CrInGeCrInGeProduction. Supercringeint roduction here:

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Let's calculate smth with a given function: f(x, y) = \sin x \cdot y^{2.000}
      Firstly, let's insert all constants and simplify this expression: f(x, y) = \sin x \cdot y^{2.000}
       BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE SHOCKED, WHEN THEY COUNT IT!!!
      In the point M_0(x_0, y_0) = (3.000, 2.000) it's value = 0.564
      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:
       While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
      (y)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 1.000
      2 step. finding a derivation of:
      y^{2.000}
      It's really easy to find:
      (y^{2.000})' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
=2.000\cdot y
      3 step. finding a derivation of:
      My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
      (x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 1.000
      4 step. finding a derivation of:
      \sin x
      Sounds logical that it is the same as:
      (\sin x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
      5 step. finding a derivation of:
      \sin x \cdot y^{2.000}
      For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
      (\sin x \cdot y^{2.000})' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= \cos x \cdot y^{2.000} + 2.000 \cdot y \cdot \sin x
      Congratulations! The first derivation of the expression is:
      \cos x \cdot y^{2.000} + 2.000 \cdot y \cdot \sin xIn the point M_0(x_0, y_0) = (3.000, 2.000) it's value = -3.395
      Let's calculate the 0 derivation of the expression:
      Finally... The 0 derivation of the expression:
      BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE SHOCKED AGAIN, WHEN THEY COUNT THE 0 DERIVATION OF THIS EXPRESSION!!!
      In the point M_0(x_0, y_0) = (3.000, 2.000) it's value = 0.564
      Partial derivation of the expression on the variable x:
       \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4.000 \cdot \cos x
      In the point M_0(x_0, y_0) = (3.000, 2.000) it's value = -3.959970!!!
      Partial derivation of the expression on the variable y:
       \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0.141 \cdot 2.000 \cdot y
      In the point M_0(x_0, y_0) = (3.000, 2.000) it's value = 0.564480 !!!
      Full derivation:
       \sqrt{(4.000 \cdot \cos x)^{2.000} + (0.141 \cdot 2.000 \cdot y)^{2.000}}
      In the point M_0(x_0, y_0) = (3.000, 2.000) it's value = 4.000!!!
      Now let's consider the expression as a function of x variable: f(x) = 4.000 \cdot \sin x
      Maklorens formula for x \to x_0 = 3.000:
      \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = 0.564 + (-3.960) \cdot (x - 3.000) + (-0.282) \cdot (x - 3.000)^{2.000} + 0.660 \cdot (x - 3.000)^{3.000} + 0.024 \cdot (x - 3.000)^{4.000} + (-0.033) \cdot (x - 3.000)^{5.000} + \mathbf{o}((x - 3.000)^{2.000}) \cdot (x - 3.000)^{2.000} + \mathbf{o}((x - 3.000)^{2.000}) \cdot (x - 3.000)^{2.000}) \cdot (x - 3.000)^{2.000} + \mathbf{o}((x - 3.000)^{2.000}) \cdot (x - 3.000)^{2.000} +
      Graph f(x) = 4.000 \cdot \sin x on the diapasone x \in [-10:10]:
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Tangent equation in the point $x_0 = 0.000$: $f(x) = 4.000 \cdot x$ Normal equation in the point $x_0 = 0.000$: $f(x) = (-0.250) \cdot x$