

A function f is called *increasing* if $f(s) \leq f(t)$ holds for every $s \leq t$.
 Consider the formula:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(f(nx) - \int_0^x \sin(nx) \, dx \right), & \frac{\left((x+\frac{2}{8})^2 - 5 \right)}{\left(\frac{4x-1}{x^2} \right) / (n \oplus 3)}, & \\ \dots, & \frac{\partial f(\frac{x}{n})}{\partial x} \cdot (e^{-i\omega nx} + 3(x \# 7)), & f^{-1}(x \bmod n) \end{array} \right] \times \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & \cdot \\ 1 & 1 & \cdot \end{array} \right.$$

This gives us a good impression about the function.