CrIn GeCrIn GeProduction. Supercringe introduction here:

2 Some basic knowledge about researching problem...

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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 + kek) + \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek)
   Firstly, let's simplify this expression (if possible): f(a, kek, x) = \cos(a + kek) + \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek)
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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(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
   When I was child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
    (kek)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
   2 step: Finding a derivation of x
   thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
   (x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=1.000
   3 step: Finding a derivation of x \cdot kek
   What if:
   (x \cdot kek)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=kek+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 = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
   5 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x \cdot kek
   It's really easy to find:
   (1.000 + x \cdot kek)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
   6 step: Finding a derivation of \ln (1.000 + x \cdot kek)
   My friends always beat me, because I didn't know that:
   (\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
   Sounds logical that it is the same as:
   (kek)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
   8 step: Finding a derivation of a
   My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
   (a)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=1.000
   9 step: Finding a derivation of a + kek
   What if:
    (a + kek)' = \dots = [\mathbf{top} \ \mathbf{secret}] = \dots =
   10 step: Finding a derivation of \cos(a + kek)
   While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
   (\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)
   Sounds logical that it is the same as:
(\cos{(a+kek)} + \ln{(1.000+x\cdot kek)})' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots = = 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
   I was asked not to tell anyone that:
   (kek)' = ... = [top secret] = ... =
=1.000
   2 step: Finding a derivation of x
   Even my two-aged sister knows that:
   (x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
   3 step: Finding a derivation of x \cdot kek
   I was asked not to tell anyone that:
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(x \cdot kek)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=kek+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 kek
   thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
   (1.000 + x \cdot kek)' = \dots = [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
   Even my two-aged sister knows that:
   (kek)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
=1.000
   8 step: Finding a derivation of a
   Man... Just look:
   (a)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=1.000
   9 step: Finding a derivation of a + kek
   For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
   (a+kek)'=\dots=[\mathbf{top\ secret}]=\dots=
=2.000
   10 step: Finding a derivation of \cos(a + kek)
   I was asked not to tell anyone that:
    (\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)
   For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
    (\cos(a + kek) + \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots = [\text{top secret}]
=2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin \left(a + kek\right) + \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
   When I was child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
   (x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=1.000
   2 step: Finding a derivation of kek
   While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
    (kek)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
   3 step: Finding a derivation of kek + x
   thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
    (kek + x)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
   4 step: Finding a derivation of kek
   Sounds logical that it is the same as:
    (kek)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
   5 step: Finding a derivation of x
   A true prince must know that:
   (x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
   6 step: Finding a derivation of x \cdot kek
   If someone asked me that in the middle of the night, I wouldn't hesitate to say:
   (x \cdot kek)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=kek+x
   7 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 =
   8 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x \cdot kek
   My friends always beat me, because I didn't know that:
   (1.000 + x \cdot kek)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
=kek+x
   9 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
   What if:
   (1.000)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
   10 step: Finding a derivation of \frac{1.000}{1.000+x \cdot kek}
   Sounds logical that it is the same as:
11 step: Finding a derivation of \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek}\cdot (kek+x) thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
   (\frac{1.000}{1.000 + x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x))' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots = \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
   Even my two-aged sister knows that:
   (kek)' = \dots = [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)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=1.000
   14 step: Finding a derivation of a + kek
    When I was child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
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(a+kek)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=2.000
    15 step: Finding a derivation of \sin(a + kek)
    It's really easy to find:
    (\sin(a+kek))' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=2.000 \cdot \cos(a + kek)
    16 step: Finding a derivation of -1.000
    For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
     (-1.000)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
=0.000
    17 step: Finding a derivation of (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek)
    If someone asked me that in the middle of the night, I wouldn't hesitate to say:
    ((-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek))' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=(-1.000) \cdot 2.000 \cdot \cos(a + kek)
    18 step: Finding a derivation of 2.000
    Sounds logical that it is the same as:
    (2.000)' = \dots = [top secret] = \dots =
    19 step: Finding a derivation of 2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin(a + kek)
    I spend the hole of my life to find the answer and finally it's:
     (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)
    While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of flew simple, for scalar (2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot \sin{(a + kek)} + \frac{1.000}{1.000 + x \cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x))' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots = 
= 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)}(\mathbf{a}, \text{ kek}, \mathbf{x}) = 2.000 \cdot (-1.000) \cdot 2.000 \cdot \cos\left(a + kek\right) + \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 partical derivations Partial derivation of the expression on the variable a:
     \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = (-1.000) \cdot \sin\left(a + 13.000\right)
    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 !!!
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Finding full derivation Full derivation:

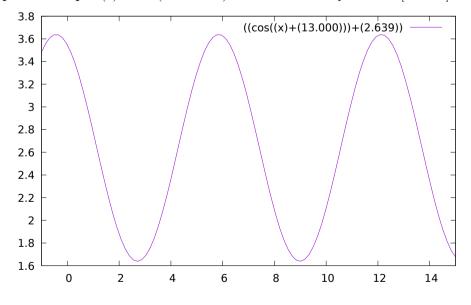
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\sqrt{\left((-1.000)\cdot\sin\left(a+13.000\right)\right)^{2.000}+\left((-1.000)\cdot\sin\left(3.142+kek\right)+\frac{1.000}{1.000+kek}\right)^{2.000}+\left(13.000\cdot\frac{1.000}{1.000+13.000\cdot x}\right)^{2.000}}
In the point M_0(a_0, kek_0, x_0) = (3.142, 13.000, 1.000) it's value = 1.13150 !!!
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Exploration the expression as a function of the first variable

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

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Decomposing on Macloren's formula Maklorens 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}) + o((a - 3.142)^{3.00
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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 $a_0 = 0.200000$

