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	<p>56 3 - 0</p> <p>5, $y = \frac{2^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{3}} y = \frac{2^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{3}}$;, $y = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^x y = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^x$, $y = \arcsin x$</p> <p>$y = \arcsin x$, $y = \arcsin(3x) y = \arcsin(3x)6$</p>	5
	<p>6 3 - 0</p> <p>5, $y = \sin^3 \ln xy = \sin^3 \ln x$;, $y = \operatorname{tg}(x+y) \cdot 3^x$</p> <p>$y = \operatorname{tg}(x+y) \cdot 3^x$, $x - y = xy x - y = xy6$</p>	;
	<p>6 3 - 0</p> <p>5, $y = e^{-x^2} y = e^{-x^2}$;, $y = e^{x^2} y = e^{x^2}$, $y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2} y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2}$,</p> <p>$y = \sin x + \cos xy = \sin x + \cos x6$</p>	5
	<p>6 3 - 0</p> <p>$x \in (-\infty; +\infty) x \in (-\infty; +\infty)$</p> <p>5, $y = x^2 y = x^2$;, $y = x^3 y = x^3$, $y = \begin{cases} x, \text{ при } x < 0 \\ 2x, \text{ при } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$</p> <p>$y = \begin{cases} x, \text{ при } x < 0 \\ 2x, \text{ при } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$, $y = \sqrt[3]{xy} = \sqrt[3]{x}6$</p>	;
0	<p>6 3 - 0</p> <p>5, $y = \frac{x}{\cos x} + \sin xy = \frac{x}{\cos x} + \sin x$;, $y = \frac{x(x+1)}{\sin x} y = \frac{x(x+1)}{\sin x}$,</p> <p>$y = x^3 + \operatorname{tg} xy = x^3 + \operatorname{tg} x$</p> <p>, $y = x^3 \cdot \operatorname{tg} xy = x^3 \cdot \operatorname{tg} x6$</p>	5
4	<p>6 - 0 $y = \arcsin x$</p> <p>5, ;, , , , , , ,</p> <p>6 , , , , , , , ,</p>	5;
4	<p>6 - 0 $y = \frac{\ln(x^2-9)}{x-4} + \frac{\sqrt{9-x}}{2^x-64} y = \frac{\ln(x^2-9)}{x-4} + \frac{\sqrt{9-x}}{2^x-64}$</p>	4
	<p>6 YY - 0 $y = \sin x + \sqrt{80} \cos x6$</p> <p>$y = \sin x + \sqrt{80} \cos x6$</p> <p>YY6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3. 4</p>	;
	<p>6 (1, (, . - 0</p> <p>$y = 7 \sin 5x y = 7 \sin 5x 6$</p>	;
	<p>5 6 - - 0 $y = f(x) y = f(x)6$</p>	4



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1	1	$f(4x^2 + 3) = 0$	
$f(4x^2 + 3) = 0$			
556	3	$y = a(x + b)^2 + cy = a(x + b)^2 + c$	
5,	<3	<3 < ; , <3 <3 < , <3 <3 < > ,	
<3	<3	< , <3 <3 <6	;
56	3	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n$	
5, ∞∞ ; , 45	,	> , 56	
; 6	3	1 - 0	
5,	$y = \frac{1}{x} y = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = x^{10} y = x^{10}$, $y = \sin \frac{x}{3} y = \sin \frac{x}{3}$ > , $y = \cos 2x$;
$y = \cos 2x$	$y = \frac{1}{\cos 3x} y = \frac{1}{\cos 3x}$		
6	3	1 - 0	
5,	$y = \sqrt[3]{xy} = \sqrt[3]{x}$	$y = \operatorname{tg} xy = \operatorname{tg} x$, $y = \log_{0,5} xy = \log_{0,5} x$ > ,	5 >
$y = \frac{1}{x-2} y = \frac{1}{x-2}$			
,	$y = \operatorname{arctg} xy = \operatorname{arctg} x$		
> 62	1	1	4
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x = 0 x = 0	1	1 - 0	
5,	$y = \frac{1}{x} y = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = \sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{x}$, $y = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ при } x \leq 0, \\ x, \text{ при } x > 0; \end{cases}$;
$y = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ при } x \leq 0, \\ x, \text{ при } x > 0; \end{cases}$			>
> ,	$y = \begin{cases} -x, \text{ при } x < 0, \\ 1, \text{ при } x = 0, \\ x, \text{ при } x \geq 0; \end{cases}$	$y = \begin{cases} -x, \text{ при } x < 0, \\ 1, \text{ при } x = 0, \\ x, \text{ при } x \geq 0; \end{cases}$, $y = \operatorname{tg} xy = \operatorname{tg} x$	6
6	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 10}{2x^2 + 7x + 5}$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 10}{2x^2 + 7x + 5}$	5
6	$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2 + 3}\right)^{x^2}$	$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2 + 3}\right)^{x^2} 3$;
ln ln a 6			
6	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 6x^2 - x})$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 6x^2 - x}) 6$;



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6	$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{2x-5}\right)^{6x} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{2x-5}\right)^{6x} 6$	
5 6	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4+3x^2-18}{ax^4-18x^2+3} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4+3x^2-18}{ax^4-18x^2+3} = \frac{16}{2}$	5
556	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{8x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{8x} = 26$	5
56	<p> $y = x + 2 , x_0 = 2$ $y = x + 2 , x_0 = 2$ $y = x - 5, x_0 = 5$ $y = x - 5, x_0 = 5$ $y = \sqrt[5]{x-8}, x_0 = 8$ $y = \sqrt[5]{x-8}, x_0 = 8$ $y = \operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), x_0 = \pi$ $y = \operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), x_0 = \pi$ $y = \sqrt{3x^2-4x+1}, x_0 = 0$ $y = \sqrt{3x^2-4x+1}, x_0 = 0$ </p>	;
6	<p> $y = \operatorname{tg}(1 + \sqrt{x})$ $y = \operatorname{tg}(1 + \sqrt{x})$ $y = x \arccos x$ $y = x \arccos x$ $y = \sqrt[5]{x^2-8x+3}$ $y = \sqrt[5]{x^2-8x+3}$ $y = x^2 \ln(1-x^2)$ $y = x^2 \ln(1-x^2)$ $y = 3x-2$ $y = 3x-2$ </p>	5 =
62	<p> $y = \ln(x + a\sqrt{x^2-1})$ $x_0 = 1$ $y = \ln(x + a\sqrt{x^2-1})$ $x_0 = 1$ </p>	=
6	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>2</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>3</p> </div> </div>	54 ; 4 4
6	$y = (x^2 + 5x - 4) \ln x, x_0 = 1$;



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	$y = \ln(e^{2x} + \sqrt{e^x + 1}) - 2\sqrt{2x}y = \ln(e^{2x} + \sqrt{e^x + 1}) - 2\sqrt{2x}$ $x_0 = 0, x_0 = 0$	
	$x^2 + 2xy^2 + 3y^4 = 6x^2 + 2xy^2 + 3y^4 = 63$ <p>(; 4,6)</p>	
	$x = \arctg t, x = \arctg t$ $y = \arctg \sqrt{t-1}, y = \arctg \sqrt{t-1}$ $t = 2t = 26$	3
	$y = \frac{5}{11}(\arctg(1+x^2) - \sqrt{3x^2+1}), y = \frac{5}{11}(\arctg(1+x^2) - \sqrt{3x^2+1})$ $x_0 = 1, \Delta x = 0,1, x_0 = 1, \Delta x = 0,16$	53
	$\ln 1,05.$	4 3
	$y = 4x^2 - x, y = 4x^2 - x$ $x_0 = 3, x_0 = 36$ $y = kx + b, y = kx + b, k = \dots; b = \dots$ $k = \dots; b = \dots$	3
	$y = 2\sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}), y = 2\sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1})$ $45^\circ 45'$	4
2	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x - x}{x^2 - 1}, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x - x}{x^2 - 1}; \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^2 - 1}, \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x^2 - 1}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sin x}{\sqrt{x} - \sin x}, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sin x}{\sqrt{x} - \sin x}, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{x^2}, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{x^2}$	4
0	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$	5
4	$y = \frac{2x}{x-2}, y = \frac{2x}{x-2}; y = \frac{2x}{x-3}, y = \frac{2x}{x-3}; y = \frac{x-2}{x+2}, y = \frac{x-2}{x+2}$ $y = \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}), y = \ln(1 + \sqrt{x})$	5
6	$1 - 0$	4



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	$5, y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} ; y = \frac{2x}{1-x^2}y = \frac{2x}{1-x^2} , y = \frac{1-x^2}{x}y = \frac{1-x^2}{x}$ $y = x^3 - x^2y = x^3 - x^2 , y = x^3 + x^2y = x^3 + x^26$	
	$6 y = 3x + x^36$;
	$5, \frac{3}{7} . 1 - 0 4$ $; , \frac{7}{7} - 0 ;$ $, \frac{3}{7} . 3 4$;
	$6 x_0x_0 - 0 y = x^2(x-4)^26$;
	$5 y = 3^x - 2^xy = 3^x - 2^x ; y = 3^x - x^22^xy = 3^x - x^22^x$ $y = xe^{-x}y = xe^{-x} , y = \frac{2+x^2}{1+x\sqrt{x}}y = \frac{2+x^2}{1+x\sqrt{x}}$	
(. 4 4 4 4	$6 1 4$ $5, . . .$ $; , . . .$ $, . 7 . . .$ $, . 7 . . .$	
	$5 6 3 - - 0$ $y = (x+1)e^xy = (x+1)e^x$ $; y = -(x+1)e^{-x}y = -(x+1)e^{-x}$ $, y = (x+1)e^{-x}y = (x+1)e^{-x}$ $, y = -(x+1)e^xy = -(x+1)e^x6$;
556 - - 0	$y = \frac{\ln x}{x}y = \frac{\ln x}{x}6$;



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5; 6 $y = x^3 + x^2$	45 ; 6	$y = x^3 + x^2$	$f_{\text{наиб}}(2) = 12;$ $f_{\text{наим}}(1) = f_{\text{наим}}(0) =$ $f_{\text{наим}}(1) = f_{\text{наим}}(0) =$	
5 6 $m^2 m^2$	1 3	1	62 1 4	;
56	3	$\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$	[3 6	3
;	6	- 0	$\frac{a}{b}$	3
$\frac{a}{b}$		0		
4	6 3	- 0		
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				;
6	1	1 - 0	$x^2 y x^2 y$	(5
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=6	$x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 \ln y$	$x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 \ln y$	- 0	(; 5,6
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6	7- - 0 . 3. 1 4	3=
6	- 0 $x^3y^4 + x^2y^3 + 2x$ (5 ; , $k = -\frac{a}{b}$;	
6	$k = -\frac{a}{b}3$ 3 (0 3 $\frac{aa}{bb}$ 4 ,6	
6	$(x^x y^y)$ - 0 $\frac{1}{y} + x\frac{1}{y} + x$	$x_0 = 1;$ $y_0 = -1$
6	0	
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5 6	- 0 $z = 4 - x - x^2 - y - 4y^2$	5
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4	56 2 1 - 0 $() = \frac{a}{3}x^b + 2x^2 + x + 1$	3
4	$= \frac{a}{3}x^b + 2x^2 + x + 1$. $()$ 5;	
	;62 10 1 + - 0 $() ; a^5$. 4	3 3 5



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$f(x) = ae^{bx+c}$ $f(x) = ae^{bx+c}$	
$\int \frac{1}{a}(1+bx)^c dx = \frac{1}{a} \frac{(1+bx)^{c+1}}{c+1} + C$	X4 3 X4 3 X
$\int \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)^2}{x} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)^2}{x} dx$ $ax + b\sqrt{x} + d \ln x + C$	X53 X 3dX>
5. Найти $\int \left(\frac{17+bx}{3}\right)^d dx$ $\frac{3}{a} \left(\frac{17+bx}{3}\right)^d + C, \frac{3}{a} \left(\frac{17+bx}{3}\right)^d + C$	X X4 3 X4 3dX>
$\int \frac{1}{4x-7} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln 4x-7 + C$	X 3 X5 3dX
$\int xe^{x^2-3} dx = \int xe^{x^2-3} dx$ $\frac{a}{b} e^{x^2+d} = \frac{a}{b} e^{x^2+d}$	X53 X 3 dX4
$\int x^3 \ln x dx = \int x^3 \ln x dx$ $\frac{1}{a} x^b + \frac{1}{d} x^4 \ln x + C, \frac{1}{a} x^b + \frac{1}{d} x^4 \ln x + C$	X4 5 3 X> 3 dX>
$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x-3} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x-3}$ $\frac{1}{a} \ln \left \frac{x+b}{x+d} \right + C, \frac{1}{a} \ln \left \frac{x+b}{x+d} \right + C$	X>3 X4 3dX5
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}$	X53 X53dX



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	$\arcsin \frac{ax+b}{d} + C \arcsin \frac{ax+b}{d} + C^3$	S3 3 d 0 3
	$x^2 x^2$	S 5=
	$\int_0^1 x \sqrt{e^{x^2+1}} dx = e^a - \sqrt{e^b}$	S
	$\int_1^{e-1} \ln(x+1) dx = a + 2 \ln b$	S
4	$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 7x}$	S 4 5
4	$y = \frac{x-2}{x+1}, y = -2, x = 3; y = \frac{x-2}{x+1}, y = -2, x = 3?$	S 5
6	$y = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x-1)^3}, y = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x-1)^3}$	S 5>
6	$x = y^2, x = 4y - y^2, x = 0.$	S 55;
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<p>а) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n^2}{n+4}$; 1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 1$, ряд расходится;</p> <p>б) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n}$; 2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \infty$, ряд расходится;</p> <p>в) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4n+3}{4n-1}$; 3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$,</p> <p>для ответа на вопрос о сходимости ряда требуется</p> <p>г) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-1}{5n^2+7}$. 4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$, ряд сходится.</p>	
<p>а) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-7}{n^2+\sqrt{n^2+7}}$; б) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-7}{n^2\sqrt{n^2+7}}$</p>	<p>$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$</p> <p>$v_n = \frac{1}{n^\alpha} v_n = \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$</p> <p>$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = k, k \neq 0, k \neq \infty.$</p> <p>$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = k, k \neq 0, k \neq \infty.$</p> <p>1</p> <p>5 1 ; 1 ,</p>
<p>а) $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}$</p> <p>1</p> <p>(5 1 3; 1 3</p> <p>,6</p> <p>6</p>	<p>$u_n = \frac{5^n}{n+2^n} u_n = \frac{5^n}{n+2^n}$</p> <p>7</p> <p>4</p> <p>$l = \frac{5}{2}; 2$</p>
<p>а) $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}$</p> <p>6</p> <p>$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 3</p> <p>1) $l = 0, 1$ и $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 1$;</p> <p>2) $l = 1$ и $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$;</p> <p>3) $l = 2$ и $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$ бесконечен;</p> <p>4) $l = 0$ и $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$.</p>	<p>$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$</p> <p>;</p>
<p>а) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n^4-15}$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n^4-15}$</p> <p>(5 1 3; 1 3</p> <p>1 ,6</p>	<p>1</p> <p>;</p>



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3	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n \cdot 10^n} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n \cdot 10^n}$	=
5	0	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n}{2^n}$
	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n}{2^n}$	
	<p>1) $0 < S < \frac{1}{2}$; 2) $\frac{3}{8} < S < \frac{5}{8}$; 3) $\frac{1}{8} < S < \frac{3}{8}$;</p> <p>4) $0 < S < \frac{1}{8}$.</p>	
	$\iint xy \, dx \, dy \iint xy \, dx \, dy$ <p>$4x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ $4x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$</p>	
	$I = \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{2y} u \, dx$	$I = \int_0^2 dx \int_1^3 u \, dy + \int_2^6 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^3 u \, dy$
	$I = \iint_D \rho \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi$ <p>$\rho \leq 2a \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\rho \leq 2a \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$</p>	$I = \iint_D \rho \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi$ <p>$\frac{2}{3} a^2$</p>
3	$\rho = a \cos \varphi,$ $\rho = b \cos \varphi$	$\rho = a \cos \varphi,$ $\frac{\pi}{4} (b^2 - a^2)$
	$z = 4 - x^2 - y^2, 2z = 2 + x^2 + y^2$	$V = 3\pi$
	<p>3 3 1</p> <p>5 0</p>	$m = \frac{4}{3} a^2 b \lambda$
		$\frac{4\pi a^5}{\sqrt{3}}$



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$I = \iiint_W (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \iiint_W (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$ $3(x^2 + y^2) + z^2 = 3a^2$	
$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z, x^2 + y^2 = z^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z, x^2 + y^2 = z^2$	$V = \pi$
$0 \dots 0 \dots 3$	$z_c = \frac{20R^2 - 15Rh + 3h}{5(4R - h)}$
$I = \iiint_D (3x + 4y) dx dy dz = \iiint_D (3x + 4y) dx dy dz$ $y = x, y = 0, y = x, y = 0,$ $x = 1, z = 5(x^2 + y^2), z = 0$	7
$x^2 + y^2 = 1, x^2 + y^2 = 2z, z = 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ $x^2 + y^2 = 1, x^2 + y^2 = 2z, z = 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ $\rho(x, y, z) = 10x$	$m = 1$
$z = 1 - x^2 - y^2, x + y - 1 \leq 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0,$ $z \geq 0$	$V = \frac{1}{3}$
$I = \int_C xy^2 dx + yz^2 dy - zx^2 dz = \int_C xy^2 dx + yz^2 dy - zx^2 dz$ $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 45, 2x + y = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 45, 2x + y = 0$	$-173\frac{3}{4}$
$\oint_{-L} 2x dx - (x + 2y) dy$	3
$\int_L xy dl \int_L xy dl$	$mg(z_B - z_A)$
$\int_L xy dl \int_L xy dl$	$-\frac{1}{2}$

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$x(t) = \cos t, y(t) = \sin t$	$x(t) = \cos t, y(t) = \sin t$	3 .
$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \pi$	$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \pi$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$\int_L x^2 y dy - y^2 x dx$	$\int_L x^2 y dy - y^2 x dx$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$x = \sqrt{\cos t}, y = \sqrt{\sin t}$	$x = \sqrt{\cos t}, y = \sqrt{\sin t}$	$30 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$
$\oint_C (2x + y) dx + 3x dy$	$\oint_C (2x + y) dx + 3x dy$	$\frac{32}{3}$
$y = x^2, y = 4, x = 0$	$y = x^2, y = 4, x = 0$	3

C

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)^2 - (n+1)^2}{n^2 + n + 1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)^2 - (n+1)^2}{n^2 + n + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)^2 - (n+1)^2}{n^2 + n + 1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 1 - n^2 - 2n - 1}{n^2 + n + 1} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2 + 2}{n^2 + n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2+4+\dots+2n}{n+3} - n \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2+4+\dots+2n}{n+3} - n \right)$$

$$S_n = \frac{2a_1 + d(n-1)}{2} \cdot n \quad S_n = \frac{2a_1 + d(n-1)}{2} \cdot n$$

$$S_n = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \cdot n$$

$$1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{1+n}{2} \cdot n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + n - n^2 - 3n}{n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2n}{n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{1 + \frac{3}{n}} = -2$$



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$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4n^2 + 4n - 1}{4n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^{1-2n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4n^2 + 4n - 1}{4n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^{1-2n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4n^2 + 4n - 1}{4n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^{1-2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4n^2 + 2n + 3 + 2n - 4}{4n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^{1-2n} =$$

$$= \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2n - 4}{4n^2 + 2n + 3} \right)^{\frac{4n^2 + 2n + 3}{2n - 4}} \right]^{\frac{(2n-4)(1-2n)}{4n^2 + 2n + 3}} =$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n-4)(1-2n)}{4n^2 + 2n + 3}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4n^2 + 10n - 4}{4n^2 + 2n + 3}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4 + \frac{10}{n} - \frac{4}{n^2}}{4 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n^2}}} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-9}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-9}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-9}} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{16} - 2\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt[3]{9-9}} = \frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})}{\sqrt[3]{x^2-9}(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x + 13 - 4x - 4}{\sqrt[3]{(x-3)(x+3)}(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-3x + 9}{\sqrt[3]{(x-3)(x+3)}(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-3(x-3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{x+3}(\sqrt{x+13} + 2\sqrt{x+1})} = \frac{-3 \cdot 0}{\sqrt[3]{6}(\sqrt{16} + 2\sqrt{4})} = \frac{0}{\sqrt[3]{6} \cdot 8} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \sin 2x}{1 + \cos(x-3\pi)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \sin 2x}{1 + \cos(x-3\pi)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \sin 2x}{1 + \cos(x-3\pi)} = \left[\frac{0}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \sin 2x}{1 - \cos x} =$$



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$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x}{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{при } x \rightarrow 0 \sin x \sim x \\ \text{эквивалентные функции} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot x \cdot \cos x}{\frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{\cos 0}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{\operatorname{tg}^2 2x} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{\operatorname{tg}^2 2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{\operatorname{tg}^2 2x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = - \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{(2 \sin 2x \cdot \sin x) \cdot \cos^2 2x}{\sin^2 2x} =$$

$$= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos^2 2x}{\sin 2x} = -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x \cos^2 2x}{2 \sin x \cos x} =$$

$$= - \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos^2 2x}{\cos x} = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{-1} = 1$$

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$$y = \frac{2(3x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 2)}{15\sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$y = \frac{2(3x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 2)}{15\sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{15} \left[\frac{(3x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 2)' \cdot \sqrt{1+x}}{1+x} - \frac{(3x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 2)(\sqrt{1+x})'}{1+x} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} \left[\frac{(9x^2 + 8x - 1)\sqrt{1+x} - \frac{3x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 2}{2\sqrt{1+x}}}{1+x} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} \left[\frac{2(9x^2 + 8x - 1)(1+x) - 3x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 2}{2\sqrt{1+x}(1+x)} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \left[\frac{18x^2 + 18x^3 + 16x + 16x^2 - 2 - 2x - 3x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 2}{\sqrt{1+x}(1+x)} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \cdot \frac{15x^3 + 30x^2 + 15x}{\sqrt{1+x}(1+x)} = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x}{\sqrt{1+x}(1+x)} = \frac{x(1+x)^2}{\sqrt{1+x}(1+x)} = x\sqrt{1+x}$$



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$$y = \sin \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 3x}{3 \cos 6x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{(\sin^2 3x)' \cdot \cos 6x - \sin^2 3x \cdot (\cos 6x)'}{\cos^2 6x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{2 \sin 3x \cdot \cos 3x \cdot 3 \cdot \cos 6x + 6 \sin^2 3x \cdot 6 \cdot \sin 6x}{\cos^2 6x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot \sin 6x \cdot \cos 6x + 6 \cdot \sin^2 3x \cdot \sin 6x}{\cos^2 6x} = \\ &= \left[\sin^2 3x = \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin 6x (\cos 6x + 1 - \cos 6x)}{\cos^2 6x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tg} 6x \cdot \sec 6x \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{4x - x^2}{4}, x_0 = 2$$

$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) y - y_0 = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$y_0 = y(x_0) = y(2) = \frac{4 \cdot 2 - 2^2}{4} = \frac{8 - 4}{4} = 1$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{4} (4x - x^2)' = \frac{1}{4} (4 - 2x) = \frac{2 - x}{2}$$

$$y'(x_0) = y'(2) = 0$$

$$y - 1 = 0 \cdot (x - 2)$$

$$y = 1 y = 1$$

$$y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)} (x - x_0) y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)} (x - x_0)$$

$$y - 1 = -\frac{x - 2}{0}$$

$$x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2 x = 2$$

$$y = x \cdot \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}|, x > 0 y = x \cdot \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}|, x > 0$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= x' \cdot \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + x \left(\arcsin \frac{1}{x} \right)' + \frac{|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}|'}{|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}|} = \\
 &= \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + x \cdot \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} + \frac{\left|1 + \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}\right|}{|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}|} = \\
 &= \arcsin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \cdot x^2} + \frac{|\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + x|}{|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}| \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \arcsin \frac{1}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$dy = \arcsin \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx$$

$$y = 16x^3 + 12x^2 - 5$$

$$y = 16x^3 + 12x^2 - 5$$

$$D(y) = RD(y) = R$$

$$y' = 48x^2 + 24x$$

$$D(y) = RD(y) = R$$

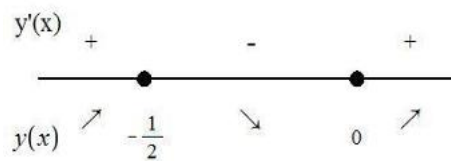
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$$y' = 0$$

$$48x^2 + 24x = 0$$

$$24x(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ или } x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ - стационарные точки}$$



$$x_{max} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_{min} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{max} &= 16 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 5 = -\frac{16}{8} + \frac{12}{4} - 5 = -2 + 3 - 5 = \\
 &= -4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{10x + 10}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \text{ при } x \in [-1; 2]$$

$$y(-1) = \frac{-10 + 10}{1 - 2 + 2} = 0$$

$$y(2) = \frac{20 + 10}{4 + 4 + 2} = \frac{30}{10} = 3$$



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$$y' = \frac{(10x + 10)'(x^2 + 2x + 2) - (10x + 10)(x^2 + 2x + 2)'}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{10(x^2 + 2x + 2) - (10x + 10)(2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{10x^2 + 20x + 20 - 20x^2 - 20x - 20x - 20}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} = \frac{-10x^2 - 20x}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{10x(x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2}$$

$y' = 0$ при $x = 0; x = -2; 0 \in [-1; 2]$

$y(0) = \frac{10}{2} = 5$

$y_{\text{наибольшее}} = 5; y_{\text{наименьшее}} = 0$

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$$y = \frac{x^3 - 4}{x^2} y = \frac{x^3 - 4}{x^2}$$

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$$D(y) = (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$D(y) = (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$; , y(-x) \neq y(x) y(-x) \neq y(x)$$

$$y(-x) \neq -y(x)$$

$y = 0$ при $x = \sqrt[3]{4}$ - координаты пересечения графика с осью OX

$y = 0$ при $x = \sqrt[3]{4}$ - координаты пересечения графика с осью OX

$$x \neq 0 x \neq 0$$

$$y' = \frac{(x^3 - 4)' \cdot x^2 - (x^3 - 4) \cdot (x^2)'}{x^4} = \frac{3x^2 \cdot x^2 - (x^3 - 4) \cdot 2x}{x^4} =$$

$$= \frac{3x^4 - 2x^2 + 8x}{x^4} = \frac{x^4 + 8x}{x^4} = \frac{x^3 + 8}{x^3}$$

$$y'y' \quad x = 0 x = 03 \quad x = 0 x = 0 \quad 1 \quad 4$$

$$y(x)y(x)3 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 6$$

$$y' = 0 y' = 0 \quad x^3 + 8 = 0 x^3 + 8 = 03 \quad 3x = -2x = -2 \quad 4$$

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$$x_{\text{max}} = -2x_{\text{max}} = -2$$

$$y_{\text{max}} = \frac{(-2)^3 - 4}{(-2)^2} = \frac{-8 - 4}{4} = -3 \text{ - максимум функции}$$

$$2 \quad x \in (-\infty; -2] x \in (-\infty; -2] \quad x \in [-2; 0) x \in [-2; 0)$$

$$3. \quad x \in (0; +\infty) x \in (0; +\infty) - \quad 6$$

$$y'' = \frac{(x^3 + 8)' \cdot x^3 - (x^3 + 8) \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{3x^2 \cdot x^3 - 3x^5 - 24x^2}{x^6} =$$



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$$= -\frac{24x^2}{x^6} = -\frac{24}{x^4}$$

$$y'' < 0 \quad y'' < 0$$

$$y'' \neq 0 \quad y'' \neq 0$$

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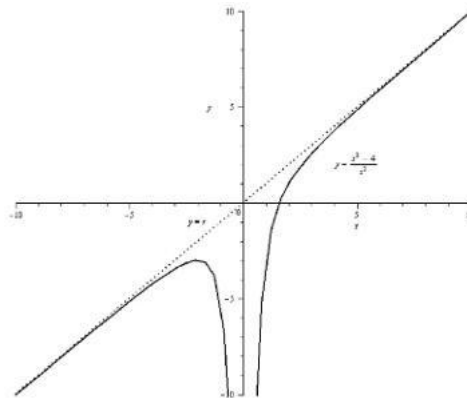
Так как $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{x^3 - 4}{x^3} = -\infty$, то $x = 0$ - вертикальная асимптота

$$y = kx + by = kx + b$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^3 - 4}{x \cdot x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x^3}\right) = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{x^3 - 4}{x^2} - x\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^3 - 4 - x^3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(-\frac{4}{x^2}\right) = 0$$

$$y = xy = x$$



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$$\int \frac{x \cdot \cos x dx}{\sin^3 x} \int \frac{x \cdot \cos x dx}{\sin^3 x}$$

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$$\int \frac{x \cdot \cos x dx}{\sin^3 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ v = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx = \int \sin^{-3} x d(\sin x) = \\ = \frac{\sin^{-2} x}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 x} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2 \sin^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin^2 x} = -\frac{x}{2 \sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

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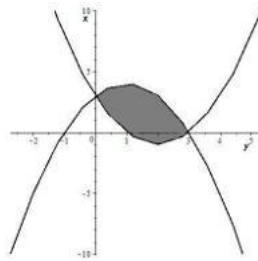
$$d(t^2 + 1) = 2tdt \quad d(t^2 + 1) = 2tdt$$

$$x = 4 - (y - 1)^2 \quad x = y^2 - 4y + 3 \quad x = y^2 - 4y + 3$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 4 - (y - 1)^2 &= y^2 - 4y + 3 \\ 4 - y^2 + 2y - 1 &= y^2 - 4y + 3 \\ 2y^2 - 6y &= 0 \\ 2y(y - 3) &= 0 \\ y = 0, y = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$y \in [0; 3] \quad y \in [0; 3]$$



$$S = \int_a^b [f_1(y) - f_2(y)] dy \quad S = \int_a^b [f_1(y) - f_2(y)] dy$$

$$S = \int_0^3 [4 - (y - 1)^2 - y^2 + 4y - 3] dy = \int_0^3 (-2y^2 + 6y) dy =$$

$$= -\frac{2y^3}{3} + \frac{6y^2}{2} = \left(-\frac{2y^3}{3} + 3y^2 \right) \Big|_0^3 = -\frac{2 \cdot 27}{3} + 3 \cdot 9 = -18 + 27 = 9$$

$$y = \frac{1 - e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, 0 \leq x \leq 3 \quad y = \frac{1 - e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, 0 \leq x \leq 3$$

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= y' = \frac{-e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \\ (y')^2 &= \frac{e^{-2x} - 2e^{-x} \cdot e^x + e^{2x}}{4} = \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2}{4} \end{aligned}$$



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$$1 + \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2}{4} = \frac{e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x}}{4} = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}{4}$$

$$L = \int_0^3 \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) \Big|_0^3 = \frac{1}{2} [(e^3 - e^{-3}) - (e^0 - e^0)] = \frac{e^3 - e^{-3}}{2}$$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1} \quad z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}$$

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$$z = \frac{\cos x^2}{x+y} \quad z = \frac{\cos x^2}{x+y}$$

$$z'_x = \frac{(\cos x^2)'_x \cdot (x+y) - \cos x^2 \cdot (x+y)'_x}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{-2x \cdot \sin x^2 \cdot (x+y) - \cos x^2}{(x+y)^2}$$

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

$$z = \frac{4y}{\sqrt{y^2 - x}}, \text{ где } x = t \cdot \cos t, y = t \cdot \sin t$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \left(\frac{4y}{\sqrt{y^2 - x}}\right)'_x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \left(\frac{4y}{\sqrt{y^2 - x}}\right)'_y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\left(\frac{4y}{\sqrt{y^2 - x}}\right)'_x = 4y \cdot \left((y^2 - x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)'_x = 4y \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot (y^2 - x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\cdot (y^2 - x)'_x = \frac{2y}{(y^2 - x)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{(y^2 - x)^3}}$$

$$\left(\frac{4y}{\sqrt{y^2 - x}}\right)'_y = \frac{4 \cdot \sqrt{y^2 - x} - 4y \cdot \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{y^2 - x}}}{y^2 - x} = \frac{4(y^2 - x) - 4y^2}{\sqrt{(y^2 - x)^3}} =$$

$$= -\frac{4x}{\sqrt{(y^2 - x)^3}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos t - t \cdot \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \sin t - t \cdot \cos t$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{(y^2 - x)^3}} \cdot (\cos t - t \cdot \sin t) - \frac{4x}{\sqrt{(y^2 - x)^3}} \cdot (\sin t - t \cdot \cos t) =$$



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$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{(y^2 - x)^3}} \cdot (y \cos t - yt \sin t - 2x \sin t + 2xt \cos t) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{(y^2 - x)^3}} \cdot ((y + 2xt) \cdot \cos t - (yt + 2x) \cdot \sin t)$$

$$tg^3 z + \sin x + \cos y - e^x = 0$$

$$tg^3 z + \sin x + \cos y - e^x = 0$$

$$\frac{3tg^2 z}{\cos^2 z} \cdot z'_x + \cos x - e^x = 0$$

$$z'_x = \frac{(e^x - \cos x) \cdot \cos^2 z}{3tg^2 z}$$

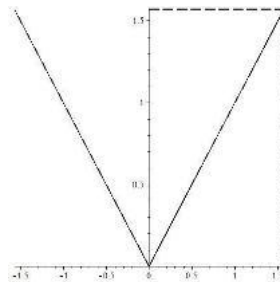
$$\frac{3tg^2 z}{\cos^2 z} \cdot z'_y - \sin y = 0$$

$$z'_y = \frac{\sin y \cdot \cos^2 z}{3tg^2 z}$$

$$z = \sin x + \sin y + \sin(x + y)$$

$$z = \sin x + \sin y + \sin(x + y)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$



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$$\begin{cases} z'_x = \cos x + \cos(x + y) \\ z'_y = \cos y + \cos(x + y) \end{cases}$$

$$\cos y - \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x = \cos y$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = -x - \text{не принадлежит области} \end{cases}$$

$$y = x \quad y = -x$$



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$$\cos x + \cos 2x = 0$$

$$2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 8 = 3^2$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{1 \pm 3}{4}; \begin{cases} \cos x = -1 \\ \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$x = \pi + 2\pi n$ – не принадлежит области

$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n$ – указанной области принадлежит $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

- 0 1

$$z(0,0) = 0$$

$$z\left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2$$

$$z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}; 0\right) = 2$$

$$z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2$$

$$z\left(\frac{\pi}{3}; \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 2.6$$

$$z_{\text{наиб}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_{\text{наим}} = 0$$

$$\iint xy \, dx \, dy \iint xy \, dx \, dy$$

$$4 \cdot y^2 = 2xy^2 = 2x$$

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$$I = \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^0 v \, dy$$

$$I = \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^0 v \, dy$$

$$\int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{3}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} v \, dx + \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{-1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^1 v \, dx + \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 v \, dx$$

$$I = \iint_D \rho \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi = \iint_D \rho \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi$$

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$$\rho = a, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi = \pi \rho = a, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi = \pi$$



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$$H \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$6 \quad . \quad E \quad 3 \quad Hy^2 = x^3, y^2 = 8(6-x)^3$$

$$y^2 = x^3, y^2 = 8(6-x)^3$$

$$H 8 \frac{2}{4} 3 8 \frac{2}{4}$$

$$6 \quad 3 \quad 1. \quad 1 \quad H$$

$$y = x^2, y = 1, x + y + z = 4, z = 0$$

$$H V = \frac{68}{15} V = \frac{68}{15}$$

$$6 \quad 0 \quad . \quad 3 \quad 6$$

$$. \quad 1 \quad . \quad . \quad 0 \quad . \quad 6$$

$$H x_c = 0, y_c = \frac{a}{2}, x_c = 0, y_c = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$6 \quad . \quad 1$$

$$K = \iiint_T y dx dy dz K = \iiint_T y dx dy dz 3$$

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} u y = h, h > 0 y = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} u y = h, h > 0$$

$$H \pi h^4 \pi h^4$$

$$6 \quad 3 \quad . \quad 1 \quad H$$

$$x + y + z = 4, x = 3,$$

$$y = 2, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$$

$$H V = \frac{55}{6} V = \frac{55}{6}$$

$$6 \quad 3 \quad 0 \quad . \quad 1 \quad x^2 = 2y, x^2 = 2y$$

$$. \quad y + z = 1, 2y + z = 2y + z = 1, 2y + z = 23 \quad 4$$

$$7$$

$$H m = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{35} m = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{35}$$

$$5 \quad 6 \quad I = \iiint_D 8y^2 z e^{2xyz} dx dy dz I = \iiint_D 8y^2 z e^{2xyz} dx dy dz 3$$

$$. \quad H x = -1, x = 0, x = -1, x = 0,$$

$$y = 0, y = 2, z = 0, z = 1 y = 0, y = 2, z = 0, z = 1$$

$$H 5 - e^{-4} 5 - e^{-4}$$

$$556 \quad 3 \quad . \quad 1 \quad H$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2, z^2 = x^2 + y^2, y \geq 0 z = x^2 + y^2, z^2 = x^2 + y^2, y \geq 0 3 \quad - \quad 0$$

$$. \quad \rho(x, y, z) = 70yz \rho(x, y, z) = 70yz$$


$$H m = 4m = 4$$

$$5; 6 \quad . \quad E \quad 3 \quad . \quad 1 \quad H$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2, z^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$H V = \frac{\pi}{6} V = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$5 \quad 6 \quad I = \int_L (4\sqrt[3]{x} - e\sqrt{y}) dl I = \int_L (4\sqrt[3]{x} - e\sqrt{y}) dl 3 \quad (45, \quad (5, . \quad 4$$

$$x = \cos^3 t, y = \sin^3 t$$

$$y = \sin^3 t$$

$$-\frac{46}{7} - \frac{46}{7}$$

$$I = \int_C xy^2 dx + yz^2 dy - zx^2 dz$$

$$I = \int_C xy^2 dx + yz^2 dy - zx^2 dz$$

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$$x = 2a \cos t, y = 2a \sin t$$

$$x = 2a \cos t, y = 2a \sin t$$

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$$\int_L (x-y) dx + x dy$$

$$\int_L (x-y) dx + x dy$$

$$\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}-13\sqrt{3}-1}{3}$$

$$\oint_C (x+y) dx + (x-y) dy$$

$$\oint_C (x+y) dx + (x-y) dy$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

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5	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n+1}{3n-1} \right)^{2n+3}$	$\sqrt[3]{e^4}$
	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+3}{n+5} \right)^{n+4}$	e^{-2}
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{x^2 - 9}$	$-\frac{1}{16}$



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	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \sin x}{x - \sin x}$	
	$y = \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1)$	$\frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2((\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1)^2 + 1)}$
	$y = (x^2 + 1)^{\cos x}$	$y \cdot \left(\frac{2x \cos x}{x^2 + 1} - \ln(x^2 + 1) \sin x \right)$
	$\begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t, \\ y = e^t \sin t. \end{cases}$	$\frac{e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t}{e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t}$
5	$x = e^{2t}, y = e^{3t}$	$\frac{3e^t}{2}; \frac{3}{4e^t}$
55	$y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ $xy' + y = \cos x$	$\frac{2xy^3 - 14xy}{-3x^2y^2 + 7x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}}$
5	$y' y'$ $\arcsin y = x^2 y^3 - 7yx^2$	
5	$x^2 y^4 + 10 = 3x^4 y^3 + x^5 - 5$	$\frac{5x^4 + 12x^3 y^3 - 2xy^4}{4x^2 y^3 - 9x^4 y^2}$
5	$e^{yx} = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$	$\frac{2x - y(x^2 + y^2)e^{yx}}{x(x^2 + y^2)e^{yx} - 2y}$
5	$y = (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\ln x}$	$\frac{y(\ln(\operatorname{tg} x) + x \ln x \operatorname{csc}(x) \sec(x))}{x}$
5	$y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x}$	$dy = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx$
5	$y = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}, x_0 = 1$	$y = 1$

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5	$y = \frac{2 + \sqrt{x}}{2 - \sqrt{x}}$	$y_k = \frac{2x}{3} - 11$ $y_n = -\frac{3x}{2} + \frac{17}{2}$
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5	$\int (4x - 2) \cos 2x dx.$	(45, (, (,
C	$\int \frac{x dx}{\cos^2 x}.$	$\frac{\ln x (\ln x + 2)}{2} + C$
=	$\int x \sqrt{x - 2} dx$	$\frac{2}{15} \sqrt{(x - 2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sqrt{(x - 2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (C ,$
	$\int x e^{2x} dx$	$\frac{1}{4} e^{2x} (2x - 1) + C$
	$\int \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 1} dx.$	$\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - \ln(x^2 + 1)) + C$
	$\int (4x + 3) \sin 5x dx.$	$\frac{1}{25} (4 \sin(5x) - 5(4x + 3) \cos(5x)) + C$
5	$\int (4 - 3x) e^{-3x} dx.$	$e^{-3x} (x - 1) + C$
55	$\int (7x - 10) \sin 4x dx.$	$\frac{1}{16} (7 \sin(4x) + (40 - 28x) \cos(4x)) + C$
5	$\int \frac{3x^2 - 2}{x^3 - x} dx.$	$\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - x^2) + 2 \ln x + C$
5C	$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\arctg x + x}{1 + x^2} dx.$	$e^{-2x} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2x \right) + C$
5	+	$\frac{\pi^2}{18} + \ln 2$
	.	$(\pi - x)\pi$



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	$\int_0^{\pi} (x^2 - 3x + 2) \sin x dx.$	
5	$\int_{-2}^0 (x+6) \cos 2x dx.$	$\frac{1}{4}(1 + 8\sin 4 - \cos 4)$
5	$\int_3^6 \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^4} dx.$	$\frac{5}{72}$
5	$y = \arccos x, y = 0, x = 0.$	5
5	$y = (x-2)^3, y = 4x - 8.$	
5	$y = \sqrt{x} \quad y = x^2$	$\frac{1}{3}$
	$y = 4 - x^2 \quad y = x^2 - 2x$	
5	$y = 2x - x^2 + 3, y = x^2 - 4x + 3.$	
	$x = (y-2)^3, x = 4y - 8.$	
	$y = \sqrt{4-x^2}, y = 0, x = 0, x = 1.$	$\frac{1}{6}(3\sqrt{3} + 2\pi)$

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5	$\frac{\sin 2x}{x} - 2.$	$\sin x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots$
	$\frac{7}{12+x-x^2}.$	$\frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{x-4}$
	$2x \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - x$	62



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	$\ln(1-x-6x^2)$	$(54, (5, 6, 2, 6, 4)$
	$\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-5x}}$	$2(1-\frac{5x}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}}2(1-\frac{5x}{4})^{\frac{3}{2}}6$
	$\frac{9}{20-x-x^2}$	$\frac{1}{x+5} - \frac{1}{x-4}6$ $\frac{1}{x+5} - \frac{1}{x-4}6$
	$y = 2x, y = 2^{-2x}, y = 4y = 2x, y = 2^{-2x}, y = 4$	$\approx 5,507$
	$2z = x^2 + y^2, y + z = 4$	$V = \frac{81}{4}\pi$
	$I = \iiint_D 15(y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$ $I = \iiint_D 15(y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$ $z = x + y, z = x + y,$ $x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$	4
5	$z = y^2 - x^2, z = 0, y = \pm 2$	$V = \frac{32}{3}$
55	$\oint_C (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$ $\oint_C (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$ $x^2 + y^2 = 4$	
5	$I = \iiint_G \frac{dx dy dz}{(x+y+z+1)^3}$ $I = \iiint_G \frac{dx dy dz}{(x+y+z+1)^3}$ $x + z = 3, y = 2, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ $x + z = 3, y = 2, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$	$\frac{4 \ln 2 - 1}{8}$
5	$I = \iint_D \rho \sin \varphi dp d\varphi$ $I = \iint_D \rho \sin \varphi dp d\varphi$	



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	$\rho = 2 + \cos\varphi$ u $\rho = 1$	
5	$\int_L \frac{y-1}{x} dx + \frac{x+1}{y} dy \int_L \frac{y-1}{x} dx + \frac{x+1}{y} dy$ <p style="text-align: center;">(5, (; ,</p>	$\frac{6 - \ln 3}{2}$
5	$I = \int_L (4\sqrt[3]{x} - e\sqrt{y}) dl = \int_L (4\sqrt[3]{x} - e\sqrt{y}) dl$ <p style="text-align: center;">(45 , (5, . .</p>	$-5\sqrt{2}$
5B	<p style="text-align: center;">E</p> $z = y^2, y = 1 - x, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ $z = y^2, y = 1 - x, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$	$V = \frac{1}{12}$
5	<p style="text-align: center;">H</p> $x + y + z = a (a > 0), x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ $x + y + z = a (a > 0), x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$	$x_0 = \frac{a}{4}, y_0 = \frac{a}{4}, z_0 = \frac{a}{4}$
5	$f(x) = \cos ax$ <p style="text-align: center;">$(-\pi; \pi)$</p>	$\frac{2 \sin(a\pi)}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a \cos(nx)}{a^2 - n^2} \right)$
5	$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ <p style="text-align: center;">$(0; \pi)$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">62</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$</p>	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2a - 1)x}{2n - 1}$ <p style="text-align: center;">$\frac{\pi}{4}$</p>
;	<p style="text-align: center;">$(0; \pi)$.</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi. \end{cases}$	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(nx), \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(nx),$ $b_{2k} = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k} b_{2k} = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k}$ $b_{2k+1} = (-1)^k \frac{2}{\pi(2k+1)^2}$
; 5	$f(x) = x^2$ <p style="text-align: center;">$(-\pi; \pi)$</p>	$x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\cos(nx)}{n^2}$



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