

«Кандидатская диссертация»

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Introduction

Автор данной статьи решил одну из важнейших задач последнего тысячелетия. В связи с этим он хотел нанять профессионального переводчика, который сделал бы эту статью подходящей для публикации в популярном научном журнале. Автор надеялся заработать много денег, чтобы прожить жизнь безбедно, но на данный момент у него нет денег даже на переводчика, поэтому была совершенна отчаянная попытка перевести самому. Автор надеется, что мировое сообщество математиков примет данную статью, поймет ее и заплатит ему много денег.

Отдельные благодарности от автора за помощь в создании статьи

1. Перуну - великому богу-громовержцу
2. Байкальской водиче, выпив которую автор преисполнился в своем познании математического анализа.
3. Лечащему врачу в психиатрической больнице №7, который ухаживал за автором во время написания статьи. [\[2\]](#)

Перейдем к самой статье.

I Derivative

According to the legend, the ancient Ruses were able to defeat the Raptors by taking this derivative [3]:

$$\left(\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2}\right)^{\sin x} + \frac{x}{2} \quad (1)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x \quad (2)$$

Nikto ne zametit, chto ya ne smog perevesti eto dlya svoe' stat'i. It is:

$$1 \quad (3)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$\cos x \quad (4)$$

Don't ask me to prove this. It is:

$$-1 \cdot \sin x \cdot 1 \quad (5)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x \quad (6)$$

Perun [3] sent me the solution and I have no right to believe or not to believe. It is:

$$1 \quad (7)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$1 \quad (8)$$

Even a monkey can learn how to do it, why won't you do it by yourself? It is:

$$0 \quad (9)$$

$$2$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x + 1 \quad (10)$$

I have a proof of this transformation, but there is not enough space in this margin [1]. It is:

$$1 + 0 \quad (11)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$(x + 1)^2 \quad (12)$$

Nikto ne zametit, chto ya ne smog perevesti eto dlya svoe' stat'i. It is:

$$2 \cdot (1 + 0) \cdot (x + 1)^{2-1} \quad (13)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$\frac{\cos x}{(x + 1)^2} \quad (14)$$

Bez kommentariiev. It is:

$$\frac{-1 \cdot \sin x \cdot 1 \cdot (x + 1)^2 - a_0}{((x + 1)^2)^2} \quad (15)$$

Using these replacements:

$$a_0 = \cos x \cdot 2 \cdot (1 + 0) \cdot (x + 1)^{2-1}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x \quad (16)$$

I have a proof of this transformation, but there is not enough space in this margin [1]. It is:

$$1 \quad (17)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$\sin x \quad (18)$$

Perun [3] sent me the solution and I have no right to believe or not to believe. It is:

$$\cos x \cdot 1 \quad (19)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$\left(\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2}\right)^{\sin x} \quad (20)$$

If you're reading this - why? It is:

$$c_0 \quad (21)$$

Using these replacements:

$$b_0 = \sin x \cdot \frac{\frac{-1 \cdot \sin x \cdot 1 \cdot (x+1)^2 - a_0}{((x+1)^2)^2}}{\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2}}$$

$$c_0 = \left(\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2}\right)^{\sin x} \cdot (b_0 + \ln \frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \cos x \cdot 1)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x \quad (22)$$

Even a monkey can learn how to do it, why won't you do it by yourself? It is:

$$1 \quad (23)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$2 \quad (24)$$

Even a monkey can learn how to do it, why won't you do it by yourself? It is:

$$0 \quad (25)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$\frac{x}{2} \quad (26)$$

Nikto ne zametit, chto ya ne smog perevesti eto dlya svoe' stat'i. It is:

$$\frac{1 \cdot 2 - x \cdot 0}{2^2} \quad (27)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$\left(\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2}\right)^{\sin x} + \frac{x}{2} \quad (28)$$

I have a proof of this transformation, but there is not enough space in this margin [1]. It is:

$$c_0 + \frac{1 \cdot 2 - x \cdot 0}{2^2} \quad (29)$$

The ancient Ruses got this result [3]

$$c_0 + \frac{1 \cdot 2 - x \cdot 0}{2^2} \quad (30)$$

No one gives a **** what's going on here, but according to the standards I have to say it - "gksjfpjdsifljdksfjsefijdsflfj".

Let's simplify this expression:

$$1 + 0 \quad (31)$$

No one is reading, so I'm gonna say that I hate calculus. It is:

$$1 \quad (32)$$

Let's simplify this expression:

$$2 \cdot 1 \quad (33)$$

Kind of obvious expression transformation. It is:

$$2 \quad (34)$$

Let's simplify this expression:

$$2 - 1 \quad (35)$$

Don't ask me to prove this. It is:

$$1 \quad (36)$$

Let's simplify this expression:

$$1 \cdot 2 \quad (37)$$

C'mon guys, it's not rocket science. It is:

$$2 \quad (38)$$

Let's simplify this expression:

$$2^2 \quad (39)$$

Nikto ne zametit, chto ya ne smog perevesti eto dlya svoe' stat'i. It is:

$$4 \quad (40)$$

Slozhno ne ponyat, chto delat s etim:

$$\sin x \cdot 1 \quad (41)$$

Perun [3] sent me the solution and I have no right to believe or not to believe. It is:

$$\sin x \quad (42)$$

Slozhno ne ponyat, chto delat s etim:

$$(x + 1)^1 \quad (43)$$

Perun [3] sent me the solution and I have no right to believe or not to believe. It is:

$$x + 1 \quad (44)$$

Slozhno ne ponyat, chto delat s etim:

$$\cos x \cdot 1 \quad (45)$$

Don't ask me to prove this. It is:

$$\cos x \quad (46)$$

Let's use the theorem ...(The author doesn't know how this theorem is called in English, you are left to guess for yourself)

$$x \cdot 0 \quad (47)$$

Explanation is available only for premium subscribers. You can become one of them - it costs only 5 bucks a week. It is:

$$0 \quad (48)$$

Slozhno ne ponyat, chto delat s etim:

$$2 - 0 \quad (49)$$

Don't ask me to prove this. It is:

$$2 \quad (50)$$

Let's simplify this expression:

$$\frac{2}{4} \quad (51)$$

Explanation is available only for premium subscribers. You can become one of them - it costs only 5 bucks a week. It is:

$$0.5 \quad (52)$$

Final expression after simplifications:

$$\left(\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2}\right)^{\sin x} \cdot e_0 + 0.5 \quad (53)$$

Using these replacements:

$$d_0 = -1 \cdot \sin x \cdot (x+1)^2 - \cos x \cdot 2 \cdot (x+1)$$

$$e_0 = \sin x \cdot \frac{\frac{d_0}{((x+1)^2)^2}}{\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2}} + \ln \frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \cos x$$

II Tangent

Tangent in 0:

$$0.5 \cdot x + 1 \quad (54)$$

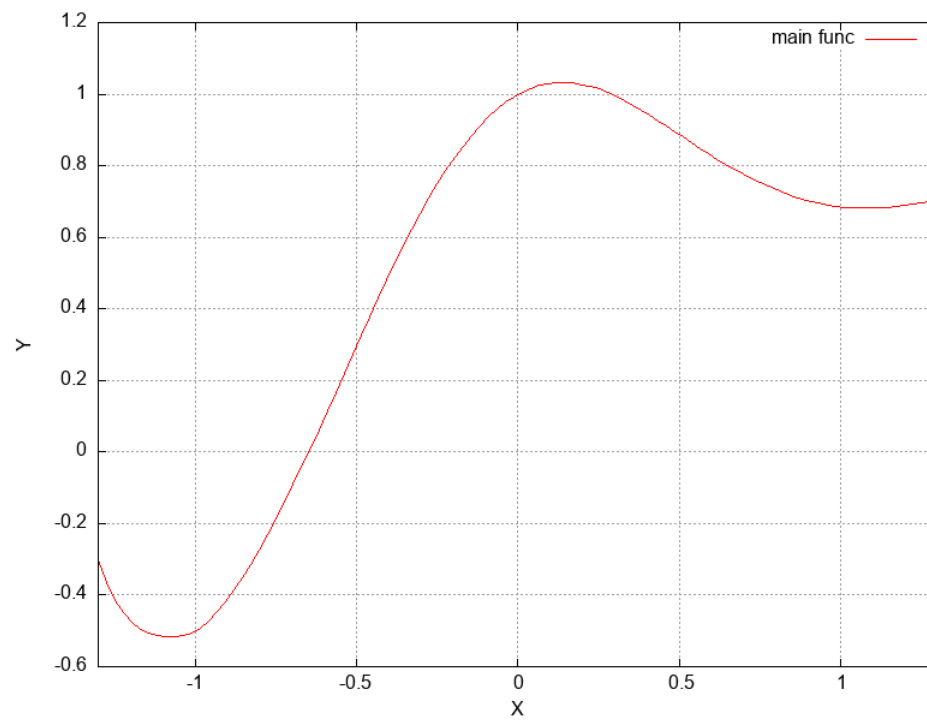
III Macloren

Macloren series:

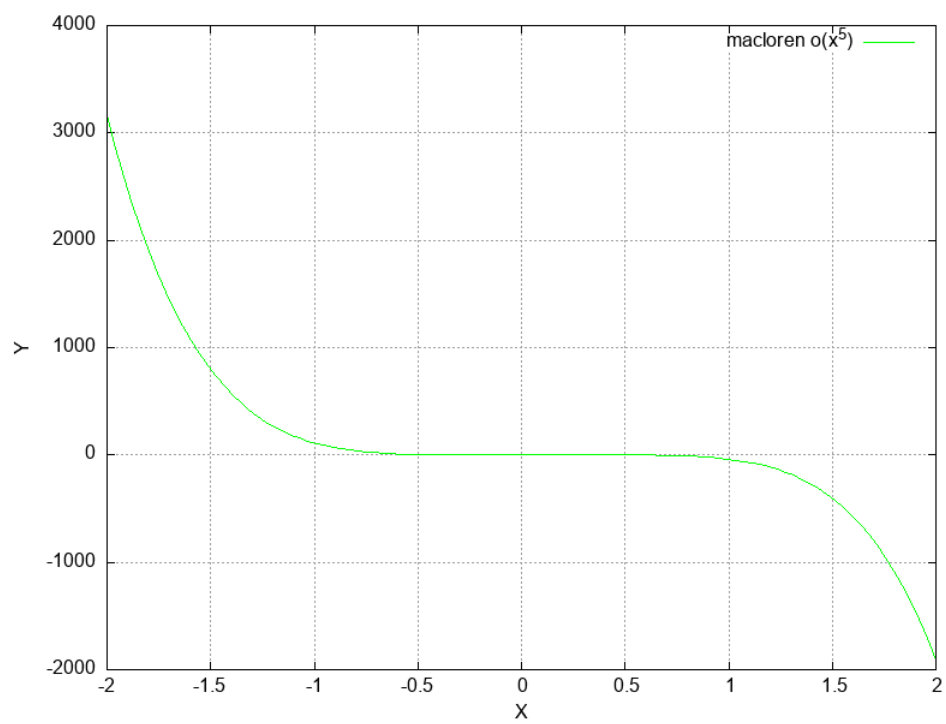
$$1 + 0.5 \cdot x + -4 \cdot x^2 + 3 \cdot x^3 + 40 \cdot x^4 + -80 \cdot x^5 \quad (55)$$

IV Graphs

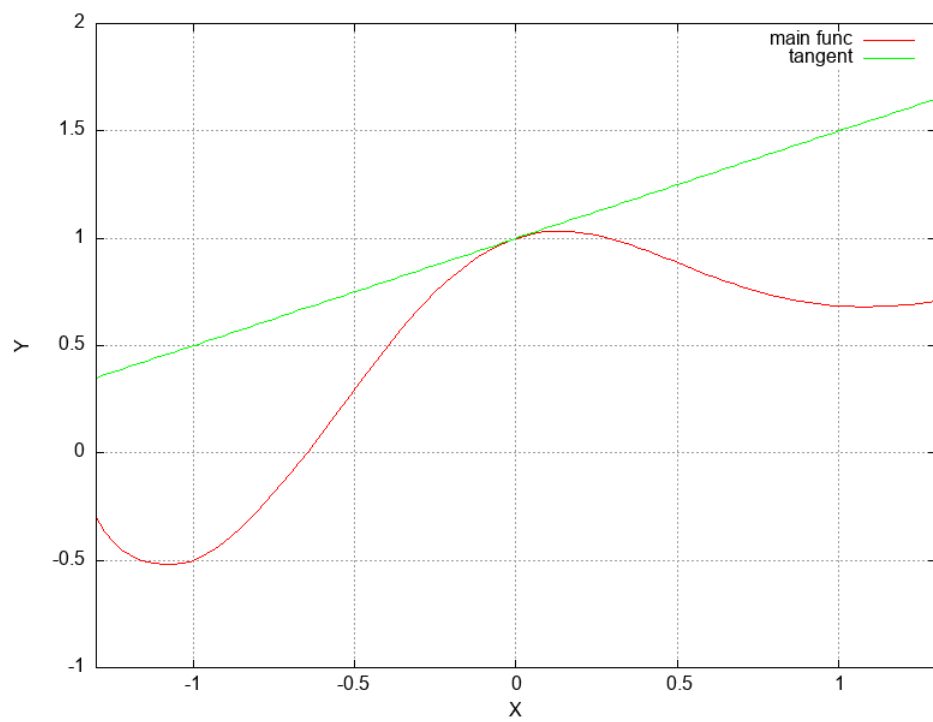
Function graph:



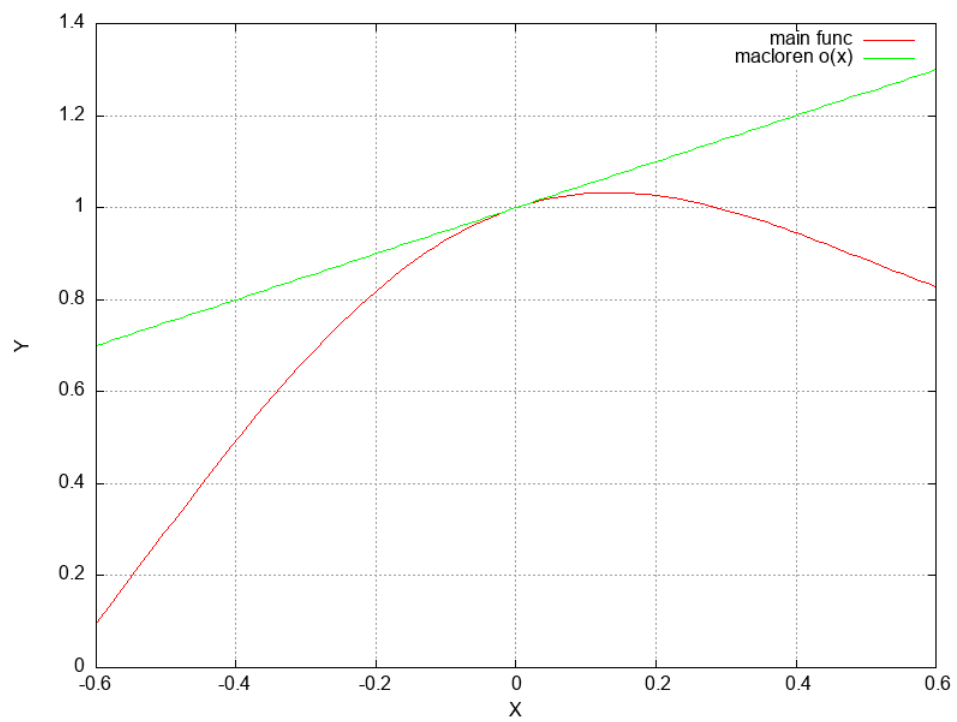
Macloren series graph:



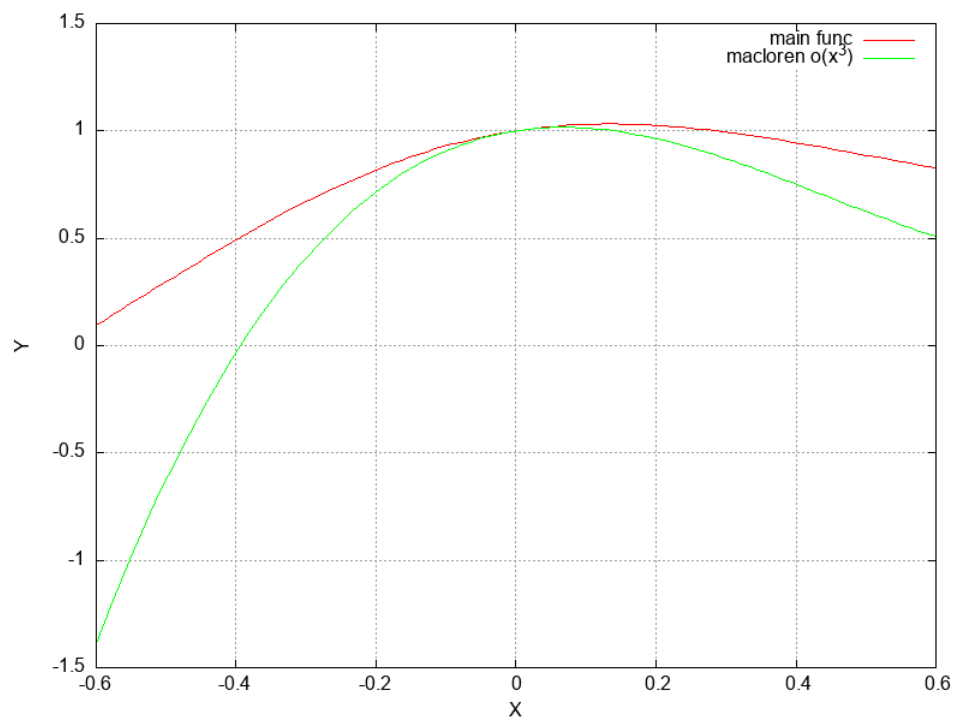
Main graph and tangent:



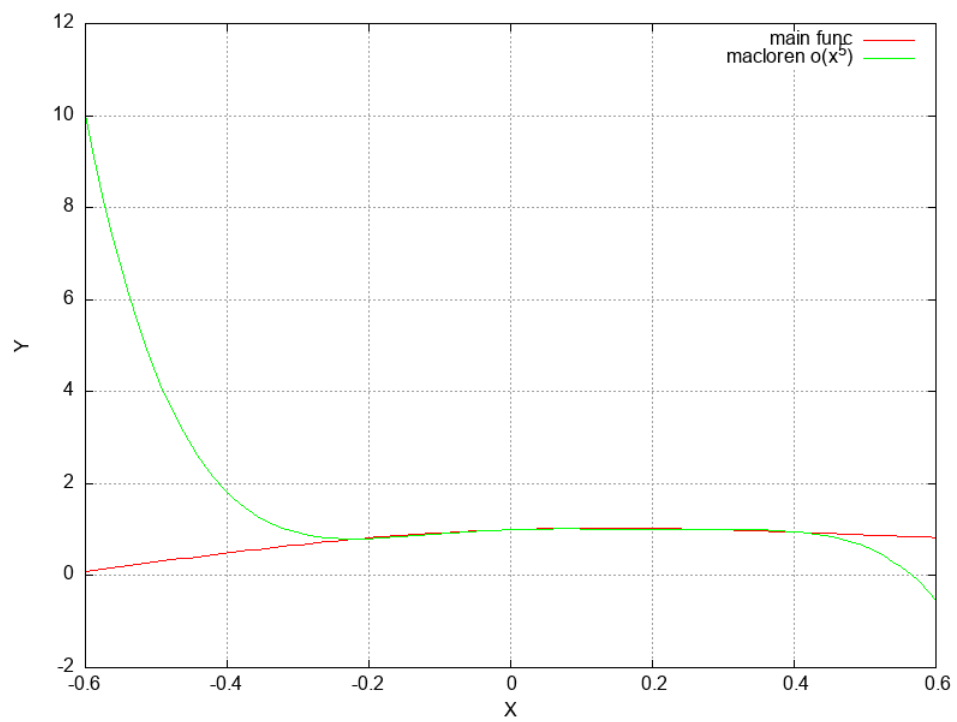
Comparing func graph and macloren's series $o(x)$ graph, small range:



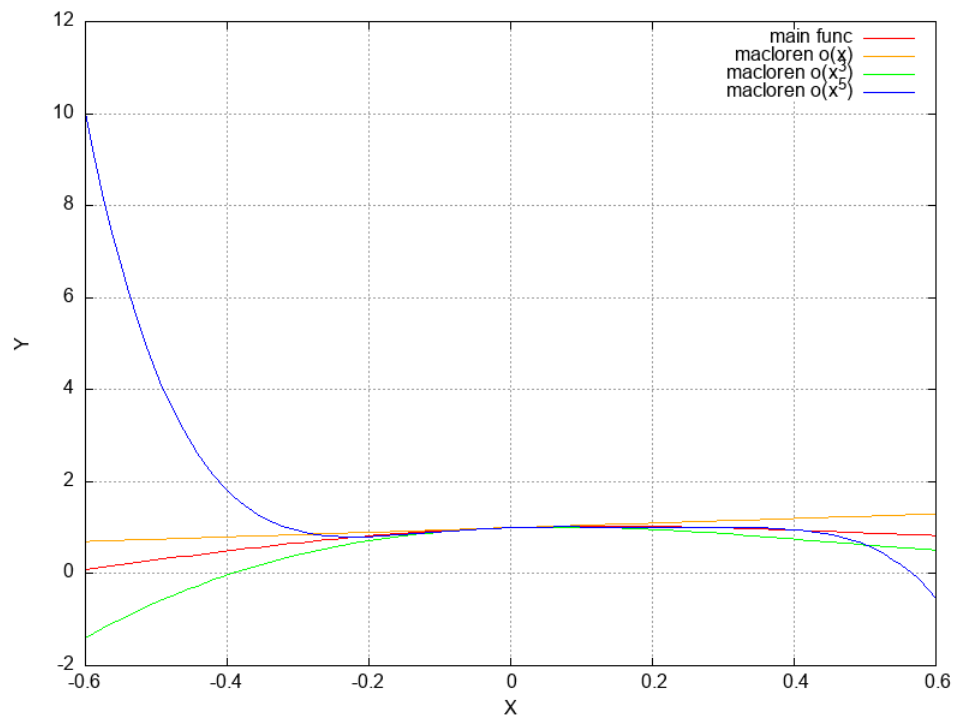
Comparing func graph and macloren's series $o(x^3)$ graph, small range:



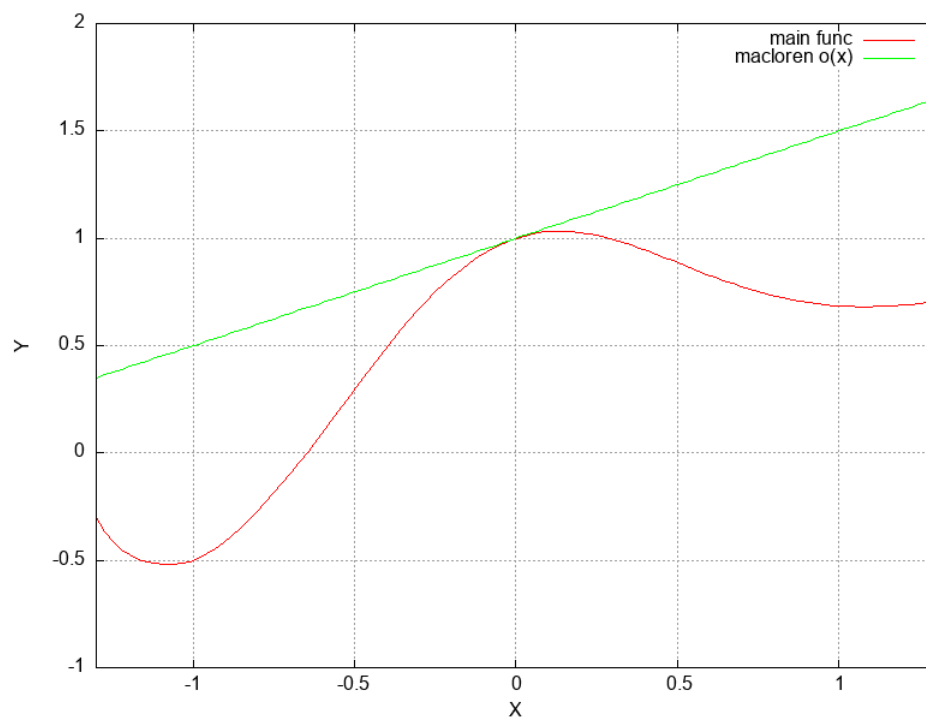
Comparing func graph and macloren's series $o(x^5)$ graph, small range:



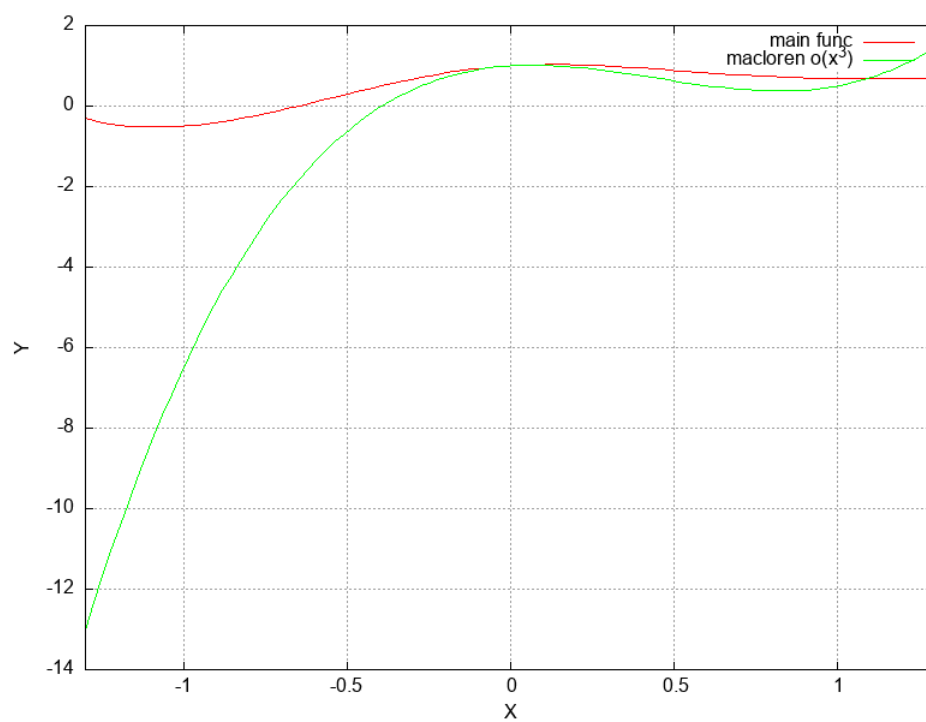
Comparing func graph and macloren's series graph, small range:



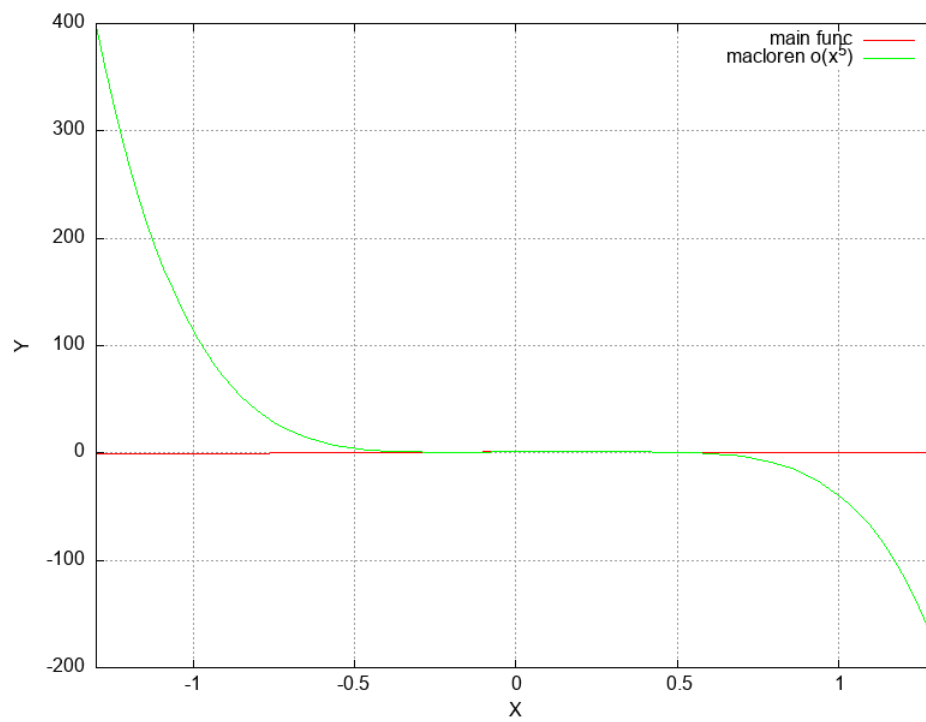
Comparing func graph and macloren's series o(x) graph, large range:



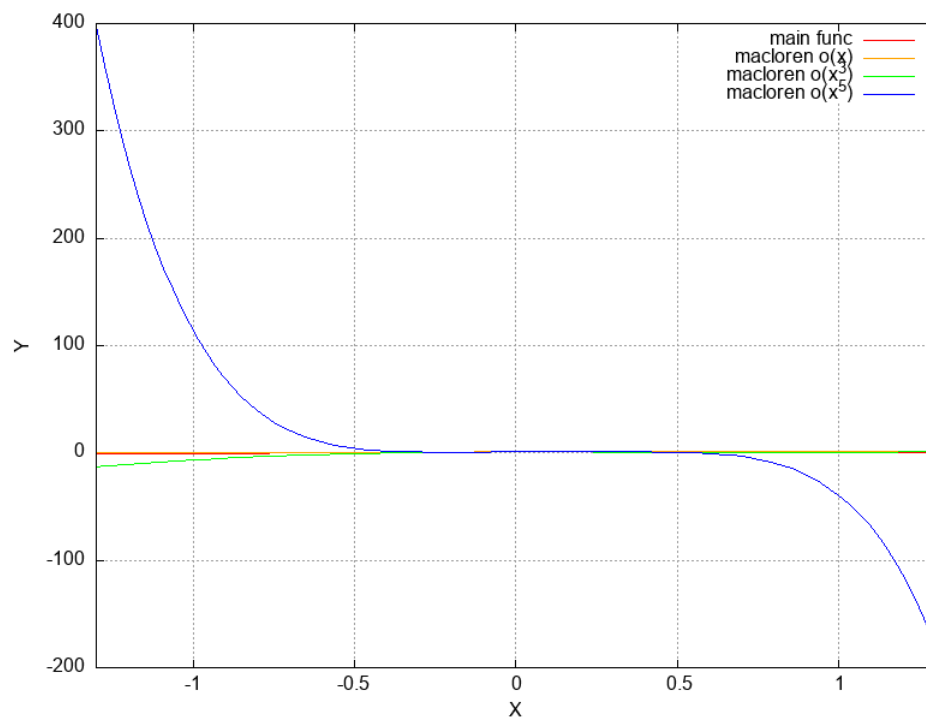
Comparing func graph and macloren's series $o(x^3)$ graph, large range:



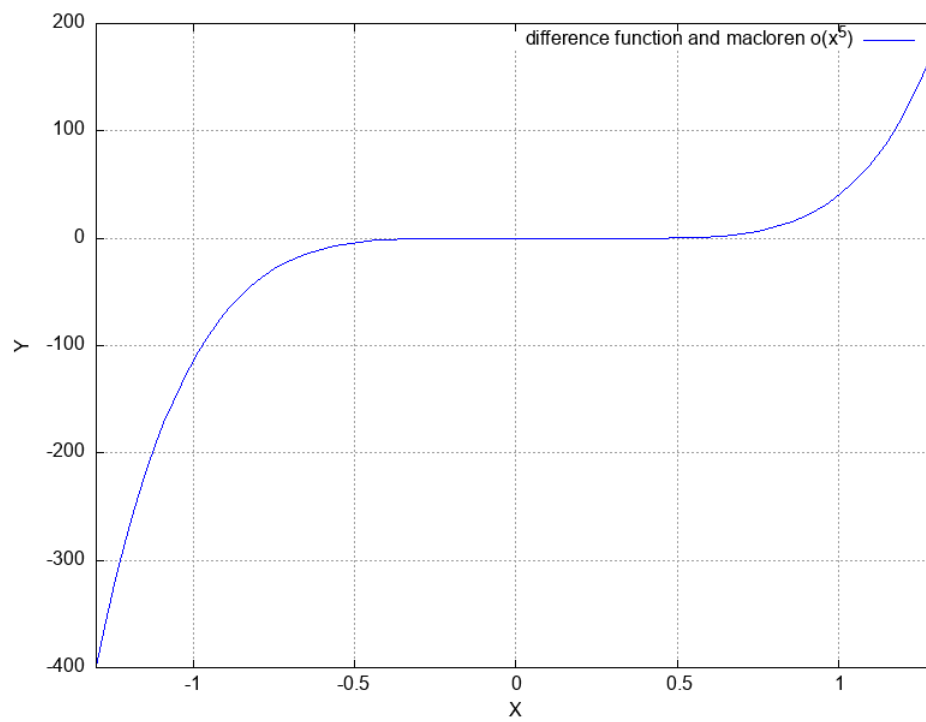
Comparing func graph and macloren's series $o(x^5)$ graph, large range:



Comparing func graph and macloren's series graph, big range:



Graph of the difference between main and macloren:



Bibliography

- [1] Margin of a copy of Arithmetica — Diophantus of Alexandria, Pierre de Fermat
- [2] Kak upravlat Vselennoi, ne privlekaya vnimaniya sanitarov — Artem Bester
- [3] History of ancient Ruses - professor Bagirov