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45
4, $y = \frac{2^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{3}}$, $y = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^x$, $y = \arcsin x$ 7, $y = \arcsin (3x)$ 5
4 7

5
4, $y = \sin^3 \ln x$, $y = \operatorname{tg}(x+y) \cdot 3^x$, $x - y = xy$ 5

5
4, $y = e^{-x^2}$, $y = e^{x^2}$, $y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2}$ 7, $y = \sin x + \cos x$ 5
4 7

75
4, $y = x^2$, $y = x^3$, $y = \begin{cases} x, \text{npu } \wedge x < 0 \\ 2x, \text{npu } \wedge x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 7, $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 5
7 $x \in (-\infty; +\infty)$

5
4, $y = \frac{x}{\cos x} + \sin x$, $y = \frac{x(x+1)}{\sin x}$, $y = x^3 + \operatorname{tg} x$
7, $y = x^3 \cdot \operatorname{tg} x$ 5
4

65
4, , 6, , 4, , 5
7, , , , , 5
4
 $y = \arcsin x$



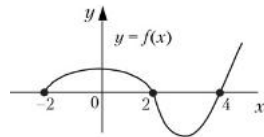
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34	54 67	8 9 . ::::: :	8 ; < :::::

$$y = \frac{\ln(x^2 - 9)}{x - 4} + \frac{\sqrt{9 - x}}{2^x - 64}$$

7

5 Y - 0 $y = \sin x + \sqrt{80} \cos x$ 2



>

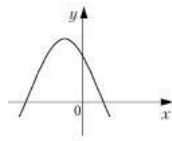
5 (1, (, - 0 $y = 7 \sin 5x$

4>5 - - 0 $y = f(x)$ 5 1 1

$$f(4x^2 + 3) = 05$$

445 2 222 - - 0 $y = a(x+b)^2 + c$ 3

4, >2 >2 > , >2 >2 > , >2 >2 > 7, >2 >2 > ?, >2 >2 >5



0 . (. ,

45 2 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n$

4, ∞ , 34 , 7, 45

5 2 . 1- 0 . $x \rightarrow 0$

4, $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $y = x^{10}$, $y = \sin \frac{x}{3}$ 7, $y = \cos 2x$? , $y = \frac{1}{\cos 3x}$ 5



()) ,

0 1 0 .			
)) 0 1 2 .			
34	547 67	8 9 . ::::: :::::	8 ; :::::

5 2 . 1 - 0 . $x \rightarrow \infty$
 4, $y = \sqrt[9]{x}$, $y = \operatorname{tg} x$, $y = \log_{0,5} x$ 7, $y = \frac{1}{x^{-2}}$
 , $y = \operatorname{arctg} x 5$

4 7

758 1 1 , . 5

5 2 1 . 1 - 0 . $x=0$
 4, $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = \begin{cases} 1, npu \wedge x \leq 0, \\ x, npu \wedge x > 0; \end{cases}$
 7, $y = \begin{cases} -x, npu x < 0, \\ 1, npu \wedge x = 0, \\ x, npu \wedge x \geq 0; \end{cases}$, $y = \operatorname{tg} x 5$

7

65 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 - 2x - 10}{2x^2 + 7x + 5}$

4

5 $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow x} \left(\frac{x^2 + 5}{x^2 + 3} \right)^{x^2} 2 \ln a 5$

5 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 6x^2 - x}) 5$

5 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{2x-5} \right)^{6x} 5$

4 5 $a 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^4 + 3x^2 - 18}{ax^4 - 18x^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{2} 5$



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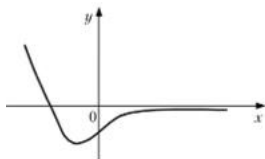
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$x_0 - 0 \quad y = x^2(x-4)^2$

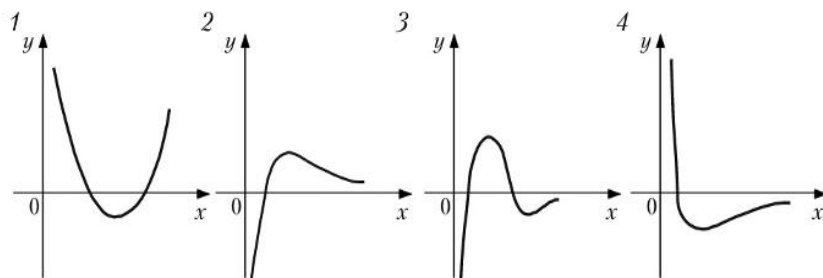
1- 0 . - 0
 4 $y = 3^x - 2^x$, $y = 3^x - x^2 2^x$, $y = x e^{-x}$ 7, $y = \frac{2+x^2}{1+x\sqrt{x}}$

4, . 1 . .
 , .
 , : 9 . .
 7, : 9 . .

4 2 - - 0
 4, $y = (x+1)e^x$
 , $y = -(x+1)e^{-x}$
 , $y = (x+1)e^{-x}$
 7, $y = -(x+1)e^x$



44 2 - 2. 1 2 - - 0 $y = \frac{\ln x}{x}$





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0 1 0 . - 0 1 2 . -			
34	54 6	9 .	;

4=5

- 0 $y=x^3+x^2$

34 = 5

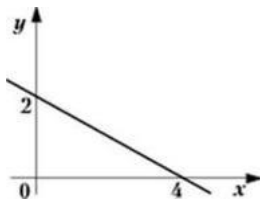
$f_{\text{наиб}}(2)=12;$

$f_{\text{наим}}(1)=f_{\text{наим}}(0)=0$

4 5 . . 5 1 1 2 . 1 6 M^2 .
=

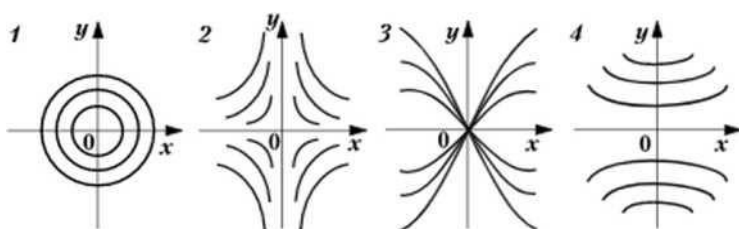
0 1 . 1
45 . - 2 . - 0 $\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 3
[24 5
24

=5 - 0 $\frac{a}{b}5$



2

5 2 - 0





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$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-2} + x^{-3} = x^{-3}(x + 1) = \frac{x+1}{x^3}$			
$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-2} + x^{-3} = x^{-3}(x + 1) = \frac{x+1}{x^3}$	$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-2} + x^{-3} = x^{-3}(x + 1) = \frac{x+1}{x^3}$	$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-2} + x^{-3} = x^{-3}(x + 1) = \frac{x+1}{x^3}$	$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-2} + x^{-3} = x^{-3}(x + 1) = \frac{x+1}{x^3}$
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$$1 - 0 = x^{2y} \quad (4, 4,5)$$

=

5
$$x^3 + \frac{9}{4}x^2 \ln y \quad (= 4,5)$$

4

65
$$9 - 0 = 2 \cdot 1 \quad 3 - 0 = 1^2 = 1$$

(34, 5)

2

5
$$k = \frac{-a}{b} \cdot 2 \quad (0, 0) \quad x^3 y^4 + x^2 y^3 + 2x \quad (4 =, 9 - 0 = 3)$$

2
$$\left(0, \frac{a}{b} \right), 5$$

=

5
$$\frac{\ln x}{v} + x \quad (x_0 = 2, y_0 = -1)$$

$$x_0 = 1;$$

$$y_0 = -1$$

5
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4, \\ =, \\ 7, \\ , \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$



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$z = 4 - x - x^2 - y - 4y^2$			
$\frac{a}{b} 2$	$0 \quad 1 \quad 0$	$0 \quad 1 \quad 2$	$-$
$\frac{a}{b} -$	34	$5=4 \quad 6$	$9 \quad ; \quad \dots$

4 5 - 0 $z = 4 - x - x^2 - y - 4y^2$

$\frac{a}{b} 2$ 0 2

$\frac{a}{b} -$,5

6 46

445+ - 0

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45 1 - 0 () $\frac{a}{3} x^b + 2x^2 + x + 1$.

+) 4, =

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=5 10 1 , - 0 () = a^4 . - 0

$f(x) = a e^{bx+c}$

62 2 4

5 10 1 , - 0 $F_1, \frac{1}{a}(1+bx)^c$ (. 4 b $342c =$.

- 0 +)

362 3 2 =

5 $\int \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)^2}{x} dx.$

0 $ax + b\sqrt{x} + d \ln|x| + C,$ 2 2d 0 2 2d

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0	1	0	0	1	2
34	= 67	8	9	8	8

42 2d 7

5. Найдите $\int \left(\frac{17-2x}{3}\right)^3 dx$.

0 $\frac{3}{a} \left(\frac{17+bx}{3}\right)^d + C,$ 2 2d 0 2 2d

3 2 3=2d 7

6 $\int_{4x-7}^{2x+3} dx$

0 $\frac{1}{a}x + \frac{b}{d} \ln|4x-7| + C,$ 2 2d 0 2 $\frac{b}{d}$ 2

=2 4 2d

$\int x e^{x^2-3} dx.$

0 $\frac{a}{b} e^{x^2+d} 2$ 2 2d 0 2 $\frac{a}{b}$ 2 > 2 2d

d 3

$\int x^3 \ln x dx.$

$\frac{1}{a}x^b + \frac{1}{d}x^4 \ln x + c,$

2 2d 0 2 > 2 3

3462 72d 7

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x-3}$



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0 1 0 .			
)) 0 1 2. -			
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$$0 \quad \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{x+b}{x+d} \right| + C, \quad 2 \ 2d \ 0 \quad 2 > \quad 2 \quad 2$$

d

$$2 \ 3 \ 2d \ 4$$

$$4>5 \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}}$$

$$0 \quad \arcsin \frac{ax+b}{d} + C \ 2 \ 2d \ 0 \quad 2 > \quad 2 \quad 2$$

d

$$42 \ 42d =$$

45

- 0

$$x^2 > 4 \ 2$$

5

$$0 \quad \frac{a}{b} 2 \quad . \quad 0 \quad ,5$$

4

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$$=5 \quad 10 \ 1 \quad 1. \quad .$$

$$\int_0^1 x \sqrt{e^{x^2+1}} dx = e^a - \sqrt{e^b}$$

$$5 \quad 0 \quad . \quad 1. \quad .$$

$$\int_1^{e-1} \ln(x+1) dx = a + 2 \ln b$$

5

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+7x}$$



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$\frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{9}{b} 2$			
0	1	0	2
34	$5=7$	67	8
9	8	9	8

0 $\frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{9}{b} 2$ S 2 (S 0 ,5
 S 3
 46

58 S $\int_0^3 \frac{ax+1}{x+1} dx$. - 2

$y = \frac{x-2}{x+1}, y = -2, x = 3?$ 9 . 5
 0 2 S = 9 - ln b, (S 0 ,5
 S 46

65 $y = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^3}$ 4 7 5

0 $\frac{a}{b}$, S 2 (S . 0 2 $\frac{a}{b}$,5
 S 47

5 $x = y^2, x = 4y - y^2, x = 0.$ 0 . - 2 3
 0 $\frac{a\pi}{3}$, S
 S 44=

58 $\int_1^5 \ln x dx$ с точностью до 0,001? . 0 . . 3
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5 $y = (2x-3)e^{-x}$. 2 .] ,5



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34	5 6 67	8	8 ;

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5 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 2

$v_n = \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = k, k \neq 0, k \neq \infty.$

$a \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-7}{n^2 + \sqrt{n^2+7}}; b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n-7}{n^2 \sqrt{n^2+7}}$

□□ $\alpha = 1$ □□
□□ $\alpha = 2$ □□

65 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ $u_n = \frac{5^n}{n+2^n}$ $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}$

3

$l = \frac{5}{2}; 2$

58 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}$ 5 3

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \cdot 2$

- 1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 1$;
- 2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$;
- 3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$ не конечен;
- 4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$.

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5 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n^4 - 15}$ 1

(4 1 1,5 2 1 2

□

©□))



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0	1	0	0
4	5	67	9

5 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n \cdot 10^n}$ 2 ?

□

4 5 0 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n}{2^n}$

$10 < S < \frac{1}{2}; 2\frac{3}{8} < S < \frac{5}{8}; 3\frac{1}{8} < S < \frac{3}{8};$

$40 < S < \frac{1}{8}.$

□

2

$\iint xy \, dx \, dy$ 9 $4x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$

$I = \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{2y} u \, dx$

$\int_0^2 dx \int_1^3 u \, dy + \int_2^6 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^3 u \, dy$

$I = \iint_D \rho \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi$ $\rho \leq 2a \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{2}{3} a^2$

$\rho = b \cos \varphi$ 2 $\rho = a \cos \varphi,$

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.	
4	= 6	8	8

$$\frac{\pi}{4}(b^2 - a^2)$$

$$z = 4 - x^2 - y^2, 2z = 2 + x^2 + y^2$$

$$V = 3\pi$$

$$m = \frac{4}{3} a^2 b \lambda$$

$$J = \iiint_W (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$3(x^2 + y^2) + z^2 = 3a^2$$

$$\frac{4\pi a^5}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$V = \pi$$

.

$$z_c = \frac{20R^2 - 15Rh + 3h^2}{5(4R - h)}$$

$$I = \iiint_D (3x + 4y) dx dy dz$$

$$x = 1, z = 5(x^2 + y^2), z = 0$$

$$y = x, y = 0,$$

2 1



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0 1 0 .			
)) 0 1 2. -			
34	5 6	9 . ::::: :::::	; :::::

$$x^2+y^2=1, x^2+y^2=2z, z=0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \quad \rho(x, y, z) = 10x$$

$$m=1$$

$$z=1-x^2-y^2, x+y-1 \leq 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}$$

(C36, (3, 5)

$$I = \int_C x y^2 dx + y z^2 dy - z x^2 dz$$

$$x^2+y^2+z^2=45, 2x+y=0$$

$$-173 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\oint_{-l}^l 2x dx - (x+2y) dy$$

(34, 2 (, 2 (, 3

$$2$$

$$mg(z_B - z_A)$$

$$\int_L xy dl \quad x(t) = \cos t, y(t) = \sin t$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \pi$$

$$\frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\int_L x^2 y dy - y^2 x dx \quad x = \sqrt{\cos t}$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin 2x}{1 + \cos |x - 3\pi|} = \frac{0}{1 + \cos |0 - 3\pi|} = \frac{0}{1 + \cos 3\pi} = \frac{0}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} = i$$



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34	6	

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{\operatorname{tg}^2 2x} = \frac{0}{0} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{2 \sin 2x \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos^2 2x}{\sin^2 2x} = 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

$$y' = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{(\sin^2 3x)' \cdot \cos 6x - \sin^2 3x \cdot (\cos 6x)'}{\cos^2 6x} = i$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{2 \sin 3x \cdot \cos 3x \cdot 3 \cdot \cos 6x + 6 \sin^2 3x \cdot 6 \cdot \sin 6x}{\cos^2 6x} = i$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot \sin 6x \cdot \cos 6x + 6 \cdot \sin^2 3x \cdot \sin 6x}{\cos^2 6x} = i$$

$$\left[\sin^2 3x = \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin 6x (\cos 6x + 1 - \cos 6x)}{\cos^2 6x} = i$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tg} 6x \cdot \sec 6x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = 1$$

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

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

$$x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$



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

$$y' = x' \cdot \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + x \left(\arcsin \frac{1}{x} \right)' + \frac{|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}|'}{|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}|} = 0$$

$$\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + x \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{-1}{x^2} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} + \frac{\left| 1 + \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right|}{|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}|} = 0$$

$$\arcsin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \cdot x^2} + \frac{|\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + x|}{|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}| \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \arcsin \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

$$D(y) = R$$

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

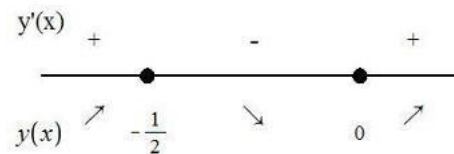
$$D(y) = R \quad 1$$

$$y' = 0$$

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

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

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



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

$$x_{min} = 0$$

$$y_{max} = 16 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 + 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - 5 = -\frac{16}{8} + \frac{12}{4} - 5 = -2 + 3 - 5 = 0$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

y' . $x=0$ $x=0$ 1 . $y(x)$ 3

$y' = 0$. $x^3 + 8 = 0$ $x = -2$ 5

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

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

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

$x \in (0; +\infty)$ - 5



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$$y'' = \frac{(x^3+8) \cdot x^3 - (x^3+8) \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{3x^2 \cdot x^3 - 3x^5 - 24x^2}{x^6} = \frac{-24x^2}{x^6} = -\frac{24}{x^4}$$

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

$$y'' < 0 \quad 1$$

$$y'' \neq 0$$

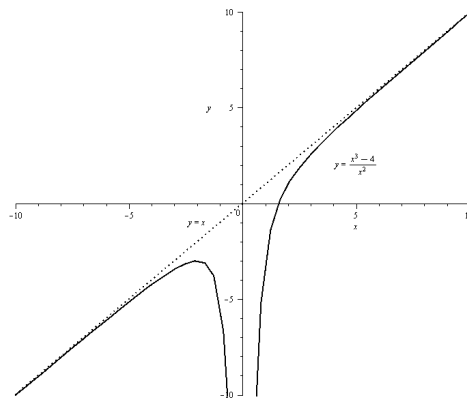
Так как $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 0} \frac{x^3-4}{x^3} = -\infty$, то $x=0$ – вертикальная асимптота

$$y = kx + b$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 0} \frac{y-4}{x-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 0} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right) = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 0} \left(\frac{y-4}{x-4} - \frac{1 \cdot (x-4)}{x-4}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 0} \left(\frac{y-4}{x-4} - 1\right) = -4$$

$$y = x - 4$$



С4

$$1 \quad \int \frac{x \cdot \cos x \, dx}{\sin^3 x}$$

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



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

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$$L = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

$f'(x)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$- \quad 0 \quad t g^3 z + \sin x + \cos y - e^x = 0$$

$$\frac{3t g^2 z}{\cos^2 z} \cdot z'_x + \cos x - e^x = 0$$

$$z'_x = \frac{(e^x - \cos x) \cdot \cos^2 z}{3t g^2 z}$$

$$\frac{3t g^2 z}{\cos^2 z} \cdot z'_y - \sin y = 0$$

$$z'_y = \frac{\sin y \cdot \cos^2 z}{3t g^2 z}$$

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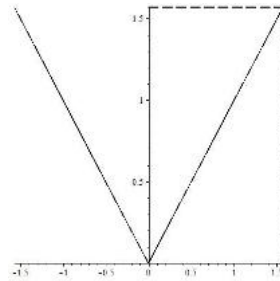
$$z = \sin x + \sin y + \sin(x+y)$$

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



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

$$\begin{aligned} \cos y - \cos x &= 0 \\ \cos x &= \cos y \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x \\ \cos x + \cos 2x &= 0 \\ 2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 &= 0 \\ D &= 1 + 8 = 3^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x = \pi + 2\pi n - \text{не принадлежит области} \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n - \text{указанной области принадлежит } x = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

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

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$$\begin{aligned} z(0,0) &= 0 \\ z\left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= 2 \\ z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}; 0\right) &= 2 \\ z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$



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

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

$$z_{\text{наим}} = 0$$

45 $\iint xy \, dx \, dy$ 37

$y^2 = 2x$

=5 $I = \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^0 v \, dy$

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

5 $I = \iint_D \rho \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi$ 2

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

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

75 $y^2 = x^3, y^2 = 8(6-x)^3$

$$38 \frac{2}{4}$$

5 $y = x^2, y = 1, x + y + z = 4, z = 0$

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

65 $x_c = 0, y_c = \frac{a}{2}$ 2 5

5 $K = \iiint_T y \, dx \, dy \, dz$ $y = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, y = h, h > 0$

$$\frac{\pi h^4}{4}$$

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$$x+y+z=4, x=3, \\ y=2, x=0, y=0, z=0$$

$$HV = \frac{55}{6}$$

$$\text{Об } x^2=2y, y+z=1, 2y+z=22$$

9

$$Hm = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{35}$$

4 5

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

$$Hx = -1, x=0, y=0, y=2, z=0, z=1$$

$$Hb = e^{-4}$$

445

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

$$Hm = 4$$

4 5

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

$$HV = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

4 5

$$I = \int_L (4\sqrt[3]{x} - e\sqrt{y}) dl$$

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

$$y = \sin^3 t$$

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

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$$I = \int_C x y^2 dx + y z^2 dy - z x^2 dz$$

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

H16 a

465

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

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$$\frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 15$$

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$$H = \frac{3\sqrt{3}-1}{3}$$

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

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

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4	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3n+1}{3n-1} \right)^{2n+3}$	$\sqrt[3]{e^4}$
	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+3}{n+5} \right)^{n+4}$	e^{-2}
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+13} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{x^2-9}$	$\frac{-1}{16}$
7	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-2x+1}{x^3-x^2-x+1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \sin x}{x - \sin x}$	
	$y = \operatorname{arctg} \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right)$	$\frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \left(\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right)^2 + 1 \right)}$
	$y = i$	$y \cdot \left(\frac{2x \cos x}{x^2+1} - \ln(x^2+1) \sin x \right)$
	y'_x - 0 2 . 3 $[x = e^t \cos t,]$	$\frac{e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t}{e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t}$
4	y'_x, y''_{xx} $x = e^{2t}, y = e^{3t} 5$	$\frac{3e^t}{2}; \frac{3}{4e^t}$



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44	8 2 -	$y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ $x y' + y = \cos x 5$	$\frac{2x y^3 - 14xy}{-3x^2 y^2 + 7x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}}$
4=		y' arcsin $y = x^2 y^3 - 7yx^2$	
4C		y' $x^2 y^4 + 10 = 3x^4 y^3 + x^5 - 5$	$\frac{5x^4 + 12x^3 y^3 - 2x y^4}{4x^2 y^3 - 9x^4 y^2}$
47		y' $e^{yx} = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$	$\frac{2x - y(x^2 + y^2)e^{yx}}{x(x^2 + y^2)e^{yx} - 2y}$
4	. .	$y' 2 .$ $y = i$	$\frac{y(\ln(\operatorname{tg} x) + x \ln x \operatorname{csc}(x) \sec(x))}{x}$
46	--	$y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x}$	$dy = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx$
4	-	$y = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}, x_0 = 15$	$y = 1$
4		$y = \frac{2 + \sqrt{x}}{2 - \sqrt{x}}$ 1 5	3 $y_k = \frac{2x}{3} - 11$ $y_n = \frac{-3x}{2} + \frac{17}{2}$

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4		$\int (4x - 2) \cos 2x dx.$	(= 34, (= , (= ,
=		$\int \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} dx.$	$\frac{\ln x (\ln x + 2)}{2} + C$
C		$\int \frac{xdx}{\cos^2 x}.$	$x \operatorname{tg} x + \ln(\cos x) + C$
7		$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}.$	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{2}{x^2 - 2}} + C$
		$\int x \sqrt{x - 2} dx 5$	$\frac{2}{15} \sqrt{(x - 2)^3} (C 7,$
6		$\int x e^{2x} dx 5$	$\frac{1}{4} e^{2x} (2x - 1) + C$
		$\int \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 1} dx.$	$\frac{1}{2}$



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	$\int (4x+3)\sin 5x dx . 5$	$\frac{1}{25}(4\sin(5x) - 5(4x+3)\cos(5x)) + C$
	$\int (4-3x)e^{-3x} dx .$	$e^{-3x}(x-1) + C$
4	$\int (7x-10)\sin 4x dx .$	$\frac{1}{16}(7\sin(4x) + (40-28x)\cos(4x)) + C$
44	$\int \frac{3x^2-2}{x^3-x} dx .$	$\frac{1}{2}\ln(1-x^2) + 2\ln x + C$
4	$\int (4x-3)e^{-2x} dx .$	$e^{-2x}\left(\frac{1}{2}-2x\right) + C$
4	$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\arctg x + x}{1+x^2} dx .$	$\frac{\pi^2}{18} + \ln 2$
47	$\int_0^{\pi} (x^2-3x+2)\sin x dx .$	$(\pi-x)\pi$
4	$\int_{-2}^0 (x+6)\cos 2x dx .$	$\frac{1}{4}(1+8\sin 4 - \cos 4)$
46	$\int_3^6 \frac{x^2-9}{x^4} dx .$	$\frac{5}{72}$
4	$y = \arccos x, y=0, x=0 .$	4
4	$y = i$	
4	$y = \sqrt{x} \quad y = x^2 5$	$\frac{1}{3}$
	$y = 4 - x^2 \quad y = x^2 - 2x 5$	
4	$y = 2x - x^2 + 3, y = x^2 - 4x + 3 .$	
	$x = i$	
	$y = \sqrt{4-x^2}, y=0, x=0, x=1 .$	$\frac{1}{6}(3\sqrt{3} + 2\pi)$



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44	$\oint_C (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$ $x^2+y^2=4$	
4	$I = \iiint_G \frac{dx dy dz}{(x+y+z+1)^3}$ $x+z=3, y=2, x=0, y=0, z=0$	$\frac{4 \ln 2 - 1}{8}$
4	$I = \iint_D \rho \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi$ $\rho = 2 + \cos \varphi, \rho = 1$	H
47	$\int_L \frac{y-1}{x} dx + \frac{x+1}{y} dy$ <p style="text-align: center;">(44, (,</p>	$\frac{6 - \ln 3}{2}$
4	$I = \int_L (4\sqrt[3]{x} - e\sqrt{y}) dl$ <p style="text-align: center;">(34 , (4, . .</p>	$-5\sqrt{2}$
46	$z = y^2, y = 1 - x, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$	$V = \frac{1}{12}$
4	$x + y + z = a (a > 0), x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$	$x_0 = \frac{a}{4}, y_0 = \frac{a}{4}, z_0 = \frac{a}{4}$
4A	$f(x) = \cos ax$ $(-\pi; \pi)$	$\frac{2 \sin(a\pi)}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a \cos(nx)}{a^2 - n^2} \right)$
4	$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $(0; \pi)$ $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2a-1)x}{2n-1}$ $\frac{\pi}{4}$



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1	$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \end{cases}$	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(nx), \quad b_{2k} = (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2k}$ $b_{2k+1} = (-1)^k \frac{2}{\pi(2k+1)^2}$
4	$f(x) = x^2$ $(-\pi; \pi)$	$x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\cos(nx)}{n^2}$

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