Venobre martinarurer - Orcaria Munoba Those I lucrem y pobuleur. · Lum Sauce ypobnemin noj-ue encourous gpabnements rogeranobre l'esegoe yp. e averans, nos nonyraem tonegetos. I mek- « eneran Tyget pemenue, y men-x pemenus moment ne dett. December Reagnossione ypolonemis = runa ax 2 6x + e=0

December 10 = 62 4ac . ecu a>1-> y L'ecu a>1-> ypabicaul
neupubagesmoe · eau D=0, est ogur roplais; · een a = 1 7 yp-0 upulægenhoe · leve D>0, let Lpapuvison ugitil X12 - 6 ± 10 - gropmyen nopheti Thor 1 Kbagnarisus merrien - ax + 6x + c Teopena Buera (x, + 12 = 6) Merog bogensus namoro ibagnara (a+6)2= a2+ lab+62 $(a-6)^2 = a^2 - 2a6 + 6^2$ (x+2) -4-0=) (x+2) = 4 = x+2= + +3 => x2+4x-3=0 x2+ 2.x.2+ 22-2-3=(x+2)-4 => X, = 18-2 X22-18-2 a2 + 2ab + 62 = (a+6)2 l'agnomenue réagnarnois specriens na unoncurence e) meiore quespumment $\alpha X^{2} + \beta X + C = \alpha (X - X_{i})(X - X_{i})$ boggiarurnas gynnyme y 2 x 2 4x + 3 1) the - TI supequience pyrague : XE (-00, +00) d) where zuer- 2 p-u : ye (-1; +0) веришка парабаль (xo; yo) Xo 2 - La Xo 2 4 = d; yo = -1 3) my m pyragun (nepecerence c 0x): X, 23, X2=1 (3,0) (1,0) our sup it 4) oct annexpen (Xo) - X xoopy-va bepunst napatache (Vord) 5) Hand/Hann zhar-e p-u go = -1 (hann) 6) bosp u youb. pru; youb x e (-0;2]

Bepuneno napasanos: (Xo; yo) y 2 2x 1/x + 10 Yo = - 6 = -(-12) = 3 yoz 8.3 -12.3+10=-8 Вери пар (3; -8) Thore 3 Nocregobarcionocre bospacravousas nocheg To an Land, ige NEN · your baroused noce-17 an > an+1 возрастольний и убывающие посети наз-се монодонности Rocceg- 17 Personarre and = and + an , rge ne N, a1 = a2 = 1 (kanegoe noccegypousee unaio, normal e 3-20, els el exemple Lx upegoig-x) (1,1,2,3,5,8,13...) Oursal papulyus apripuletur uporpeseur: an = a1+d. (n-1), ege d-размость, и-парадновый нашер чиска) $S_n = \frac{(a_1 + a_n) \cdot h}{2}$ Cyclica nephor is reesed apreper uporperent! $S_n = \frac{da_1 + (n-1)d}{2} \cdot n$ Un = $\frac{a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}}{d}$ (chequee aprignation de gayse cocequire ruces) yrox 4 Termerpureeras margaceus Esusal gropungua rean uporpu bu= b1.9" , rge q-znameratul Cymua wepborn n recenob rease up-u: $S_n = \frac{b_n \cdot q - b_1}{q-1}$ $S_n^2 = \frac{b_1 \cdot q - b_1}{q-1}$ Decumerno ysochasocyan reace up-a 19121 Cymus ruenob Decronerno yo-i ream. up ~ S2 1-9 by 2.6 n-1. 6 n+1 (checker reconstruct mill) $q = \frac{bn+1}{b}$ Than 5 Trundiamer morecane pyragen $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3 \ln x}{\cos x}$; ctg x 2 cos X Sun X O Z Z Z 1 COSX 1 坚坚是0 $X \neq \frac{D}{2} + Dh$ $X \neq \Pi h$ 30° 45° 60° 90° 172 180° 1+ +g + = 1 + TK sin x + cos x = 1 1+ etgl+= sin + ; + x nk sin (-x) = - sin x farces a= t cos t=a (arecos = = = ; cos = = =) Cos(-x) = cos x aresin(+X) z - aresin X arecos (-x)= 17 - arecos x

Trumonour pur. ypabreness 1) sin X=a, ac I-1; 1]; X=(-1) aresin a + Mn; ne Z + taernoue augran sinx20 , sinx21, sinx2-1 X2 Pm; X= 2+2Mm; X= 2+2Mm sin x = - 1 2) cos x za acces Q+211n, nez + reeshou X2 (-1). aresin (De) + Mn; a e [-1;1] cas x 20 ; cos x = 1; cos x = -1 X=(-1) - arcsin(2)+1711; x= 2 +17n; x= 217n; x= 17+217n X2 (-1) 14 1/1 , nez 3) dg X = 0x x= arctg a+17n 001 X = - 12 4) otg x 2 a X= 1 wrecos (0 12) +2 Mn x = arcety a+ Mn X= + (1) arccos VB) + 2 Mn x=+ 317 + 17n Population upubegeneed sin \$50 = sin(1.360+30) = sin30= 2 as 1 1 1 12 12 1 sin 120 = sin (30+30°) = sin 120° = sin (80°-60°) 2 It zerat + metitet the m = sin 60 2 (3) = eos, 30° (13) olg x · 1/2 1 ; 1/2 = clg x ; clg x = t/2 x sin 2d= 2sind. cosd 7 popuyua I pourioro yma cos dd = cos & - sind Ypox 6 Rpoughognara pyrkyus Производный - скорость ириспения другиерии lim AX -ugune x (aprymetica) 1'(x) - many toguese 5-400 Ku V2 7 = 40 Kuy'E f(xo +4x)-f(xo) Lucesturies to spagning . ga replacti rac = 180 km vop = 180 km/2 Vg = 120 mu/2 (14 = 140) ga d-4 a = Idoun 300 recuespur grande youghoghoù-you wacas JO3 Формура прирамения 1 X = X - X0 No+4Xo Ворициа прирагезения рупкции: $\Delta f^2 f(x) - f(x_0)$

Bornerene upanybogresis 1) f(x) 2 x marior f(x) 3) y=2x+3; y-? 1(x)=x'=1 (uo pre (x)=1) y'=(2x+3)=(2x)'+3=2x+0=21=2 2) f(x) = x + 2; f'(x) = (x + 2) + Teples uposybogryso(4. v) = 4. v+4. v'-upabello (4+ v) = 4 + v' - upaburo conerany (nomeno bonnera ga () 3 (x+2) = x + 2 2 1+0=1 no pre (x) =1 4) y=x 5-3x2+4; y -? 2'- apayboguas nocrantenoro ruccia (C) antop- chemia (u+v)=v'+v' y=(x5)-(3x2)+y=5x-32x+0=5x-6x 5) y=2x3-3x2+2x-5; y= (2x - 3x + 1x - 5) = (2x 3) - (3x2) + (2x) - 52 $(X^n) = n \cdot X^{n-1} - npaburo$ -2-3x2-3.2x+24x3-5'=6x26x+2x3 (CX") = C.n. x"-- nyrabuno 1) y = x2(x-3); y-? $(x^{2}(x-3))'=(x^{2})'\cdot(x-3)+x^{2}(x-3)'=2x(x-3)+x^{2}(x-3)+x^{2}(x-3)+x^{2}=2x^{2}-6x+x^{2}-6x$ Li bapuers! y= Y 2 (x-3)=x-3x; (x-3x2)=(x3)-(3x2)=3x2-3.2x=3x-6x (x -2)(2x -1) = y , y = 2x + x - 4x - 2 = 2x - 3x - 2; (2x-3x-2)= (2x)-(3x3)-2=2.6.x5-3.8x2-0=12x5-9x2 $\frac{3}{3-5x}, y'-? \frac{1+2x}{3-5x})^{1/2} \frac{(1+2x)^{1/2}(3-5x)-(1+2x)(3-5x)}{(3-5x)^{2}} \frac{(0+2\cdot1)(3-5x)-(1+2x)(0-5)}{(3-5x)^{2}}$ $\frac{(4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{u! \, v - u \cdot v'}{v^2} - upakuco} = \frac{2(3-5x) + 5(1+2x)}{(3-5x)^2} = \frac{11}{(3-5x)^2}$ 1) y= 4x4-2x3+2x2-3x1;y-? (1/x) 2 - 1/2 - mabino y= (4x1)-(3x3)+(5x)+(2x1)-(3x1)= (教)=辛x-4 (TX)= 1 - upabello 2(4xy)-(3x3)+(2x3)+(2x3)-(3x3)= = 4.(4) x4+ 2.3x3+ 5.2x+2.3x2-3.4x3=+4x42x4+5x+6x212x3= $= -\frac{4}{x^5} + \frac{2}{x^4} + 5x + 6x^2 / 2x^3$?) (3 +x)(1x+1)=y; y-? (u-v)=u.v+u.v! (3)+x)! (1x+1)+ (3+x)(1x+1)=(-3+1)(1x+1)+(3+x)(-1x+0)=(-2+1)(1x+1)+(x+x)-2+x

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Mousbognach acomers in pyrhyuu 1) y = (2x+1) y-? (a+6)= a+3a2+3a6+63 y=(2x)3+3(2x)2+1+3-2x.12+1=8x+12x+8x+1 y=(8x3)+(12x2)+(6x)+1=8.3x2+24x+6=6(4x+4x+1) 2) y 2 (5 x + 7) - cuonesial p. 2: () -12 p-2 (5x + 7) - 2-2 p-2 y=f(a); u=g(x)=y=f(g(x)) $y = g(x) = 5x^2 + 4$ $y' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) - upstano g(x) \cdot buy = p-a$ y'=((5x2+3)5)'; (5x2+3)5; x+x25;x2+3 (5x2+3)5 y'= 5(5x2+y) - (5x+y) = 5(5x2+y) . 10x = 50x (5x+y) Bornenen montognous mabura $\chi\left(\frac{1}{\chi}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{\chi^{2}}$ populyies 4. (x") = n.x"-1 !(u±v)=u'±v' 8_ (sin x) = cos X. 5. (Cx") = C.n.x"-1 court 2. X'=1 1. (4.v) = 4.v+4.v 9. (cos x) = -sin x 6. (TX) = 1 3. (u) 2 4. v- u.v 3. (1x) = 7. x 10. (tg x) = cos x (CX) = CX' XIII 11. (etg x) = - sin = X 1) y= sin x; X > sin X -> sin \ x (an) = 4. an-1 y= (sin x) = 5 sin x (sin x)= 5 sin x. cos x 2) y = Tox; X tg X > tgx (tgx) - 2 tgx; (tgx) = cosex y'2 (1/4x) = 2/4x · (4) x) = 2/4x · cosex 3) y = cos x; y= l cos x·(eos x) = leos x·(-sin x)= leos x·sin x = -sin lx 4) yz cos x²; x -> x => cos x²; y'z - sin x²(x')'z -2 - x (sin x²) 1) $y = \sin(5x+3)$; $y = (\sin(5x+3)) = \cos(5x+3) \cdot (5x+3) = \cos(5x+3) \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot \cos(5x+3)$ A) y = (12x-5)8; y = (12x-5)8) = 8.(12x-5)+.(12x-5)=8.(12x-5)+. 12=96(12x-5)+ 3) y = 10,5 X+3; y = (10,5 X+3) = 210,5 X+3 (0,5 X+3) = 10,5 X+3; \(\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4\lambda,5 X+3} \) 4) y = cos (2x+1/2); y = - sin (2x+1/2) = -2 sin (2x+1/2) 1) $y = \frac{1}{\cos 3x'}$; $y = \frac{1}{2(\cos 3x')} = \frac{1}{2(\cos 3x')} \cdot (\cos 3x) = \frac{1}{2(\cos 3x')} \cdot (-\sin 3x) \cdot (3x) = -\frac{1}{2(\cos 3x')} \cdot (\sin 3x) \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2(\cos 3x')} \cdot (-\sin 3x) \cdot (3x) = \frac{1}{2(\cos 3x')} \cdot (-\sin 3x) \cdot (-\cos 3x)$ 2) y = sin ((x); y = (sin (x)) = (sin x) (sin x) = (sin x) = (sin x) (cos x). \frac{1}{3} (cos x). \frac{1}{3} = (sin x) = (si = 8 sin 5(3) ess (3) = 2 sin 5 3 1 cos 3

1) y = San 4 x - cox (4x); y'= (sin 4x - cos 4x) = (sin 4x) - (cos 4x) = (sen 4x) 2 (cos 4x). (4x) = 4 cos 4x (003 4x) = 3 cos 4x. (cos 4x) = 3 cos 4x. (-sin 4x) - (4x) = 12 cos 4x (-sin 4x) y = Usunday 4 cos 4x+12 cos 4x · sin 4x= 4 cos 4x(1+3·cos 4x· sin 4x) 1) 42 th x+ sin 6x; y = (14x+ sin 6x) = 2 thx+ sin 6x (4x+ sin 6x) = 2 thx+ sin 6x (4+ cos 6x . (6x))= 2 4+6 cos 6x 2 2(2+3 cos 6x) = 2+3 cos 6x 2 14x+ sin 6x $\frac{24 \sqrt{184} \sin 4x}{24 \sqrt{14} + \sin 6x} \frac{14 x + \sin 6x}{14 x + \sin 6x}$ $1) y = \frac{\sin 3x}{(x-1)}, y' = \frac{(\sin 3x)}{(x-1)}, \frac{(\sin 3x)}{(x-1)^2} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$ $\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \frac{\sin 3x}{(x-1)^2} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$ = 3 cos 3x 1x-1- sin 3x x-1 2(x-1) = 2 (cos 3x(x-1) - sin 3x) 2) y = 型 sin (3x-孔) y ym x= 是 y'2 = (sin (3x-1/2)) = = cos (3x-1/2) · (3x-1/2) = = · 3 · cos (5x-1/2); 根:3 ess (日-日)=3+3 cos 0=3+3/2 Урок У Крижичекие значения функции Jymox 5 ymingym gou : pyru pra (rocku nepecerenus e OX) f(x) =0 - Rozga p & 1 × min (Xmin 2+4, Ymin 2-1) 4,25, 420 B, Y32 19, 4450.8 - Korga op 1 & Xmax (Xmax 2 - 3, Xmax 2 4 · pautaroure u namulusure gnar-e que (ymax, ymin) праненсучи возрастания и убывания фи f(x) youbones x € [-8; -3] U (-2; 2) J(x) fospaciaes x e (-5;-2) v (2;+0) vouse impata re quise na Eace X, = Xz, a f(X1)>f(Y2), TO p-9 bospacraes Ecus VI > X2, a f(VI)> f(Ve), TO gra youbact y = x - 6x + 5 borgerer vbagges (a - sab + 6) 12 x2-2-3x+9-9+5=(x-3)-4 begunna naposaven (3;-4) -4 11/1 bosp. XE(3; +0) yo. XE(-0; 3) lup-e upour-le bosp-a u your pour y= 4x - 3x - 25; y= x -x 2-02 x(x-1) y 1 XE [15+0) $y^{2}0; x^{2}(x-1)=0; x^{2}0 x-1=0$ y = XE (-00; 1] (602 0) kparperer (ternai)-zkak ne uchaerer

F(x)X2 - X1; working wo, elec (x3) = 3x2 x2 Cx+C nepbootp-e × n+1 + C JCX P(x) F(x) - nephootpayman; f(x) - p-a 218+C 顶 F(x) 2 3 x + la 1x1 + C - cos x + C 1) $f(x) = 3x^{6} + \frac{1}{x}$; sun X $J(x) = 3x \rightarrow F(x) = 3 \cdot \frac{x}{4} = \frac{3}{4}x$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow G(x) = \ln |x|$ tyx+C - etg x+ c Sén ex A 1(x) = x + = = 1 x + 3 - 1 Ca IVIAC 1 =x-1 F(x) = \$ - X + 3 - 217+ C = X + 61x+C нагур могориды 3) f(x)= ×++=+++ F(x)=1.x+ W/X/+ C 1) f(x)=x+1; F(x)-2 epagnet now t uponogus repy vorsy M(-2;3)F(x)= x2 +1x+C => 3= (-2) +1(-2)+C=> 3=2-2+C=> C=3 F(x) = x4 +1x+3 1) f(x) = 1+x+ cos ex; F(x)-? eau F(0)=1 F(x)= X+ x2+ 2 sin 2x+ C 1=0+2+2 sin lo+e 2) 12 2 sin 0+c2) 1= c F(x) = X+ x2 + 1 sin 2x+ 1 Maberea que bournaiemes reploospr 5) 1) eaux F(x) abe-ce uepboorp-u que f(x), a G(x) abe-es nepboorp que g(x), vo 2) $\kappa f(x) \rightarrow \kappa \cdot F(x)$ 3) f(Kx+6) + 1 F(Kx+6) 1) f(x) = 9x + sin 3x; F(x) = 9x + (-cos 3x - 1) + C= 3x - 1 cos 3x + C 3) f(x) = 1 + sin 5x+1; F(x)= × 15-2x.(2) - 1 cos5x +x+c = - 5-2x-5 cos5x+x+c f(kx+6) = + F(Kx+B) 4) f(x) = cos (2x+ 1); F(x)= sin (2x+ 1). 2 = 1 sin(2x+ 1)+C

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2 42 x 5 x 15x -9 y = 5x - 20x + 15x = 5x2(x-4x+3)=

, parn-e 16 3x er nozwor-en o tox+ c= Q(x-X1)(x-X1)

2 5x2(x-1)(x-3); 5x {x1)(x-3)=0 y/xe(-0;1] www [3;+0); y > xe[1;8] FXFXFX 1) y = (x+1) (x-2); y=((x+1))(x-2) + (x+1)((x-2)) =2(x+1)(x-2)+(x+1)-3(x-2)= ((x+1)2)=2(x+1)(x+1)=2(x+1) = (x+1)(x-2)2(2(x-2)+3(x+1))=(x+1)(x-2)2(5x-1); ((x-2))=3(x-2) (x-2)=3(x-2)2 y 1 xe(-∞; -1] um Xe[1/5;+0) y × e[-1; +] 1) y = x + 2 5 y 2 dx + (-2x2) = 2x - 2 = \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{2(x^2-1)}{x^2} = \frac{2(x^ = 2(x-1) (x 2 x+1) f(x)=0; 2(x-1)(x²+x+1) =0; x+0, x=1, x2+x+1=0 (D <0) of new percention of nysroe with the y/ ve [1; +00) xe (-00; 0) um (0; +1] 1) 1(x)2-x3-4x+8 ; f(x)2-3x2-4; -3x2-4=0; -3x2-4 Ø merogen nograpa neugralus.

fle) monoronns yrabalt na upom-ne of -w go + 00 (R) $X=X_0$ - upwow. Torker full $p^{-u}f(X)$, f'(Y)=0. Each f'(X) - we eyes \overline{Y} , garrier vorker \overline{Y} once hest-el \overline{Y} upwow. \overline{Y} upwow. \overline{Y} upwow. \overline{Y} \overline{Y} upurur Torkon y 20; 4x (x-1)x+2)20; x20, x21, x2-1 - ppurur rouleu 2) f(x)= 1x= x\$; f(x)=(x\$)=\$x\$; f(x)=\$x\$; \$\frac{1}{3}x\frac{1}x\frac{1}{3}x\frac{1}{3}x\frac{1}{3}x\frac{1}{3}x\frac{1}{3}x\f 3) y = x + cos x; y'= (x + cos x) = 1 - sin x; 1-sin x = 0; sin x = 1; x = 1 + 21 n - snorenus Those 8. Reploodpayman f(x) z x = f f(x) = 6x = 2x $X = \frac{(\chi^2)^4}{2}$, $\chi^2 \left(\frac{\chi^2}{2}\right)$, noavegyous as q. Des f(x) marburas nobas p-a F(x), upuren rakers, rego F(x) = f(x), vo

Pra F(x) -nepboodpasseas

Heornegenession underpart Came que pre f(x) egry-v uepboospre F(x)+C, vo unous bo uepboosprognous Egger coerabicarto (my-ce) neonpeglienosom unverpaison Sf(x)dx Chairerbal $\int X^n dx, n \neq -1 = \frac{X^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ 1) $\int (\int (x) + g(x)) dx = \int \int (x) dx + \int g(x) dx = F(x) + G(x) + C$ ITT dx = LIX+C 2) SKJ(x)dx-K Sf(x)dx=K.F(x)+C Ssin Y -d X = - cos X + C 3) SJ(Kx+6)dx = { SJ(kx+6)dx = { F(kx+6) Scosx-dx = sinx + c $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot dx = tg \times \epsilon C$ 1) \((3x5+\frac{4}{21x1})dx=\int 3x5dx+\sum_{21x1}dx= Sin2x dx 2 - otg x + C 23×+5= 南水2至+产品积+C=大x+4取+C Stolk = la 1x1+C 4) $\int (8 \sin x - 5x^{4} + 3) dx = -8 \cos x - 5 \frac{x^{8}}{8} + 3x + C =$ $= \frac{1}{8}\cos 3 \times -\frac{1}{8}x^{8} + 3 \times + C$ $= \frac{1}{8}\cos 3 \times -\frac{1}{8}x^{8} + 3 \times + C$ $= \frac{1}{8}\cos 3 \times -\frac{1}{8}x^{8} + 3 \times + C$ $= \frac{1}{8}\cos 3 \times -\frac{1}{8}x^{8} + 3 \times + C$ $= \frac{1}{8}\sin 4 \times + 2 \times + 3 \times + C = \frac{1}{8}\sin 4 \times + 2 \times + 3 \times + C = \frac{1}{8}\sin 4 \times + 2 \times + 3 \times + C = \frac{1}{8}\sin 4 \times + 2 \times + 3 \times + C = \frac{1}{8}\sin 4 \times + 2 \times + 3 \times + C = \frac{1}{8}\sin 4 \times + 2 \times + 3 \times + C = \frac{1}{8}\sin 4 \times + 2 \times + 3 \times + C = \frac{1}{8}\sin 4 \times + 2 \times + 2 \times + 3 \times + C = \frac{1}{8}\sin 4 \times + 2 \times + 2$ 4) \ (3x-2) dx = \ (dx2-12x+4) dx 5) /217 = /2.xt = 2.xt + e you 9. Augenemonis usexceptal Populgia Howovona-leistimesa Oup- 51 unscipal of lux-es of meoup- 20 thus, wo y mero zagan unsciptae (of a go b) $\int f(x) dx = F(x) | - znarenne nephootpagneous browne and by$ II a S- unom-bo pyrevyut ; S-oup-e rucceo F(b)-F(a) 2 1) $\int (x^2 - 2) dx = \frac{x^5}{3} - 2x = F(6) - F(a) = \frac{2^3}{3} \cdot (-2) \cdot 2 - (\frac{-1}{3} - 2(-1)) = \frac{8}{3} - 4 + \frac{1}{3} - 2 = \frac{9}{3} - 6 = -9$ Chouseba oupegenennoco unverpada (Pria Harorona-lenasunga) rge C-upacien. 3) $\int f(x)dx = \int f(x)dx + \int f(x)dx$, 1) $|\int f(x)dx = F(x)|^2 F(1) - F(a)$ 2) \ f(x)dx2 - \ f(x)dx $\frac{1}{1}\int_{0}^{1}(2x-3)dx = \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x\int_{-3}^{1}z(x^{2}-3\cdot 2) - ((-5)^{2}-3(-3))z + \frac{1}{2}(-6z+1)z = -20$ $= \frac{1}{2}\int_{-3}^{2}(2x-3)dx = \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x\int_{-3}^{1}z(x^{2}-3\cdot 2) - ((-5)^{2}-3(-3))z + \frac{1}{2}(-6z+1)z = -20$ $= \frac{1}{2}\int_{-3}^{2}(-3x+1)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-3}^{2}(-3x+1)z + \frac{1}{2}\int_{-3}^{2}(-3x+1)z +$ $\frac{-3}{2} \int_{-3}^{2} \frac{F(6)}{\sin x} = \frac{5\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin (150^{\circ}) - \sin (30^{\circ}) = \cos (60^{\circ}) - \sin (30^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 0$ $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-3}^{2} \cos x \, dx = \sin x \int_{-3}^{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin (150^{\circ}) - \sin (30^{\circ}) = \cos (60^{\circ}) - \sin (30^{\circ}) = \frac{1}{2} = 0$ 3) $\int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}x \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \frac{1-\cos^{2}x}{2} \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1-\cos^{2}x) \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (x-\sin^{2}x) \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (x-\cos^{2}x) \, dx = \int_{-\infty$

1 1 dx = 2 14x+3 4 1 = 14x-3 1 = 14x-3 2 = 14x-3 = 1 = 14x-3 = 1 = 1 = 1 1) $\int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x + 1} dx^2 \int \frac{x^2(x+1) + (x+1)}{x + 1} dx^2 \int \frac{(x+1)(x^2+1)}{x + 1} dx^2 \int \frac{(x^2+1)dx}{x + 1} dx^2 = \int \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+1)}{x + 1} dx^2 = \int \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} dx^2 = \int \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} dx^2 = \int \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} dx^2 = \int \frac{(x^2+1)(x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 + (\frac{0}{3} + 0) = \frac{1}{3}$ 2) \\ \frac{\times -5\times 6}{\times \times x2-5x+62(x-2)(x+3) reophus bura X12 Maxonegenue obseura repez un cepazi: V= I Sf (x) dx Reousage repy unrepas: \$2 \(\(f_1(X) - f_1(X) \) dx a, 6- voeu nepleertheis Tpok 10. Rokajastustias pyraying yzax-nowas pre 3) a) 1, go-a lograciaes 4) oca c1, pra youbset 1) a \$1 12(4) × ocac1 3) a> 0 5) XER 3) repet vorag (0;1) ily e(0; + 0) Des. cb-ba orenenii. Rosagorcional ypobuleura 1. a = a = a *** y Merogo peuresius! 1282) 1212) X23 Nogunak ochobanul 2. ax = ax-4 1) begence mobois rependentions 3. (a-8) = a · 6 x 2) mais vory represente gragnisof 4. (号) = 会 $5. (a^x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{x \cdot y}$ LF0,25=) 2= 432 2 2 3 x2-2 3 25 3 2) 3 = 25 2) /25 2) 25x -1 2) (3) -1 =) (3) 2 (3) 2) ×20 2x+2x+1 = 12 =) 2x+2x=12 =) 2=t=) ++2+=12 => 3+=12=> +=4 => 2 4 => x=2 2+2×2212 2>2×(1+2)212 =) 2×3=12 =>2=4=>×22 1) 6x+1 376 = 216; 6x+1. 6 = 216; 6x+1+3 = 3; x+1+3=3; x=13 () 2.2-2.2-2.2-5.5°; 2×2-2-2')=5×(5'-52); 2*(-20)=5×(-20) 1:-20 2=51/5 2x21; (=)21; x20 3) 2.9 - 3 × + 1 9 = 0; 2.3 × - 3 × 3 - 9 = 0; 3 = +; 21 - 34 - 9 = 0; D= 81; += = -2 = 0 te= 3+9=3; 3 = 3; X=1

Nokazarasonal nepabenerba $a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)} (a^{g(x)} / a^{g(x)})$ $a^{f(x)} / a^{g(x)} (a^{f(x)} / a^{g(x)})$ Eau a>1, TO shar nep ba ne menseral, T.C. $\frac{1) \alpha^{g(x)} \beta^{g(x)}}{\alpha^{g(x)} \beta^{g(x)} \beta^{g(x)} \beta^{g(x)}} \xrightarrow{g(x)} \frac{1}{\alpha^{g(x)}} \frac{g(x)}{\alpha^{g(x)}} \frac{g(x)}{\alpha^{g(x)}$ $a^{f(x)} > a^{g(x)} = f(x) > g(x)$ Eurer 0 La < 1, TO zprak nepal bo mensered na uporrbonacionenous $a^{(x)} \geq a^{g(x)} \geq f(x) \leq g(x)$ a (18) = a 8(x) => f(x) > g(x) 13× > 27; 3×23-3; (3>1); X>3 A/5)3-X25; 5-34X 25; 5-34X 25; -3+X 22; X 25 (1)3x2(1)2; 02\$21; 3-x>-2;-x>-5; x25 1) 5 × 2 + 4x 2 0, 2 - 4x - 9; 5 × 2 + 4x 2 4x + 9; $x^{2} + 4x - 4x - 9 + 0$; $x^{2} - 9 + 0$; (x - 5)(x + 3) + 0 $x^{2} + 4x - 4x - 9 + 0$; (x - 5)(x + 3) + 0 $x^{2} + 4x - 4x - 9 + 0$; (x - 5)(x + 3) + 0 $x^{2} + 4x - 4x - 9 + 0$; (x - 5)(x + 3) + 0 $x^{2} + 4x - 4x - 9 + 0$; (x - 5)(x + 3) + 0 (x2) 41. 2 > 8; 2. 2 > 2; 2 x + x2) 3; 2x+ x2) 3; x+2x-3>0; x121 Tran (1111) xe (-0; -3] o [1; +0) x 5 -3; X > 1 Решение си-бам заменя пераменной! замена мер 7 относ нов мер. Учитав орг 1) g = 3 - 6 > 0 (3)2-3'-6>0; 3'2+ >0; 12-4-6>0; t=-2, t=23 711203 + 2-2 - upone he x > 3 => X>1; XE(1;+00) 2) 36 x -4. 8 x - 12 = 0; (6x) - 4.6 - 12 = 0, 6 = t; 1-4+-12=0; +=2, +=26 $\frac{+\sqrt{1400}+}{-2000}$ 0 \leq $t \leq$ 6; $t \leq$ 6; $t \leq$ 1, $t \in$ (-0; 1] up bo 40 1) $13^{24} = 24^{x^{2}4} | 24^{x^{2}4} | 34^{x^{2}4} | 3$ (x -2)(x+2)>0 tun (x & (-0;-2) v(2;+0) a) 5x-3 +5x-1 5x-1 rep-to>0

2) 5x-3 +5x-1 5x-1 rep-to>0

1, 5x-3 +5x-1 5x-1 +5x-1 +15x-1 +15 um 5 (25+25+5) > 155; 5. 36 > 155; 5 > 155 & 35; x> 4

1)2"+2>3.2"; 2"-3.2+2>0; 2=t; 13-3+2>0; t=1, t=2 Stel octal Tocaxil [2×1; 2 22 ; x 20 1>2 L2×>2 L2×>2 ×>1 xe(-0;0) u(l;e0) $11/3^{3x^2-29}$ -42/=39; -39+3; -39+42=3; -39+42=3; 38-29; -39+42=3; 38-293 5 3 5x-29 = \$34; 15 3x-29 = 4; 30 = 3x2 = 33; # 10 = x = H $|x^2| = 10$ $|x^2| = 10 = 0$ f (x-110)(x+110)≥0 L(x-117)(x+1117)≤0 1 ×211 1x=1150 Tyon 11 lorapuspuse u ux cb-ba $log_2^4 = 2$ loge 4- novaprupu 4 no ocnobamus 2 225 ; X2 logs 5 logea = c; b = a, a>0 (ourobanue corapugana), >6>0, 6 + 1 2) log 5125=3 5=125; X=3 1) log 8 = 3 & 2 = 8, x = 3 4) log2 4 2-2 2 = 4; X=-2 3) bg 343=3 y=343, X28 Осн могариды чонедество In C -narypouroscout blogea = a loge=C=lnC log10 b = lg b - genrornouts urapurque 1) log a = 1; a = a Choiresba corapugua 2) loga 1 = 0; a = 1 log 20,128 = log 2 125 = log 2 = -3 4) log 48 = 3 (1) = 2; 2 2 ; 2x23 X2 3 logab = nlogab 4) logato = Llogato 5) log 14 - log 263 + log 236 = log 2 13 : 364 2 log 24 2 2 2.7 2.63 2.36 5) logal + loga = 2 loga (b. c) 3 + 4 eb. ba logal nlogab 6) logab-loga = loga (c) 4) logab = Togge a loga b 8) logal = logale loga a"= n 1) logs 22 - logs 11 - logs 10 = logs 17 - logs 10 = log 2) 2 log 0,4 - log 28 + 3 log 14 = 2 log 2 + log 28 + 3 log 13 = log (5) - log 28 + log 3 = 2 = log((3)28·4)= log((5.18; 4)2 log; 26 22

(12)

1) g log 34 = 3 log 34 = 3 log 342 4 2 16 a loga ; n loga b = loga b; loga b = h loga b; loga b = loga b = loga b = loga b = loga a loga b; loga b = loga a 3) logo 2. log 8 = log 2. log 8 = log 2. log 2 = - 1 log 2. 2 log 2 = - 1. 1. 2. 12 - 3 1) $\log_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \log_{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{2}{3})^{\frac{3}{2}} = \log_{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{2}{3})$ 2) log 1/8 = log 1.9 18 = log 18 18 = -1.2 log 18 = -2 3) log 325 = log 525 = log 52 = 2 1) log & · log 25 = log 5 (2 log 5) = 2 log 5 · log 5 = 2 2) \$ log 12 432 = 6 log 12 432 - log 12 3 log 12 3 (log 12 144) = 6 2 36 3) (1-loge 12)(1-loge 12)= (loge 2-loge 12)(loge 6-loge 12)= loge 2 = loge 6.loge log2 = log26. log26 = 1 1) log 49 -4 log 15 = log 19 - 4 log 1,5 = log 19. log 18 - 4 log 1,5 = log 19. log 18 - 4 log 1,5 = = log 18. log 49-4 log 1,5= log 49 - 4 log 15= log 4 log 1,5= log 18 - 4 log 1,5= log 18 - 4 log 1,5= = a log 18 - 2 log 2,25=2(log 18 - log 2,25)=2 log 2,25=2 log 28.100= = 2log, 8 = 2.3 = 6 1) log: 18 - log: 2. log: 162 = log: 18. log: 18 - log: 2. log: (81.2) = log: 2. (log: 81 + log: 2) = log: 2. (log: 81 + log: 2) = log: 3. (log: 81 + log: 3) = log: 3. (log: 81 + log: 3) = log: 3. (log: 81 + log: 3) = l = log 318 - log 32 (4+log, 2) = (log, 9+log, 2) - 4 log, 2 - log, 2 = 4+4 log, 2+ log, 2-4 log, 2-- log3 2 2 4 logio az lga; loge az lna 1) log 58 lg 5=a lg 2=e

logo a = loge of s logs of = logio 8 = lg 8 = lg 2 = 3 lg 2 = 3 lg 2 = 3 c log c 6 s logs of so so lg 50 lg

1) loge logs \$5 = loge logs 5 = loge 8 = -3

3) $\log_{8} \log_{25} 125 = \log_{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \log_{5} 5 = \log_{1} \frac{3}{2} = \log_{2} \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{3}$ doiapupuureenad gypsigus lo-baux gr-a 1) D(J)-00u-10 oup-e y 2 loga X x>0, a>0, a≠1 xe (0; 0) 2) E(J) - oue -18 guaresunt ye (-00;+00) 3) p-a bogpmeralt upu yz log 2 × (8 = 0 = 1) × 1 = 1 = 1 | 2 | 4 y | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -2 yo log 1 X x e (0; +0), vorga a> 1 praysibalt uper YE (8, 400), ronga aca 21 lorajupuwreckoe ypabnemue log x 26, a>0, a =1, x>0 logax = loga loga X = loga a gay fx=a^t [x>0 loga f() = loga g(x) g(x)>0 14+x=52 14+x=25 [x=21 14+x>0 |x>-4 [x>0-4 1) log_ (4+x)=2; log_5(4+x)=log_552 1) log_ (x + 4x + 11) = log_5 \$; log_0, 5 \$ = log_1 \$ = log_2 - 18 loge (x +4x+11) = log_ 2 = 1 (log_ (x +4x+11) = log_ 2 = 1 \$x2+4x+11=8 x2+4x+11=8=0; x2+4x+3=0; x, 2-1, x=2-3 Lx2+4x+11>0 1) logo, 5 (5x3+9x+2) = log, \$\frac{1}{9}\$ log = -1(5x3+9x+2) = log, 9; -1 log (5x3+9x+2) = -log, 9 1:-1 loga (5x2+9x+2)2 (1) = logal2 1) lg (x =x)=1-lg 5; lg (x2x)= lg 10-lg 5; lg (x2x)= lg ?; lg (x2x)=l; x2-x=2; x2-x-220; X,2-1, X222 y(x2-x)+45=1; y(x2-x).5)=6,10; (x2-x).5=10 2) log (x2-2x)=1-log,2; log (x2-2x)=log,6-log,2; log (x2-2x)=log, £; x2-2x=3; 3) 5 logs X - logs X 218; 5.2 logs X - logs X 218; 9 logs X 218; logs X 22; X225 1) logs (x-2)+ logs (x+2) = logs (2x-1); logs ((x-2)(x+2)) = logs (2x-1) Rober X2 3

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2) log 182-1 log 15-x'= log 2 (11-x)+1
log 2 182-2. flog 2 (5-x) 2 log 2 ((11-x).2); log 182 = log 2 ((11-x).2); \frac{182}{5-x} = log 2 (
            5-x>0,-x>-5, x<5 \frac{182}{5-x} = \frac{(11-x).2}{1}; \land 182 = \frac{(11-x)(5-x).2}{1}; \land (11-x)(5-x) = 91
         -x>-11, x 411
                                                                                                        X,218, X22-2, Orber; X2-2
        Mexog bbegerun noboti neperestinos
  1) log2x-4 log2 x+3=0; (log2 x) = 4 log2 x+3=0; log2x = 4; +2-4+3=0
       4,21,4=3; loga X=1; X=2; loga X=3; X>0 Qx6ex; x22, X28
 De logx 4 - 3 logx = 1; d. 1 - 3 logx = 1; logx = 1; logx = 1; t - 3 t = 1/0 t
       2-312-420; 312+1-220; D=25, f,2-1, f223
       logaxX2-1, X2 24; logax 2 3; X2 24 = $ [32] = 9 : Orbex; 24; 9
 1) log 4x + log x2 = 8 3 log 4x + log 2 = 8; (log 4 + log x) + (log x2 - log 8) = 8
      (-2-log2x)+ (log2x2-3)=8; 4+4log2x+log2x+2log2x-3=8; log2x+6log2v-4=0
    (-a-b)2(a+b)2a2+2ab+62 log2 x z +; +2+6+-420; +21, +22-4
       log2x21, X2L; log, X2-y, X2 x8; 4x>0, X>0; x2>0, X>0 Ober; Y, 22, X2=128
 1) log (4x-15)=2; logx-3(4x-15) 2 log (x-3), 4x-15=(x-5)2; 4x-15=x-6x+9;
     x2-10x+24=0; D=100-4.24, X,2 10-2 24, X22 10+2 26
    94x-15= (x-3)2 | x,24, x226

4x-15>0 | x>15/2 23/4

x-3>0 | x>5

x-3+1 | x+4
                                                                                                          Orber (X26
                                                                                                        loga f(x)26, f(x)20; loga f(x)2 loga al
 1) log_ log_ log_x = 0; log_ a = 0; log_ (log_x = 3°; log_2(log_x)=1; log_x = 1; log_x =
logex+logig=1 [logixy=1 2xy=6 Boser (2,3)(3,2)
1) by (3-x)= g(x+2) f3-x= x+2 f2x=1 fx=2

2) by (x-x)= g(x+2) f3-x=0 fx=3

(x+2)0 fx>-2 fx>-2

(x+2)0 fx>-2
                                                                                                                                                                                                       Orber: X2 2
2) 4 (3x-5)20
      lu (3x-5)2 lu e 13x-521 1x22 Proces: x22
lu (3x-5)2 lu e 13x-5>0 Lx> 5/3
 1x>-1 dx>-1
(x>1 (x>1
        X122, X12 & Orber: X22
           -2-112
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B

Those It Ospornas pyringes 1) у 2 х с в чтобы кайти обр. р-ю, пунско воградия У через у x2y-6 sunden merann xuy 7 Ay=2xex; 2x=y-1/2; x= y-1/2; y= x-1=x-2= x-2; y-2x-2 1) $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$; $y = x^2 - 4x + 4 - 4 + 3 = (x - 2)^2 - 1$; $(x - 2)^2 = y + 1$; x - 2 = 1 + 1 + 2; y = 1 + 1 + 2A) y= 3 ; y(2x-1)=3; (2x-1)= ; 2x=3+1; X-xy+2; y=x+2 Osp pa numer que penerne vpusonamerpur yp-5 Lang-noticeg- 16, pre jaganhare na un be nærgep, ruen gana vocuegos, borpane e populyirati X12 nd, X, 22, Xe21,5, Y524, X525, 000 man a sele te upequen nouse ou du corpensament de se le con le con pel mosoro mais grogoro manorem El sucument) Deserve O, copy of toures repub-bo 10 n - 0/2 E a=linan, n=0 Co-bo wer would-vu! 1) lien e = c 2) eaux eyes + liman u limbr, to limlant by) = lim des + lim bes 3) lien (an · bn) = lien an · lien bu When an = liman, limber \$0 Elius 1 = 0 \$ 1 3; 4; ... 10000 1) for an = 34 + 4; lim 3n + 4 = lim 3+ 1 = lim 3+ 1 = 2 lim (2 th) = lim & + lim to = & A) upager worsey-ou? 3, 22, 25, 24, 25, ... は とは とは まれ とけ 姓 人士

Rueger pyrkymi J(a) 26 korga x→a, σο y→ 6 $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = 6$ oxperiors Если для мобого сканого угодно момого намоченя Е (эксимон)>0 navigerce expertencero vorle x2a, upuren 1fa)-6/2E y2x2, lim x24 Choix bo upegacob prinkique 1) lim 6 2 C d) lim [k. j(x)] 2 K lim f(x) 3) eau upeger pru cyry -1, gre f(x) u g(x), 10 lin (lf(x) + g(x)) = lin f(x) + lin lg(x)
xra xra 4) -11 -, lim (f(x) · g(x)) = lim f(x) · lim g(x)
x>a x>a 5) lim $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{\xi f(x)}{f(x)}$, lim $g(x) \neq 0$ x3+x2-8x+4 /x-2 1) lie x'-2x'+x-2 = [0] - neonpeglierenocos x=2 x+2 x'+x'-8x+4 = [0] upe nogeronobke x=2 x2+3x-2 - x3-2x2 44 3x2-8x 3×2-6× lin (xx)(x2)+(x-2) = lin (xx)(x2)(x2+3x-2) = -2x+4 -2x+9 = 1/+1 2/+3.2-2 28 1) lin (5x2+2x-1) = 5,(-2) +2.(-2)-1=20-4-1=15 2) lin 5x+1 2 5.1+1 2 6 3) lien $\frac{x^2}{x^2-x^2} = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right]^{-\mu} eoup^{-18}$, lien $\frac{x^2}{x^2(x-1)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{x^2-1} = -1$ 4) lim x2-6x+5 = [0]; lim (x5)(x-1) = lim x1 = 4 = 8 x+5 x2-25 = [0]; kin (x5)(x+5) = lim x+5 = 10 = 8

x - 6x+5=0, x,25, x22/

(d)

Buruculiul apogluob p-u na a 1) ling $\frac{5 \times ^{4} - l \times + 3}{y^{2} - 3 \times ^{4}}$ - nymens pageent na replenenges

(+ 3, 3, 3, 3, 5) 1) lim = 0 (lim = 0) $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{5x^{2}}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{4}}}{\frac{x^{4}}{x^{4}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5 - \frac{1}{x^{3}} + \frac{3}{x^{4}}}{\frac{1}{x^{4}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5 - 0.00}{0.3} = \frac{5}{3}$ 2) lim x = 0 $= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\frac{4x^{3}}{x^{3}} - \frac{x^{2}}{x^{3}} + \frac{3y}{x^{3}} + \frac{1}{x^{3}}}{\frac{10x^{3}}{x^{3}} + \frac{x}{x^{3}}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{4 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{3}}}{\frac{10x^{3}}{x^{3}} + \frac{x}{x^{3}}}$ 1) lies 4x - x +3x+1 x+0 10x3+x 4) lim x = 2 2) lim $\frac{x^3\sqrt{x^3+1}+1}{1/x^4+3x-2}$ = lim $\frac{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^3}+1}}{1/x^4(2+\frac{3}{x^3}-\frac{2}{x^4})}$ = lim $\frac{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^5}}+1}{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^3}+\frac{2}{x^3}}}$ = lim $\frac{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^5}}+1}{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^3}+\frac{2}{x^3}}}$ = lim $\frac{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^5}}+1}{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^3}+\frac{2}{x^3}}}$ = lim $\frac{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^3}+\frac{2}{x^3}}}{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^3}+\frac{2}{x^3}}}$ = lim $\frac{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^3}+\frac{2}{x^3}}}{x^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^3}+\frac{2}{x^3}}}$ frem; o (lim)

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nem; a 1) ling \frac{13+\times - 2}{\times - 2} = 0; ling \frac{(15+\times - 2)(\frac{1}{5}+\times + 2)}{(\times - 1)(\frac{1}{5}+\times + 2)} = 0 5+x-2 = x-x = (x-1)(13+x+2) = $a^2-6^2(a-6)(a+0)$ = lius $\frac{1}{13+x+2} = \frac{1}{4}$ 2) lius x2-8x 2[0] = lius (x2-8x)(1x+1+3) = lus (x2-8x)(1x+1+3) = (x-8x)(1x+1+3) = (x-8x)(1 = lius X(X+1+3) = 48 Repositi gameraxcuskon uplged ; lien ster 5x 21; lien (k. f(x)) = k. len f(x) lem sinx=1; lim sinx=1 1) lien $\frac{fgx}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim$ 1) lin 12×=1 = lius sies x. lius cosx = 1.121 2) lin sinax 2 a 1) lim 1-cosx = (1-eosx) (1+cosx) = lim sin2x x-0 x2 (1+cosx) x-0 x2(1+cosx) 3) lies aresis × 21 2 lius (sin x) 2. lius 1 corx 21. 1 = 1 4) lies 1-cosx = 1 1) lin sinsx, 1 lin xusx, 1 lin 5 (3115x), 1 lin 5 lin sinsx = 1.5= 5 1) lin singx = lin (\$\frac{\sin 9x}{\sin 5x} = lin \frac{9x}{\sin 5x} = lin \frac{9x}{\sin 5x} = lin \frac{9x}{\sin 5x} = lin \frac{9}{\sin 5} = \ lim ty x - sin x = sin x - sin x = lim sin x - sin x -= lin xinx . lin + 1005x . lin 1 = 1 x 1 . 1 = 1