«Кандидатская диссертация»

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Оглавление

Введение

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. К сожалению, у автора нет возможности оплатить услуги профессионального переводчика, поэтому была совершена отчаянная попытка перевести самому! Автор надеется, что мировое сообщество математиков благосклонно примет данную статью, заплатит за нее, и, возможно, даже поймет доказательство, описанное в ней.

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 психиатрической больнице города Долгопрудный, который терпеливо лечил автора во время написания статьи.

Итак, перейдем к самой же статье.

I. Derivative

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

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

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 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. 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. It is:

$$1 \tag{17}$$

Let's take the derivative of:

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

Perun 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. It is:

$$c_0 + \frac{1 \cdot 2 - x \cdot 0}{2^2} \tag{29}$$

The ancient Ruses got this result

$$c_0 + \frac{1 \cdot 2 - x \cdot 0}{2^2} \tag{30}$$

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 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 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:

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

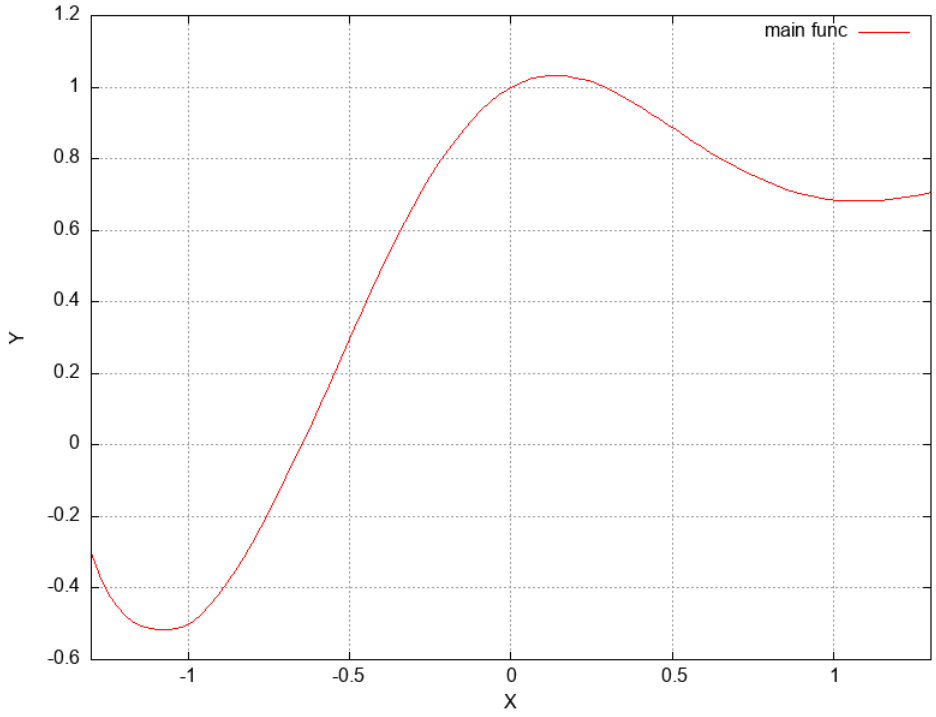
III. Macloren

Macloren series:

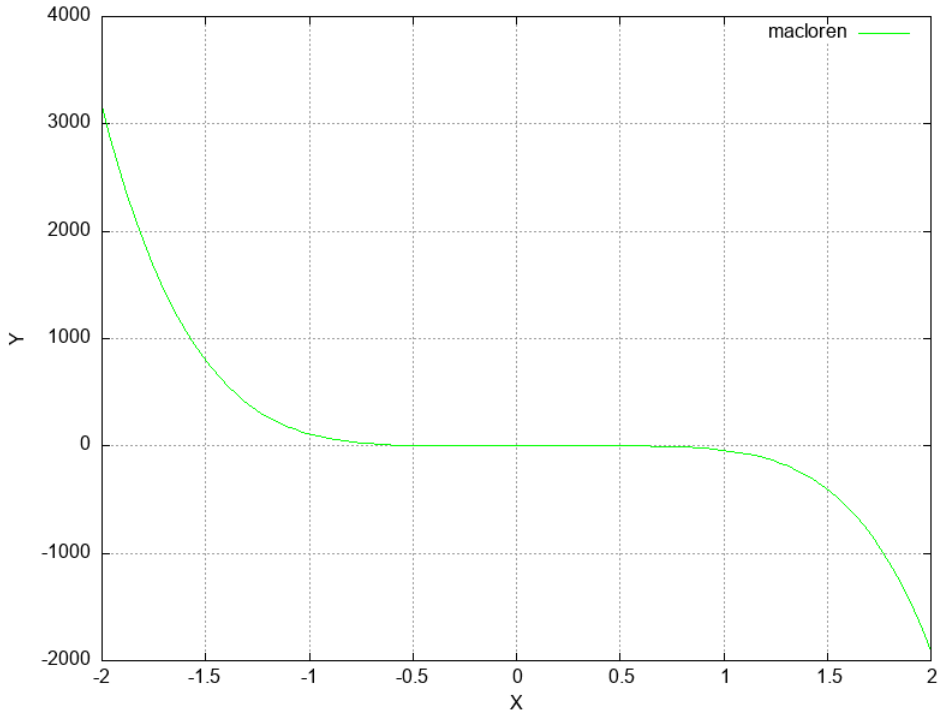
$$1 + 0.5 \cdot x + -4 \cdot x^2 + 3 \cdot x^3 + 40 \cdot x^4 + -80 \cdot x^5 \tag{55}$$

IV. Graphs

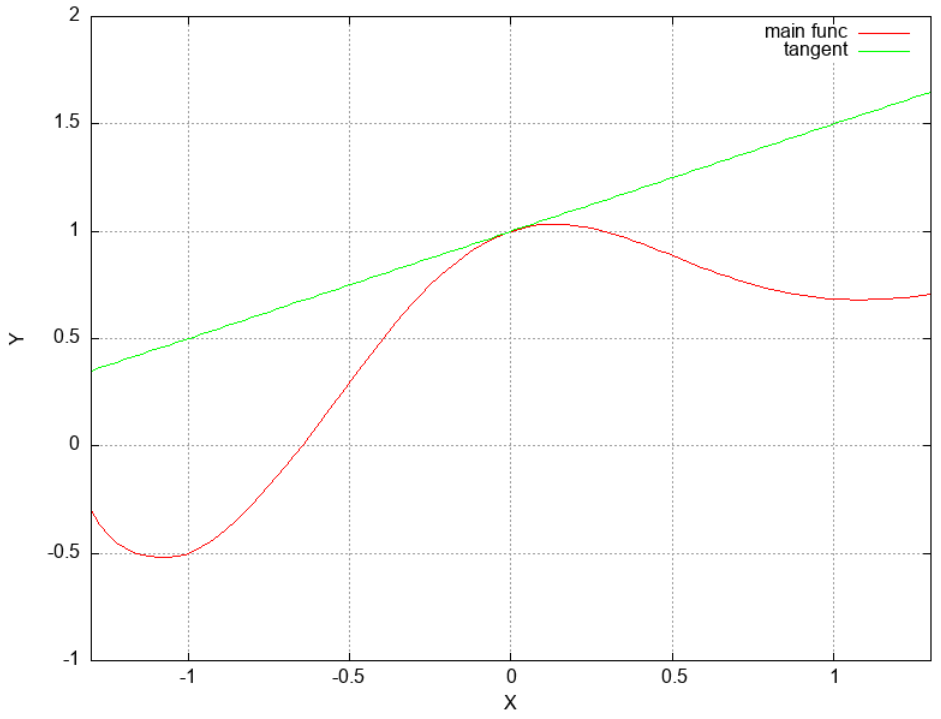
Function graph:



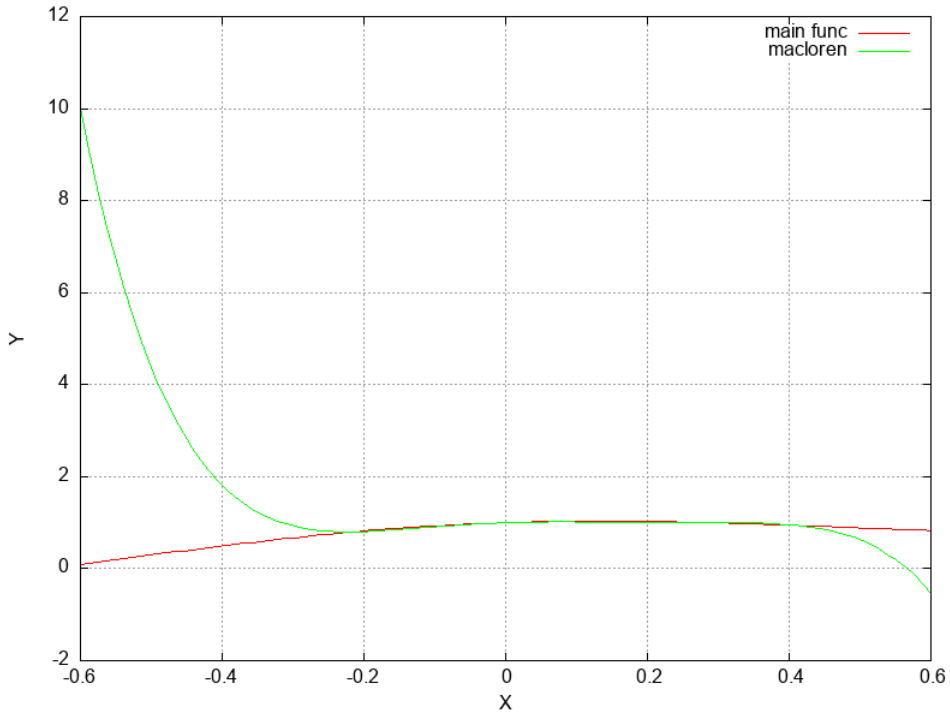
Macloren series graph:



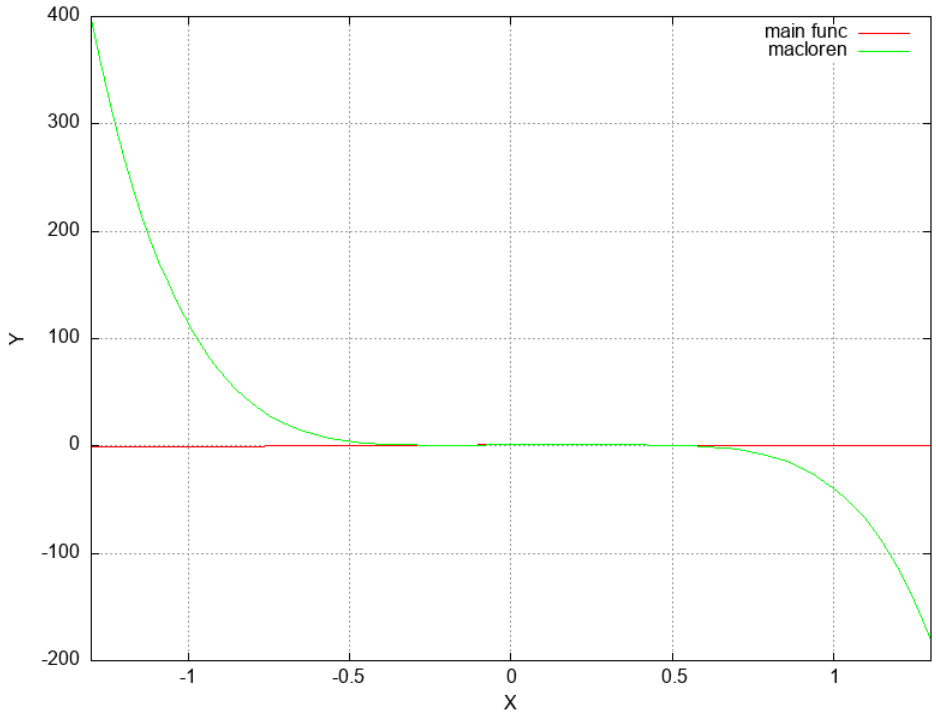
Main graph and tangent:



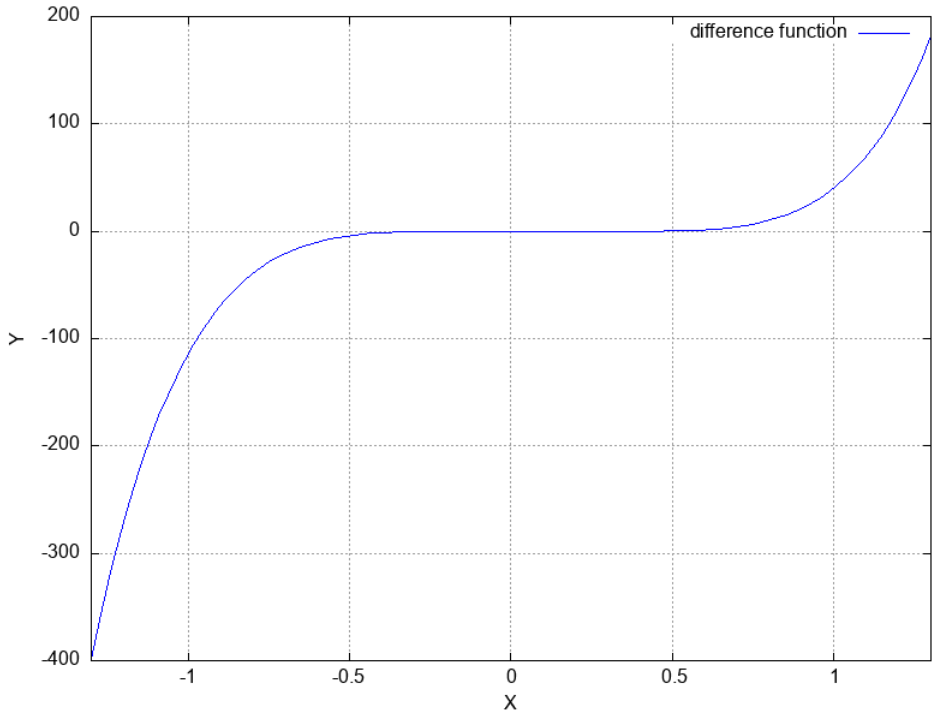
Comparing func graph and macloren’s series graph, small range:



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



Graph of the difference between main and macloren:



Литература

[1] Margin of a copy of Arithmetica — Diophantus of Alexandria, Pierre de Fermat

[2] Как управлять Вселенной, не привлекая внимания санитаров — Артем Бестер

[3] История древних Русов — профессор Багиров