1)
$$z = \sqrt{1-x^3} + \ln(y^2-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-x^3 \ge 0 & \{x \le 1 \\ y^2-1 \ge 0 & \{y \in (-\infty; -1] \cup [1; +\infty)\} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 3\left(1 + \frac{\ln x}{\ln y}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{3}{x \ln y} \left(1 + \frac{\ln x}{\ln y}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3\left(1 + \frac{\ln x}{\ln y}\right)^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{m \times c}{(\ln y)^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{3 \ln x c}{y (\ln y)^2} \left(1 + \frac{\ln x}{\ln y}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3\left(1 + \frac{\ln x}{\ln y}\right)^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{m \times c}{(\ln y)^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{3 \ln x c}{y (\ln y)^2} \left(1 + \frac{\ln x}{\ln y}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3\left(1 + \frac{1}{2 \ln x}\right)^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{m \times c}{(\ln y)^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{3 \ln x c}{y (\ln y)^2} \left(1 + \frac{\ln x}{\ln y}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2xy + \cos x}} \cdot \left(2y + \frac{1}{2xy + \cos x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2xy + \cos x}} \cdot \left(2y + \frac{1}{2xy + \cos x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y} = 0.314 \cdot 1.16 = 0.364$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2xy + \cos x}} \cdot \left(2x - \frac{1}{2xy + \cos x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}$$





