3ap 8 (lin an+(-1)" = 2) (=> (4820) [7 ng (N) (4n>ng - |2n+(-1)" -2/26) Bagnercepyen 670, $\left|\frac{2n+(-1)^n}{n}-2\right|=\left|\frac{2n+(-1)^n-2n}{n}\right|=\frac{1}{n}<\varepsilon\Rightarrow$ n> f; ne = [f]+1 E=10-2 > Mo-2 = [100]+1=101. Fil.o., no onpegenereno lin 2n+(-1)" =2. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n\cos(n!)}{\sqrt[3]{n^4+5n-9}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(3\cos(n!))}{\sqrt[3]{3/1+\frac{5}{n^3}-\frac{9}{n^4}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3\cos(n!)}{\sqrt[3]{3/1+\frac{5}{n^3}-\frac{9}{n^4}}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3\cos(n!)}{\sqrt[3]{3/1+\frac{5}{n^3}-\frac{9}{n^4}}}$ Pline f(x) = -1/2> (4820)(70820) x2087/f(x)+1/<6) Receipperrecker; $\lim_{k \to 3} \frac{1 - \cos(x-3)}{(x-3)tg(x-3)} = \left| \frac{1 - \cos(x-3) - (x-3)^2}{2} \right| + \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(x-3)^2}{2} = \lim_{k \to 3} \frac{(x-3)^2$ a) $\lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left(\frac{1+2^{\kappa}}{1+3^{\kappa}} \right)^{1/2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} 1^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1+3^{\kappa}}{1+3^{\kappa}} \int$

 $\frac{1+2^{k}}{1+3^{k}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 1$ Is in npeccepacies relative, The new reconseguelesmoone buga I, 127. 6) lein (1+2x) to =[10] = lein(= line 3x x lu 2 x 70 x (1+3x) = 1 e 0.2 = \(\frac{100}{0}, \frac{100}{0} lin (1-sin3x) tg5x = lin (1-sin3x) sin3x) = line - sensk +70 = e = e y = sint , bo beer rorner speciel x=0 grynnique renperoebrea kar reveneguelie one-diererapsens. Onpergeneere superorep prospoeber 6 rosko n=0. lin sin I J > muchell vorke pageocher I pager Vcos2x-2sin2x >y = 1 = 1 (2cosx (-sinx) -Jessysinx Verszy- 2sinzx 4-14x-x2-(2-2).4. 2-14x-x21 y=(aresint) = luy=x2. Luaresinx y'= 2x luaresinx +x2 1 aresinx VI-x2 y'=(aresinx) (2x luaresinx + x

$$\begin{cases} x = lutg \frac{t}{2} + cost \\ y = tsint + cost \end{cases} \Rightarrow x'_t = \frac{f}{tg \frac{t}{2}} \cdot \frac{f}{cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} \cdot \frac{f}{2} - fint$$

$$y'_t = fint + tcost - fint$$

$$y'_{k} = \frac{y'_{t}}{x'_{t}} = \frac{t \cos t}{t} = \frac{t \cos t \cdot \sin t}{\cot t} = \frac{t \cos t}{\cot t} = t \cdot t g t$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y'_{k} = t \cdot tgt \\ x = ln \cdot tg = t \cdot cost \end{cases}$$

N13

$$F_{k}' = e^{x} - y$$
, $F_{y}' = -e^{y} - x$, $y_{k}' = -\frac{F_{k}'}{F_{y}'} = -\frac{e^{x} - y}{e^{y} - x} = \frac{e^{x} - y}{e^{y} + x}$

lim
$$(x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = A$$
; $\ln A = \lim_{k \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(x+2^{\frac{1}{2}})}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$

= $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{2^k \cdot \ln^2 d}{1+2^k \cdot \ln d} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{2^k \cdot \ln^3 d}{2^k \cdot \ln^2 d} = \ln 2$.

V=42 h-? R >min

 $V = \frac{1}{3}a^2h \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{3V}{k}$

Cerever neocroessio

SBA! ASBA-nperneogrosebreores => LB onerparcor

rea quaeresp >>

SA = 2R. R = Th 2+202

necesses proceerero

R2= h2-2122= h2+ 6.42

 $(R^2)' = 2h - \frac{432}{R^2} = \frac{2h^3 - 432}{h^2}$

 $(R^2)=0$; $h^3=216$

torancere, emonper h=6 R2 goomunaer men-

R	(0;6)	6 ((6',+00)
(R2)	-7	0	+
RZ	V	4	A

Orebegnes ets l goememaer elle-

Mio, h=6.

y = (x2+x). lu (2x+1), x0=0, n=5

y ~ y(0) + y(0), x + y"(0) x2 + y"(0) x3 + y"(0) x4 + + y'(0) x5 + o(x5).

4(0)=0.

y'= (2x+1) lu(2x+1) + (x2+x), \frac{1}{2x+1}, 2 = y(0) = 0

y"= 2 ln (2x+1) + (2x+1). 1 .2 + (2x+1) 2x+

y"(0) =4

 $\ln(1+10x) \sim 10x - \frac{100x^2}{2} + \frac{1000x^3}{3} + \dots$ $\sin(0x) \sim 10x - \frac{1000x^3}{3!} + \dots \Rightarrow G_7(x) \sim 50x$

N20

l. D(y): x+-1

2. Область определения не сименевриеная - рунейотносительно нестельно координая - рунейперия ней четолого пен нестолого.

3. lini
$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-x^3}{x^3 + 2x^2 + x} = -1 = k$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{-x^3}{x^2 + 2x + \ell} + x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 + x}{x^2 + 2x + \ell} =$$

$$= 2 = 6$$

7 y=-x+2- recreverences accusemment

4. lim
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \frac{-x^3}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = \overline{[-(-1)^3]} = +\infty$$

lim $f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{-x^3}{(x + 1)^2} = \overline{[-(-1)^3]} = +\infty$
 $x \to -1^{+}} \frac{-x^3}{(x + 1)^2} = \overline{[-(-1)^3]} = +\infty$

7 x=-1- torka persporba I pega, a nperenera x=-1-bepmeranterant accountosa.

5.
$$y' = -3x^{2}(x^{2}+3x+1)+(2x+2)\cdot x^{3}$$

$$= -3x^{2}(x+1)+2x^{3} = x^{2}(-3x-3+2x) = -x^{2}(x+3)$$

$$(x+1)^{3} = (x+1)^{3} = (x+1)^{3}$$

$$(x+1)^{3} = (x+1)^{3}$$

 $y'=0; x=0; x=-3; y' F; x=-1 \neq d + y$ $x(-\infty; -3) -3 (-3; -1) (-1; 0) 0 (0; +\infty) y(0) = 0$ y' - 0 + - 0 - y(0) = 0

$$\frac{x(-\infty, -3)}{y'} - \frac{3(-3, -1)(-1, 0) \circ (0, +\infty)}{y} - \frac{y(0) = 0}{y(-3)} = \frac{24}{y}$$

6. $y'' = (-2x(x+3) - x^2), (x+1)^3 + x^2.(x+3) \cdot 3(x+1)^2$ $= \frac{(3-3x^2)(x+1) + 3x^2(x+3)}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{3x-3x^2+3-3x^2}{(x+1)^4}$

necesogo

$$= \frac{6x^2 + 3x + 3}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{(2x^2 + x + 1) \cdot 3}{(x+1)^4}$$

y">0 VXED(y) > presence boenepart Encez na beet otrever enpegeneres. Tha cerebarene npobegeneros recenego.

bersera coporece persprese

1. 2(y): x = R

2. Overeme ongegenerens cumunity person orreo. curente rearana kopquent u

$$y(-x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x^2-2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = y(x) \Rightarrow qoyrenceque retrease$$

3. line
$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-\frac{3}{5}(x^2-2)^4}{x^3} = \infty \Rightarrow$$

Harelosereng ne represorerandens accementor

4. Pyrenegue onpequerea VXCR > Beponeencell. now acceeding the

5,
$$y' = -\frac{4}{3}(x^2 - 2)^{1/3}$$
, $2x = -\frac{8}{3}x \cdot (x^2 - 2)^{1/3}$
 $y' = 0$; $x = 0$, $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$

X	(-00')=VZ)	-12	(-12:0	10	(0; VZ	1/2	(VZ',+00)	f(0)=-23/2"
y	+	0	-	0	+	0	-	8(-12) 8(5)
y	17	max	Y	NATURE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	1	max	7	$f(\sqrt{2}) = f(-\sqrt{2}) = 0$

6,
$$y'' = -\frac{8}{3}(x^2-2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{8}{3}x \cdot \frac{1}{3}(x^2-2)^{-\frac{3}{3}} \cdot 2x =$$

$$=\frac{-24(x^2-2)-16x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^2-2)^2}}=\frac{-40x^2+48}{\sqrt[3]{(x^2-2)^2}}=-40\frac{x^2-1,2}{\sqrt[3]{(x^2-2)^2}}$$

N (-00;-1	V2)-V2/	-VZ:-V12	1-1/12	(-V1,2', V1,2')	V J. 0	1 -	1 -	
y" -	7		0	(· 11/2) V1/2)	11,2	(71,2,12	12	(V2,+00)
4/			1 > /		0		7	1-

Jea ceseobarrer npoblgernero berocesa copoeces yeargren (pres 2. /pg)

1, A(y): x +0

2. Déterme empegenerure curerent enterent mapper de $y(-x) = x^2 - \ln|x| = y(x) \Rightarrow qourement represent son front persone gene <math>x>0$, a nomaire orotragement cumunit puer se x<0,

3. line $\frac{x^2 - \ln x}{x} = \lim_{k \to +\infty} \frac{2x - \frac{1}{x}}{1} = t \infty \Rightarrow$

Hereevereur le réprézones authors accellentes

4. line $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (x^2 - \ln x) = +\infty \Rightarrow x = 0$ - $x \to 0^+$ for a payorba 4 paga, upaceaca x = 0 - begin, accessionnema

5. $y' = 2x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{x}$ $y' = 0: x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}; y' \neq : x = 0 \neq \mathcal{A}(y)$

X	(0) 走	大	(走 (+00)
y'	-	0	+
y	de	min	7

6. $y'' = \frac{4x \cdot x - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{x^2}$

y">0 tx ∈ A(y) > pyrenesuea boenymea

Уна основания проведениемо несемедования

 $\beta = 5(1-\cos 2\varphi)$, $\rho \geq 0$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$ $1-\cos 2\varphi \geq 0$ $\forall \varphi \Rightarrow gonoeseuereeseuere organier$ $reserve sea <math>\varphi$ rees. $\varphi: 0 \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \rho: 0 \Rightarrow 10$

4: 34 + 24 7 p: 10 > 0.

Copperer yerepres: prec 4. jpg.



 $\mathcal{Z} = \operatorname{ln} tg(x-y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{tg(x-y)} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(x-y)} = \frac{2}{\sin^2(x-y)}$ Og = \frac{1}{tg(x-y)} \cos^2(x-y) \((-1) = \frac{-2}{sin 2(x-y)}\) #=ex(xsiny+y2) Ox = ex(xsiny+y2+siny) Dz = ex(xcosy+2y+cosy) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{x}(x\cos y + 2y) \qquad \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{x}(x\cos y + 2y + \cos y)$ => 200x = 2xoh. u = 2x2+y2+322+xy+x2-4x-2y+2 OR = 4x+y+x-4=0 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 2y + x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \int y = \frac{2-x}{2}$ y = 21 / 2 = - 39 Haigene 021 = 4; 042 = 2; 024 = 6; 0x0y = 1; 0x02 = 1; 0y02 = 0 $\Rightarrow A = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$, $A_1 = 4 > 0$ 13=-2+6(8-2)=34>0 7 (19,21,-39) - Torna Melveregeea gryrecepiece re(x, y, 2).







