«I fucking love science»

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Contents

I Getting superhard tangent

$$\ln(\arctan(x+x)^2)^2. \tag{1}$$

Lets find the tangent!
We must differentiate expression to find tangent parameters.
Starting differentiation... After elementary simplifications, it is obvious that it is equal to

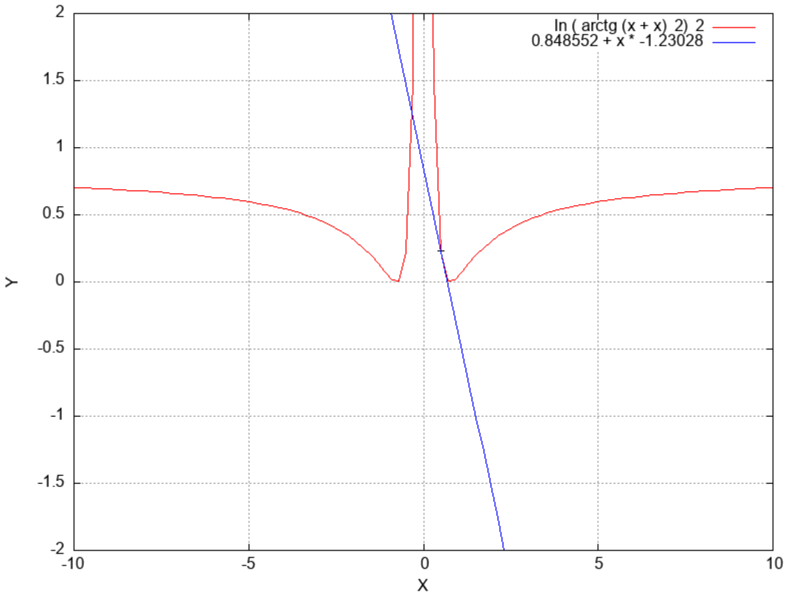
$$\frac{1}{1+A_1} \cdot 2 \cdot (B_1^{C_1}) \cdot \frac{1}{\arctan(D_1)^2} \cdot 2 \cdot (\ln(E_1^2)^{2-1}).$$
$$A_1 = (x+x)^2.$$
$$B_1 = \arctan(x+x).$$
$$C_1 = 2-1.$$
$$D_1 = x+x.$$
$$E_1 = \arctan(x+x). \tag{2}$$

Lets simplify this expression. At that very lecture you missed, it was proved that this is equal to

$$\frac{1}{1+A_1} \cdot 2 \cdot \arctan(B_1) \cdot \frac{1}{\arctan(C_1)^2} \cdot 2 \cdot \ln(\arctan(D_1)^2).$$
$$A_1 = (x+x)^2.$$
$$B_1 = x+x.$$
$$C_1 = x+x.$$
$$D_1 = x+x. \tag{3}$$

Looks impressive. Still not as impressive as this dance from tiktok(*1*), so, we must made another transformation

$$0.848552 + x \cdot -1.23028. \tag{4}$$



II Getting superhard Taylor series

Lets find taylor series of:

$$\sin(x) + \cos(x). \tag{5}$$

We need to differentiate this:

$$\sin(x) + \cos(x). \tag{6}$$

Starting differentiation... Zhirinovsky suggested (2) to do this simplification

$$1 \cdot \cos(x) + -1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin(x). \tag{7}$$

Lets simplify this expression. At that very lecture you missed, it was proved that this is equal to

$$\cos(x) + -1 \cdot \sin(x). \tag{8}$$

We need to differentiate this:

$$\cos(x) + -1 \cdot \sin(x). \tag{9}$$

Starting differentiation... I would justify this transition, but the article will be more useful if you do it yourself

$$-1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin(x) + 0 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(x). \tag{10}$$

Lets simplify this expression. ARE YOU SURPRISED????(3) It is clear to the hedgehog that this is the same as

$$-1 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot \cos(x). \tag{11}$$

We need to differentiate this:

$$-1 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot \cos(x). \tag{12}$$

Starting differentiation... Zhirinovsky suggested (2) to do this simplification

$$\begin{gathered} 0 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(x) + 0 \cdot \cos(x) + -1 \cdot -1 \cdot 1 \cdot A_1. \\ A_1 = \sin(x). \end{gathered} \tag{13}$$

Lets simplify this expression. A fitness trainer from Simferopol(4) threatens to beat you if you don't continue the transformation

$$-1 \cdot \cos(x) + -1 \cdot -1 \cdot \sin(x). \tag{14}$$

We need to differentiate this:

$$-1 \cdot \cos(x) + -1 \cdot -1 \cdot \sin(x). \tag{15}$$

Starting differentiation... Let's not bother with obvious proof that this is

$$\begin{gathered} 0 \cdot \cos(x) + -1 \cdot -1 \cdot 1 \cdot A_1 + 0 \cdot -1 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot (0 \cdot B_1 + -1 \cdot C_1). \\ A_1 = \sin(x). \\ B_1 = \sin(x). \\ C_1 = 1 \cdot \cos(x). \end{gathered} \tag{16}$$

Lets simplify this expression. Are you really still reading this?

$$-1 \cdot -1 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot -1 \cdot \cos(x). \tag{17}$$

We need to differentiate this:

$$-1 \cdot -1 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot -1 \cdot \cos(x). \tag{18}$$

Starting differentiation... A fitness trainer from Simferopol(4) threatens to beat you if you don't continue the transformation

$$\begin{gathered} 0 \cdot -1 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot (0 \cdot A_1 + -1 \cdot B_1) + 0 \cdot -1 \cdot \cos(x) + -1 \cdot (0 \cdot C_1 + -1 \cdot D_1). \\ A_1 = \sin(x). \\ B_1 = 1 \cdot \cos(x). \\ C_1 = \cos(x). \\ D_1 = -1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin(x). \end{gathered} \tag{19}$$

Lets simplify this expression. Some guy from asylum (5) told me that this is equal to

$$-1 \cdot -1 \cdot \cos(x) + -1 \cdot -1 \cdot -1 \cdot \sin(x). \tag{20}$$

We need to differentiate this:

$$-1 \cdot -1 \cdot \cos(x) + -1 \cdot -1 \cdot -1 \cdot \sin(x). \tag{21}$$

Starting differentiation... After elementary simplifications, it is obvious that it is equal to

$$\begin{gathered} 0 \cdot -1 \cdot \cos(x) + -1 \cdot (0 \cdot A_1 + -1 \cdot B_1) + 0 \cdot -1 \cdot -1 \cdot C_1 + -1 \cdot (0 \cdot D_1 + -1 \cdot (E_1)). \\ A_1 = \cos(x). \\ B_1 = -1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin(x). \\ C_1 = \sin(x). \\ D_1 = -1 \cdot \sin(x). \\ E_1 = 0 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(x). \end{gathered} \tag{22}$$

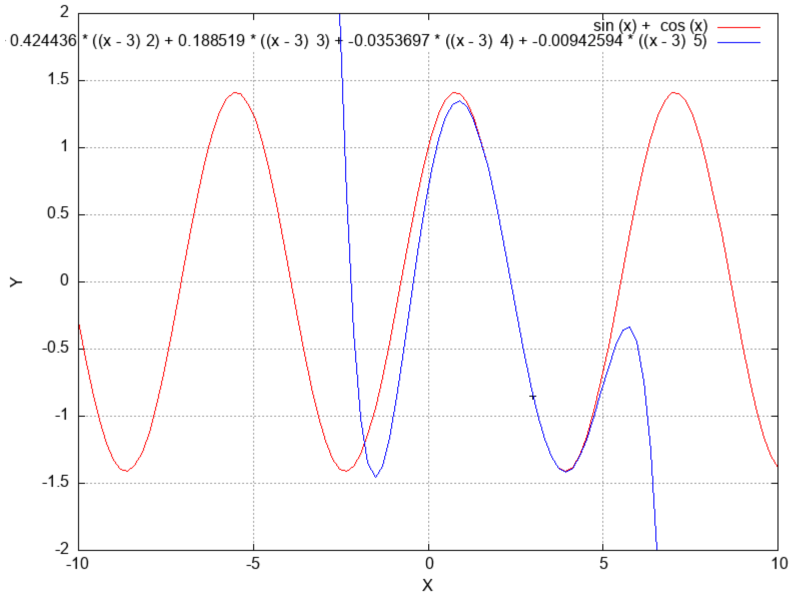
Lets simplify this expression. Are you really still reading this?

$$-1 \cdot -1 \cdot -1 \cdot \sin(x) + -1 \cdot -1 \cdot -1 \cdot \cos(x). \tag{23}$$

Lets simplify this expression. This explanation is available only for premium readers of this article (4862 8784 4592 1552)

$$\begin{gathered} A_1 + B_1 + 0.424436 \cdot (C_1) + 0.188519 \cdot ((D_1)^3) + -0.0353697 \cdot ((x-3)^4) + -0.00942594 \cdot ((x-3)^5). \\ A_1 = -0.848872 \cdot 1. \\ B_1 = -1.13111 \cdot (x-3). \\ C_1 = (x-3)^2. \\ D_1 = x-3. \end{gathered} \tag{24}$$

Taylor series is: $-0.848872 + -1.13111 \cdot (x-3) + 0.424436 \cdot ((x-3)^2) + 0.188519 \cdot ((x-3)^3) + -0.0353697 \cdot ((x-3)^4) + -0.00942594 \cdot ((x-3)^5) + o((x-3)^5)$.



Lets find out difference between:

$$\sin(x) + \cos(x). \tag{25}$$

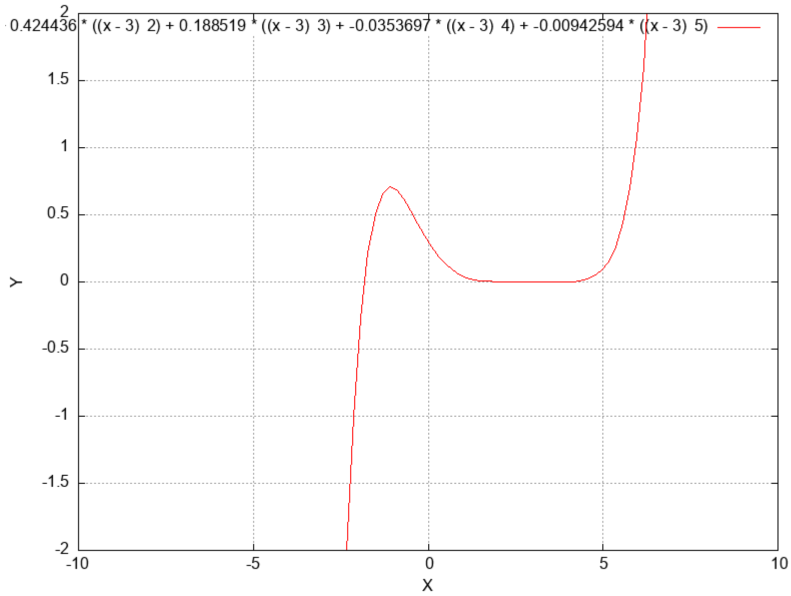
and

$$\begin{gathered} -0.848872 + A_1 + 0.424436 \cdot (B_1) + 0.188519 \cdot ((C_1)^3) + -0.0353697 \cdot ((x-3)^4) + -0.00942594 \cdot ((x-3)^5). \\ A_1 = -1.13111 \cdot (x-3). \\ B_1 = (x-3)^2. \\ C_1 = x-3. \end{gathered} \tag{26}$$

Looks impressive. Still not as impressive as this dance from tiktok(*1*), so, we must made another transformation

$$\begin{gathered} \sin(x) + \cos(x) - A_1 + B_1 + 0.188519 \cdot (C_1) + -0.0353697 \cdot ((D_1)^4) + -0.00942594 \cdot ((x-3)^5). \\ A_1 = -0.848872 + -1.13111 \cdot (x-3). \\ B_1 = 0.424436 \cdot ((x-3)^2). \\ C_1 = (x-3)^3. \\ D_1 = x-3. \end{gathered} \tag{27}$$

Lets simplify this expression. Oopsie, our expression is already too awesome.



III Calculating too easy differentiation

$$\ln(\arctan(x+x)^2)^2. \tag{28}$$

LET'S DIFFERENTIATE THIS!!! Are you really still reading this?

$$\frac{1}{1+A_1} \cdot 2 \cdot (B_1^{C_1}) \cdot \frac{1}{\arctan(D_1)^2} \cdot 2 \cdot (\ln(E_1^2)^{2-1}).$$
$$A_1 = (x+x)^2.$$
$$B_1 = \arctan(x+x).$$
$$C_1 = 2-1.$$
$$D_1 = x+x.$$
$$E_1 = \arctan(x+x). \tag{29}$$

Lets simplify this expression. After elementary simplifications, it is obvious that it is equal to

$$\frac{1}{1+A_1} \cdot 2 \cdot \arctan(B_1) \cdot \frac{1}{\arctan(C_1)^2} \cdot 2 \cdot \ln(\arctan(D_1)^2).$$
$$A_1 = (x+x)^2.$$
$$B_1 = x+x.$$
$$C_1 = x+x.$$
$$D_1 = x+x. \tag{30}$$

LET'S DIFFERENTIATE THIS!!! Some guy from asylum (5) told me that this is equal to

$$((A_1+B_1)\cdot\frac{1}{C_1}+D_1\cdot E_1\cdot\frac{F_1}{G_1})\cdot 2\cdot\ln(H_1^2)+\frac{1}{I_1}\cdot 2\cdot J_1\cdot\frac{1}{K_1^2}\cdot(0\cdot\ln(L_1)+2\cdot M_1\cdot N_1).$$
$$A_1=\frac{0\cdot(1+A_2)-1\cdot(0+B_2)}{(1+(C_2)^2)^2}\cdot 2\cdot\text{arctan}(x+x).$$
$$A_2=(x+x)^2.$$
$$B_2=(1+1)\cdot 2\cdot((x+x)^{2-1}).$$
$$C_2=x+x.$$
$$B_1=\frac{1}{1+(x+x)^2}\cdot(0\cdot\text{arctan}(x+x)+2\cdot\frac{1}{1+A_3}).$$
$$A_3=(x+x)^2.$$
$$C_1=\text{arctan}(x+x)^2.$$
$$D_1=\frac{1}{1+(x+x)^2}.$$
$$E_1=2\cdot\text{arctan}(x+x).$$
$$F_1=0\cdot(\text{arctan}(x+x)^2)-1\cdot\frac{1}{1+A_7}\cdot 2\cdot(B_7^{C_7}).$$
$$A_7=(x+x)^2.$$
$$B_7=\text{arctan}(x+x).$$
$$C_7=2-1.$$
$$G_1=(\text{arctan}(x+x)^2)^2.$$
$$H_1=\text{arctan}(x+x).$$
$$I_1=1+(x+x)^2.$$
$$J_1=\text{arctan}(x+x).$$
$$K_1=\text{arctan}(x+x).$$
$$L_1=\text{arctan}(x+x)^2.$$
$$M_1=\frac{1}{1+(x+x)^2}\cdot 2\cdot(\text{arctan}(x+x)^{2-1}).$$
$$N_1=\frac{1}{\text{arctan}(x+x)^2}. \tag{31}$$

Lets simplify this expression. At that very lecture you missed, it was proved that this is equal to

$$
\begin{gathered}
((A_1 + B_1) \cdot \frac{1}{C_1} + D_1 \cdot E_1 \cdot \frac{F_1}{G_1}) \cdot 2 \cdot \ln(H_1^2) + \frac{1}{I_1} \cdot 2 \cdot J_1 \cdot \frac{1}{K_1^2} \cdot 2 \cdot L_1 \cdot M_1 \cdot \frac{1}{N_1}. \\
A_1 = \frac{0 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (A_2)}{(1 + (B_2)^2)^2} \cdot 2 \cdot \arctan(x + x). \\
A_2 = x + x. \\
B_2 = x + x. \\
B_1 = \frac{1}{1 + (x + x)^2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (A_3)^2}. \\
A_3 = x + x. \\
C_1 = \arctan(x + x)^2. \\
D_1 = \frac{1}{1 + (x + x)^2}. \\
E_1 = 2 \cdot \arctan(x + x). \\
F_1 = 0 - \frac{1}{1 + (A_7)^2} \cdot 2 \cdot \arctan(x + x). \\
A_7 = x + x. \\
G_1 = (\arctan(x + x)^2)^2. \\
H_1 = \arctan(x + x). \\
I_1 = 1 + (x + x)^2. \\
J_1 = \arctan(x + x). \\
K_1 = \arctan(x + x). \\
L_1 = \frac{1}{1 + (x + x)^2}. \\
M_1 = 2 \cdot \arctan(x + x). \\
N_1 = \arctan(x + x)^2.
\end{gathered}
\tag{32}
$$

LET'S DIFFERENTIATE THIS!!! A fitness trainer from Simferopol(*4*) threatens to beat you if you don't continue the transformation

$$(A_1+B_1+C_1+D_1)\cdot 2\cdot \ln(E_1)+((F_1)\cdot G_1+H_1\cdot I_1)\cdot(0\cdot J_1+2\cdot K_1)+((L_1)\cdot M_1+N_1\cdot O_1)\cdot 2\cdot P_1\cdot Q_1+R_1\cdot S_1\cdot\frac{1}{T_1}\cdot(0\cdot U_1+2\cdot($$

$$A_1 = (\frac{A_2}{B_2} \cdot 2 \cdot C_2 + \frac{D_2}{E_2} \cdot (F_2 + G_2) + \frac{H_2}{I_2} \cdot 2 \cdot J_2 + \frac{1}{K_2} \cdot (L_2 + M_2)) \cdot \frac{1}{\text{arctan}(x+x)^2}.$$

$$A_2 = (0 - 0 \cdot A_3 + 2 \cdot (B_3)) \cdot ((1 + (C_3)^2)^2) - (0 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (D_3)) \cdot (0 + (E_3) \cdot F_3) \cdot 2 \cdot ((G_3)^{H_3}).$$

$$A_3 = 2 \cdot (x + x).$$

$$B_3 = 0 \cdot (x + x) + 2 \cdot (1 + 1).$$

$$C_3 = x + x.$$

$$D_3 = x + x.$$

$$E_3 = 1 + 1.$$

$$F_3 = 2 \cdot ((x + x)^{2-1}).$$

$$G_3 = 1 + (x + x)^2.$$

$$H_3 = 2 - 1.$$

$$B_2 = ((1 + (x + x)^2)^2)^2.$$

$$C_2 = \text{arctan}(x + x).$$

$$D_2 = 0 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (x + x).$$

$$E_2 = (1 + (x + x)^2)^2.$$

$$F_2 = 0 \cdot \text{arctan}(x + x).$$

$$G_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x + x)^2}.$$

$$H_2 = 0 \cdot (1 + (x + x)^2) - 1 \cdot (0 + (1 + 1) \cdot 2 \cdot (A_{10})).$$

$$A_{10} = (x + x)^{2-1}.$$

$$I_2 = (1 + (x + x)^2)^2.$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{1 + (x + x)^2}.$$

$$K_2 = 1 + (x + x)^2.$$

$$L_2 = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x + x)^2}.$$

$$M_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{0 \cdot (1 + A_{15}) - 1 \cdot (0 + B_{15})}{(1 + (C_{15})^2)^2}.$$

$$A_{15} = (x + x)^2.$$

$$B_{15} = (1 + 1) \cdot 2 \cdot ((x + x)^{2-1}).$$

$$C_{15} = x + x.$$

$$B_1 = (\frac{0 - A_3}{(B_3)^2} \cdot 2 \cdot \text{arctan}(C_3) + \frac{1}{1 + D_3} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{E_3}) \cdot \frac{0 \cdot (F_3^2) - 1 \cdot G_3 \cdot H_3}{(\text{arctan}(I_3)^2)^2}.$$

$$A_3 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (x + x).$$

$$B_3 = 1 + (x + x)^2.$$

$$C_3 = x + x.$$

$$D_3 = (x + x)^2.$$

$$E_3 = 1 + (x + x)^2.$$

$$F_3 = \text{arctan}(x + x).$$

$$G_3 = \frac{1}{1 + (x + x)^2}.$$

$$H_3 = 2 \cdot (\text{arctan}(x + x)^{2-1}).$$

$$I_3 = x + x.$$

$$C_4 = (\frac{A_4 - B_4}{} \cdot 2 \cdot \text{arctan}(D_4) + \frac{1}{} \cdot (0 \cdot E_4 + 2 \cdot G_4)) \cdot \frac{0 - \frac{1}{H_4} \cdot 2 \cdot I_4}{}$$

Lets simplify this expression. Let's not bother with obvious proof that this is

$$(A_1+B_1+C_1+D_1)\cdot 2\cdot \ln(E_1)+((F_1)\cdot G_1+H_1\cdot I_1)\cdot 2\cdot J_1\cdot K_1+((L_1)\cdot M_1+N_1\cdot O_1)\cdot 2\cdot P_1\cdot Q_1+R_1\cdot S_1\cdot \frac{1}{T_1}\cdot 2\cdot (U_1+V_1).$$

$$A_1 = (\frac{A_2}{B_2}\cdot 2\cdot C_2+\frac{D_2}{E_2}\cdot 2\cdot F_2+\frac{G_2}{H_2}\cdot 2\cdot I_2+\frac{1}{J_2}\cdot 2\cdot K_2)\cdot \frac{1}{\arctan(x+x)^2}.$$

$$A_2 = (0-2\cdot 4)\cdot ((1+(A_3)^2)^2)-(0-2\cdot 2\cdot (B_3))\cdot 2\cdot 2\cdot (C_3)\cdot 2\cdot (1+D_3).$$

$$A_3 = x+x.$$

$$B_3 = x+x.$$

$$C_3 = x+x.$$

$$D_3 = (x+x)^2.$$

$$B_2 = ((1+(x+x)^2)^2)^2.$$

$$C_2 = \arctan(x+x).$$

$$D_2 = 0-2\cdot 2\cdot (x+x).$$

$$E_2 = (1+(x+x)^2)^2.$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{1+(x+x)^2}.$$

$$G_2 = 0-2\cdot 2\cdot (x+x).$$

$$H_2 = (1+(x+x)^2)^2.$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{1+(x+x)^2}.$$

$$J_2 = 1+(x+x)^2.$$

$$K_2 = \frac{0-2\cdot 2\cdot (x+x)}{(1+(x+x)^2)^2}.$$

$$B_1 = (\frac{0-A_3}{(B_3)^2}\cdot 2\cdot \arctan(C_3)+\frac{1}{1+D_3}\cdot 2\cdot \frac{1}{E_3})\cdot \frac{0-\frac{1}{F_3}\cdot 2\cdot G_3}{(\arctan(H_3)^2)^2}.$$

$$A_3 = 2\cdot 2\cdot (x+x).$$

$$B_3 = 1+(x+x)^2.$$

$$C_3 = x+x.$$

$$D_3 = (x+x)^2.$$

$$E_3 = 1+(x+x)^2.$$

$$F_3 = 1+(x+x)^2.$$

$$G_3 = \arctan(x+x).$$

$$H_3 = x+x.$$

$$C_1 = (\frac{0-A_4}{(B_4)^2}\cdot 2\cdot \arctan(C_4)+\frac{1}{1+D_4}\cdot 2\cdot \frac{1}{E_4})\cdot \frac{0-\frac{1}{F_4}\cdot 2\cdot G_4}{(\arctan(H_4)^2)^2}.$$

$$A_4 = 2\cdot 2\cdot (x+x).$$

$$B_4 = 1+(x+x)^2.$$

$$C_4 = x+x.$$

$$D_4 = (x+x)^2.$$

$$E_4 = 1+(x+x)^2.$$

$$F_4 = 1+(x+x)^2.$$

$$G_4 = \arctan(x+x).$$

$$H_4 = x+x.$$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{1+(A_5)^2}\cdot 2\cdot \arctan(x+x)\cdot \frac{(0-B_5)\cdot ((C_5)^2)-(0-D_5)\cdot E_5\cdot F_5}{((G_5^2)^2)^2}.$$

$$A_5 = x+x.$$

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