Jan ex Razamence S(x) & pog Tearopa & Vo 0: ex= 1+x+21+31+ + 11+ lin ga) = 1+x+ = + O(x3) lim 20+a, v = 1+ x + 2 + O(x3) (Qo+0,X) = (+X+ = + O(x3)/(1+b,X) a. +a,x = 1+b,x + x + b,x2 + x + b, x3 + (1) x2(b,+=)+x(b,-a,+1)+(1-a)=0 | A = 1 | b, - a, + 1 = 0 | b, = - ? 16, = -{ 16, = -{ 10, = { Ogles: ger) = 1 + 2 d, = - = a, = =

 $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$   $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$   $f(x) = \ln(1+x) \approx x - \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^3)$ 

g(x) = 20 + a, x lim g(x) = ln(1+x) = x - x + O(x3) a +a, x = (1+b,x)(x - x2 + O(x3)) ao+a, x = x+b, x - 2 - 2 x3 + O(x3) (Kbe7: g(x) = x a, =1 b, = {  $\tan x \approx \frac{g(y)}{1 - \frac{g}{12}x^2}$ Raznomenue Tamenia PRIG TEUROPA 8 X5=0 fanx = x + 3 + 2x5 + Ox7, g(x) = (1-\frac{4}{72}x^2) \tanx = (1-\frac{4}{72}x^2)(x+\frac{3}{3}+\frac{2x}{5}+0x^2)= = X+ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x}{15} + O(x^7) - \frac{4}{7^2} x^3 - \frac{4}{7^2} \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{4}{7^2} \frac{2x}{15} - O(x^7) =  $= \chi + \chi^{3/\frac{1}{3} - \frac{q}{p^2}} + \chi^{5/\frac{2}{15} - \frac{q}{3}n^2}$ (Khet: g(x) = x+x<sup>3</sup>(3-1/2) + x<sup>5</sup>(15-3/12)  $C^{2}f(d) = \alpha^{2}f(d) + \beta^{2}f(d) = C^{2}a^{2}b^{2}$   $R_{2}$ NY A- lo th Rugaropa Karn-ru C J(d) = Q J(d) = 0 H(d)

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fanx = X+bx3 (1- 4x2) (1+ ax2)  $tanx \approx \frac{x + bx^3}{\frac{4}{7^2}(\frac{1}{2} - x)(\frac{1}{2} + x)(1 + ax^2)}$ Responence & pag Teinapa & xo=0 tanx=x+ 3 + O(xs) fin tanx = lin x+bx3 = lin x=0 = lin x=0 Isbegence you  $x - 7\frac{1}{2}$ :  $\int_{X-3}^{2} \frac{x+\frac{x^{3}}{3}}{\frac{y(\frac{y}{2}-x)(\frac{1}{2}+x)(1+ax^{2})}{P^{2}(\frac{y}{2}-x)(1+ax^{2})}} = \int_{x-3\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \frac{(x+\frac{x^{3}}{3})}{(\frac{y}{2}-x)(1+ax^{2})} = \int_{x-2}^{2} \frac{(x+\frac{x^{3}}{3})}{(\frac{y}{2}-x)(1+ax^{2})} = \int_{x-2}^{2} \frac{(x+\frac{x^{3}}{3})}{(\frac{y}{2}-x)(1+ax^{2})} = \int_{x-2}^{2} \frac{(x+\frac{x^{3}}{3})}{(\frac{y}{2}-x)(1+ax^{2})} = \int_{x-2}^{2} \frac{(x+\frac{x^{3}}{3})}{(\frac{y}{2}-x)} = \int_{x-2}^{2} \frac{(x+\frac{x^{3}}{3})}{(\frac{y}{2}-x)(1+ax^{2})} = \int_{x-2}^$ Nobegenere nyer x - 7 2:  $= \lim_{X \to \mathbb{R}} \frac{\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} dx}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)\left(1 + \alpha \frac{R^{2}}{4}\right)}$  $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\int_{1}^{2} (x + \frac{x^{3}}{3})}{1 + a\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1$ 12 + 196 1 + 196 1 + 10 Th a = \frac{g^2 + \frac{g^2}{g^6} - 1}{}  $a = \frac{n^{2} + \frac{n^{4}}{12} - \beta}{\beta \frac{n^{2}}{4}} = \frac{n^{2} + \frac{n^{4}}{12} - \beta}{2n^{2}}$ Alex:  $fanx \approx \frac{\chi + \frac{\chi^{2}}{3}}{(1 - \frac{4}{H^{2}\chi^{2}})(1 + \frac{N^{2} + \frac{N^{2}}{12} - g}{2H^{2}\chi^{2}})}$