

1 Introduction

CrInGeCrInGeProduction.Supercrgeintroductionhere :

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 (2):
x = 1.000000
kek = 13.000000
Parameters of exploration :
Number of differentiates : 2
Macloren's accuracy : 3
Target point : 0.200000
Delta coverage of tangent point: 2.500000
Graph diapason : [-1 : 15]
So let's calculate smth with a given function: f(x, kek) = $\frac{1.000}{\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek)}$
Firstly, let's simplify this expression (if possible): f(x, kek) = $\frac{1.000}{\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek)}$

3 Exploration of 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 $M_0(x_0, kek_0) = (1.000, 13.000)$ it's value = 0.37892
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:
 $(kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
2 step: Finding a derivation of *x*
thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
 $(x)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
3 step: Finding a derivation of *x · kek*
What if:
 $(x \cdot kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= *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:
 $(1.000)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 0.000
5 step: Finding a derivation of $1.000 + x \cdot kek$
It's really easy to find:
 $(1.000 + x \cdot kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= *kek + x*
6 step: Finding a derivation of $\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek)$
My friends always beat me, because I didn't know that:
 $(\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= $\frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$
7 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
Sounds logical that it is the same as:
 $(1.000)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 0.000
8 step: Finding a derivation of $\frac{1.000}{\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek)}$
My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
 $(\frac{1.000}{\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek)})' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= $\frac{(-1.000) \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x)}{(\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek))^2 \cdot 0.000}$
Congratulations! **The first derivation of the expression is:**
 $f'(x, kek) = \frac{(-1.000) \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x)}{(\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek))^2 \cdot 0.000}$
In the point $M_0(x_0, kek_0) = (1.000, 13.000)$ it's value = -0.14358

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

1 step: Finding a derivation of *kek*
What if:
 $(kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
2 step: Finding a derivation of *x*
While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
 $(x)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
3 step: Finding a derivation of *x · kek*
Sounds logical that it is the same as:
 $(x \cdot kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= *kek + x*
4 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
I was asked not to tell anyone that:
 $(1.000)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 0.000
5 step: Finding a derivation of $1.000 + x \cdot kek$
Even my two-aged sister knows that:
 $(1.000 + x \cdot kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= *kek + x*
6 step: Finding a derivation of $\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek)$
I was asked not to tell anyone that:
 $(\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= $\frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$
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:
 $(1.000)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 0.000
8 step: Finding a derivation of $\frac{1.000}{\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek)}$
thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
 $(\frac{1.000}{\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek)})' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= $\frac{(-1.000) \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x)}{(\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek))^2 \cdot 0.000}$
Let's find **the 2 derivation** of the expression:
1 step: Finding a derivation of *kek*
My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
 $(kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
2 step: Finding a derivation of *x*
Even my two-aged sister knows that:
 $(x)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
3 step: Finding a derivation of *x · kek*
Man... Just look:
 $(x \cdot kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= *kek + x*
4 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
 $(1.000)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 0.000
5 step: Finding a derivation of $1.000 + x \cdot kek$
I was asked not to tell anyone that:
 $(1.000 + x \cdot kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= *kek + x*
6 step: Finding a derivation of $\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek)$
For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
 $(\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= $\frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$
7 step: Finding a derivation of $(\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))^{2.000}$
When I was child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
 $(\ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek))^{2.000}' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= $2.000 \cdot \ln(1.000 + x \cdot kek) \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek + x)$
8 step: Finding a derivation of *x*
While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
 $(x)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
9 step: Finding a derivation of *kek*
thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
 $(kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
10 step: Finding a derivation of *kek + x*
Sounds logical that it is the same as:
 $(kek + x)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 2.000
11 step: Finding a derivation of *kek*
A true prince must know that:
 $(kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
12 step: Finding a derivation of *x*
If someone asked me that in the middle of the night, I wouldn't hesitate to say:
 $(x)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 1.000
13 step: Finding a derivation of *x · kek*
If someone asked me that in the middle of the night, I wouldn't hesitate to say:
 $(x \cdot kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= *kek + x*
14 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
My friends always beat me, because I didn't know that:
 $(1.000)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= 0.000
15 step: Finding a derivation of $1.000 + x \cdot kek$
What if:
 $(1.000 + x \cdot kek)' = ... = \text{[top secret]} = ... =$
= *kek + x*
16 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000

Sounds logical that it is the same as:
 $(1.000)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= 0.000$
17 step: Finding a derivation of $\frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek}$
thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:
 $(\frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek})' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= \frac{(-1.000)\cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x\cdot kek)^2\cdot 000}$
18 step: Finding a derivation of $\frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x)$
Even my two-aged sister knows that:
 $(\frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x))' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= \frac{(-1.000)\cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x\cdot kek)^2\cdot 000} \cdot (kek+x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek}$
19 step: Finding a derivation of -1.000
While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
 $(-1.000)' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= 0.000$
20 step: Finding a derivation of $(-1.000) \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x)$
When I was child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
 $((-1.000) \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x))' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= (-1.000) \cdot (\frac{(-1.000)\cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x\cdot kek)^2\cdot 000} \cdot (kek+x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek})$
21 step: Finding a derivation of $\frac{(-1.000)\cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x)}{(\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek))^2\cdot 000}$
It's really easy to find:
 $(\frac{(-1.000)\cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x)}{(\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek))^2\cdot 000})' = \dots = \text{[top secret]} = \dots =$
 $= \frac{(-1.000)\cdot (\frac{(-1.000)\cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x\cdot kek)^2\cdot 000} \cdot (kek+x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek}) \cdot (\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek))^2\cdot 000 - 2.000 \cdot \ln(1.000+x\cdot kek) \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (-1.000) - \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x)}{((\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek))^2\cdot 000)^2\cdot 000}$
Finally... The 2 derivation of the expression:
 $f^{(2)}(x, kek) = \frac{(-1.000)\cdot (\frac{(-1.000)\cdot (kek+x)}{(1.000+x\cdot kek)^2\cdot 000} \cdot (kek+x) + 2.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek}) \cdot (\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek))^2\cdot 000 - 2.000 \cdot \ln(1.000+x\cdot kek) \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x) - (-1.000) \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+x\cdot kek} \cdot (kek+x)}{((\ln(1.000+x\cdot kek))^2\cdot 000)^2\cdot 000}$
BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE SHOCKED AGAIN, WHEN THEY COUNT THE 2 DERIVATION OF THIS EXPRESSION!!!
In the point $M_0(x_0, kek_0) = (1.000, 13.000)$ it's value = 0.23188

Finding partial derivations Partial derivation of the expression on the variable x:
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{(-1.000)\cdot 13.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+13\cdot 000\cdot x}}{(\ln(1.000+13.000\cdot x))^2\cdot 000}$
In the point $M_0(x_0, kek_0) = (1.000, 13.000)$ it's value = -0.13333 !!!
Partial derivation of the expression on the variable kek:
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial kek} = \frac{(-1.000)\cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+kek}}{(\ln(1.000+kek))^2\cdot 000}$
In the point $M_0(x_0, kek_0) = (1.000, 13.000)$ it's value = -0.01026 !!!

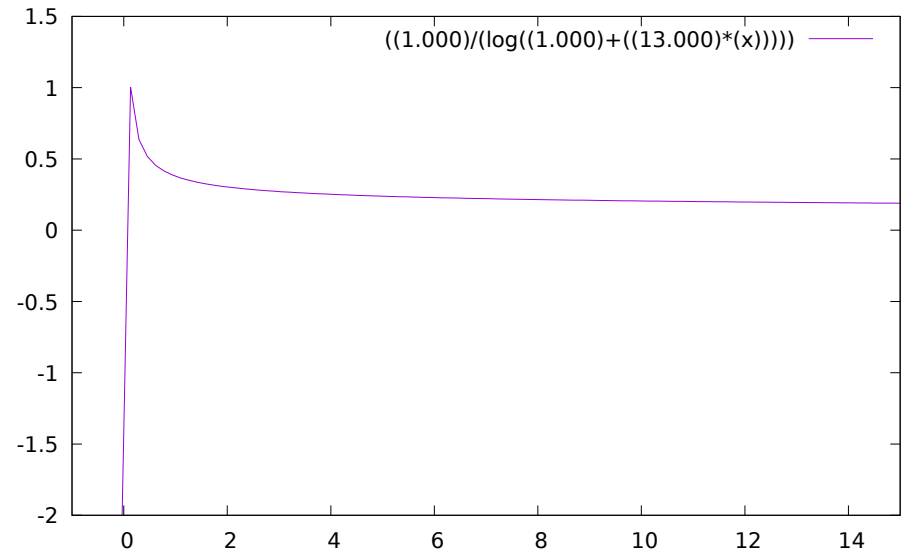
Finding full derivation Full derivation:
 $\sqrt{\frac{(-1.000)\cdot 13.000 \cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+13\cdot 000\cdot x}}{(\ln(1.000+13.000\cdot x))^2\cdot 000}} + (\frac{(-1.000)\cdot \frac{1.000}{1.000+kek}}{(\ln(1.000+kek))^2\cdot 000})$
In the point $M_0(x_0, kek_0) = (1.000, 13.000)$ it's value = 0.13372 !!!

4 Exploration the expression as a function of the first variable

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

Decomposing on Macloren's formula Maklorens formula for $x \rightarrow x_0 = 1.000$:
 $f(x) = 0.379 + (-0.133) \cdot (x - 1.000) + 0.109 \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2\cdot 000} + (-0.098) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{3\cdot 000} + o((x - 1.000)^{3\cdot 000})$

Graphics Graph $f(x) = \frac{1.000}{\ln(1.000+13.000\cdot x)}$ on the diapasone $x \in [-1 : 15]$:



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

$f(x) = (-2.201) \cdot (x - 0.200) + 0.781$

Normal equation in the point $x_0 = 0.200$:

$f(x) = 0.454 \cdot (x - 0.200) + 0.781$

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

