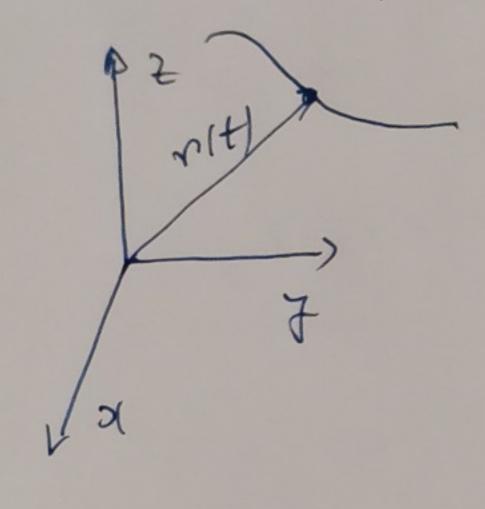
## Aupepen yur MHY TIR bHenry



$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} = \overrightarrow{\nabla} - \text{cuspers}$$

$$\text{bexropne} \quad \phi. \varsigma \quad \text{He cuerepeu optyreum}.$$

$$OAJ - F(X_1 J(X_1) - J^{(X_1)}) = 0$$

$$\text{ume camo obuknoberty upous boothy}$$

$$\text{ume camo obuknoberty upous boothy}$$

$$\text{UAJ} \quad J(X_1J_1, U(X_1J_1), U_2(X_1J_1), J_3(X_1J_1) = 0$$

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Πρισμορ 1: J. e με μορμελ μο πο ρεσμιος cehene

διολονίσει μη Ο κομινες μο ο κισμετική  $t \in X(t)$ Ρεσμιολικό δες κομιγρέμους σος απόρει προποργασιώνης

μα κομινείλοσο  $t = x \times x$   $x = x \times x$ 

S = kx S

Apyro 7-e e  $\ddot{x} = F(x, \dot{x}) - J - e$  He Hooron

Apyro 7-e e  $\ddot{x} = F(x, \dot{x}) - J - e$  He Hooron  $\ddot{x} = \chi(q - m f)$   $\ddot{x} = \chi(q - m f)$ 

30dere rie Koung  $\int f' = f(x_1 + y_2) \left[ \int f' = f(x_1 + y_2) \right] \int f' = f(x_1 + y_2) \left[ \int f' = f(x_1 + y_2) \right] \int f' = f(x_1 + y_2) \int f' = f(x_1 +$ 

Theprente c herderen repetentally  $\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} = \lambda_{3} = \lambda_{4} = \lambda$ 

Thursely  $\int_{A} \int_{A} \int_{A}$ 

 $ext{luy} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(51^2+1)^{-1/2}+1}{-1/2} + C - > lext{luy} = \sqrt{x^2+1} + C$ 7=eceviti 2)  $\chi_{7} - (1+\chi^{2})\sqrt{1+\chi^{2}}$   $\chi'=0$  ,  $\chi(\sqrt{8})=1$  - 3edere we Koury  $\chi=0$  e peur, no ne zelohn. nezenware  $\chi$  chokup  $\chi'=0$  e peur,  $\chi=0$  ne zelohn.  $\chi=0$   $\chi$ Sd7+5 ydy = V1+12 + C or moresture zonohues lu7 + 32 = 11+x2 + 1 -0 or 7 (se) = 1 lu1+12 = \(\int\)2+(  $\frac{1}{2} = 3 + C$   $\longrightarrow$   $C = -3 + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$ => lu7+ 32 = \(\frac{7}{7+72} - \frac{5}{2} 3'=f(ax+by+c) non. 2=ax+by+c (b+o)  $3=\frac{1}{5}(2-9.x-c)$  ->  $3=\frac{1}{5}(2^{1}-9)$  -> 3ementhome -> 2'= bf(t)+9 - Perdereur uponeur 1 (2-9) = f(2) Thereof  $\lambda_1 = \cos(x-\lambda)$   $\delta = x-\delta$ 7' = 1 - 2' -> 1 - 2' = cos 2 -> 2' = 1 - cos 2Z=KN-Cleurs 권'= 25i4'를 ; 2=0 e peu

$$\int_{2}^{2} \frac{dx}{dx} = \int_{2}^{2} \frac{dx}{dx} = \int_{2}^{2} \frac{dx}{dx} = x + C$$

$$-\cot x = \frac{2}{2} = x + C \quad \Rightarrow \frac{2}{2} = \arctan(-x - c)$$

$$2 = 2 \operatorname{arccoten}(-x - c) - x - y = 2 \operatorname{arccoten}(-x - c)$$

300 30 Jupanchemue  $x J' - J = (x + y) lu(\frac{x + y}{x})$