot \sin(3.142 + kek) + \frac{1.000}{1.000+kek})^{2.000} + (13.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+13.000 \cdot x})^{2.000}}$
In the point $M_0(a_0, kek_0, x_0) = (3.142, 13.000, 1.000)$ it's value = 1.13150 !!!

4 Exploration the expression as a function of the first variable

Now let's consider the expression as a function of the first variable a: $f(a) = \cos(a + 13.000) + 2.639$

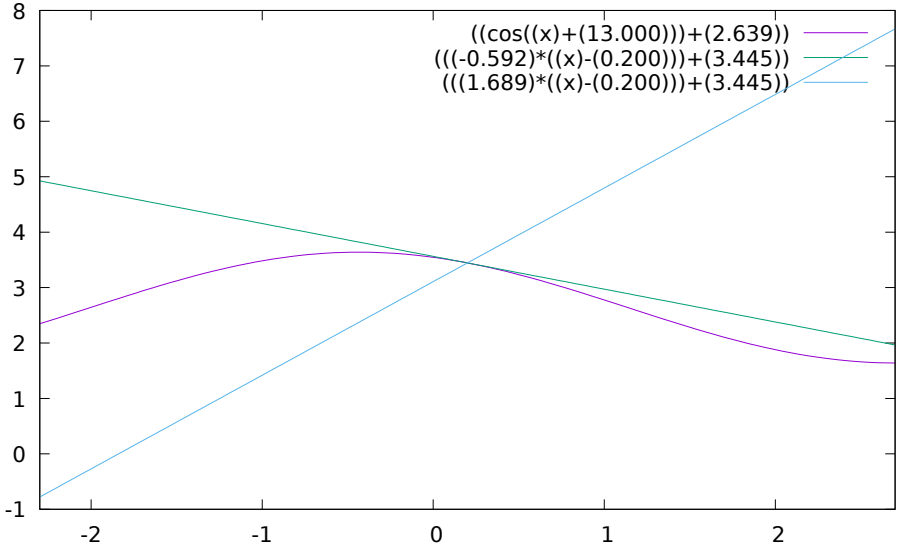
Decomposing on Macloren's formula **Maklorems formula for $a \rightarrow a_0 = 3.142$:**
 $f(a) = 1.732 + 0.420 \cdot (a - 3.142) + 0.454 \cdot (a - 3.142)^{2.000} + (-0.070) \cdot (a - 3.142)^{3.000} + o((a - 3.142)^{3.000})$

Graphics **Graph** $f(a) = \cos(a + 13.000) + 2.639$ on the diapasone $a \in [-1 : 15]$:



Equations in the point **Tangent equation** in the point $a_0 = 0.200$:

$f(a) = (-0.592) \cdot (a - 0.200) + 3.445$
Normal equation in the point $a_0 = 0.200$:
 $f(a) = 1.689 \cdot (a - 0.200) + 3.445$
Their graphs in $\delta = 2.50000$ coverage of the point $a_0 = 0.200000$



5 Conclusion

Ultrarcringeconclusionhere :