```
y'= 2 cos(2x+6).(-sin(xx+6)).d = -4 cos(2x+6) sin(2x+6)=======
    = -2 sin (4x+12)
 y (-4) = -2 sin (-4) = 2 sin 4
 y"= -2 cos (4x+12). 4=-8 cos(4x+12)
y"(-4) = -8 cos4
y"=-8.4.(-sin(4x+12))=32sin(4x+12)
y"(-4) = -32 sin4
y"= 32.4 cos (4x+12) = 128 cos (4x+12)
y"(-4) = 128 cos4
y" = 128.4. (-sea (4x+12)) =-512 sin (4x+12)
y (-4) = 512 sin4.
-> y ~ cos2 + 2sin4.(x+4) - 4cos4. (x+4)2 - 32. (x+4)3+
   + 128 cos4. (x+4) + 512, sin 4. (x+4) + o((x+4)5).
 a) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 - \cos x - e^{x^2}}{x - \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = L
   \cos x n + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \Rightarrow F(x) n - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + O(x^2)
   ex2 1+ x2+ x4 + ...
   lu(1+x)~x-x2+x3+, > G(x)~ 1x2+ O(x2)
  => L = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2} x^2 + o(x^2)}{\frac{1}{2} x^2 + o(x^2)} = -1.
8) lim ex+e2x-2cosx-3sinx = lim F(x) = L
   e^{x} 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots
e^{2x} 1 + 2x + \frac{4x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{8x^{3}}{3!} + \dots
   COSXN 1- x2 + x, + ...
 - Sinx ~ x - x3 + x5,+,...
  >F(x)~ (1+1-2)+(1+2-3)x+(1/2+2-1)x2
          = 3 x2+0(x2).
```