$= 2.000 \cdot (1.000 + x)$ 

5 step: Finding a derivation of -1.000

thanks to the results of my colleagues' scientific work, I know that:

## $\mathbf{2}$ Some basic knowledge about researching problem...

```
Let's calculate smth with a given function: f(x) = \ln (1.000 + x)
   Firstly, let's simplify this expression (if possible): f(x) = \ln(1.000 + x)
```

## 3 Exploration of the expression

```
Calculation value of function in the point BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE SHOCKED, WHEN THEY COUNT IT!!!
   In the point M_0(x_0) = (1.000) it's value = 0.69315
   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 x
   While preparing for exams, I learned a lot of new things, for example:
   (x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 1.000
   2 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
   It's really easy to find:
   (1.000)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 0.000
   3 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x
   My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
   (1.000 + x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 1.000
   4 step: Finding a derivation of \ln (1.000 + x)
   Sounds logical that it is the same as:
   (\ln(1.000 + x))' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
   Congratulations! The first derivation of the expression is:
   f'(x) = \frac{1.000}{1.000+x}
   In the point M_0(x_0) = (1.000) it's value = 0.50000
Finding the 3 derivation Let's find the 1 derivation of the expression:
   1 step: Finding a derivation of x
   For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
   (x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
   2 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
   Sounds logical that it is the same as:
   (1.000)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
   3 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x
   It's really easy to find:
   (1.000 + x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
   4 step: Finding a derivation of \ln (1.000 + x)
   My roommate mumbled it in his sleep all night:
    (\ln(1.000 + x))' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
   Let's find the 2 derivation of the expression:
   1 step: Finding a derivation of x
   What if:
   (x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
   2 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
   It's really easy to find:
   (1.000)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 0.000
   3 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x
   Even my two-aged sister knows that:
   (1.000 + x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 1.000
   4 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
   When I was child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
   (1.000)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 0.000
    5 step: Finding a derivation of \frac{1.000}{1.000+x}
   I spend the hole of my life to find the answer and finally it's:
   \left(\frac{1.000}{1.000+x}\right)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots = \frac{(-1.000) \cdot 1.000}{(1.000+x)^{2.000}}
   Let's find the 3 derivation of the expression:
   1 step: Finding a derivation of x
   Man... Just look:
   (x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 1.000
   2 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000
   For centuries, people have hunted for the secret knowledge that:
   (1.000)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 0.000
   3 step: Finding a derivation of 1.000 + x
   It's really easy to find:
   (1.000 + x)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 1.000
   4 step: Finding a derivation of (1.000 + x)^{2.000}
   It's simple as fuck: ((1.000 + x)^{2.000})' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
```

```
(-1.000)' = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots =
= 0.000
       6 step: Finding a derivation of \frac{(-1.000)}{(1.000+x)^{2.000}}
       When I was child, my father always told me: "Remember, son:
     When I was child, my latter always told me. Remember, son.  \frac{(-1.000)}{(1.000+x)^{2.000}} / = \dots = [\text{top secret}] = \dots = \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (-1.000) \cdot 2.000 \cdot (1.000+x)}{((1.000+x)^{2.000})^{2.000}}  Finally.. The 3 derivation of the expression:  f^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{(-1.000) \cdot (-1.000) \cdot 2.000 \cdot (1.000+x)}{((1.000+x)^{2.000})^{2.000}}  BRITISH SCIENTISTS WERE SHOCKED AGAIN, WHEN THEY COUNT THE 3 DERIVATION OF THIS EXPRESSION!!!
```

In the point  $M_0(x_0) = (1.000)$  it's value = 0.25000

Finding partical derivations Partial derivation of the expression on the variable x:

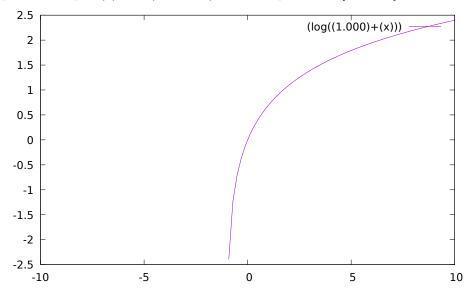
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1.000}{1.000+x}$ In the point  $M_0(x_0) = (1.000)$  it's value = 0.50000!!!

Finding full derivation Full derivation:

 $\sqrt{\left(\frac{1.000}{1.000+x}\right)^{2.000}}$ In the point  $M_0(x_0) = (1.000)$  it's value = 0.50000 !!!

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Decomposing on Macloren's formula} & \textbf{Maklorens formula for } x \rightarrow x_0 = 1.000 \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} + 0.042 \cdot (x - 1.000)^{3.000} + (-0.016) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{4.000} + 0.006 \cdot (x - 1.000)^{5.000} + (-0.003) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{4.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} + 0.042 \cdot (x - 1.000)^{3.000} + (-0.016) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{4.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.0125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.0125) \cdot (x - 1.000)^{2.000} \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.693 + 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.000) + (-0.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) \\ \textbf{f}(\textbf{x}) = 0.000 \cdot (x - 1.0$ 

**Graph**  $f(x) = \ln(1.000 + x)$  on the diapasone  $x \in [-10:10]$ :



Equations in the point Tangent equation in the point  $x_0 = 1.000$ :

 $f(x) = 0.500 \cdot (x - 1.000) + 0.693$ 

**Normal equation** in the point  $x_0 = 1.000$ :

 $f(x) = (-2.000) \cdot (x - 1.000) + 0.693$ 

Their graphs in  $\delta = 1.000000$  coverage of the point  $x_0 = 2.000000$ 

