# «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 водице, выпив которую автор преисполнился в своем познании математического анализа.
3. Лечащему врачу в психиатрическое 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]:

$$(\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2})^{\sin x} + \frac{x}{2} \tag{1}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x \tag{2}$$

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

$$1 \tag{3}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$\cos x \tag{4}$$

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

$$-1 \cdot \sin x \cdot 1 \tag{5}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x \tag{6}$$

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

$$1 \tag{7}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$1 \tag{8}$$

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

$$0 \tag{9}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x + 1 \tag{10}$$

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

$$1 + 0 \tag{11}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$(x + 1)^2 \tag{12}$$

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

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

Let's take the derivative of:

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

Bez kommentariev. It is:

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

Using these replacements:

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

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x \tag{16}$$

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

$$1 \tag{17}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$\sin x \tag{18}$$

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

$$\cos x \cdot 1 \tag{19}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$(\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2})^{\sin x} \tag{20}$$

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

$$c_{0} \tag{21}$$

Using these replacements:

$$b_{0} = \sin x \cdot \frac{\frac{-1 \cdot \sin x \cdot 1 \cdot (x+1)^2 - a_{0}}{((x+1)^2)^2}}{\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2}}$$

$$c_{0} = (\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2})^{\sin x} \cdot (b_{0} + \ln \frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \cos x \cdot 1)$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$x \tag{22}$$

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

$$1 \tag{23}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$2 \tag{24}$$

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

$$0 \tag{25}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$\frac{x}{2} \tag{26}$$

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

$$\frac{1 \cdot 2 - x \cdot 0}{2^2} \tag{27}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

$$(\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2})^{\sin x} + \frac{x}{2} \tag{28}$$

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

$$c_{0} + \frac{1 \cdot 2 - x \cdot 0}{2^2} \tag{29}$$

The ancient Ruses got this result [3]

$$c_{0} + \frac{1 \cdot 2 - x \cdot 0}{2^2} \tag{30}$$

No one gives a **** what's going on here, but according to the standards I have to say it - "gksjfpejdsifljdkfjsefijdsflfj".
Let's simplify this expression:

$$1 + 0 \tag{31}$$

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

$$1 \tag{32}$$

Let's simplify this expression:

$$2 \cdot 1 \tag{33}$$

Kind of obvious expression transformation. It is:

$$2 \tag{34}$$

Let's simplify this expression:

$$2 - 1 \tag{35}$$

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

$$1 \tag{36}$$

Let's simplify this expression:

$$1 \cdot 2 \tag{37}$$

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

$$2 \tag{38}$$

Let’s simplify this expression:

$$2^2 \tag{39}$$

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

$$4 \tag{40}$$

Slozhno ne ponyat, chto delat s etim:

$$\sin x \cdot 1 \tag{41}$$

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

$$\sin x \tag{42}$$

Slozhno ne ponyat, chto delat s etim:

$$(x+1)^1 \tag{43}$$

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

$$x+1 \tag{44}$$

Slozhno ne ponyat, chto delat s etim:

$$\cos x \cdot 1 \tag{45}$$

Don’t ask me to prove this. It is:

$$\cos x \tag{46}$$

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

$$x \cdot 0 \tag{47}$$

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

$$0 \tag{48}$$

Slozhno ne ponyat, chto delat s etim:

$$2 - 0 \tag{49}$$

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

$$2 \tag{50}$$

Let's simplify this expression:

$$\frac{2}{4} \tag{51}$$

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

$$0.5 \tag{52}$$

Final expression after simplifications:

$$(\frac{\cos x}{(x+1)^2})^{\sin x} \cdot e_{0} + 0.5 \tag{53}$$

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:

$$0.5 \cdot x + 1 \tag{54}$$

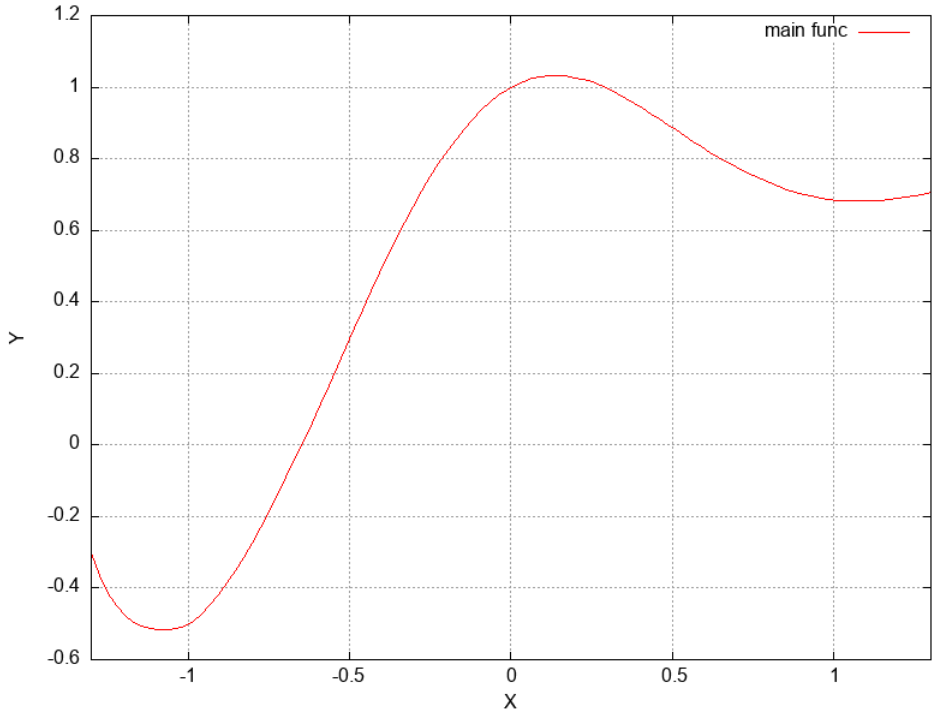
# III Macloren

Macloren series:

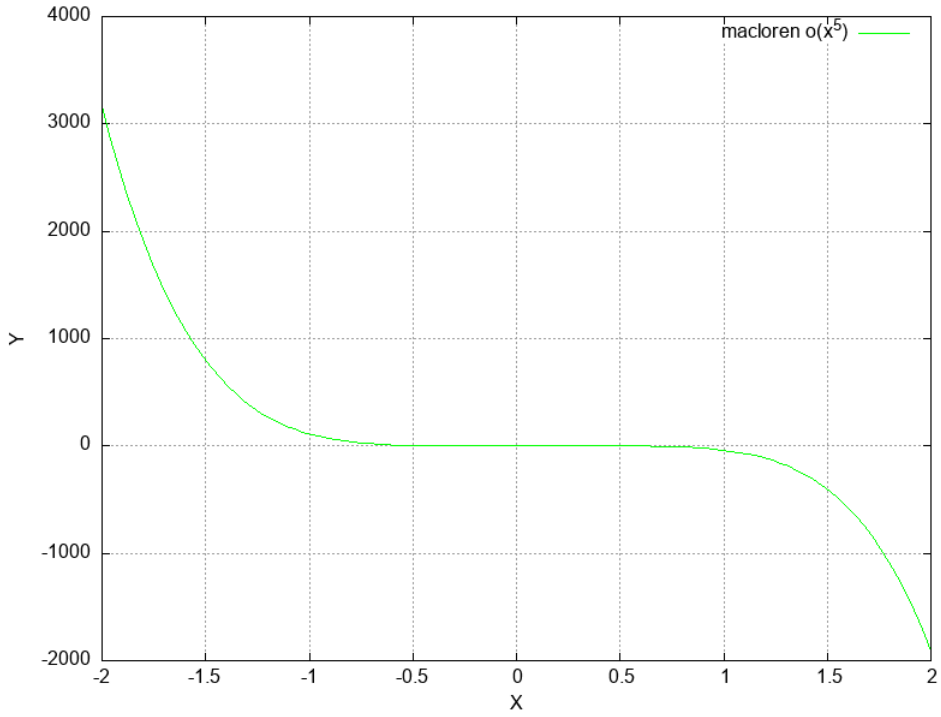
$$1 + 0.5 \cdot x + -4 \cdot x^2 + 3 \cdot x^3 + 40 \cdot x^4 + -80 \cdot x^5 \tag{55}$$

# IV Graphs

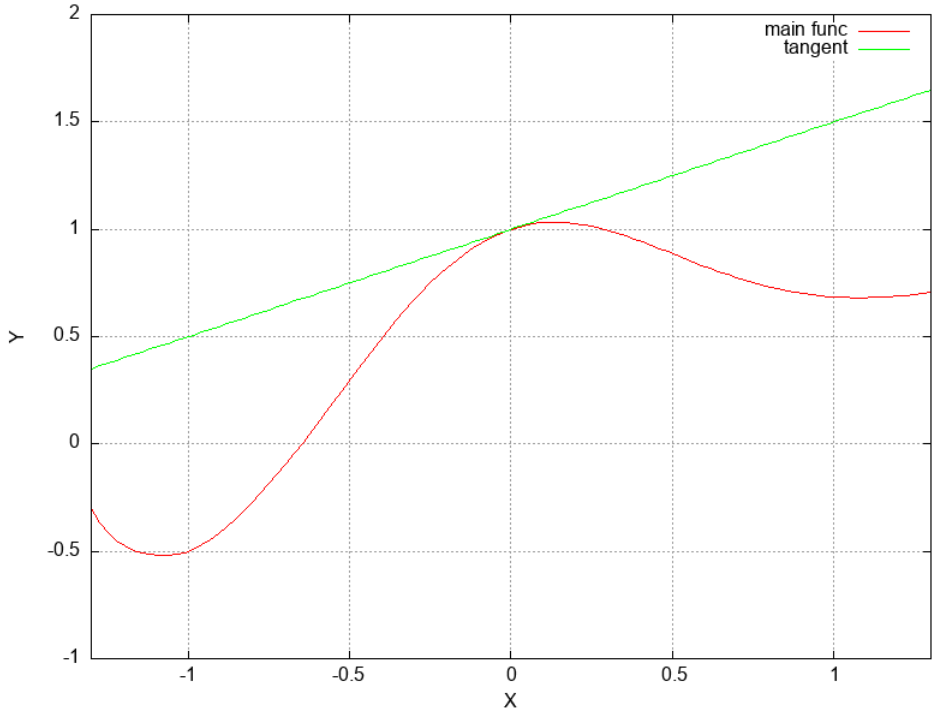
Function graph:



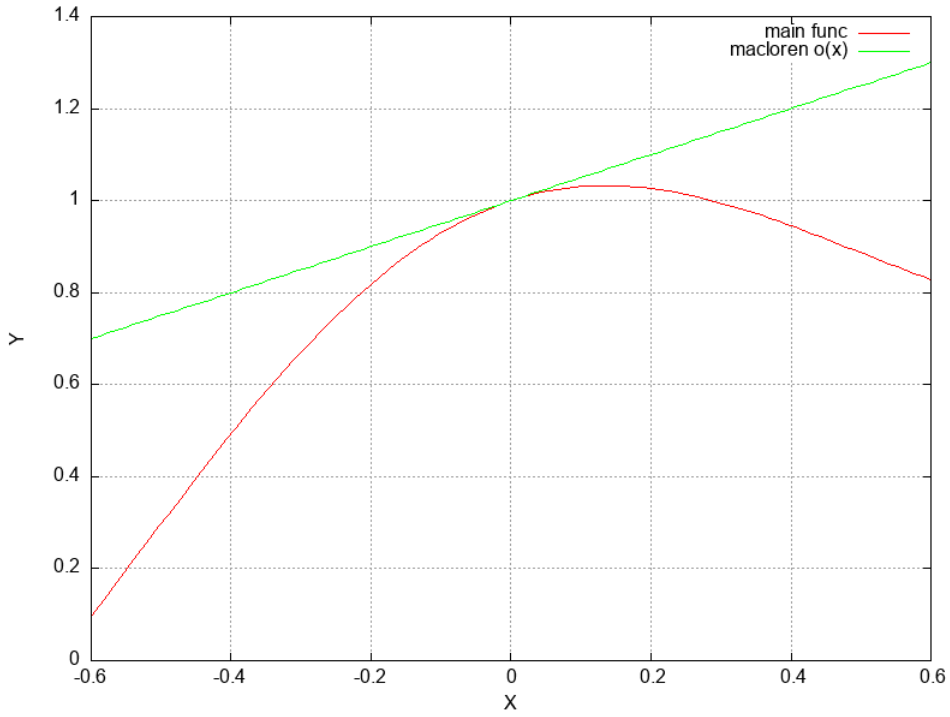

Macloren series graph:



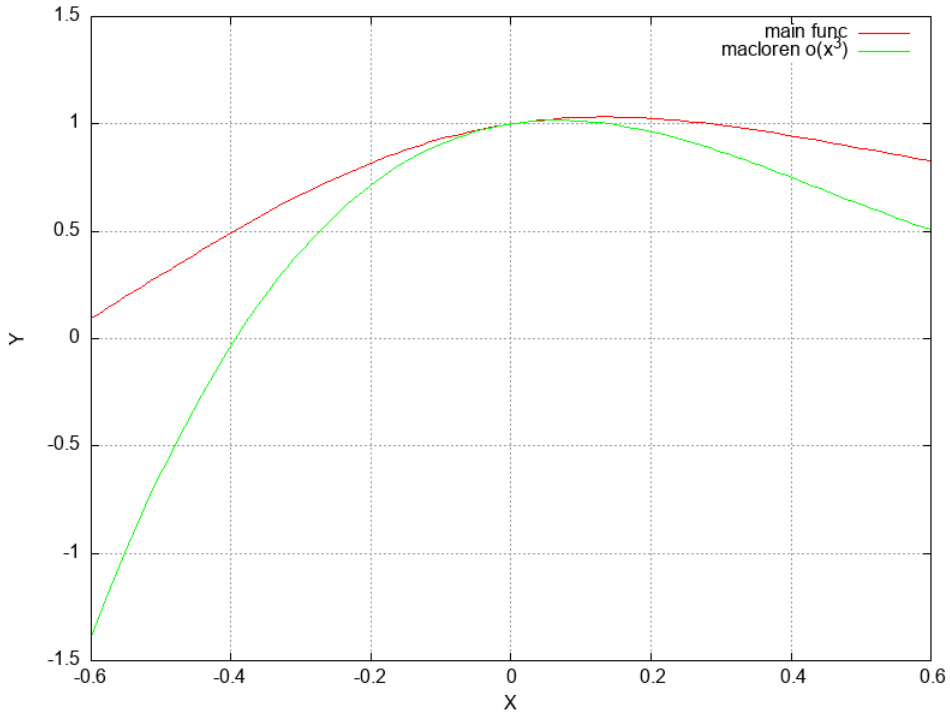

Main graph and tangent:



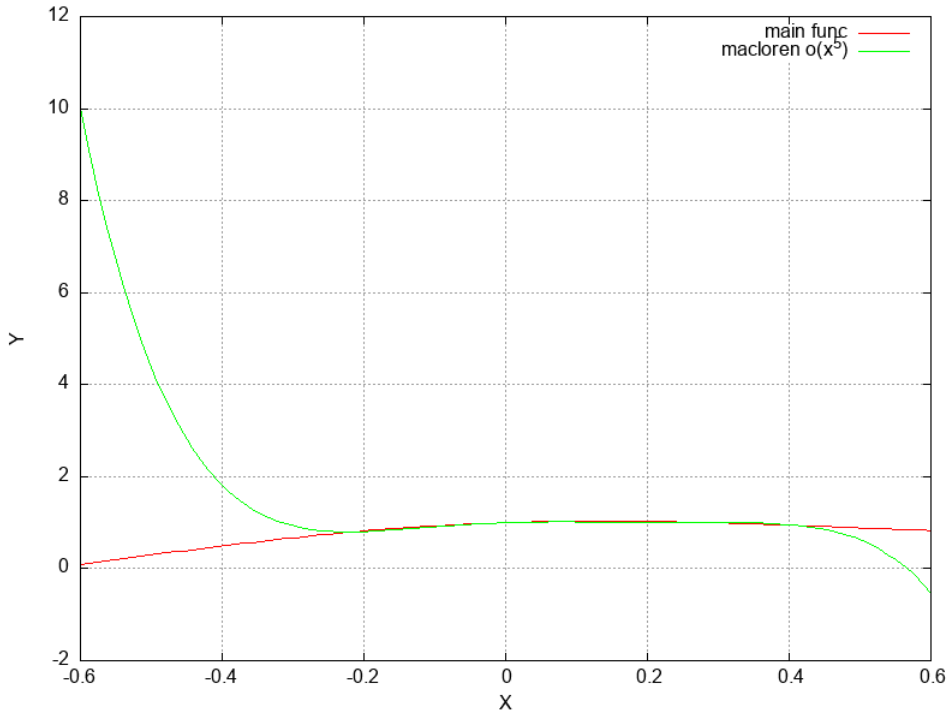
Comparing func graph and macloren's series o(x) graph, small range:



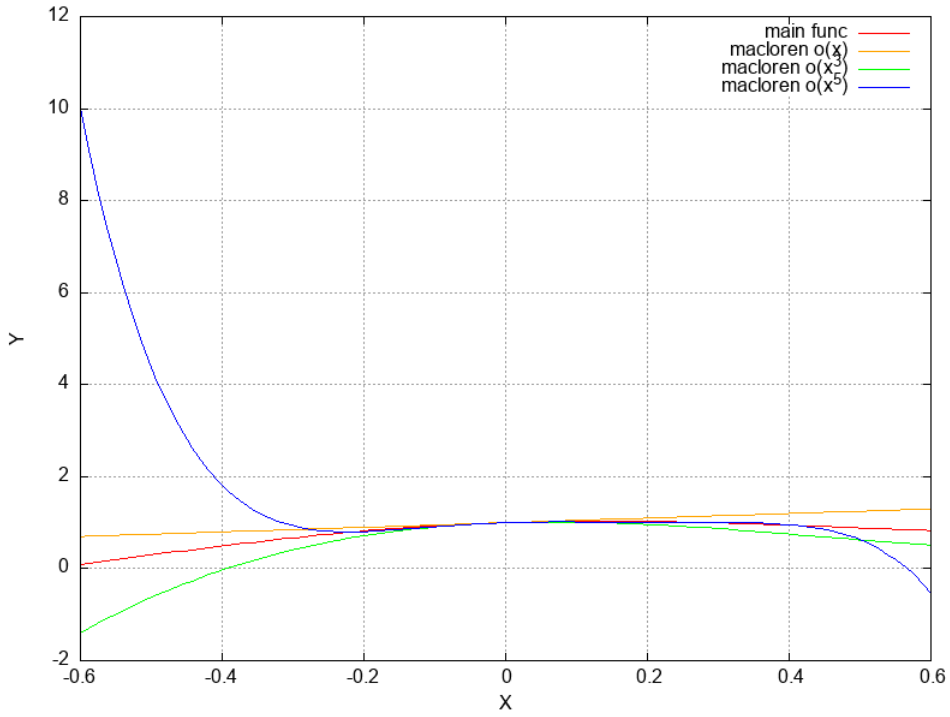

Comparing func graph and macloren's series o($x^3$) graph, small range:



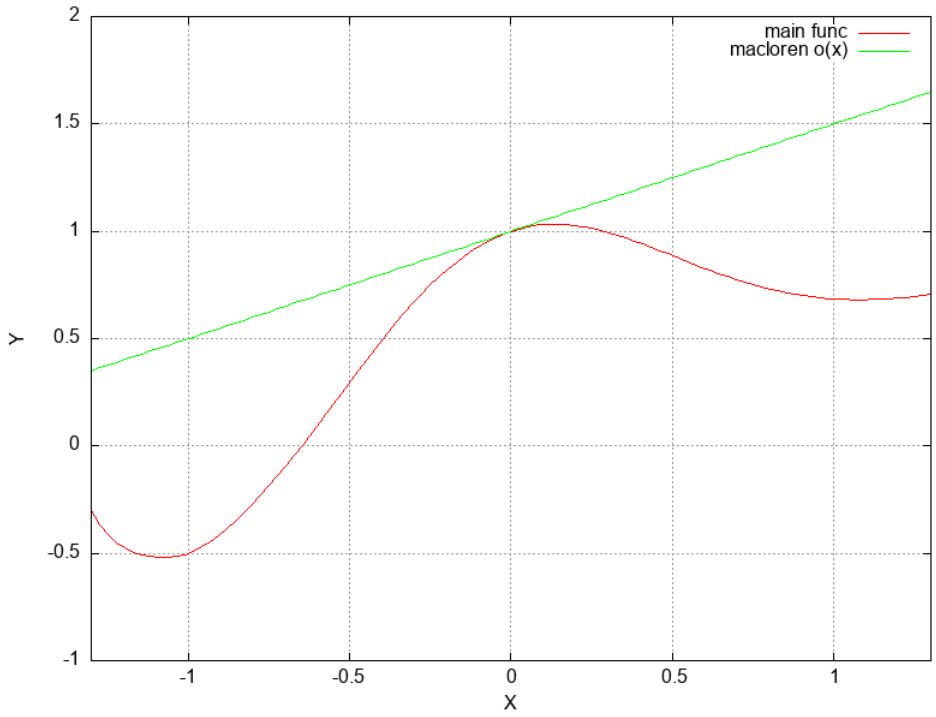

Comparing func graph and macloren's series o($x^5$) graph, small range:



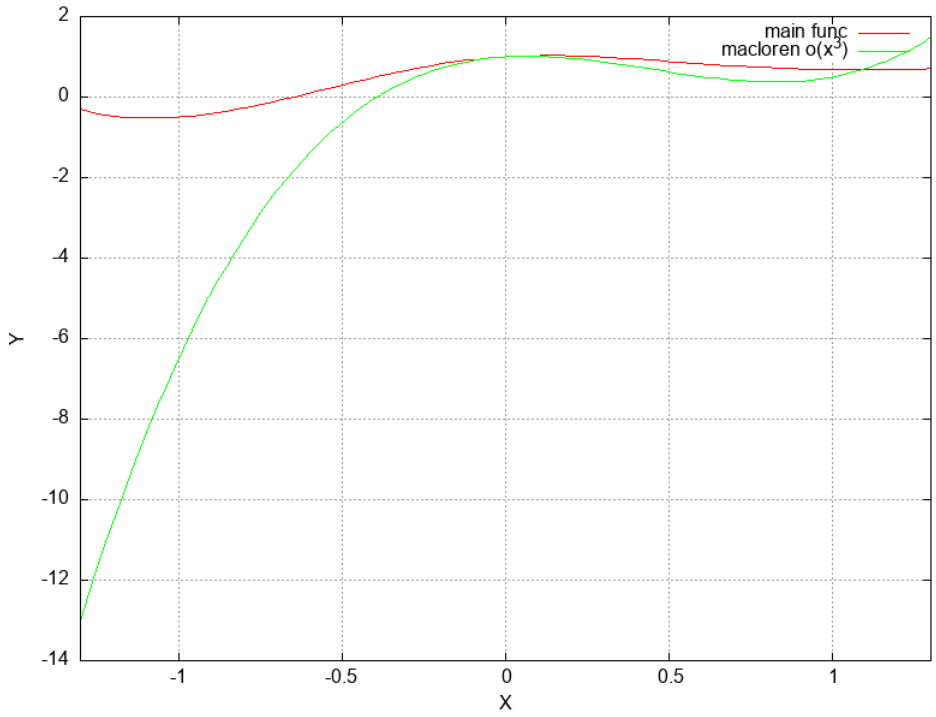
Comparing func graph and macloren's series graph, small range:



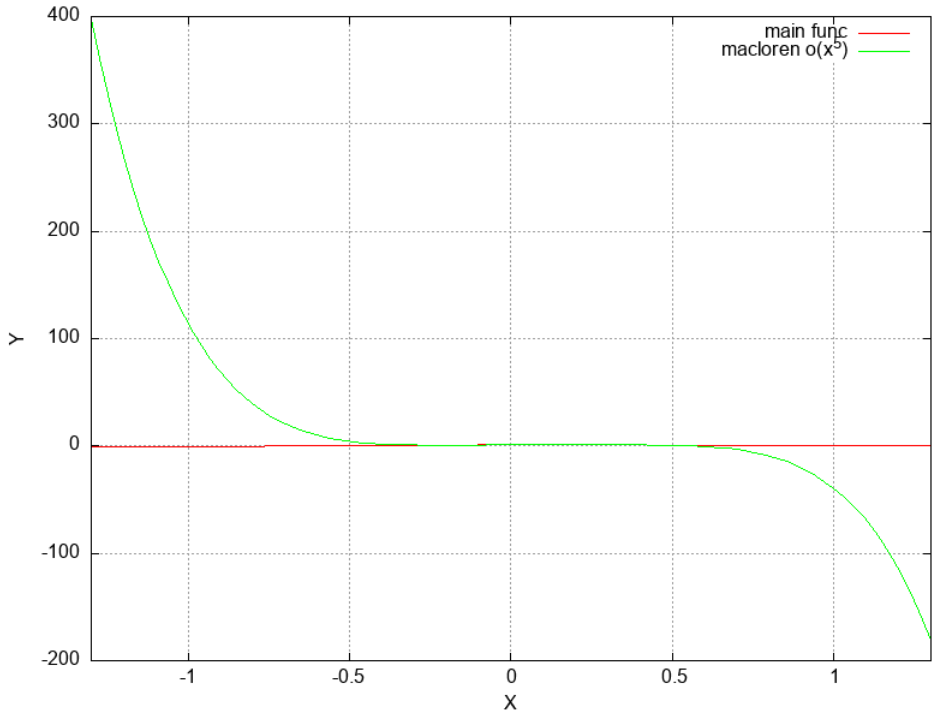

Comparing func graph and macloren's series o(x) graph, large range:



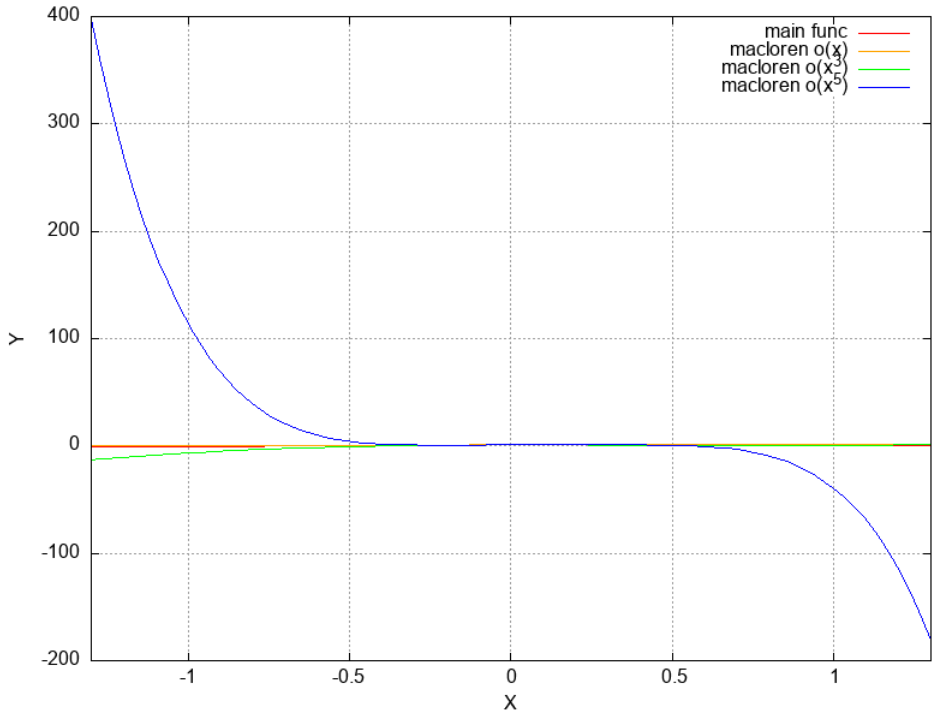

Comparing func graph and macloren's series o($x^3$) graph, large range:



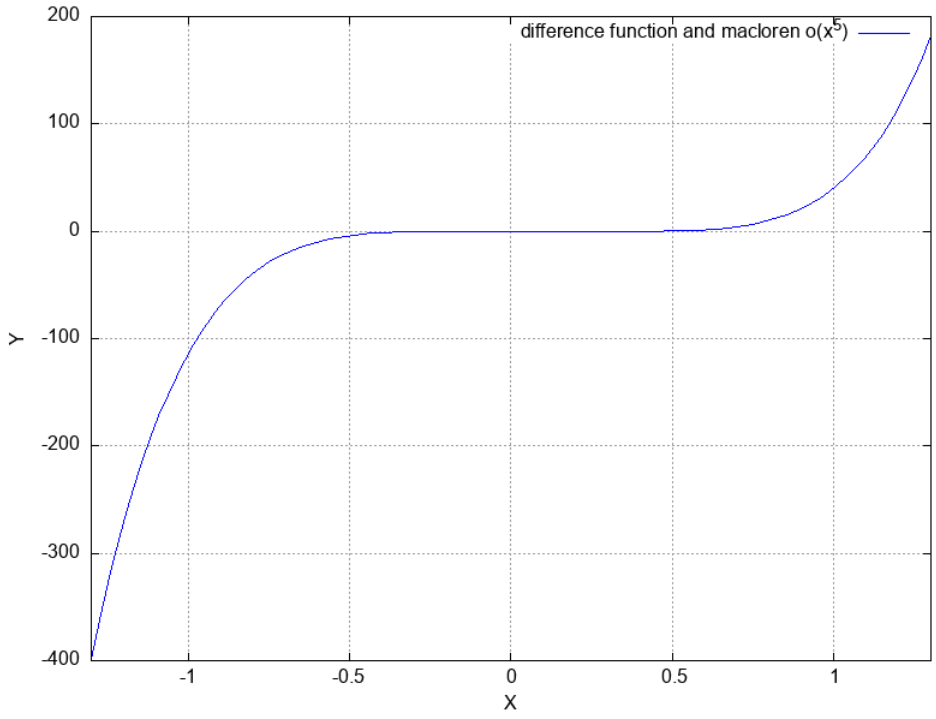
Comparing func graph and macloren's series o($x^5$) graph, large range:




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