

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x} f \frac{\sin 2x}{x} \quad 3f^2 - 9$

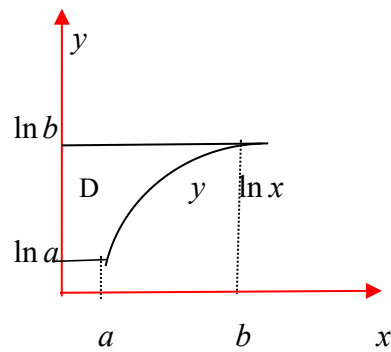
2. $K \frac{|y''|}{1 - y'^{2/3}} = \frac{2a}{1 - y'^{2/3}} \quad |y'| = y' - 2ax - b = 0 \quad x = \frac{b}{2a}$

3. $\tan y = x \quad y, \quad \sec^2 y dy = dx \quad dy = \cot^2 y dx$

4. $\cos \langle a, b \rangle = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{9} \cdot 1 \cdot 4\sqrt{1} \cdot 1 \cdot 4} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{21}}$

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 - \cos x \frac{3}{\cos x} = 2^3 = 8$

2. $A = \int_{\ln a}^{\ln b} e^y dy = \int_0^a \ln b - \ln a dx = \int_a^b \ln b - \ln x dx$



3. $M = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} \cos^4 x dx = 0$

$N = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx = 0, P = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx = 0$
 $M = N = P$

4. $x = x_0 + U, \quad U = x_0 + \delta, \quad f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} (x - x_0)^3 + \dots$
 $f'(x) = f'''(x_0) (x - x_0)^2, \quad f''(x) = 2f'''(x_0) (x - x_0), \quad f'''(x) = 2f'''(x_0)$

1. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-2h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} - 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a) - f(a-h)}{2h} = f'(a) - 2f'(a) = -f'(a)$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} x \frac{\pi}{2} \cot 2x = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\tan 2u} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$1. \int \frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 10^{2\arccos x} d(2\arccos x) = \frac{10^{2\arccos x}}{2 \ln 10} + C$$

$$2. \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_1^2 f(u) du = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{e^x} dx = \ln 2 - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln 2 - \left[\frac{e^x}{1} - \frac{e^x}{e^x} \right]_1^2 = \ln 2 - 1 + \ln 1 - e^{-1} = \ln 2 - 1 - \frac{1}{e}$$

$$3. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} e^{2x} \cos 2x - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos 2x dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{2x} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} e^{\pi} - 1$$

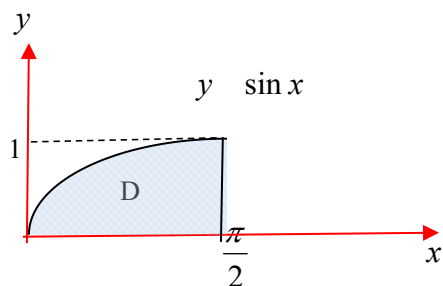
$$1. x_t \Big|_{t=0} = 2e^t, y_t \Big|_{t=0} = e^{-t}, x(0) = 2, y(0) = 1, K = \frac{2}{1} = 2, K = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 1 - 2x^2, y = 2x - 5$$

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

$$2. V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \pi h^2 (20^2 - h^2) = V = \frac{400}{3} \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} h^3 = 0, h = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$3. V = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} xy dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = 2\pi \left[-x \cos x - \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\pi$$



$$x_n = \sqrt{2 - x_{n-1}}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A, A = \sqrt{2 - A}, A = 2$$

$$\left| \frac{x_{n-1} - 2}{\sqrt{2 - x_{n-1}}} \right| = \frac{1}{4} |x_{n-1} - 2| = \frac{1}{4^2} |x_{n-2} - 2| \dots = \frac{1}{4^{n-1}} |x_1 - 2| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$F'(x) = f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} = 2 \cdot 0 = F(x)$$

$$2 \int_b^a f(t) dt = 0, F(a) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{f(t)} dt = 0$$

$$F(b) - F(a) = 0, F(x) = \dots$$

$$e^x f(x) - f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow e^x f(x)' = 0 \Rightarrow e^x f(x) = C$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{-x}$$

08-09 A1

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \sin x = 0 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$2. y' = f' \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dy = \frac{f' \ln x}{x} dx$$

$$3. e^x - 3 \cos x \Rightarrow dx = e^x - 3 \sin x = C$$

$$4. \int_a^a x^3 \sin^3 x \, dx = 0$$

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0) = 2$$

$$2. y = x \Rightarrow y' = x$$

$$3. \overrightarrow{NM} = (3, 4, 5), \overrightarrow{NP} = (1, 2, 2) \Rightarrow \cos \angle MNP = \frac{\overrightarrow{NM} \cdot \overrightarrow{NP}}{|\overrightarrow{NM}| |\overrightarrow{NP}|} = \frac{3 \cdot 1 + 8 \cdot 2 + 10 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{50} \cdot 9} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \angle MNP = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$4. f'''(x) = 0, f''(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = f'(1) = \xi = f'(1) = \xi = 0,1$$

$$5. \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx = A \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot x \, dx = 2A = 0,1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2A = A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos x)}{\cos x \sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x \ln \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{\ln \sin x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{x^2}{\tan x}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$1. x' = 2t, y' = \sin t. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{\sin t}{2t}. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\cos 2t}{4t^2} \cdot 2 \sin t = \frac{\sin t}{4t^3} \cos 2t$$

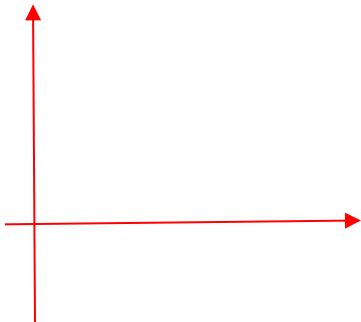
$$2. \int \frac{x e^{x^2}}{1 + 2e^{x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d e^{x^2}}{1 + 2e^{x^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \ln |1 + 2e^{x^2}| + C$$

$$3. \int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \ln x \Big|_1^4 - \int_1^4 \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 8 \ln 2 - 4\sqrt{x} \Big|_1^4 = 8 \ln 2 - 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \sin x \tan x = 2x, F'(x) = \cos x \sec^2 x = 2 \cos x \tan^2 x + 1 \\ G(x) &= \cos x + \tan^2 x, G'(x) = -\sin x + 2 \tan x \sec^2 x = \sin x + 2 \sec^3 x - 1 \\ \therefore 0 &= \cos x + 1 - x = 0, \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi, \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1. \sec^3 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x = 1 \\ G'(x) &= 0, G(0) = 0, G(x) = 0, f'(x) = 0, f(0) = 0, f(x) = 0 \\ \sin x &= \tan x = 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x f(x) dx &= \int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x f(x) dx = 1 - \int_0^x f(x) dx \\ x=0: \int_0^0 f(x) dx &= 1 - \int_0^0 f(x) dx = 1 - 0 = 1 \\ x=\pi: \int_0^\pi f(x) dx &= 1 - \int_0^\pi f(x) dx = 1 - \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} \sin x dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x \Big|_0^\pi = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi + \frac{1}{2} \cos 0 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(-1) + \frac{1}{2}(1) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_a^x f(x) dx = f(a) + \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0 \\ x=a: f(a) &= C e^a = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \\ f(x) &= C e^x, x=a \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
S &= \int_0^1 ax + bx^2 dx = \frac{a}{2} \frac{b}{3} \frac{4}{9} = b \frac{4}{3} \frac{3}{2} a \\
V &= \pi \int_0^1 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 a^2 x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} \frac{3}{2} a^2 x^4 = 2a \frac{4}{3} \frac{3}{2} a x^3 dx = \pi \frac{1}{3} a^2 \frac{1}{5} \frac{4}{3} \frac{3}{2} a^2 = \frac{a}{2} \frac{4}{3} \frac{3}{2} a \\
V' &= \pi \frac{2}{3} a \frac{3}{5} \frac{4}{3} \frac{3}{2} a = \frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{3} \frac{3}{2} a = \frac{3}{4} a = \pi \frac{2}{5} a \frac{2}{15} = 0 = a \frac{1}{3} b \frac{4}{3} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{5}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

09-10 A1

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = 1/2$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad f(0) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad f'(0) = 0$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x + 1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f'(x) = 2x = 2,$$

4.C

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x-3} = e^{-3}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x \sin x} - 1}{\tan x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin x}{\tan x^2} = 2$$

$$3. k \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x}{3x - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \quad b \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} y = kx = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x}{9x - 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} x + 1$$

$$4. y' = 2 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{1-x}, \quad dy = 2 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x-1} dx$$

$$5. y' = x e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad y'' = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - x^2 e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = 0 \quad x^2 = 1 \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$6. x f'' + x dx = x f' + x \quad f' + x dx = x f' + x \quad f + x = C$$

$$7. \int_0^1 e^{5x} dx = \frac{1}{5} e^{5x} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$8. \overline{y} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$9. \int_1^2 |x| \sin x x^2 dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$10. \int_0^1 f(x) dx = A, f(x) = x - 2A \quad 0,1 \quad A = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2A = A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1. x' = 2t - 1, y' = \cos t \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{\cos t}{2t - 1}, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\sin t \cdot 2t - 1 \cdot 2 \cos t}{(2t - 1)^3}$$

$$2. \sin xy = \ln y = x \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dy} \quad dx, 0,1$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \quad y = x - 1$$

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\ln 1 - x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 1 - 2x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 1 - 2x} - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \ln 1 - 2x - x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2x}{2x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2. n \frac{n}{n^2} = A = n \frac{1}{1 - n^2} \quad A = 1$$

$$x \quad x \quad \int_0^x f(x) dx = -x^2$$

$$x \quad x \quad \int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^3 f(x) dx = \int_3^x f(x) dx = \frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{x}{2} dx = 2x - 3 - \frac{1}{4} x^2$$

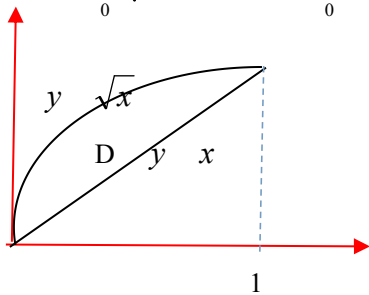
$$\frac{dy}{dx} \sin x = y \ln y \quad \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{dx}{\sin x} \quad \ln \ln y = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + \ln c$$

$$\ln y = c \csc x - \cot x \quad y = \pi/2 e, \quad c = 1 \quad y = \csc x - \cot x$$

$$2. x^2 - 1 y' = 2xy \cos x, \quad x^2 - 1 y' = \cos x \quad x^2 - 1 y = \sin x + C$$

$$A = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \cdot x \, dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \cdot x^2 \, dx = \pi \int_0^1 x \cdot x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx = \frac{13\pi}{25}$$



$$2. F(x) = f(x) = \sin x \quad F(0) = f(0) = 0, \quad F(\pi/2) = f(\pi/2) = 1 = 0$$

$$\xi = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$F'(x) = f'(x) = \cos x \neq 0 \quad f'(x) = \cos x$$

10-11 A1

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-x - 1+x}{x(\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x})} = \frac{2x}{2x} = 1$$

2.D

$$3. F(x) = e^x - x^2 \quad F'(x) = e^x - 2x = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad F(0) = 1, F(1) = e - 2 = 0$$

$$4. f(x) \quad , \quad F(x) = G(x) + C$$

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = e = 0$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$3. \quad \int e^y dy = y dx - x dy \quad 0 \quad dy = \frac{y}{e^y} dx$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}$$

$$11. \quad dy \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx \quad y \Big|_{x=0}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2 + C \quad y \Big|_{x=0}^1 = 1, \quad C = 1 - 2y \arctan x^2 - 2$$

$$2. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \quad y = \arcsin \frac{x}{3} + C$$

0,1 $C = 1.$ $y = \arcsin \frac{x}{3} + 1$

$$2. \quad \frac{xy' - y}{x^2} = \cos x. \quad \frac{y'}{x} = \cos x \quad \frac{y}{x} = \sin x + C$$

$$1. \quad x=0. \quad x^2 = \int_0^x 2x \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^2 dx = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0. \quad x=1. \quad x^2 = \int_0^1 2x \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^2 dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{e^x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{e^x - e^x}{1 - e^x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x \ln |1 - e^x| - e^x)$$

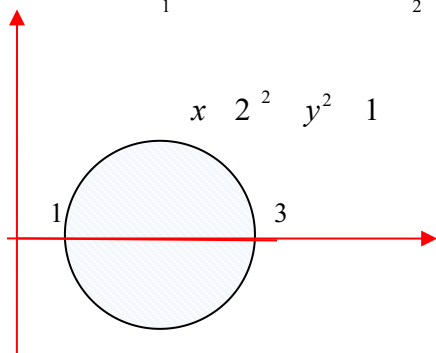
$x^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^3 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad 1 - x = 0$

$x = \frac{1}{2} x \ln |1 - e^x| - e^x, \quad 0 - x = 1$

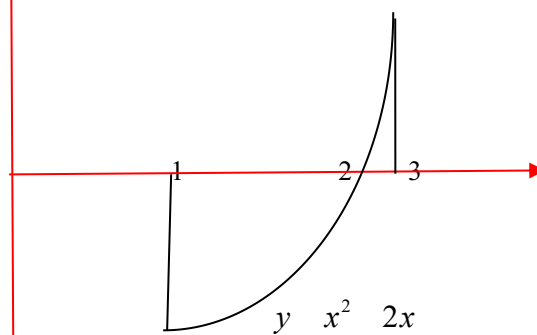
$$1. \quad V = 4\pi \int_1^3 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 2 \sin t \cos^2 t dt = 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos^2 t dt = 2\pi^2$$

$$2. \quad A = \int_0^2 |y| dx = \int_0^2 2x - x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$2. \quad V = 2\pi \int_1^2 x \cdot 2x - x^2 dx = 2\pi \int_2^3 x x^2 - 2x dx = 9\pi$$



(1)



(2)

$$1. \quad \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 f(x) dx$$

$$\left| \int_0^2 f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f'(\xi_1) x dx + \int_1^2 f'(\xi_2) x dx \right|$$

$$\left| \int_0^1 f(\xi_1) x dx \right| \left| \int_1^2 f(\xi_2) 2x dx \right| \leq M \int_0^1 x dx + M \int_1^2 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}M + \frac{1}{2}M = M$$

$$2 \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} f'(\xi) d\xi = f(\xi_2) - f(\xi_1)$$

11-12 A1

1. --D

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^2(x) - x f^2(x)}{b^2 A} = 2$$

7.0

$$8. dA = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \theta d\theta \quad V = \int_c^d \pi \phi^2 y dy$$

$$1. \lim_x \frac{2x-1}{2x-1}^{2x} = \lim_x \left(1 + \frac{2}{2x-1}\right)^{2x} = \lim_x \left(1 + \frac{2}{2x-1}\right)^{\frac{2x-1}{2} \cdot \frac{4x}{2x-1}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2. n \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{n}{n\pi} \quad A = n \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{n}{\pi}$$

$$, \quad A = 1$$

$$3. x' = 1 + \frac{1}{1-t} \cdot \frac{t}{1-t}, y' = 3t^2 - 2t \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{3t^2 - 2t - 1}{t} = 3t - 2 - \frac{1}{t} = 3t^2 - 5t - 2$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{6t - 5 - \frac{1}{t^2}}{t}$$

$$F(x) = 2x \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$F'(x) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) - \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} = 0, \quad 0,1$$

$$F(0) = 0, \quad F'(0) = 0 \quad 2x \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = 0 \quad e^{2x} = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$1. \int \ln \sin x \csc^2 x dx = \int \ln \sin x \cot x - \cot^2 x dx = \int \ln \sin x \cot x - \csc^2 x - 1 dx$$

$$\int \ln \sin x \cot x - \cot x - x + C$$

$$x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x^2 - 6}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2 - 2x - 3) + 2x - 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3} dx = 3 \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 - 2x - 3| - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-1}{2} + C$$

$$3. \int_0^1 f(x) dx = A \quad 0,1, \quad A = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = A = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = A = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2\pi}$$

$$1. \int_1^x 3f(t) dt = \int_1^x f(t) dt = \int_1^x 1 - t^2 dt = t - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \Big|_1^x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x^3, F(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt = \int_1^3 f(t) dt + \int_3^x f(t) dt = \int_1^3 f(t) dt + t \cdot \frac{1}{3} t^3 \Big|_3^x = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$F(x) = x \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{2}{3}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} F(x) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} 3^3 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{3} = F(3)$$

$$f(3) = 0, f'(3) = 8, F(x) = x^3$$

$$7.4x^2 - y^2 = 4, 8x - 2yy' = 0 \implies y' = \frac{4x}{y} \implies Y = y = \frac{4x}{Y} \implies X = x$$

$$X = 0, Y = \frac{4}{y}, Y = 0, X = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} XY = \frac{1}{4} 2\pi = \frac{2}{xy} = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2}{x\sqrt{4-4x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{f(c) - f(b)}{c - b}, \quad \xi \in (a, b)$$

12-13 A1

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \quad D$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{2x^2}}{1 - e^{x^2}} = 1 \quad y = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{x^2}}{1 - e^{x^2}} = \frac{2}{0} \quad x = 0$$

3. D

$$4. f'(\sin^2 x) = \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{f'(x)} = \frac{1}{x} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad e^2$$

$$2. y' = \frac{1}{x} \cdot y'' = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot y''' = 1^2 \frac{2}{x^3} \dots y^{(n)} = 1^{n-1} \frac{n-1!}{x^n}$$

$$3. \int x dy - y dx = e^{x-y} dx - dy$$

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

$$4. y' = e^x - x e^x \cdot y'' = e^x - x e^x = 2 - x e^x = 0 \quad x = 2$$

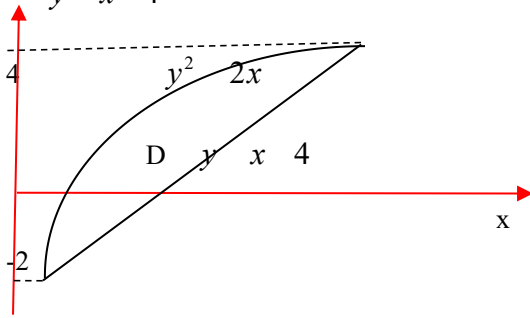
$$x = 0 \cdot y'' = 2, 2e^2$$

$$5. \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \ln 1 - t dt = 2x \ln 1 - x^2$$

$$6. \int_e \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int_e \frac{d \ln x}{\ln^2 x} = \left. \frac{1}{\ln x} \right|_e = 1$$

$$7. \rho(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{m(x) - m(x_0)}{x - x_0} = m'(x) \Big|_{x=x_0} = m'(x_0)$$

$$8. \int_{y=2}^{y=4} \int_{x=0}^{x=4} \frac{y^2}{2} dy dx$$



$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \cos 4x}{\sin x} = 4$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \arcsin x}{x^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos t}{3t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin t}{6t} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$3. y = e^{x^2 \ln \frac{x}{2}} \cdot y' = e^{x^2 \ln \frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2x \ln \frac{x}{2} + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x^2 \ln \frac{x}{2}}{1} + \frac{x^2}{x} = 2x \ln \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3x^2}{2}$$

$$4. x' = 2t \cos t - t \sin t = 2 \sin t - t \sin t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{1}{2 - \sin t} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2 - \sin t}$$

$$1. \int \frac{x}{x\sqrt{x-2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx = 2\sqrt{x-2} + C$$

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} x \arcsin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} u \cos u du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin 2u du = \frac{1}{4} \left[-\cos 2u \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{4} \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos 0 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1. \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x e^t dt = e^x - 1$$

$$x \geq 1. \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^1 e^t dt + \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt = e - 1 + \ln x$$

$$e^{-1} \ln x, x \geq 1$$

$$e^x - 1, 0 \leq x < 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x + 1) = 2$$

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} y^2 t \, dx = 8\pi \int_0^{2\pi} 1 - \cos t \, dt = 8\pi \left[t - \sin t \right]_0^{2\pi} = 8\pi (2\pi - 0) = 16\pi^2$$

$$F(t) = \int_0^t f(t) \, dt = \int_0^t (1 - \cos t) \, dt = t - \sin t$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = F(b) - F(a) = f(\xi)(b - a)$$

13-14 A1

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$.

2. D

3. $p = 0, \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$

$p = 2, \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1-p}} = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad D$

4.0 ,

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{1 - x^{2/3} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{\frac{1}{3}x^2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2. y' = \frac{1}{x} - 2x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}, \ln 2 \quad y = 2x - 3$$

$$3. \int \frac{\sin x dy - y \cos x dx}{\sin x - y} = \int \frac{\sin x - y}{\sin x - y} dx = \int 1 dx = x + C$$

$$4. \int e^{\sin^2 x} \sin 2x dx = \int e^{\sin^2 x} d(1 - \sin^2 x) = e^{1 - \sin^2 x} C$$

$$5. \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^3 1 - x^2 dx = \left[x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^3 = 6$$

$$6. V = \pi \int_a^b f(x) g(x)^2 dx$$

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{3x \ln 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{3x \frac{1}{x^2}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$2. x' = e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t, y' = e^t \sin t + \cos t \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} = \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{\cos t - \sin t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d \frac{dy}{dx}}{dt \frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\sin t - \cos t - 2 \sin t \cos t}{\cos t - \sin t} \cdot \frac{1}{e^t \cos t - \sin t} = \frac{2}{e^t \cos t - \sin t^3}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - t^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^u - 1 - u}{u^2} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^u - 1}{2u} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}}} 2t \sin t dt = 2t \cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = \pi - 2$$

$$\ln f(x) = 3 \ln 1 - x + 2 \ln x - 1$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{3}{1-x} - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{x-5}{x^2-1} \quad f'(x) = \frac{x-1^2}{x-1} \frac{x-5}{x-1} = 0 \quad 1-x-5$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad x-5 \quad x-1 \quad f(x) = f(5)$$

$$\ln f'(x) = 2 \ln 1 - x + \ln x - 5 = 3 \ln x - 1$$

$$\frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)} = \frac{2}{1-x} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x-1} = \frac{24}{x-1} \quad f''(x) = \frac{24}{x-1} \frac{x-1^2}{x-1} \frac{x-5}{x-1} = \frac{24}{x-1^3}$$

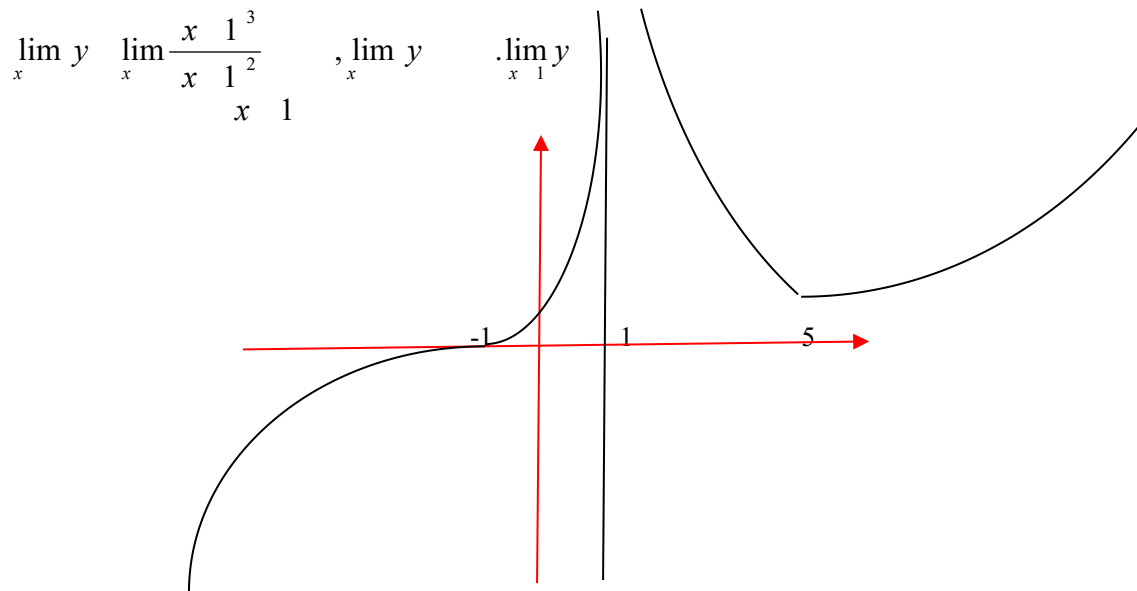
$$\frac{24}{x-1^4} = 0 \quad x-1 \quad f(1)$$

x	(- , -1)	-1	(-1,1)	1	(1,5)	5	(5,+)

$$k \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1} \quad 1.b \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = kx = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{5^3 - 3 \cdot 5^2 + 1}{5^2 - 1} = \frac{125 - 75 + 1}{25 - 1} = \frac{51}{24} = \frac{17}{8}$$

$$y = x^5 \cdot f(1) = 0 \cdot f(5) = \frac{6^3}{4^2}$$



$$x' = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}} dt, y' = \frac{t \cos t}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}} dt, \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{t \cos t}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}} dt = 2\pi^2$$

$$2. \int \frac{2x - 3}{x^2 - 2x + 5} dx = \int \frac{2x - 2 + 1}{x^2 - 2x + 5} dx = \int \frac{d(x^2 - 2x + 5) - 2x + 5}{x^2 - 2x + 5} dx = \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 5} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x - 1}{2} + C$$

$$f(x) = c, d \quad . \quad M, \quad m$$

$$m \cdot f(c) = M \quad \alpha m \quad \alpha f(c) \quad \alpha M$$

$$m \int_a^d f(x) dx = M \int_c^d f(x) dx - \beta m \int_c^d f(x) dx + \beta M \int_c^d f(x) dx$$

$$\int_c^d f(x) dx = \frac{\beta M - \beta m}{\beta M - \beta m} \int_c^d f(x) dx = \int_c^d f(x) dx$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(x) dx - \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(x) dx - \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_a^1 f(x) dx$$

$$F(x) = f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{a} f(\xi_2) - \xi_1 \int_0^a f(x) dx + a \int_a^1 f(x) dx$$

$$F(x) = f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2) + a f(\xi_2) - f(\xi_1) + a - 1 f(\xi_2) - f(\xi_1)$$

$$f(x) = \xi_1 \int_0^a f(x) dx - \xi_2 \int_0^a f(x) dx + f(\xi_2) - f(\xi_1) + 0 - a - 1 - 0$$

$$F(x) = 0 - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$