(1) Komme rensee rucua

$$(a+6i)^{-1} := \frac{a}{a^{2}+12} - \frac{bi}{a^{2}+12} => a = \frac{2}{12i^{2}}$$

1.2 Arg
$$2 = ang Z + 2\pi n$$
, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
arg $2 \in (-\pi; \pi]$

6 curver Kour

$$\frac{y}{z} = re^{i\psi} = r(\cos\psi + i \sin\psi)$$

$$a = r \cos \psi$$

$$\beta = \kappa \sin \phi$$

1.3. Populyua rinepa:
$$e^{iy} = \cos y + i \sin y$$

$$e^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha + \frac{2^2}{2!} + \frac{2^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{2^n}{n!} + \dots$$
 $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$e^{iy} = 1 + iy + \frac{(iy)^2}{2!} + \dots = \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{2!} + \frac{y^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n y^{2n}}{2n!} + \dots\right) + i\left(y - \frac{y^3}{3!} + \frac{y^5}{5!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n y^2}{(2n+1)!}\right)$$

$$e^{2} \cdot e^{iy} = (1 + 2 + \frac{2^{1}}{2!} + \dots) \cdot (1 + iy + \frac{(iy)^{2}}{2!} + \dots) = 1 + (2 + iy) + \frac{(2 + iy)^{2}}{2!} + \dots = e^{2 + iy}$$

$$e^{\alpha + iy} = e^{\alpha}(\cos y \cdot i \sin y)$$

$$e^{2+2\pi i}$$
 = $e^{2} \cdot e^{2\pi i}$ = $e^{2} \cdot (\cos(2\pi) + i \operatorname{Vin}(2\pi)) = e^{2}$ $\neq e^{2}$

$$e^{2+2\pi i} = e^{2} \cdot e^{2\pi i} = e^{2} \cdot (\cos(2\pi) + i \sin(2\pi)) = e^{2}$$
, $z \in \mathcal{L}$

1.4. Populple Illyabpa: $(\cos y + i \sin y)^{h} = \cos ny + i \sin ny$, m.n. $(e^{i\psi})^{h} = e^{i\psi n}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^{ix} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha \\ e^{-ix} = \cos \alpha - i \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 7 \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{e^{i\alpha} + e^{-i\alpha}}{2} \quad \text{th } \alpha = \frac{e^{i\alpha} - e^{-i\alpha}}{2}$$

$$ch \quad \alpha = \frac{e^{\alpha} + e^{-\alpha}}{2} \quad \text{th } \alpha = \frac{e^{\alpha} - e^{-\alpha}}{2}$$

$$ch \mathcal{Z} = cos i \mathcal{Z} ; \qquad \mathcal{R} \mathcal{Z} = -i sin \mathcal{Z} ;$$

$$chi \mathcal{Z} = cos \mathcal{Z} ; \qquad -i shi \mathcal{Z} = sin \mathcal{Z} ;$$

$$cos (x + iy) = cos sch y - i sin x shy ;$$

$$cos (x + iy) = cos sch y - i sin x shy ;$$

$$ch \, 2 = \frac{e^{x} + e^{-2}}{2}$$

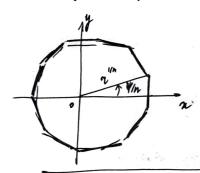
$$sh \, 2 = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-2}}{2}$$

$$2 = ze^{i\psi}$$

$$W = |W| e^{iA_2gW} = \sqrt{\gamma e^{i(\psi+2\pi i)}} = \gamma^{1/h} e^{i(\psi+2\pi i)/h}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$|W| = \gamma^{1/h}$$

$$|W| = \gamma^{1/h}$$



$$n\sqrt{2} = n\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{y+2\pi h}{h} + i \sin \frac{y+2\pi h}{h} \right)$$

2.1 Antiquant will substitute in n

$$f(x) = a_{1}x^{2} + a_{1}x^{2} + \dots + a_{1}x + a_{2} = 0$$
 $f(x) = (a_{1}x^{2})^{2} + a_{1}x^{2} + \dots + a_{1}x + a_{2} = 0$
 $f(x) = (a_{1}x^{2})^{2} + a_{2}x^{2} + \dots + a_{1}x + a_{2} = 0$
 $f(x) = a_{1}(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2}) + \dots + a_{1}x + a_{2}x + a_{2}x + a_{2}x + \dots + a_{n}x = 0$
 $f(x, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}, x_{n}) + (x_{1}x_{3}, \dots, x_{n}x_{n}) + x_{2}x_{n}x_{n} = 0$
 $f(x, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}, x_{n}) + (x_{1}x_{3}, \dots, x_{n}x_{n}) + x_{2}x_{n}x_{n} = 0$
 $f(x, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}, x_{n}) + (x_{1}x_{3}, \dots, x_{n}x_{n}) + x_{2}x_{n}x_{n} = 0$
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 $f(x, x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) + (x_{1}x_{3}, \dots, x_{n}x_{n}) + x_{n}x_{n}x_{n} = 0$
 $f(x, x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, x_{n}) + (x_{1}x_{3}, \dots, x_{n}x_{n}) + x_{n}x_{n}x_{n}x_{n} = 0$
 $f(x, x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, x_{n}) + (x_{1}x_{3}, \dots, x_{n}x_{n}) + x_{n}x_{n}x_{n}x_{n} = 0$
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 $f(x, x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, x_{n}) + (x_{1}x_{3}, \dots, x_{n}x_{n}) + x_{n}x_{n}x_{n}x_{n} = 0$
 $f(x, x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, x_{n}) + (x_{1}x_{n}, x_{n}, x_{n}, x_{n}, x_{n}, x_{n}) + x_{n}x_{n}x_{n}x_{n}x_{n} = 0$
 $f(x, x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, x_{n}) + x_{n}x_{n}x_{n}x_{n}x_{n}x_{n}x_{n} = 0$
 $f(x, x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}, x_$

y2 + 279.y - 27p3=0

Populyus Kepgano:

$$x_i = u + v$$

 $x_2 = \varepsilon u + \varepsilon^{-1} v$
 $x_3 = \varepsilon^{-1} u + \varepsilon v$

$$\varrho \qquad \varepsilon = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$$

$$\varrho (\psi) = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2}}$$

une
$$a_{1,2,3} = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{-D}{108}}} + \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{-D}{108}}}$$

Ducupullular $a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 = 0$

•
$$\beta > 0$$

$$\rho = a_3^{4} (x_1 - x_2)^{2} (x_1 - x_3)^{2} (x_2 - x_3)^{2} > 0$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$
 - mpu gaicons. pape nepue

$$D = a_3^4 \left((n_1 - n_2)(n_1 - \overline{n}_2)^2 (n_2 - \overline{n}_2)^2 = -a_3^4 (n_1 - n_2)^4 (n_1 n_2)^2 < 0$$

$$n_1 - o_{11} g_{11}^2 conb. nopeus , n_2, \overline{n}_2 - gla naus conp. kopus$$

Dicup numaum yp. mpengo. imenem

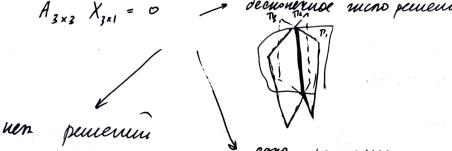
o
$$0 = (-1)^k$$
nopum paguerum, k nap wann - wnp. kopnen

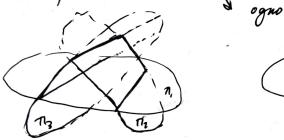
(2) Mampuyon. Onpegenumenni

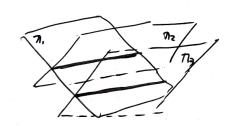
AX = 0 - oguepo quem cuemena

 $a x_1 + b x_2 + c x_3 = d - nuouscome$

Lecuonernoe mono pemenni







1.2.
$$A_{m\times h} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1} & \dots & a_{i_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m_1} & \dots & a_{m_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

AE = EA = A , 2ge AAXA, Enxa

 $A^{-1}: A^{-1}A = AA^{-1} = E$, re =11-

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{12} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{23} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

 $A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$ - annépannemos gonornemes a_{12}

1A1 = a11 A11 + a12 A12 + a13 A13

[THM]
$$|A| = \alpha_{11} A_{11} + \alpha_{12} A_{12} + \alpha_{13} A_{13} = \alpha_{21} A_{11} + \alpha_{22} A_{12} + \alpha_{23} A_{25} = \alpha_{31} A_{31} + \alpha_{32} A_{32} + \alpha_{33} A_{25} = \alpha_{31} A_{31} + \alpha_{32} A_{32} + \alpha_{33} A_{25} = \alpha_{11} A_{11} + \alpha_{21} A_{21} + \alpha_{31} A_{21} = \alpha_{12} A_{12} + \alpha_{22} A_{21} + \alpha_{32} A_{32} = \alpha_{13} A_{13} + \alpha_{23} A_{23} + \alpha_{33} A_{23} + \alpha_{33} A_{33}$$

$$|A| = \alpha_{11} A_{11} + \alpha_{12} A_{12} + \alpha_{13} A_{13} + \alpha_{14} A_{14}$$

ananourum (Anxa) 4 [THA nxa]

1.3.

Dug ypasnemus u sap norucuenne

Dugo. ypasuemus

§ 1. 4p. neptoro nopegaci, paspelleurou omu npelytognació

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{(x,y)}$$

$$\frac{ex}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$

B name. monce om n. on (0,0) yes. no+q.

hac. K uen. unm. upubær pousen d/a,

M.E. who i you not go punew up

(0:0) B (x,y)



Orlbugno, rum upribace y=ca,
m.n. nanp. mux upribace

встру сып. с напр. поля

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$

$$\begin{array}{c} -\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{x} = -1 \\ -\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{x} = -1 \end{array}$$

=> уси ертогональности

поле напр. будет ортогонально none namp. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$

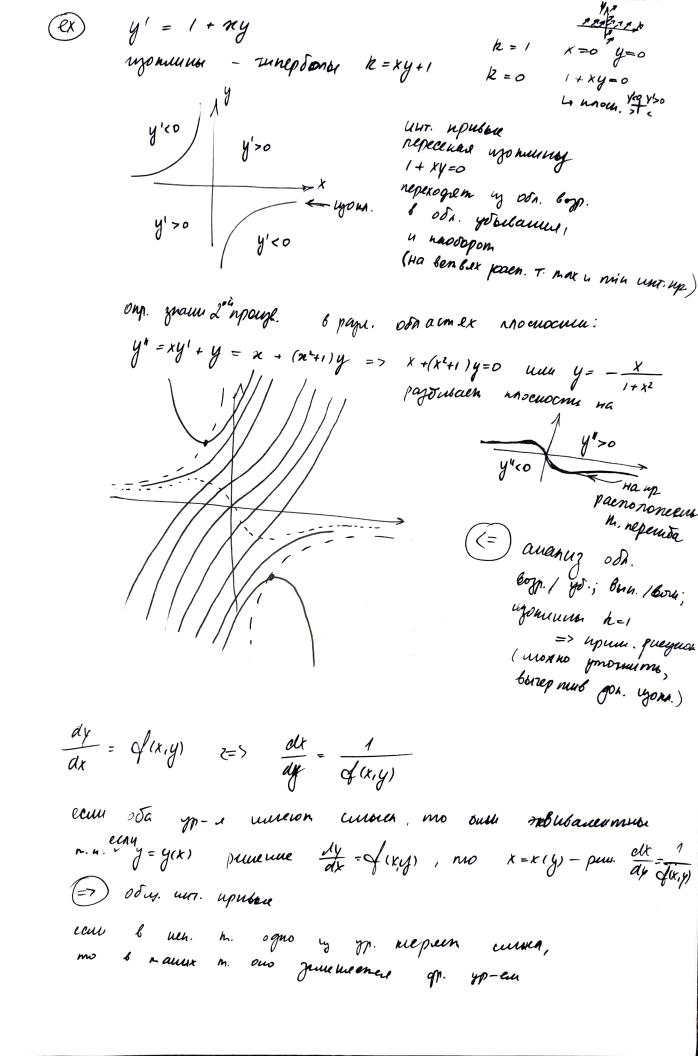
=> unn upusue $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ (um y= Vc2-x2 u y=-Vc2-x2)

 $\frac{(ex)}{dx} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

Для постр. поля найдеш изопини (чени место т.

в иот нас. к искольни мит. привым сохр. пост. папр.) 1 = k -const => x2+ y2 = k2

изом. - опр., уу. потр. к



Si Prabuenus c pagginarougueun repetitumocium
$$(2ly) dy = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(a) dx$$

Ulumeyas $g,y, - g(x,y) = 0$ orp. petitu utte, was usele goto to origina unim. - orp. Lee petitume $g,y,$

L. reem. petitume ripin $u,y, y(n_0) = y_0$ non $uy, \int d_1(y)dy = \int d_1(y)dx$

(21) $x dx + y dy = 0$
 $\int x dx + y dy = C$
 $x^2 + y^2 = C^2 - cettili embo anp. (yeunopout (0; 0))$

(X) $e^{x^2} dx = \int \frac{dy}{dxy} + C$
 $e^{x^2} dx = \int \frac{dy}{dxy} + C$
 $e^{x}(x) \psi_1(y) dx = (y_2(x)) \psi_2(y) dy$
 $f(x) \psi_1(y) dx = \frac{y_1(y)}{y_1(y)} dy$

(I none position utter petitum petitum) x_1^2
 $f(x_1^2) dx = \frac{y_1(y)}{y_1(y)} dy$

(I note that $y_1(y), y_2(x)$ proposition

(I) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dx}{x}$
 $\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{dx}{x}$

- помер. решение

(x)
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t/2$$
, $x(1) = 1$

$$\int_{1}^{x} \frac{dx}{2tx} = \int_{1}^{t} 2t dt$$

$$\int_{1}^{x} \frac{dx}{2tx} = \int_{1}^{t} 2t dt$$

$$\int_{1}^{x} \frac{dx}{2tx} = \int_{1}^{t} 2t dt$$

(x) $\frac{dx}{dt} = -kx$, $k > 0$

$$\int_{1}^{t} t = t^{t}$$

(x) $\frac{dx}{dt} = -kx$, $k > 0$

$$\int_{1}^{t} t = t^{t}$$

(x) $\int_{1}^{t} t = t^{t}$

$$\int_{1}^{t} \frac{dx}{2t} = -kx$$
, $k > 0$

$$\int_{1}^{t} t = t^{t}$$

(x) $\int_{1}^{t} t dt$

(x) \int_{1}^{t

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{(\alpha x + \beta y)}$$

$$\frac{z}{z} = \alpha + \beta y$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \alpha + \beta \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dn} = \alpha + \beta \varphi(z)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \alpha + \beta \varphi(z)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \alpha + \beta \varphi(z)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \alpha + \beta \varphi(z)$$

$$\alpha + bf(2) = \alpha n$$

$$\alpha = \int \frac{d^2}{a + bf(2)} + C$$

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = 2x + y , \quad \mathcal{Z} = 2x + y$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx} - 2 = 3$$

$$2n+y=-2+ce^n$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x - y} + 1, \quad \vec{z} = x - y$$

$$1 - \frac{d^2}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$t dz = -dx$$

$$\mathcal{J}^2 = -2\alpha + C$$

$$(n-y)^2 = -2x + C$$

Оди. д.у. первого пор., привод. к ур. с разд. пер.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$z = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$a\frac{d^2}{da} + \ddot{z} = \phi(2)$$

$$\frac{dz}{\sqrt{(z)-z}} = \frac{dz}{n}$$

$$a = ce^{\int \frac{d^2}{f(z)-z}}$$

M(n,y) dn + N(n,y) dy = 0 - ogn., ecun M(n,y), N(n,y) - ogn., op-u ognu. cr. ogn-nu

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{M(n,y)}{N(n,y)} = 4\left(\frac{q}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} +$$

$$n\frac{d^2}{dn} + 2 = 2 + tg^2$$

$$\frac{\cos z \, dz}{8inz} = \frac{dx}{a}$$

$$\sin \frac{y}{x} = cx$$

$$(x+x+)dx-(x+-x)(xd++dx)=0$$

$$(22^{2}+22)(x+xz-xz^{2}+zx)dx-(2z-x)xdz=0$$

$$(1+2z-z^2)dx + 2(1-z)dz = 0$$

$$\frac{\left(1-\frac{\chi}{2}\right)dz}{1+2z-z^2}+\frac{dx}{x}=0$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{L}(1+2z-z^{2})=c$$

$$x^2 + 2xy - y^2 = c$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \left(\frac{a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1}{a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2} \right)$$

rperto. 6 synop. ny méres neperoca nas. nogg. 6 m. nepeces. np.eurx (x,, y

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\alpha y}{dx} ; \qquad \frac{\alpha y}{\alpha x} = \varphi \left(\frac{\alpha_1 x + \beta_1 y}{\alpha_2 x + \beta_2 y} \right) = \varphi \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

В справ паранивнымости

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{a, x + b, y + c,}{k(a, x + b, y) + c_2}} = f(a, x + b, y) \quad \text{[f]} \quad z = a, x + b, y => c \text{ pagg. nep.]}$$

94 luneûnou ypalueum reptoro nopregna $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = f(x)$ yp-e muei uoe omu neuzl. qp-u u eë npouzloguoi, rge p(x), d(x) - Henp. qo-u Cam d(x) = 0, mo yp-e oygem um. ognopognem $\frac{dy}{dx} + \rho(x)y = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{dy}{y} = -\rho(x) dx$ ln |y| = - Sp(x)dx + ln c, , c, >0 $y = c \cdot e^{-\int p(x)dx}$, $c \neq 0$ (non gen. he y niep-in poure una y = 0, nom. bus. b cem-bo pem-non c=0Memos bapuarque nocmo emai $\frac{dy}{dx} + \beta(x)y = \varphi(x)$ unm. coomb. ognopoguel yp-b $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$ $y = c(n)e^{-\int p(x)dx}$, ege $c(x) - w \cos \varphi - \varphi$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dc}{da} e^{-\int \rho(x)da} - c(x) \rho(x) e^{-\int \rho(x)dx}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} + \rho(x)y = \frac{dc}{dx}e^{-\int \rho(x)dx} - C(x)\rho(x)e^{-\int \rho(x)dx} + \rho(x)\cdot c(x)e^{-\int \rho(x)dx}$ $\frac{de}{dx}e^{-\int p(x)dx} = d(x)$ $\frac{de}{dx} = \phi(x) \cdot e^{\int \rho(x) dx}$ $c(\alpha) = \int d(\alpha) e^{\int p(\alpha) d\alpha} d\alpha + C_1$ $y = C(x) \cdot e^{-\int p(x) dx} = c_1 e^{-\int p(x) dx} + e^{-\int p(x) dx} \int dx$ обиз. реш. н. п. у. = от реш. одп. ур. (+) гелет н. рещ. пеодп. ур. (С, =0)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{n} = x^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$enly1 = enlx1 + enc$$
, $y = cx$

$$y = C(x) \cdot x$$

$$\frac{dc}{da} \cdot a + c(a) - \frac{c(a) \cdot a}{a} = x^2$$

$$\frac{dc}{dx} \cdot x = x^2$$

$$dc = adx$$

$$C(x) = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + c_1 \implies y = c_1x + \frac{x^3}{2}$$