Illonamue pynkym. Jycomo X u Y - npoussalainble eur ba. U Kanngoring 31-my X « X nocmabien 6 coombemembre equincombenuour reneum y « Y Ha un-be X zagana op-us co znamennem B V => f: X > Y, rge za f(x) oбoznavaem aveneum yor Y, komoponi consernables 6 coombenable Frencher Frenching Xo: 40= f(Ko) XeX-aprymenm; y=f(x)eY-zharenne gs-un Hasycogener: Ocynamy sulmenmy uz X&X ne moment som consumabilina b coombenicable neckors I Mume combo on pegenenua op-un D(5)-un-60 X, un vomoian onpegeneno upabulo conocimabilina X >Y 1punlp: y= √x D(f)= (0;+∞) 3 Momento znamenia opini E(f) - un-bo Y: · YXEDG) f(X) EY · Yye Y ] x : f (x) = y 1 Ospamua pynasua: Jacchompun y=f(x). Bagaquince borpocon Jun f¹: Y→Xu X=f¹(y) rge f-1-p-ua, Hadriogenne: Ecu JX;; Xz EX: y=f(xi)=f(xz); mo f 'ne onpegenena na Y, M.K. gis yo npabuo conocinabialin x, ux=> f ne apyright. Docmamornore ycrobus cyuseant. OSpamnoù op-un: Если на отрезне Са, вз f(к) се строго моноточна, непрерывна; тогда If ha obracom znamenni s(x) > lasmogenue: rpaque o opamf(x)nochpoums nymen ompamenus paquika f(x) omn-no ocu y=x

lorapupumeckas apynagus =logab-погаридри чиста в по основанию а => показатель 3 степеки с, в которую надо возвести чист а, чтобы пащ-Tune ruceo b (a>0; b>0; a ≠1) lna-vorapagn no ochobanaro e lga-no ocnobantio 10 Choùemba norapupuos 1. alogab = b - ochobnoe mongeembo 2. loya a = 1; loga 1 = 0 3. loga(bc) = logab + logac ] (19=bc (192=b; (193=c=>(1)=(192+93=> 91=42+93)) 1. loga b/c = logab - logac Togab = plogab i. logarb = I logab 7. logab = logab [] \$\frac{1}{2} \alpha \frac{1}{3} = \beta \frac{ Mongmue rpegera lim  $2x^2-3x-5$ ; Ecu unumer u znomenamer  $4 \Rightarrow \pm \infty$  npu  $x \Rightarrow 1$ ,  $x \Rightarrow 1$  | Ecu  $= \infty$   $= \infty$ Eam me nangraema neonpegerennocmo z um o B chyrae up a x-> = cho mpin na comenens o unemener a zuamenamere. Jipulp:  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 5}{-3x^2 + 8x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2}{-3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$ Eau auguair reorpeg u x-a, mo rymeno brusemu obujuir gen-Merb.  $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 5}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(2x - 5)(x + 1)}{x + 1} = \lim_{x \to -1} 2x - 5 = -7$ \* THAT INC. WALLAND CONTRACT HALL WAS