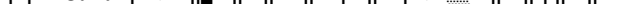


6.

6.4: 

[illegible]

1.

1.1.

$$\int \frac{\langle \text{diagram 1} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 2} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 3} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 4} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 5} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 6} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 7} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 8} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 9} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 10} \rangle}{\langle \text{diagram 11} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 12} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 13} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 14} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 15} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 16} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 17} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 18} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 19} \rangle \langle \text{diagram 20} \rangle}.$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right) + C = \ln \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) + C.$$

2.

2.1.

2.2. 

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. There are several accidentals, including flats and naturals. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

[illegible]

3.

16.03.2015 ♂ 78" |

17.09.2018 ♂ 187.

3.1

[illegible]
$$\equiv \text{[diagram]} \tilde{n} \text{ [diagram]} = (\text{[diagram]} \text{ [diagram]}).$$

3.2. 

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

$\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$ $\frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 x^{1/2} = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$: $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{-2} x^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x}$ $\frac{1}{2x}$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$ 2- $\frac{1}{x}$ ($\frac{1}{x}$) $= -\frac{1}{x} + C$

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

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

6. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

6.1. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ 1.17. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{-2} x^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x}$

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{-2} x^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x}$ 16.03.2015 σ 78, $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{-2} x^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x}$

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ 2- $\frac{1}{x}$ ($\frac{1}{x}$) $= -\frac{1}{x} + C$ 01 $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{-2} x^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x}$

6.2. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{-2} x^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x}$

6.3. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

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

6.4. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

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

7. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{-2} x^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x}$ 16.03.2015 σ 78 " $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{-2} x^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x}$

<http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0382-15>

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{1}{-2} x^{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x}$

http://ukrstat.gov.ua/metod_polog/metod_doc/2018/187/mp_VVP.pdf