a) y=2-3sin(1+ux); Des y E [-1,5], X E R. Blegen nobil roopgymmer (x'; y'): y'= y-2; x'= x+ 4, magel y'= -3Sin 4x! Ha ogiven roopgulam herenomus compoun anomen XOY U XO'Y', OMM. X'O'Y' CAMPELLIC Y'= SINX', Ylewruleux rangyso opgundning & 3 paga, Crewnag spagner & Uporga oran 00 41 a a cumu. onen. O'X' operegrana maguer nangalen & X'o'yo y=-35in4x, a & XOY 1y=2-35in(1+UX).  $-i\overline{L} \quad -\frac{3\overline{L}}{2} \quad -\overline{L} \quad = \frac{2}{2} \quad \overline{Z} \quad = \frac{2\overline{L}}{2} \quad = \frac{2}{2} \quad = \frac{2}{2}$  $\int y = \left| \frac{2 - 13X + 61}{X - 1X + 21} \right|, \quad y \in LO; + \infty), \quad X \in \mathbb{R}$ Chyould  $g = \frac{2-13X+61}{X-1X+21}$ . Vache magune where 0X cull. OMM. OX OMOSpazuer halens.  $y = \begin{cases} \frac{3\times +8}{2(\times +1)}, & \times 2 - 2 - \text{numerical}.\\ 23\times +4, & \times 2 - 2 - \text{numerical}. \end{cases}$ 3X+8 = 3(X+4)+5 = 3+5. 1/X+1. BOCANC X'O'Y' rappeller ylalur opgurante b 2 ray u onopecule ment salee

B) y= drcctg == . The k 1+x2+0, mo XEIR: M. K yu Themenul X 2 ynenemorenes, no grandes ys, y = arch 2. Ballonus, mes of-year y = Fa) - Tepipa, m.o. Fa) = F(x) Cupolin youque kyu X >0 u oproprezence alle ouch Dy. y- archity 0= 2 you x-20. TO, is arccogx-youlderigen of-yux, me mu x - 2 znarenne y Gleurulaence. Ecy) = [atccly2; 1), Dy)=1R. IMUX=1: y= dialg1=L

(N2) Lim 3x=1 =-6, J(x) = 9x=1 , F: E-2/R. 4E>0 30>0: 4xEE02 (X+3) < 5 13(X)+612E. 19x-1 +6 | < EC=> 19x+6x+1 | < EC=> 1 (3x+1)2 | < E 19(X+1)2/2 | <E => 19(X+1) | <E => 1X+1 | <E => 1X+1 | <E => | X+1 | <E => 1X+1 | < The opall  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{9}$ , maga rep-be beganner, m.e. Lim 3x-1 = -6, 2 mg. N3) (imsin(VX+1), F(X)=SinVX+1. Hairgill Exi's u Ex'n 3 n = markle two Wint Cim F(xn') & Cim F(xn'). Ino ozverden, mo Cim Fa) ne Cyreculyen ] Xn = (=+ 2th)-1, oub. mo Xn no + 20, Gim F(Xn')=1. J X"= (- = +ntn)-1, X" == +0 Cim F(Xn') = -1 = (im F(Xn').  $(\sqrt{y}) = (\sqrt{x}) + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x$ 

3) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{\ln(9-2x^2)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{\ln(1+(5-2x^2)) = 0}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{8-2x^2}{\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{1+2x^2+x+2}{3\sqrt{2}-9} = 0.$$

b)  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{3\sqrt{2}+x+2^2-9} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{3x^2+x+2^2-9}{3\sqrt{2}-9} = 0.$ 

b)  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{3\sqrt{2}+x+2^2-9} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{3\sqrt{2}-9} = 0.$ 

c)  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{3\sqrt{2}+x+2^2-9} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{3\sqrt{2}-9} = 0.$ 

b)  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{3\sqrt{2}+x+2^2-9} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{3\sqrt{2}x}{2-\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{3\sqrt{2}x}{2\sin x} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{3\sqrt{2}x}{2\cos x} = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{$ 

$$(15) 0) X(1) = \frac{t^2}{1-2t}; y(1) = \frac{t^3}{1-2t}.$$

$$X(1-2t) = t^2 = 2 + 2 + x - 0; Dt = 4x^2 + 4x \ge 0$$

$$X(1-2t) = t^2 = 2 + 2 + x - 0; Dt = 4x^2 + 4x \ge 0$$

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$$X(1-2t) = t^2 = 2 + x + 0.$$

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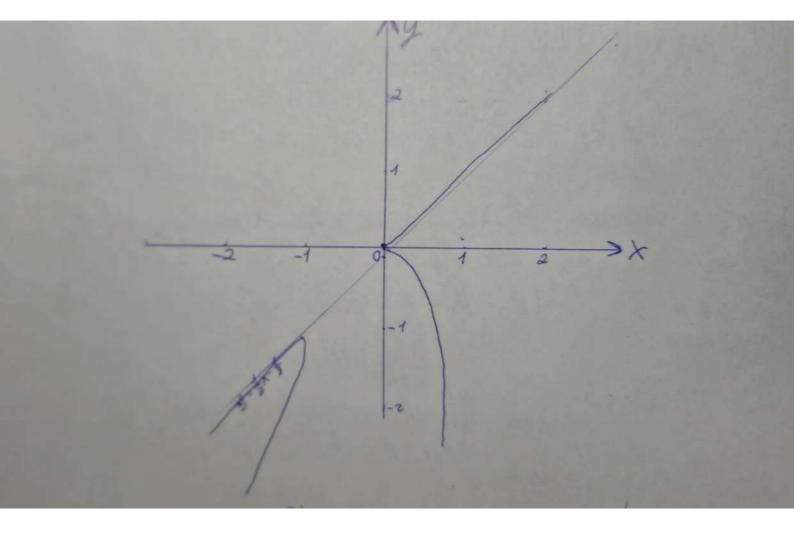
$$X(1-2t) = t^2 = 2 + x + 0.$$

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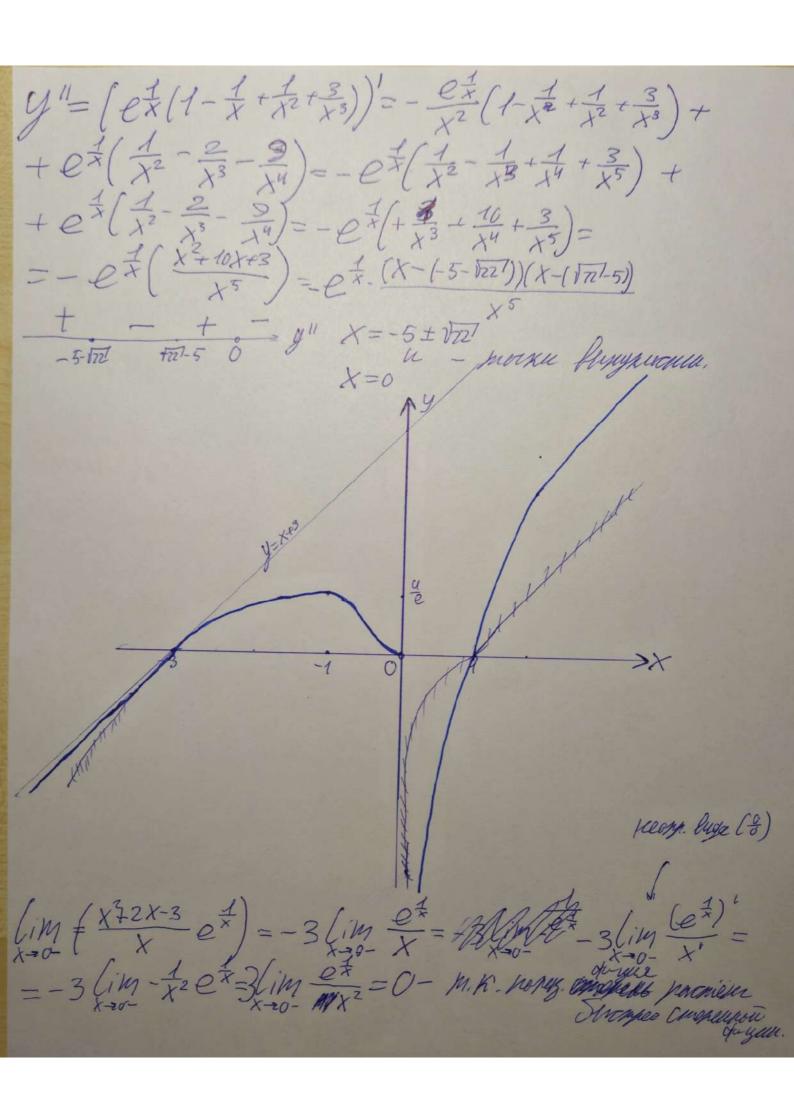
$$X(1-2t) = t^2 = 2 + x + 0.$$

$$X(1-2t) = t^2 =$$



I) y= arcsin ( 1-x2). Bavenum, uno of year tempar.  $-1 = \frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \le 5$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$   $\frac{1 - \chi^{2}}{1 + \chi^{2}} \le 1 \cdot (1 + \chi^{2}) > 0$  $D(y) = \mathbb{R}; \text{ has } x = \pm 1 \text{ } y = 0$ Lenn larga.  $\frac{1-\chi^{2}}{1+\chi^{2}} = t; \quad 1-\chi^{2} = t \in L\chi^{2} = > \chi^{2}(t+1) + t - 1 = 0$   $U_{\mu\nu} \quad t = -1 \text{ i.e. be relique.}$   $Q_{t} = M_{\mu\nu} U(t+1) \ge 0$   $\frac{1-\chi^{2}}{1+\chi^{2}} = 1 - \frac{2\chi^{2}}{1+\chi^{2}}, \quad 3 \text{ for any } t \le 1.$ ARAGOZ (NAME,  $t \in (-1,1]$ , zparum  $E(y) = (-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}]$ . P-yur neppgyellux per cleen veruenun organienus. Hangen donnmond bluge y= Kxeb. Blim arcsin  $\left(\frac{1-\chi^2}{1+\chi^2}\right) = \alpha rcsin(-1) = -\frac{L}{2} - 20 \mu sen marked a character a character a character and a charact$  $K = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\operatorname{dicsin}(\frac{1-x^2}{1-x^2})}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\operatorname{dircsin}(x)}{x} = \mathcal{D}, 3\mu \text{arume}$  $y = -\frac{1}{2} - egunombinas donument. Sanguages de$  $y' = -\frac{1}{1 - [1 - x^2]^{2}} - \frac{2x[1 + x^2] - [1 - x^2]2x}{(1 + x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - x^2]^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - x^2]^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - x^2]^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - [1 - x^2]^2}}$  $= -\frac{ux}{\sqrt{\frac{2x^{2}+2x^{2}}{9+x^{2}x^{2}}(1+x^{2})^{2}}} = -\frac{ux}{2x(1+x^{2})} = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^{2})}$ 0 - egunomb. repent rpossbyser. Thu X≥0 of-year d, nou X 20 of-yell 1, X=0- morner max of yell. Exu X >0, mo y'= - 2 1+x2 W y"= (1+x2)2 20, a ppu & <0 y"= -4x >0, m.e. (-) repensed

onewarmelle Dy. b) y = x+2x-3 ex Dy = 18 [ 803. of-yun volusero luya, non x=1 g=0  $y' = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x} + e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x^2} \right) =$  $\frac{y}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x^{2}}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot$ X=-1-(-) NOMENTHAND MAX, MAN X=-1 y=  $\frac{4}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ lim x+2x-3 X2 ex= lim 1+ 2-3= 1= K. (im (x+2x-3) = (im (e = (x+2-3)-x)= = (im x(e+1)+lim 2e+ (im 3.e+= 1+2-0=3= 8. 



Tyont Companie My - a a b, mage paguye oxp. - &, zharum  $P = 2b + d + \frac{2}{2} = 2b + d + \frac{\pi q}{2}$   $6 \quad Somm = db + \frac{\pi (\frac{q}{2})^2}{2} = ab + \frac{\pi d^2}{8}$ P-d- Id = 26; 8= 2-2- Id S= a(2-2-ta)+ Ia2 = ap-a2 Ia2+ Ia2=  $= \frac{QP}{2} - \frac{d^2}{2} - \frac{Ud^2}{8} = d^2\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8}\right) + \frac{QP}{2}$ S= F(a)= a2(-2-2)+ ap - hayavara c lomballe Sur, znarum narchuzu SE lepunne  $d_0 = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\overline{Z}}{8}) - 2} = \frac{P/2}{1 + \frac{\overline{Z}}{4}} = \frac{2P}{1 + \overline{Z}}, 3\mu \alpha u \alpha \alpha$ bo= 2- P - IP 8+2I Markanyu gocimwalna mu

 $(\sqrt{17}) a) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\frac{\sin x}{x}) + \cosh(\frac{x}{\sqrt{31}}) - 1}{5hx - \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}$ Рориция Маклорена для Шкеровинескаго касшуса  $ChX = \frac{e^{x} + e^{x}}{2} = 1 + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + o(x^{4})$  $Ch(\frac{1}{13}) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{9.24} + O(x^4) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^4}{216} + O(x^4)$ Die Ump. Cupyca  $1 + \frac{x^2}{6} + O(x^3)$ Shx= == X+X3+O(X3) Dix Renapugued: (n(1+x)= X-x2+x3+0(x3) Dit Trysaud. Shit original  $(1+\chi^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\chi^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!} \cdot \chi^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!}\chi^2 + O(\chi^3)$ (1x2/<1 MM X-20)  $=1+\frac{1}{2}x^{2}+\frac{1}{8}x^{4}+\frac{1}{16}x^{6}+O(x^{3})=1+\frac{1}{2}x^{2}+O(x^{3})$ X+V(1+x2) = 1+X+ = x2+0(x3) (h(X+V1+x21)=(h(1+(X+==x2+0(x3))=  $= X + \frac{1}{2}X^{2} + O(X^{3}) - \frac{1}{2}(X + \frac{1}{2}X^{2} + O(X^{3}))^{2} + \frac{1}{3}(X + \frac{1}{2}X^{2} + O(X^{3}))^{2} =$  $= X + \frac{1}{2} x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} x^{3} + \frac{1}{3} x^{3} + o(x^{3}) = X + \frac{1}{3} x^{3} + o(x^{3}).$ 3 μανεμανικό palen Shx-Cu(X+V1+x21) = X+x3 + O(x3)- $-X-\frac{1}{2}X^{3}-O(X^{3})=-\frac{1}{6}X^{3}+O(X^{3})$ Sinx + (-x3) + O(x3) = 1-(x3) + O(x3) = \$2 +0(x2) - = (-31+0(x2)) = 3[-32+0(x2)] +0(x3) = - \$70(x3)

Discrepted:  

$$Sin X = X - \frac{X^3}{3!} + \frac{X^5}{5!} + O(X^5); \quad \frac{Sin X}{X} = 1 - \frac{X^2}{3!} + \frac{X^4}{4!} + O(X^4) = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3)$$
Use sin X by  $Ch(\frac{X}{\sqrt{5!}}) - 1 = -\frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + 1 + \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) - 1 = 1 - \frac{X^2}{6!} + O(X^3) + O(X^3)$ 

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