Under the second section of a c, c, c, c, s, x

Jagara

$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x$$
 $f(-2) = -8 + 8 = 0$ 
 $f(-2) = f(2)$ 
 $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4 = 0$ 
 $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4 = 0$ 

Receempereenas

Sugarea 
$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$
, [-1,1].

 $f'(x) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x^7}}$ 

By  $T = 0$   $f(x)$  He guap- as

(He lieueum noneureum money)

Omeroga  $f(x)$  he yester year.

Therewas

 $\frac{3agarea}{f(x)} = \int_{0}^{\infty} x - \Pi$ , seener  $x \in (0, \Pi]$ 
 $[-1], [-1], [-1], [-1]$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} (x - \Pi) = \Pi$ .

 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} (x - \Pi) = \Pi$ .

 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} (x - \Pi) = \Pi$ .

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 $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} (x - \Pi) = \Pi$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & exicus \ x \in [0, 1] \\ Sin x, & exicus \ x \in [-\frac{3\Pi}{2}, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$Ha \left[ -\frac{3\Pi}{2}, 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0+0} x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) =$$

f(x)-yg-en you been you-un meenente Pour  $\mathcal{L}\left[-\frac{317}{2},1\right] = >$   $= > \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}\left(-\frac{3}{2},1\right) : f(c) = 0$ f(x)=0. CO3 x =0  $C = X = -\frac{11}{2}$ dagara f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)Crocebro copreei uneen ypalmenne f(x)=0? l'energie 4(X)-unoversen 4-4 emeners=> =>f(x)-elenourelen 3-4 comenenen=> =) ypalenenue \$ (x) = 269) uneem

Re Donce mpex rophen Pyrecejeer f(x) na ompezre [1,2] ygoberembopisem been year T. Porcelo  $f(1) = f(2) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists c_1 \in (1,2)!f(c)$ anaeouereno pacciecampiebai ompezau (2, 37 u [3, 47 Moneno, gonazaso, umo  $\exists c_2 \in (2,3)$ :  $f(c_2) = 0$  $(\exists c_3 \in (3,4))! f(c_3) = 0$ Venak, ypabnencie + (x)=0 uneem re neence 3 xoprais C1, C2, C3 TIOCHOUCK KO f(x) MENONO. Well 3-is comencie, mo Sociono 3-x repræs ypabrence f(x)=0 unemo re moncen. Imbornagence generano (270)

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & /4 & > \chi
\end{array}$ of Ecces opynuseus f(x) guap- auca, no weenegy urcoulus grynna Rynneus goynusiu f(x) sonzameresno Egepucience roms For eque (2mo enegyein us T. Pours) Teopeeus - Hory Mayanne. Tyest (1) grynnesent &(x) nenpepabno na empezue [a, b]. 2) juggepenergergema na unnephane (a, b) Torga cycyces begen morna à (a, b) marael, uno (271)

2 = f(b) f(a)

f(c)= f(b)recer en conoce

Jagana
$$f(x) = x - x^{3}, x \in [-2, 1]$$
Pynnesus  $f(x)$  ygobu yanobuno
$$7. \text{ Narpanna}$$

$$f(x) = 1 - 3x^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - (-2)} = \frac{0 - 6}{3} = -2$$

$$1 - 3x^{2} = -2$$

$$-3x^{2} = -3$$

$$x = \pm 1$$
Umain  $c = -1$ 

$$\frac{3agano}{4(e)} = 1 + (1) = 0.$$

$$1(c) = \frac{1}{e-1}$$

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

$$x = e-1$$
Umax  $c = e-1$ 

 $\lim_{x \to 3+0} \frac{2}{x} = 2$   $\lim_{x \to 1-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1-0} (3-x^2) = 2$  f(1) = 2

na empezne[0,2].

Bagara

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{2} - 2x, & eccur & x \in [0, 1] \\ -\frac{2}{x^2}, & eccur & x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} \left( -\frac{2}{x^2} \right) = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} -2x = -2$$

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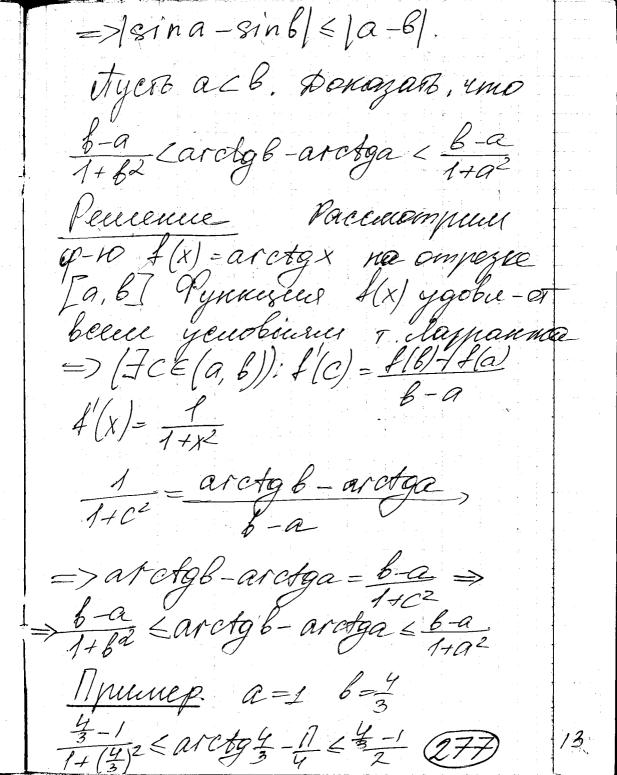
$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f$$

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Dagara Donazaso, umo (∀a, b ∈ R): |sina-sinb| ≤ A-6) Ecree a=8, mo reparente beprie tyers ax B. pacement lapynesseers  $f(x) = \sin x$ Ima grunessees yg-et been your becern T-H layounca noe omnesse [a, b] =>  $\exists c \in (a, b)$ :  $f'(c) = \frac{4(b)}{b-a}$  $I'(x) = \cos x$  $cosc = \frac{sinb - sina}{b - a} = >$ => sin b-sina = cose (b-a) = =>  $|\sin a - \sin b| = |\cos e| \cdot |a - b| =>$ (276)



11 + 3 5 carcle 4 5 4 6 Celegerbere is megrecios clarpanna Ayorb Epynneseus f(x) nennepolbana na maleencigio ne I gueroperenersuryeura la been breymperener mouras npaeceucymka X u bo bcec brusp morners mouneytra. X &(x)=0 Torger grynniscus f(x) noemauna na momencymie X

Don-be etyest a u b - mous boilenoil moune maniencestra X, a < b. Rynnesiers f(x) ygober. beeier yeu. 7 it. noi compagne [a, b] itosmouy (3ce[a, b]): f(c) = f(b)-f(a) = f(a)=f(b). 6 Ono yerobeero Jagara Dougias monegeable arccosx + arcsinx = 2, x E[-1,1] Persenue Pacceeonpour apyrussero f(x)-arccos + arcsin na ompegue [1,1]. Pynniques &(x) nempeporbuo na ampt-1, 17 B' urosoi 7.  $X \in (-1, 1)$   $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0$ =>(cui enegative 7.1)  $f(x) = c \quad x \in [-1, 1]$ (279)

$$f(0) = \operatorname{arccos} \otimes + \operatorname{argin} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Bagara} \quad \operatorname{Doxagas6}$$

$$\operatorname{monegeos60}$$

$$2 \operatorname{arctg} \times + \operatorname{arcsin}_{3 \times 2} \times = \pi,$$

$$\times \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$\operatorname{Paccuampuu } \operatorname{pyuuuyu0}$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{Autg} \times + \operatorname{arcsin}_{1 + x^{2}} \times \operatorname{ua}$$

$$\operatorname{uyre} \quad [1, +\infty)$$

$$\operatorname{Pyuusuu} \quad f(x) = -\operatorname{nenpepulana}$$

$$\operatorname{na uyre} \quad [1, +\infty)$$

$$\operatorname{Bo} \quad \operatorname{buyuppunuuc } \operatorname{Tornax}$$

$$\operatorname{uyre} \quad \operatorname{p-u} \quad \operatorname{gueg-a}$$

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

 $\frac{2}{1+x^{2}} + \frac{2-2x^{2}(4+x^{2})}{(1+x^{2})^{2}(x^{2}-1)} (280)$ 



2(43-1) (1+x)(x2+) =0. =1+x2 => (concacro cu. T. 1) 4(x)=c,  $X \in [1, +\infty)$  $f(1) = 2 \operatorname{aretg1} + \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{17}{2} = 19 \quad (\forall \times \in [1; +\infty)):$  $2arcfg \times + arcsin \frac{2x}{4x^2} = \Pi$ augeobère voz uz T. 1 tyest gynnesul f(x)-nempepolono & neuomoneis oupecono cors TX u geog gepenezeepyenea 6 make como i expernoca TX longa, eccess cysis-eg. vonerenbui mageis lim f(x)=A mo pyuneseus guap-am 6 Tx 4 f(x)=A.

= lim f'(c) = A

beere

f(x)=lim f(x)-f(x)=

na empegne [x, x]

asimus f(x) ygobe

Teoperer Kour Ayers 1) approcessed f(x) u g(x) rempe promot na empezza 2) Épynnesuer f(x) u g(x) geoperate g(x) and g(x) geoperate g(x) g(x) g(x) g(x)Though  $(\exists c \in (a, b))$ :  $\frac{f(c)}{g(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$ lever circul Paceucopeues moreney P(t) = (g(t), g(t))  $f(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$ 

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

$$g(x) = x^{3} - 7x^{2} + 20x - 5$$

$$\text{Dokazass, rmo pynkuseu}$$

$$f(v) u g(x) yg - tom beere yerobreau$$

$$T Koeren na expegne [1, 4].
$$g'(x) = 3x^{2} - 14x + 20.$$

$$3x^{2} - 14x + 20 = 0.$$

$$5 = 196 - 240 = -46 < 0. = >$$

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$$g(1)=9.$$

$$\frac{2(x-1)}{3x^2-14x+20}=\frac{11-2}{2x-9}=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2(x-1)}{3x^2-14x+20}=\frac{1}{2x-9}=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2(x-1)}{3x^2-14x+20}=0.$$

$$\frac{2(x-2)}{3x^2-14x+20}=0.$$

$$\frac{2(x-2)}{3$$

 $\lim_{x\to x} g(x) = 0$ , uno  $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = \infty$   $\lim_{x\to x_0} g(x) = \infty$ u nyero cycerecobijer. ( noncensus ince secumentou nneger prinouenius moustag Herre lim 4(x) Torga cyrésété. byen meger omnomeners caucier, apyraceseer mureill  $\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$ Jamerance Trabenio donumares comabeginos maunce gill agnocroponteur hpegerob  $(X \rightarrow X, +0, X \rightarrow X, -0)$ u gius megenos na beenoverences u  $(X \to \infty) X \to +\infty X \to -\infty) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

Bapuaren 8 uz (TP 6- 124).  $\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 - \cos x} - 1}{2 \operatorname{arcsin} x} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] =$  $=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2\sqrt{2-\cos x}\cdot \sin x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{2\sqrt{2-\cos x}}$ = & I lim sinx = ngara Noserz TP (b-T 5) lim 1 . ln (1/4+x/4) = 1/4+x/4 lim en (1/1/4) = [0] = =  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{3\sqrt{8+x}}{\sqrt{3\sqrt{8+x}}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4+x}}$   $\times \to 0$   $\sqrt{3\sqrt{8+x}} + \sqrt{4+x}$   $\sqrt{4+x}$   $\sqrt{4+x}$ 

288

ra No 9 11 TP (6-T9)  $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 x - 2tg \times}{1 + \cos 4x} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{2\sin x}{\cos x}}{1 + \cos 4x} =$  $=\lim_{X\to\frac{\Gamma}{y}}\frac{\cos 1-2\sin x\cos x}{(1+\cos 4x)\cdot\cos x}=$  $=\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - a\sin \lambda x}{1 + \cos 4x} = \frac{4}{a} \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \sin \lambda x}{1 + \cos 4x} =$  $= \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right] = \frac{4}{3}2\lim_{x \to \sqrt{1}} \frac{2\cos 2x}{-4\sin 4x} = \frac{2\cos 2x}{2\sin 2x} = \frac{2\cos 2x}{2\sin 2x}$   $= 2\lim_{x \to \sqrt{1}} \frac{\cos 2x}{2\sin 2x\cos 2x} = \frac{1}{2}\lim_{x \to \sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{2\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{2}$ Dagara  $\lim_{X \to 3+0} \frac{\cos(x - \ln(x - 3))}{\ln(e^{x} - e^{3})} = \cos 3 \lim_{X \to 3+0} \frac{\ln(x - 3$ =  $\frac{e^{x}}{x \Rightarrow 3+0} = \frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}+e^{x}(x-3)} = \frac{e^{x}}{x \Rightarrow 3+0} = \frac{e^{x}}{x \Rightarrow$ = 0083 289 25

Bagara  $\lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\ln \operatorname{arccos}_{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} =$ =  $\lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{\text{arcces}_{x}\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(1-x)}$  $= \lim_{X \to 1-0} \frac{\arccos X\sqrt{1+X'}}{\sqrt{1-X'}} =$  $= \sqrt{2} \lim_{X \to 1-0} \frac{arccosx}{\sqrt{1-x}}$  $= \sqrt{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sqrt{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   $= \sqrt{2} \lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} \frac{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  $= \frac{2}{100} = 2$   $x \to 1-0 \quad \sqrt{1+x} = 2$ lackpustic reennequeunocity 26

Jagara No 9 kg 
$$TP(BT 24)$$
 $\lim_{x \to 3} (1-x) \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 3} (1-x) \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 1} (1-x) \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 1} (-x) \frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1-x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 1} (-x) \frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1-x}{2} = 0$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 1} (-x) \frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{x \to 1} (-x) \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ 
 $\lim_{x \to 1} (-x)$ 

$$=\lim_{x\to0} \frac{\sin 2x - 2x}{4x^3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \\ =\lim_{x\to0} \frac{2\cos 2x - 2}{12x^2} = 24$$

$$=\lim_{x\to0} \frac{2(\cos 2x - 1)}{12x^2} = \lim_{x\to0} \frac{-4\sin^2 x}{3+2x^2} = \\ = \begin{bmatrix} \sin x \cos x \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{x\to0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sin x \cos x \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{x\to0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to0} \frac{x}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to0} \frac{x}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to0} \frac{x}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to0} \frac{x\sin x}{3\cos x} = -\frac{1}{3\cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\pi}{3\cos x}$$

 $= \lim_{X \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{2 \times \sin x - \Pi}{2 \cos x} \right) = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x}}{-\cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left( \frac{1}{2} - \operatorname{arcto}_{x} \right) =$$

$$= (\infty \cdot 0) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} - \operatorname{arcto}_{x}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} =$$

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

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

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

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

nagara

$$\lim_{x\to 1} g(x) \cdot h(x) = \lim_{x\to 1} \left(1 + tg \frac{\pi}{y} - 1\right) \cdot tg \frac{\pi}{z}$$

$$= \left[\infty \cdot 0\right] = \lim_{x\to 1} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{z}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{z}}\right) = tg \frac{\pi}{y} - 1$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{tg \frac{\pi}{z}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{z}} = \left[0\right] = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{z}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{z}}\right) = \lim_{x\to 2} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{z}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{z$$

 $\lim_{x\to y}g(x)=0$ 

 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln 2x)}{\ln x} = \frac{|x|}{|x|} = \frac{|x|}{|x|}$ = $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{\ln 2x}\frac{1}{2x}\frac{1}{2}=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{\ln 2x}=0$ Bagara 9 (13 TP (6-T 13))  $\lim_{X \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} (7-2x) \cos x = \int_{0}^{\infty} 0 = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \lim_{X \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \cos x = \lim_{X \to$  $= e^{\circ} = 1$ 1) lim  $ees \times ln(17-2x) = [0.\infty]$ =  $lim en(n-2x) = [\infty]$  $\times \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\cos 2x}$ =  $\lim_{X \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2x}} \cdot (-2) = \lim_{X \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \ln x}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \ln x}} = \frac{1}{$ 

Dagara

$$\begin{bmatrix}
lim & (5x^2+3^2)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} lim & (e^{ln(5x^2+3^2)})^{\frac{1}{x}} = lim & (e^$$

Populyea lenegra Remember 1/4006 9-18 f(x) enpegenena l'enneconocas morny X & B U nuch cejusecobejon f (x). Toiga uneen neero genergia f(x) = f(x) + f(x) · (x-x0) + + \frac{\frac{1}{(x\_0)}(x-x\_0)^2}{2!} + \frac{\frac{1}{(x\_0)}(x-x\_0)^2}{n!} + \frac{\frac{1}{(x\_0)}(x-x\_0)^2}{n!} + \frac{1}{(x\_0)}(x-x\_0)^2 + \frac{1}{(x\_0  $+ O((X-X_0)^n), X \rightarrow X_0$  (1) Knamkar zanuco (1)  $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} (x - x_i)^n + o((x - x_i)^n$ unoronien Terriopa 4(1) - opopulyiea Teluopa - 10 nonagra que apyricque I GUERRALI pepul Meario (297)

Eau Xo =0, TO gropmyna (1) u(1) npunemanen bug:  $f(x) = f(0) + f(0)x + \frac{f'(0)}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{f''(0)}{n!}x^{n} + \frac{f''(0$  $+O(X^n)$   $X \to D$  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(0)}{k!} x^{k} + o(x^{2}) x \rightarrow 0$ ellauceopera n-ro nopragna gues f(x) è comamorensus ruences 6 populse Meano Cmangapmence pazionenue opyricisme no q-ne Mariopera  $4) e^{X} = 1 + X + \frac{X^{2}}{21} + \frac{X^{3}}{31} + \frac{X^{5}}{11} + O(X^{5})$ 

a) 
$$\cos 3x = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2l} + \frac{x^{4}}{4l} - \frac{x^{5}}{6l} + - + \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{n_{x}^{2n}}{n_{x}^{2n}} + \frac{x^{4}}{2l} + \frac{x^{4}}{5l} + \frac{x^{4}}{7l} + + \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{n_{x}^{2n}}{n_{x}^{2n}} + \frac{x^{2}}{5l} + \frac{x^{2}}{7l} + + \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{n_{x}^{2n}}{n_{x}^{2n}} + \frac{x^{2}}{2l} + \frac{x^{2}}{2l} + \frac{x^{2}}{2l} + + \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{n_{x}^{2n}}{n_{x}^{2n}} + \frac{x^{2}}{2l} + \frac{x^{2}}$$

 $4)8hX = \frac{e^2 - e^{-x}}{2} = x + \frac{x^3}{37} + \frac{x^3}{57} + \frac{x^7}{77} + \frac{x^{77}}{(2n+1)!} + q(x^{2n+2})$ 8)  $tgx = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \frac{17}{315}x^7 + o(x^8)$ 9) arcsin  $x = x + \frac{x^3}{49} + \frac{3}{49}x^5 + \frac{5}{12}x^2 + o(x^8)$ 10) arctg =  $x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + o(x^6)$ .

aretg  $x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots + (1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$ Hacthole engran populagens 5 (d = -1). $\frac{1}{1+x} = (4x)^{-1} - 1 + x^{2} - x^{3} + \dots + (-1)^{h} x^{n} + Q(x^{n})$  $\frac{1}{(1-x)} = (1-x)^{2} = 1+x + x^{2} + x^{3} + \dots + x^{n} + o(x^{n})$ Bayeranne. Pazuoncenere apynousur f(x) no deputyee Teationa l'experment morkel X. =0 e neueousono zaneeno, hepereumon X = Xo + t suoucuo checou a pazuomenno quereseeu g(t)=f(xott) no goneague Maxisperia 36

Ingara No 10 mg TP (6-7-13) (38)

Payroncume grynnique

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

no openment proviner x, =2

go O((x-x))^{4}.

Permences

Choeoo f

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

$$= \frac{4x^{2} + 2x - 2x^{2} + 8}{(2x+1)^{2}} = \frac{ax (2x+1)^{2}}{(2x+1)^{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(4x+2)(2x+1)^{2} - 2(2x+1)(2(2x+2)+2x+8)}{(2x+1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4x^{2} + 2x + 2(2x+1)^{2} - 2(2x+1)(2(2x+2)+2x+8)}{(2x+1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4x^{2} + 2x + 2(2x+1)^{2} - 2(2x+1)(2(2x+2)+2x+8)}{(2x+1)^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{4x^{2} + 2x + 2(2x+1)^{2} - 2(2x+1)(2x+1)(2x+1)(2x+1)}{(2x+1)^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{4x^{2} + 2x + 2(2x+1)^{2} - 2(2x+1)(2x+1)(2x+1)(2x+1)(2x+1)}{(2x+1)^{3}}$$

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

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 180(4)(2x+1)^{-5}(2) =$$

$$= -1440(2x+1)^{-5} = \frac{1440}{(2x+1)^{5}}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{x^{2}-4}{2x+1} \Big|_{x^{2}} = \frac{4-4}{4+1} = 0$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{2x^{2}+2x+2}{(2x+1)^{2}} \Big|_{x^{2}} = \frac{1+4+8}{25} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$f''(2) = -\frac{30}{125} = -\frac{6}{25}$$

$$f'''(2) = \frac{180}{625} = \frac{36}{125}$$

$$f^{(4)}(2) = -\frac{1440}{5625} = -\frac{288}{625}$$

$$f \text{ operation of } 4-20$$

$$\text{ropersion give give } give \text{ operation}$$

$$f(x) \cdot 6 \text{ oxpect noests } \text{ to exce}$$

 $f'''(x) = -30 \cdot (-3)(2x+1)^{-4} \cdot 2 = 180(2x+1)^{-4}$ 

$$\begin{array}{c} x_{0} = 2 & e & oemamornau \\ -ueneeu & b & opopule & Nearo \\ 4(x) = 4(2) + 4'(2)(x-2) + \frac{9'(2)}{2!}(x-2)^{2} + \\ + \frac{9''(2)}{3!}(x-2)^{3} + \frac{19'(2)}{4!}(x-4)^{9} + 0(x-2)^{9} + \\ = \frac{9}{5}(x-2)^{-\frac{3}{25}}(x-2)^{2} + \frac{6}{125}(x-2)^{3} - \\ -\frac{12}{625}(x-2)^{9} + 0((x-2)^{9}), x \to 2 \\ -\frac{12}{625}(x-2)^{9} + 0((x-2)^{9}), x \to 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left( 4t + t^{2} \right) 1 - \frac{2}{5}t + \frac{4}{25}t^{2} - \frac{3}{125}t^{3} + \frac{1}{125}t^{3} + \frac{1}{125}t^{3}$$

 $+\frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)}{3!}\left(\frac{2}{5}t\right)^3+O\left(\left(\frac{2}{5}t\right)^3\right)^7=$ 

 $4(x) = a \cos(2x+6) \left( \sin(2x+6) \right) \cdot 2 =$ =-2 \sin(4x+12)
\( \text{304} \)

 $f(x) = 2 \cos(4x + 12) \cdot 4 = -8 \cos(4x + 12)$  $f''(x) = +8 \sin(4x+12) \cdot 4 = +32 \sin(4x+12)$   $f''(x) = 32 \cdot 4 \cos(4x+12) = 168 \cos(4x+12)$  $f''(x) = -128.4 \sin(4x+12) = -512 \sin(4x+12)$  $f(-4) = \cos^2(-8+6) = \cos^2(-2) = \cos^2 2$ 1(-4) = -asin(-16+12) = -asin(-4)= 1 (-4) = -8 (cos (-4) = -8 cos4 1"(-4) = - 32 sin4 f(4) = 128 cos 4 f (5) = 5/2 81n4 Ropulyea Terriopa 5-20 noprigua ques grunusus f(x) b owner weer mound xo = -4 c occamounded recenous & popule Peans

 $4(x) = f(-y) + f(-y)(x - x_0) + \frac{f'(-y)}{2!}(x - x_0) + \frac{f'(-y)}{2!$  $+\frac{f''(-u)}{3!}(x-x_0)+\frac{f^{(u)}(-u)}{4!}(x-x_0)+$  $+\frac{4^{5}(-4)}{5!}+o((x-x_{\bullet})^{5})=$  $= \frac{\cos^2 2 + a\sin 4(x+4) - 4\cos 4(x+4)^2}{3 + \frac{16\cos 4(x+4)^4}{3} + \frac{16\cos 4($ + 648in4 (x+4)5+0((x+4)5), x -> -4 à Cnocos Baulence repleuennous  $x = x_0 + t = -y + t$ Torga t = x+4. Mureeus  $f(x) = \cos^2(2x+6) = \cos^2(2(-4+t)+6) =$   $= \cos^2(2t-2) = \frac{1+\cos(4t-4)}{2} =$  $=\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{2}[\cos(4t-4)]=$ Man mago nonguesto pazin ncenne no esemmento to, so cest (306) parmoneence buga 42

2+ 2 (cos4t, cos4 + sin4t, sin4) =  $=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\cos 4\left(1-\frac{(4t)^{2}}{2!}+\frac{(4t)^{4}}{4!}+o((4t^{5}))\right)+$  $+\frac{1}{4}\sin 4/4t - \frac{4t^3}{3!} + \frac{(4t)^5}{5!} + o(4t)^9) =$ = 1 + 1 cos 4 + (2 sin 4) t = - (4 cos 4) t  $-\left(\frac{16}{3}Sin4\right)t^{3} + \left(\frac{16}{3}cos4\right)t^{4} + \left(\frac{69}{5}sin4\right)t^{2} + O(t^{5}) = cos^{2}0 + 2sin4(x+4) - 4cos4(x+4)^{2}$ 168in 4 (x+4)3+ 160084 (x+4)4+ 695in4(x+4)+  $+O((X+4)^{5}), X \rightarrow -4$ Bagara So 10 m TP (6x-75)  $4(x) = \sqrt[3]{3x+5}$ ,  $X_o = 1$   $90\%(x-x_o)^4$ ) Pemenne Cnocoo 2. Baniena nepeniennen x=x+t= 43

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