4(x)=3/3/4t)+5=78+35=  $=2\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{3}{5}t}=2\left(1+\left(\frac{3}{5}t\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}=$  $=2\left(1+\frac{1}{3},\frac{3}{3}+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{8}+\right)+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{8}+\right)^{3}+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{8}+\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2}+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{8}+\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2}+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2}+\frac{1}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^$  $+0(\frac{3}{8}t^4)$  =  $2+\frac{1}{4}t-\frac{1}{32}t-\frac{2}{768}$  - $-\frac{3}{3072}t^{4}+o(t^{4})=2+\frac{1}{4}(x-1)-\frac{1}{32}(x-1)$   $+\frac{3}{768}(x-1)^{3}-\frac{5}{3072}(x-1)^{4}+o((x-1)^{4})$ Tyers grynxisies +(x) onnege ieena b onneemnoem morne L'(n) (x.) Torque cerceen mecos gopulegua

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \frac{f''(x_0$$

Truluef
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}, x_0 = 0.$$

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

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(1+x)$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n}(-\frac{3}{2})^{n+1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = (-$$

$$f'(x) = (-1)$$

$$(1)$$

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$($$

f(0) =1.

4(0)=2

£"(0) = -

fill(0) = 3

 $f^{IV}(0) = -\frac{15}{16}$ 

 $f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(3n-3)!!}{(-1)^n}$ 

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1+x}{2})$$

$$f(x) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n}(1+x)^{\frac{2n+1}{2}}$$
(LEONCHO CIMPOLO GONAZATO C

NOCCECONCONO MMI)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + x)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{2} (-1 + x)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4(x)} = \frac{1}{2}(0) + \frac{1}{2}(0) \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(0) \times \frac{1}{2}($$

4)  $\ln (1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + ... + + (-1)^{n+2} + \frac{x^{n}}{2} + O(x^n)$ 5)  $(1+x)^{n} = 1 + dx + \frac{d(d-1)}{2} + x^2 + \frac{d(d-1)(d-2)}{2} - \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2} - \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2} + \frac{d(d-1)(d-2)}{2} - \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2} -$ 

9) arcsin  $X = X + \frac{X^3}{6} + \frac{3}{40} \times \frac{7}{112} \times \frac{7}{4} + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n n! (2n+1)} \times \frac{2n+1}{5} + O(x^{2n+2})$   $10) arctg x = X - \frac{X}{3} + \frac{X}{5} + \frac{X}{7} + A(-1)^n \frac{X}{2n+1} + O(x^{2n+2})$   $+ O(x^{2n+2})$ 

312

\* arceos x + arcsinx = [ Yx [], 1]  $arcces = \frac{17}{2} - x - \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{3x^5}{40} - \frac{5x^7}{112}$ 12) arcctg X+ arcfg x =  $\frac{\eta}{2}$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  ar ectg  $x = \frac{1}{2} - x + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} - \dots$ Rax pazieoneuro to x no apopulyie Marieopena? Cnocoo 1 = f(x)=tgx  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = (\cos x)^{-2}$  $\int_{1}^{1}(x) = -2(\cos x)^{-3}(-\sin x) = \frac{2\sin x}{\cos^{3}x}$   $\int_{1}^{1}(x) = \frac{2\cos x + 2\sin^{2}x \cdot 3\cos^{2}x}{\cos^{3}x}$   $\frac{2\cos^{2}x + 6\sin^{2}x}{\cos^{4}x} = \frac{2+4\sin^{2}x}{\cos^{4}x}$ COS4 X UT.9. 4 (0)=2 4/0/=0  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^{3} + O(x^{3})$ f'(o) = 1 f''(o) = 0

$$\frac{\log \cot a}{4g \times -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}$$

$$\frac{dg \times -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{dg \times (\cos x) - \sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{dg \times -(\cos x)}{\cos x} - \sin x$$

$$\frac{dg \times -(\cos x)}{\cos x} - \cos x$$

 $tg x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$ 

 $\begin{cases} c_3 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6} \\ c_5 - \frac{1}{2}c_5 + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{120} \end{cases}$   $= > c_3 = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$  = 314

$$(arcsinx) = 1 + \int_{a}^{a} x^{2} + \int_{a}^{b} x^{6} + \int_{a}^{b} x^$$

 $c_3 = 1$   $c_3 = \frac{(arcsinx)}{(arcsinx)} |_{x=6}$ 

 $=(ig(***))=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{6}$ 

= 1 (laresin)) | x=1

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{f} = \frac{3}{40} \quad \text{U.m.g.}$$

$$\text{arcsin} X = X + \frac{1}{6} X^3 + \frac{3}{40} X^5 + \frac{5}{112} X^2 + o(X)$$

 $C_5 = \frac{(arcsin)^{(5)}|_{x=0}}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \frac{((arcsinx)!)^{(9)}}{(4!)}$ 

Kan newywert nazuoncenue no populyue Maxupera lnocots Henochegest nax np Chocoo a (arety x) = 1+x2 = (1+x2)=  $= 1 - x^{2} + x^{4} - x^{6} + \dots + (-1)^{n} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n+1})$ areto  $x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots + (-1) \frac{n_x^{2n+1}}{3n+1} + \dots$ Raxonogenere megerea gyreniseres c newbrybro oppnengers Ten-Bagana uz TP (B-722) Haumu npegan qp-men glyseel enocobasses:

no opopulaçõe Teinope 2) é à nouvelle est ma beerea Monestares lim 51-x2+ln(1+2x)-1-2x Peurenne Chocos 1  $\sqrt{1-x^2} = (1+(-x^2))^{\frac{1}{2}} =$  $= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( -x^2 \right) + O\left( (-x^2) \right) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + O\left( (x^2) \right)$  $\ln(1+2x) = 2x - \frac{(2x)^2}{2} + o(12x)^2 =$  $=2x-2x^2+o((2x^2)_1x\rightarrow 0$ 

1) Venaceogyin paquoncence

$$f(x) = \frac{1 - \frac{x}{2} + o(x^{2}) + 2x - 2x^{2} + o(x^{2}) - 1 - 2x}{x^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{5}{2}x^{2} + o(x^{2})}{x^{2}} = -\frac{5}{2} + o(2), x \to 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{5}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{5}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{5}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{5}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} + o(1) \right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left( -$$

$$\frac{3agaxa}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{5011} \sqrt{19} \sqrt{19} \sqrt{19}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{3}}{(x^{2} - 2x)^{2} + 2x + 2x^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}}{-2x^{2} + 2x^{2} + 2x^{2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{$$

 $=\frac{2x-2x^2+\frac{8}{3}x^3+o(x^3)+2x+2x^2}{-\frac{5}{3}x^3+o(x^3)}=\frac{1}{-\frac{5}{3}+o(1)}$ 

 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0.1 - \frac{1}{8} + O(1) = -\frac{3}{8}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{3}}{\ln(1-2x)+2x+2x^{2}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}}_{=} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x^{3})^{1}}{(\ln(1-2x)+2x+2x^{2})^{1}}}_{=} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^{2}}{1-2x} \cdot (-2x)+2+4x}_{=} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^{2}}{1-2x} \cdot (-2x)+2+4x}_{=} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^{2}}{-2x} \cdot (-2x)+2+4x}_{=} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3x^{2}}{-2x} \cdot (-2x)}_{=} = \underbrace{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{$$

Chocos 2

$$\begin{aligned}
&+\frac{1}{6}\left(x-\frac{x^{3}}{3!}+\frac{1}{2!}O(x^{3})\right)^{3}+O(x^{3}) = \\
&=1+x-\frac{x}{4}+O(x^{3})+\frac{1}{2}x^{2}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{3}+O(x^{3})=1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{3}+O(x^{3})=1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{3}+O(x^{3})=-\frac{x^{2}}{2}-\frac{x^{3}}{3}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{3}+O(x^{3})=-\frac{1}{3}x^{3}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{3}+O(x^{3})=-\frac{1}{3}x^{3}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{3}+O(x^{3})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{2}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{3}+O(x^{3})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{3}+O(x^{3})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{3})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{3})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{3})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})=1+x+\frac{1}{4}x^{4}+O(x^{4})+\\
&+\frac{1}{4$$

3agarea lim 
$$\frac{\cos x}{\cosh x} = [f] =$$

$$-2i \left(\frac{\cos x}{\cosh x}\right) = \frac{\cos x}{\cosh x} = \frac{\cot x}{\cosh x}$$

 $=\lim_{x\to 0}\left(1+\frac{\cos x}{\cosh 3x}-1\right)\frac{\cot ^2x}{h(x)}=e^{-5}$ 

$$=\lim_{x\to 0} \left(1 + \frac{\cos x}{\cosh 3x} - 1\right) h(x) = e^{-5}$$

$$1) \lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\cosh 3x} - 1\right) = 0.$$

2)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) \cdot h(x) = 322$ 

$$=\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1) \cos x}{(\cosh 3x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{(\cos x - 2) \cos x}{($$

Jagana lin 
$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
 =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left( 1 + \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{e} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} h(x) = e^{-1/2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{e} \right) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left( \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{e} \right) = 0$$

$$=\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{(1+\chi)^{1/\chi} - e}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{(\ln(1+\chi))^{1/\chi} - e}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{\chi} \ln(1+\chi)} - e}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{\chi} \ln(1+\chi)} - e}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{\chi} \ln(1+\chi)} - e}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{e^{\chi} \ln(1+\chi)}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{e^{\chi} \ln(1+\chi)}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{e^{\chi} \ln(1+\chi)}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) + \log(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{\chi}{\chi} + o(\chi) - 1}{e^{\chi}} = \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1 + \chi}{\chi} = \lim_{\chi \to$$

 $= x + 4 \frac{x^{2}}{2} + 0(x^{3}) - x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} - 0(x^{4}) -$ 

 $-\frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{x^{3}}{6} + o(x^{4})\right)^{2} - \frac{1}{6}\left(x + \frac{x^{3}}{6} + o(x^{4})\right)^{3} -$ 

 $-0(x^{3}) = \frac{x^{3}}{x^{3}} + 0(x^{3}) + 0(x^{3}) + 0(x^{3}) - \frac{x^{3}}{6} - \frac{x^{3}}{6}$ 

2)  $\lim_{X\to0} \frac{(1+x)^{1/2}}{e} = 1$ 

$$to(x^{3}) = -\frac{x}{3} + o(x^{3})$$

$$to(x^{3}) = -\frac{x}{3} + o(x^{3})$$

$$to(x^{3}) = -\frac{x}{3} + o(x^{3})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-3x) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{2}{3}) \cdot (-3x)^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-\frac{5}{3}) \cdot (-\frac{5}{3})^{2}$$

$$+ o((3x)^{3}) - 2(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + o(x^{3})) + 1 = 6$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}}{3} + o(x^{3}) + 1 - x^{2} - \frac{5}{3} x^{3} - x + x^{2} + 1 + o(x^{3}) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} x^{3} + o(x^{3})$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{3} x^{3} + o(x^{3})}{-\frac{1}{3} x^{3} + o(x^{3})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{3} + o(1)}{-\frac{1}{3} + o(1)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{3} + o(1)}{-\frac{1}{3} + o(1)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{2} \cdot x^{2}}{x^{2}} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} - 2) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}$$

 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \left(2x - 2 - \frac{1}{4x^2} + O\left(\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2\right)\right) =$  $=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\left(-\frac{1}{4}+o_c(x)\right)=-\frac{1}{4}$ Terera 13 Uccuegobanece apyrereseer y noempoerelle spagpie rob Boznaenancie u yorbanne apyriseque. Torner skorpereguera. Pytereur f(x) nazorbaeras. Boznaemanoenes na nponecemento.  $(\forall x_1, x_2 \in X : x_2 < x_2) : f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ In Ecree  $\{\forall x \in [a,b]\}: f(x) > 0$ no granisms f(x) beginsensen na proneenytte [a,b]a X2 2 X2

Pynnyens & flr) ygober beer your Jeopenson dayranno The empsite  $\begin{bmatrix} x_1, x_2 \\ \pm (\exists c \in [x_1, x_2]) : f(c) = f(x_2) - f(x_2) \\ \times_2 - x_2 \end{bmatrix}$  $=> f(x_2) > f(x_1)$ Bagara lim  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ lin & \\ x \rightarrow 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{cases} \sin(x-1) = \begin{bmatrix} x=1+t \\ t=x-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} x=1+t \\ t=x-1 \end{cases}$ =  $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+t)} = \frac{2}{2t+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$ 1)  $\lim_{t\to 0} g(t) = \lim_{t\to 0} \left( \frac{t^2 + 2t - 2\ln(1+t)}{\ln(1+t)(2t+t^2)} \right)$ =  $\lim_{t\to 0} \left( \frac{t^2 + 2t - 2\ln(1+t)}{2t^2} - 1 \right)$  $= \lim_{t \to 0} \left( \frac{t^2 + 2t - 2t + t^2 + o(t^2)}{2t^2} - 1 \right) = 1$ Gim (1+0(1)-1)=0 +>0 2)  $\lim_{t \to 0} (t/h(t) = \lim_{t \to 0} (\ln(1+t) \frac{2}{2t+t^2} - 1) \frac{1}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to 0} (t/h(t) \frac{2}{2t+t^2} - 1) \frac{1}{\sin t} = \lim_{t \to 0} (t/h(t) \frac{2}{2t+2t} + t/2 - 2t/3) + o(t/3) - 2t/3$ 

 $= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1}{(-\frac{1}{3} + o(1))} = -\frac{1}{3}$ Ceeuenap 19 (09, 12, 16) bosnacraer Her manency  $(-\infty,3)$  u na premencyTKE (3,+00), (news 318 necast bospactaes na  $(-\infty, 3) V(3,+\infty)$  $f(x_a) < f(x_i)$ Trocka Xo El Hazorbarement точкой максинения Ру 1) apyrassus emagenera 6 1 recommence expressivements

2)(78>0)( \(\frac{1}{2} \in \tau\_s(x\_0)): \( \frac{1}{2} \land \( \frac{1}{2} \rangle \). 0 x - 8 x x x x + 8 Mmb Eaux gynneques 4(x) nempenosbura  $\forall x \in (x_0 - S, x_0) : f(x) > 0,$ ( \x G (x, x, + S)); 4(x)<0. mo xo - morena reascunguea apyrenseer f(x) 7 Xo Dagaria Hanner mousency The bognacmanues u ystikanuel morker Frempereryma

Pyrkusus 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$
 $\frac{Perienul}{x(x)} = (0, 1) \sqrt{1}; +\infty$ 
 $f'(x) = \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x}$ 

Pyrkusus  $f(x)$  you bear no many  $f(x)$ 

Poyrkusus  $f(x)$  you bear no now  $f(x)$ 

Poyrkusus  $f(x)$  you bear no now  $f(x)$ 

Royukusus  $f(x)$  begin emoven the province  $f(x)$  begin emove  $f(x)$  and  $f(x)$  be a now  $f(x)$  be a now  $f(x)$  be a now  $f(x)$  bearing  $f(x)$  and  $f(x)$  bearing  $f(x)$  and  $f(x)$  bearing  $f$ 

+ znan f(x) Pynkisius f(x) boznacraem na npowency TROIX (-0;2) 4 (4;+0) Pynnyeus f(x) y bularm na MoenencyThe (2,4) X = 2 - T. maxcungua X = 4 - T. Meeneweyena f(x)=x3.ex Mouceneymen beznacmannis, убавания, точни экстренции D(f/=17 \$(x) = 3x2 e x +(-x3) e = xe x = x = x = x = x + + - znan f(x) f(x) boznacmaem no  $(-\infty, 3)$ f(x) youbaem na  $(3;+\infty)$ 

X=3-T. makeneyens. Megnecea Penua Ecces morka Xo AbuserCel точкой экстренения функция f(x), mo npous boguas в'(хо) место равна тумо, meso re cyriques byes f'(x.)-ne eyn  $\Rightarrow$  f(x) resp.  $67. \times$ 

Torner & nomopour moustoguas nabua o mu ne cymicoligem nazorbanomes krumerre ekuair mornaices/ no neplou moustog. Torene le remepore montes bognase palma rejuro, nazularomas emayuonapuotelli mornailli Hanconcaenue naudouvune U namienouix PHRESULL

Tyert apynnesues 4(x) nenne-Holbra na ompeque [a, 6] u nyer X, X2, Xx - moune marculeque quinciseer +(x) (a<x, 2x2<...2xx6b) Torga max  $f(x) = max f(a), f(x_1) = f(x_n), f(b)$ apynnesses \$(x) na ompezne Bagara +(x)=x-2lnx Karimy nacco. u namuenocciel znarenus gynneseu vea comp-ke [1, e]. Pemeine.  $f(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x - 2}{x}$ 1 y 2 re

f(1)=8-8lns=1 f(2)-2-2ln2=0,613 1(e) = e - 1 = 0,718.  $\max_{x \in [1, e]} f(x) = \max \{f(x), f(e)\} = 1$ min f(x) = min f(1), f(e) = 2-2 ln 2Panieranne 1. Uz Teopenios Pepina Moneno babecamo Teopenios Ponus f(c)=0 Jamenanne 2 , типичной инзиси точки максинума типигний синган morker duning INO BOZMOXHUN U (335) golphe cumy aljun-

мининуна Municipal monstagner 5 Keel T Kak resobery бистрее всего добраться ики А в точку С?

$$\frac{1}{3} (x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+17}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x^2+17}} - \frac{1}{5} = 0$$

$$\frac{2c}{3\sqrt{x^2+17}} = \frac{1}{5} = 0$$

$$\frac{5x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} = 2 = 40 \text{ aum}$$

$$\frac{25x}{3} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x^$$

 $\pm (x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 2 - x$