

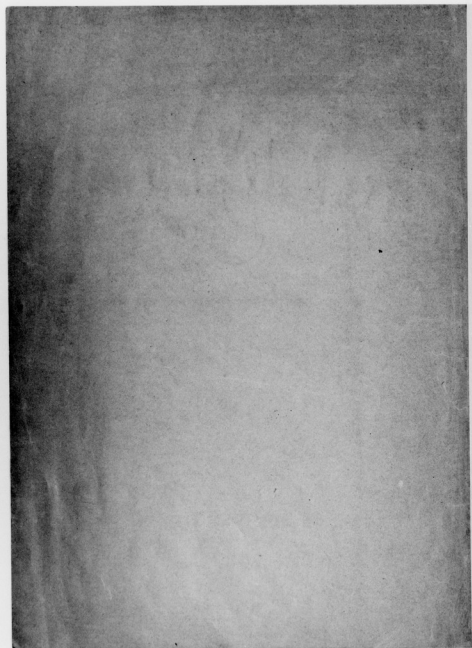
Biblioth. 24. feuilles 112-115

114<sup>b</sup>

24

Fragmenter et cataloger D. V. M.





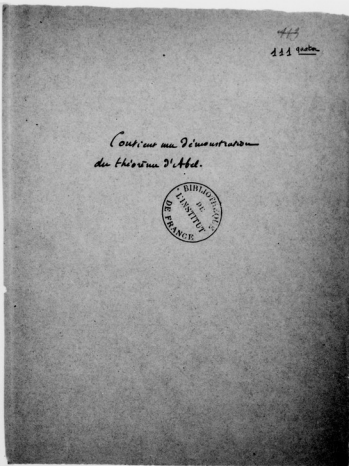
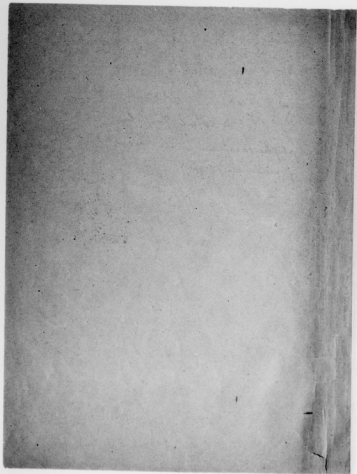
110  
111

Inédit

Lot de calculs dans les  
plusieurs cas rapportés à la théorie des  
courbes elliptiques.

- Fonction des périodes de ces courbes
- La théorie d'Abel.
- Equations aux dérivées partielles  
du premier ordre.





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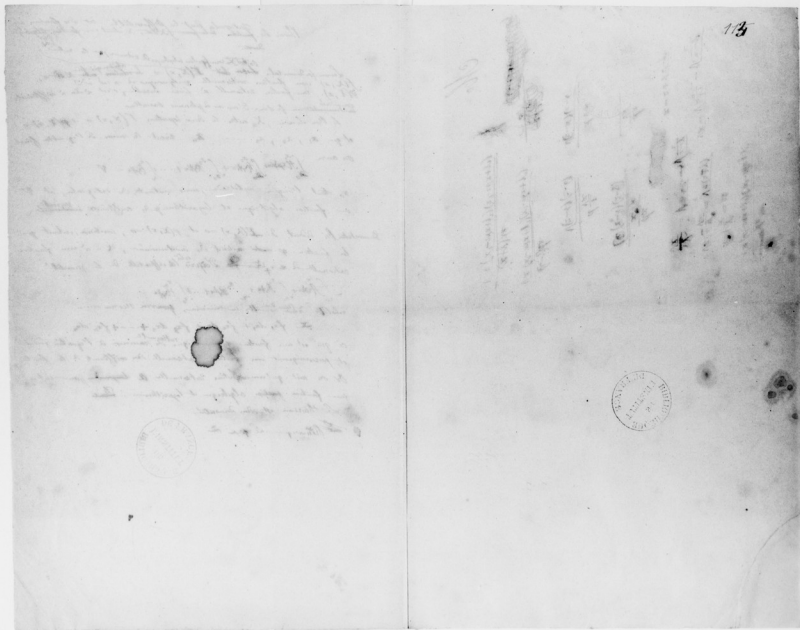
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$$\frac{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)(1-\delta)}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)(1-\delta)}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$$

$$\frac{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)(1-\delta)}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)(1-\delta)}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}$$

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114  
413

Programme des programmes  
à l'école de médecine.

Jusqu'à








115

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III

in Scatle par d, d'  
=  $\frac{1}{2}(d + d') + n(d - d')$   
in Scatle par d, d'  
=  $\frac{1}{2}(d + d')$   
in Scatle par d, d'  
=  $\frac{1}{2}(d + d')$

Stamp:  INSTITUT DE FRANCE

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in Scatle par d, d'  
=  $\frac{1}{2}(d + d')$   
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in Scatle par d, d'  
=  $\frac{1}{2}(d + d')$   
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=  $\frac{1}{2}(d + d')$

$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \dots + 2 \times 2 \times 2 \dots + 2 \times 2 \times 2 \dots + 2$

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$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \dots + 2 \times 2 \times 2 \dots + 2 \times 2 \times 2 \dots + 2$

(100) ...

Equation au 2<sup>e</sup> ordre par rapport  
à la fonction  $x$ .

(numérateur) (dénominateur)



Let  $(f(x, y), g(x, y)) = 0$  be a curve in the  $x, y$  plane  
 be given by  $f(x, y) = 0$  and  $g(x, y) = 0$

$$p dx + q dy + r dz = 0$$

Let  $(x, y, z)$  be a point on the curve  $f(x, y) = 0$  and  $g(x, y) = 0$

$$\frac{dx}{f_x} + \frac{dy}{f_y} + \frac{dz}{f_z} = 0$$

If  $(x, y, z)$  is a point on the curve  $f(x, y) = 0$  and  $g(x, y) = 0$

$$\frac{dx}{f_x} + \frac{dy}{f_y} + \frac{dz}{f_z} = 0 \quad (A)$$

Let  $(x, y, z)$  be a point on the curve  $f(x, y) = 0$  and  $g(x, y) = 0$

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$$\frac{dx}{f_x} + \frac{dy}{f_y} + \frac{dz}{f_z} = 0 \quad (A)$$

Let  $(x, y, z)$  be a point on the curve  $f(x, y) = 0$  and  $g(x, y) = 0$

$$\frac{dx}{f_x} + \frac{dy}{f_y} + \frac{dz}{f_z} = 0 \quad (A)$$

Let  $(x, y, z)$  be a point on the curve  $f(x, y) = 0$  and  $g(x, y) = 0$

$$\frac{dx}{f_x} + \frac{dy}{f_y} + \frac{dz}{f_z} = 0 \quad (A)$$

de trouver le nombre

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dy} dy = \frac{dy}{dx} dx + \frac{dy}{dy} dy =$$

Voilà une équation différentielle

$$11) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Ces équations différentielles ont des solutions qui sont des courbes de la forme  $y = f(x)$  ou  $x = g(y)$ . On peut les résoudre en les écrivant sous la forme  $f(x, y, z, \dots) = 0$ .

On peut aussi les résoudre en les écrivant sous la forme  $f(x, y, z, \dots) = 0$  en utilisant la méthode de séparation des variables.

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) &= 0 \\ F_1(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) &= 0 \\ F_2(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) &= 0 \\ f(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} F(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) &= 0 \\ F_1(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) &= 0 \\ F_2(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) &= 0 \\ f(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) &= 0 \end{aligned}} \right\} (C)$$

à cela on ajoute également les solutions des trois équations  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$  et  $\frac{dy}{dy} = \frac{dy}{dy}$ , ce qui donne les solutions générales.

elles sont toujours de la forme  $y = f(x)$  ou  $x = g(y)$ , ce qui est toujours valable. (Il est évident que l'on peut aussi écrire l'une des fonctions, par exemple,  $x = f(y)$ .)

On peut également se faire il suffit d'écrire que nous avons obtenu les solutions différentielles. On peut par rapport à la première méthode indépendante, et on peut aussi le faire.

$$F(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) = 0$$

On peut également se faire il suffit d'écrire que nous avons obtenu les solutions différentielles. On peut par rapport à la première méthode indépendante, et on peut aussi le faire.

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \Phi(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) \\ v &= \Psi(x, y, z, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{z}{y}) \end{aligned}$$



d) premier  $\frac{1}{2a} = 0$   
 d'après ce qui précède tout le premier membre de l'équation  

$$\left( \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a} \right) = 0 \quad (1)$$
 est nul en  $x$  par suite, que cela soit ou  
 qu'il devienne différent, nous pourrions par conséquent  
 $g(x) = f(x, 2)$   
 et il existe une solution de la forme  
 $Ax^2 + Bx + Cg(x) = 0$

pour les coefficients  
 on a  
 $A = \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{3}{2a}$   
 et on peut écrire en vertu  
 du théorème de Cauchy  
 $(1) \text{ et } (2)$

A la place de  $g(x)$  on peut écrire  
 tout ce qui précède que  $f(x, 2)$  est nul  
 par conséquent on peut écrire  
 le membre gauche de l'équation  
 de la forme proposée.

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 Soit  $Z_n = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n(x) dx$  on cherche une relation  
 entre  $Z_n$  et  $Z_{n-1}$  et  $Z_{n-2}$   
 $g(x) = \cos^n(x)$   
 On a  $Z_n = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx$   
 et on utilise par rapport à  $\pi$  la symétrie  
 (1)  $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(\pi-x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (-\cos(x))^n dx$   
 On trouve  $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx$   
 en même temps on trouve par rapport à  $\frac{\pi}{2}$   
 (2)  $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(\frac{\pi}{2}-x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n(x) dx$   
 on trouve (2) donc  
 $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n(x) dx$   
 $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n(x) dx$   
 $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n(x) dx$   
 On trouve la relation par l'application de la formule (1)  
 $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \cos(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \sin(x) dx$   
 et on fait dans la formule (2) à la place de  $\cos(x)$   
 $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \sin(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \cos(x) dx$   
 $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \sin(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \cos(x) dx$   
 $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \sin(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \cos(x) dx$   
 $\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \sin(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1}(x) \cos(x) dx$

13 a la fin

la courbe (x, y)

la courbe (x, y) = courbe (x, y)

$$\int \dots = i \dots$$

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$$= \int \dots$$

$$\int \dots = \dots$$

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$$\int \dots = \dots$$

Handwritten notes on the right page, including a diagram of a triangle and a circular stamp. The text is dense and appears to be a continuation of the mathematical discussion on the left page.

Diagram: A triangle with vertices labeled A, B, and C. The interior angle at vertex C is marked with a double arc and labeled  $\alpha$ .

Stamp: A circular stamp with the text "BIBLIOTHEQUE DE LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES" around the perimeter.















$$(a-1)(a-2) \dots = \frac{(a-1)(a-2) \dots (a-n)}{(a-1)(a-2) \dots (a-n)} \dots = \left[ \frac{(a-1)(a-2) \dots (a-n)}{(a-1)(a-2) \dots (a-n)} \right]^n$$

$$\frac{(a-1)(a-2) \dots (a-n)}{(a-1)(a-2) \dots (a-n)} = \frac{a-1}{a-1} \cdot \frac{a-2}{a-2} \dots = 1$$

$$P \pm Q \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \dots$$



$2x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$   
 $x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2 = 0$   
 $x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x = -2$   
 $x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = -2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$   
 $\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = -2 + \frac{9}{16} = -\frac{23}{16}$   
 $x + \frac{3}{4} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{23}{16}}$   
 $x = -\frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{-23}}{4}$

$\sin am(u+K, K) = \frac{\sin am u}{\Delta am u}$

$\cos am(u+K, K) = \frac{\Delta am u}{K' \Delta am u}$

$\Delta am(u+K, K) = \frac{\Delta am u}{\Delta am u}$

$\sin am(u+K', K') = \frac{1}{K' \Delta am u}$

$\cos am(u+K', K') = \frac{i \Delta am u}{K' \Delta am u}$

$\Delta am(u+K', K') = \frac{\Delta am u}{\Delta am u}$

$\sin am(u+K+K', K) = \frac{\Delta am u}{K' \Delta am u}$

$\cos am(u+K+K', K) = \frac{K' \Delta am u}{K' \Delta am u}$

$\Delta am(u+K+K', K) = \frac{K' \Delta am u}{\Delta am u}$

$\sin am(u+K, K) = \frac{1}{K} \Delta am(u+K', K) \dots$

$\cos am(u+K, K) = \frac{K' \Delta am(u+K', K)}{K' \Delta am u}$

$\Delta am(u+K, K) = K' \sin am(u+K', K')$

$(\sin u, K)$   
 $(\cos u, K+K')$   
 $(\sin u, K')$   
 $(\cos u, K)$





$K^2(M-a)^2 F_1^2 + K^2 \left( \frac{M-a}{K} \right)^2 F_1^2 = -2F_1^2 F_2^2 + \dots$   
 $(K^2 - 1)M + 1^2 \cdot M \dots$   
 $G_1 = M - aF_1 = 2a + 2a \dots$   
 $G_2 = M - M_1 + (a + \frac{1}{2}) F_1^2$   
 $M = aK + b \dots$   
 $N = M + \dots$   
 $Z_0 = \dots$   
 $M + i \int \dots$

114  
 $\frac{d}{dt} \dots = \dots$   
 $\frac{d}{dt} \dots = \dots$   
 $\frac{d}{dt} \dots = \dots$   
 $Z(a, \beta) = \dots$   
 $Z(a, \beta) - Z(a, \gamma) = \dots$   
 $a = iK^2$   
 $Z(a, \beta) - Z(a, \gamma) = \dots$   
 (BENZ) (BENZ)



$$Z(+iK) - Z(+iK) = Z_0 + \frac{d \log \dots}{dx}$$

$$Z(+K+iK) - Z(+K+iK) = Z_0 + \frac{d \log \dots}{dx}$$

$$Z(+K) = Z_0 + \frac{d \log \dots}{dx}$$

$$\frac{O(+iK)}{O(+iK)} = \frac{O_0}{O_0} \frac{\Delta \text{am } u}{\Delta \text{am } v}$$

$$\frac{O(+K+iK)}{O(+K+iK)} = \frac{O_0}{O_0} \frac{\Delta \text{am } u}{\Delta \text{am } v}$$

$$\frac{O(+K)}{O(+K)} = \frac{O_0}{O_0} \frac{\Delta \text{am } u}{\Delta \text{am } v}$$

$$Z(K) = Z_0$$

$$Z(K+iK) = Z_0 + \frac{d \log \dots}{dx}$$

$$\frac{O(+iK)}{O(+iK)} = \frac{O_0}{O_0} \frac{\Delta \text{am } u}{\Delta \text{am } v}$$

$$\frac{O(+K+iK)}{O(+K+iK)} = \frac{O_0}{O_0} \frac{\Delta \text{am } u}{\Delta \text{am } v}$$

$$\frac{O(+K)}{O(+K)} = \frac{O_0}{O_0} \frac{\Delta \text{am } u}{\Delta \text{am } v}$$

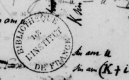
$$Z(K) = Z_0$$

$$\frac{O(+K)}{O(+K)} = \frac{O_0}{O_0} \frac{\Delta \text{am } u}{\Delta \text{am } v}$$

$$\frac{O(+K+iK)}{O(+K+iK)} = \frac{O_0}{O_0} \frac{\Delta \text{am } u}{\Delta \text{am } v}$$

$$Z(K+iK) = Z_0 + \frac{d \log \dots}{dx}$$

$$Z(K+iK) = Z_0 + \frac{d \log \dots}{dx}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{1 - \cos(x)}$$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{-\sin(x)(1 - \cos(x)) + 2\cos(x)\sin(x) + \cos^2(x)}{(1 - \cos(x))^3}$$

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

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{\sin(x)(1 - \cos(x)) + 2\cos(x)\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)\sin(x) - 2\cos^2(x)}{(1 - \cos(x))^5}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \frac{-\cos(x)(1 - \cos(x)) + 2\sin(x)\sin(x) + 2\cos(x)\cos(x) - \sin^2(x)}{(1 - \cos(x))^6}$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = \frac{\sin(x)(1 - \cos(x)) + 2\cos(x)\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)\sin(x) - 2\cos^2(x)}{(1 - \cos(x))^7}$$

$$f^{(7)}(x) = \frac{-\cos(x)(1 - \cos(x)) + 2\sin(x)\sin(x) + 2\cos(x)\cos(x) - \sin^2(x)}{(1 - \cos(x))^8}$$

$$f^{(8)}(x) = \frac{\sin(x)(1 - \cos(x)) + 2\cos(x)\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)\sin(x) - 2\cos^2(x)}{(1 - \cos(x))^9}$$

Handwritten notes and calculations on a piece of paper, including:

- Top section:  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin(x)}{1 - \cos(x)} \right)$  and subsequent derivatives.
- Middle section:  $A \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ ,  $B \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ ,  $C \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ .
- Bottom section:  $Z(x + L) = \sin(x + L) + \frac{1}{\cos(x + L)}$ .



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - (a \sin \theta)^2}} = \frac{1}{a \cos \theta}$$

$$dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a \cos \theta} \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta = \int d\theta = \theta + C = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + (a \tan \theta)^2}} = \frac{1}{a \sec \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{a}$$

$$dx = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{\cos \theta}{a} \cdot a \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \int \sec \theta d\theta = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right| + C = \ln |\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x| + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - a)(x + a)}} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{x - a} - \frac{1}{x + a} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \ln |x - a| - \ln |x + a| \right) + C = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - (a \cos \theta)^2}} = \frac{1}{a \sin \theta}$$

$$dx = -a \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a \sin \theta} \cdot (-a \sin \theta) d\theta = -\int d\theta = -\theta + C = -\arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x + a)(x - a)}} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \frac{1}{x + a} - \frac{1}{x - a} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{1}{2a} \left( \ln |x + a| - \ln |x - a| \right) + C = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x + a}{x - a} \right| + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - (a \sin \theta)^2}} = \frac{1}{a \cos \theta}$$

$$dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a \cos \theta} \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta = \int d\theta = \theta + C = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + (a \tan \theta)^2}} = \frac{1}{a \sec \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{a}$$

$$dx = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\int \frac{\cos \theta}{a} \cdot a \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \int \sec \theta d\theta = \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \right| + C = \ln |\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln |\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln |\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln |\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln |\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x| + C$$

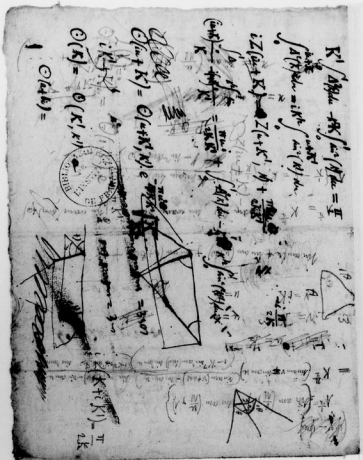
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln |\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$





$F(x) = 0 \pmod{p}$  ~~...~~ 133  
 $f(x) = x^2 - a \pmod{p}$   
 $g(x) = x^2 - b \pmod{p}$   
 $f(u+k) \pmod{p}$   
 $\sum_{k=0}^{p-1} (u+k) \pmod{p}$   
 $F(a+b) \pmod{p}$   
 $\sin a = 2 \cos \frac{a}{2} \sin \frac{a}{2}$   
 $\cos a - \cos b = -2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \sin \frac{a-b}{2}$   
 $\sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cos \frac{a-b}{2}$   
 $f(x) = \dots$   
 $F(x) = \dots$   
 $\dots$

$\sqrt{a^2 x^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{a^2 x^2 + b^2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 + b^2} = \frac{2ax}{2\sqrt{a^2 x^2 + b^2}} = \frac{ax}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 + b^2}}$   
 $\int \frac{ax}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 + b^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d(a^2 x^2 + b^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 x^2 + b^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot 2\sqrt{u} + C = \frac{2}{a} \sqrt{a^2 x^2 + b^2} + C$



$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}$   
 $\cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$   
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{a}{c} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a}{c}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{0}{c} = 0$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{b}{c} \right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{0}{c} = 0$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{a}{b} \right) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{b \cdot 0 - a \cdot 0}{b^2} = 0$

$y = c^{\frac{a}{2} \ln x}$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a}{2} c^{\frac{a}{2} \ln x} \ln c = \frac{a}{2} y \ln c$   
 $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$   
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x + C$   
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$   
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln \left| \frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \right| + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$   
 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$   
 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$   
 $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$



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

$$\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-4} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+9} = \frac{1}{9} \arctan \frac{x}{3} + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-4} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+9} = \frac{1}{9} \arctan \frac{x}{3} + C$$



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

(1)  $\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$   
 (2)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$   
 (3)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 (4)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

$\frac{d}{dx} (uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$

$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

(1)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$   
 (2)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x}$   
 (3)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2x}$   
 (4)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x^2 = \frac{2}{x}$

$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} e^{ax} = a e^{ax}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} e^{-ax} = -a e^{-ax}$

$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} a^{-x} = -a^{-x} \ln a$

$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \log_a \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x \ln a}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \log_a \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2x \ln a}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x^2 = \frac{2}{x \ln a}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\csc^2 x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \csc x = -\csc x \cot x$

$\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \arccos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccot} x = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$\frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^3 = 3x^2$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^4 = 4x^3$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^5 = 5x^4$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^6 = 6x^5$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^7 = 7x^6$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^8 = 8x^7$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^9 = 9x^8$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{10} = 10x^9$

$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

$\frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{4x^{\frac{3}{4}}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{1}{5} x^{-\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{5x^{\frac{4}{5}}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{6} x^{-\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{1}{6x^{\frac{5}{6}}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{7}} = \frac{1}{7} x^{-\frac{6}{7}} = \frac{1}{7x^{\frac{6}{7}}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1}{8} x^{-\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{1}{8x^{\frac{7}{8}}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{9} x^{-\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{1}{9x^{\frac{8}{9}}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{1}{10} x^{-\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{1}{10x^{\frac{9}{10}}}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \ln \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \ln \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2x}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x^2 = \frac{2}{x}$

$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} e^{ax} = a e^{ax}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} e^{-ax} = -a e^{-ax}$

$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} a^{-x} = -a^{-x} \ln a$

$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \log_a \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x \ln a}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \log_a \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2x \ln a}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x^2 = \frac{2}{x \ln a}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\csc^2 x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \csc x = -\csc x \cot x$

$\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \arccos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccot} x = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$





$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$$

$$f'(x) = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

The derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( -\frac{2}{x^3} \right) = -2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = \frac{6}{x^4}$$

The second derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f''(x) = \frac{6}{x^4}$ .

$$f'''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{6}{x^4} \right) = 6 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = -\frac{24}{x^5}$$

The third derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f'''(x) = -\frac{24}{x^5}$ .

The fourth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{120}{x^6}$ .

The fifth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(5)}(x) = -\frac{720}{x^7}$ .

The sixth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(6)}(x) = \frac{5040}{x^8}$ .

The seventh derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(7)}(x) = -\frac{35280}{x^9}$ .

The eighth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(8)}(x) = \frac{252000}{x^{10}}$ .

The ninth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(9)}(x) = -\frac{1764000}{x^{11}}$ .

The tenth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(10)}(x) = \frac{11760000}{x^{12}}$ .

The eleventh derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(11)}(x) = -\frac{75200000}{x^{13}}$ .

The twelfth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(12)}(x) = \frac{451200000}{x^{14}}$ .

The thirteenth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(13)}(x) = -\frac{2707200000}{x^{15}}$ .

The fourteenth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(14)}(x) = \frac{15040000000}{x^{16}}$ .

The fifteenth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(15)}(x) = -\frac{86208000000}{x^{17}}$ .

The sixteenth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(16)}(x) = \frac{456960000000}{x^{18}}$ .

The seventeenth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(17)}(x) = -\frac{2500800000000}{x^{19}}$ .

The eighteenth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(18)}(x) = \frac{12902400000000}{x^{20}}$ .

The nineteenth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(19)}(x) = -\frac{64512000000000}{x^{21}}$ .

The twentieth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(20)}(x) = \frac{302400000000000}{x^{22}}$ .

The twenty-first derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(21)}(x) = -\frac{1399680000000000}{x^{23}}$ .

The twenty-second derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(22)}(x) = \frac{5880000000000000}{x^{24}}$ .

The twenty-third derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(23)}(x) = -\frac{23520000000000000}{x^{25}}$ .

The twenty-fourth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(24)}(x) = \frac{88704000000000000}{x^{26}}$ .

The twenty-fifth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(25)}(x) = -\frac{302400000000000000}{x^{27}}$ .

The twenty-sixth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(26)}(x) = \frac{989760000000000000}{x^{28}}$ .

The twenty-seventh derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(27)}(x) = -\frac{3024000000000000000}{x^{29}}$ .

The twenty-eighth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(28)}(x) = \frac{7680000000000000000}{x^{30}}$ .

The twenty-ninth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(29)}(x) = -\frac{17640000000000000000}{x^{31}}$ .

The thirtieth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(30)}(x) = \frac{35280000000000000000}{x^{32}}$ .

The thirty-first derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(31)}(x) = -\frac{67200000000000000000}{x^{33}}$ .

The thirty-second derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(32)}(x) = \frac{117600000000000000000}{x^{34}}$ .

The thirty-third derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(33)}(x) = -\frac{192000000000000000000}{x^{35}}$ .

The thirty-fourth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(34)}(x) = \frac{270720000000000000000}{x^{36}}$ .

The thirty-fifth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(35)}(x) = -\frac{352800000000000000000}{x^{37}}$ .

The thirty-sixth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(36)}(x) = \frac{451200000000000000000}{x^{38}}$ .

The thirty-seventh derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(37)}(x) = -\frac{567000000000000000000}{x^{39}}$ .

The thirty-eighth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(38)}(x) = \frac{645120000000000000000}{x^{40}}$ .

The thirty-ninth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(39)}(x) = -\frac{714000000000000000000}{x^{41}}$ .

The fortieth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(40)}(x) = \frac{752000000000000000000}{x^{42}}$ .

The forty-first derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(41)}(x) = -\frac{752000000000000000000}{x^{43}}$ .

The forty-second derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(42)}(x) = \frac{714000000000000000000}{x^{44}}$ .

The forty-third derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(43)}(x) = -\frac{645120000000000000000}{x^{45}}$ .

The forty-fourth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(44)}(x) = \frac{567000000000000000000}{x^{46}}$ .

The forty-fifth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(45)}(x) = -\frac{451200000000000000000}{x^{47}}$ .

The forty-sixth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(46)}(x) = \frac{352800000000000000000}{x^{48}}$ .

The forty-seventh derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(47)}(x) = -\frac{270720000000000000000}{x^{49}}$ .

The forty-eighth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(48)}(x) = \frac{192000000000000000000}{x^{50}}$ .

The forty-ninth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(49)}(x) = -\frac{139968000000000000000}{x^{51}}$ .

The fiftieth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(50)}(x) = \frac{98976000000000000000}{x^{52}}$ .

The fifty-first derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(51)}(x) = -\frac{67200000000000000000}{x^{53}}$ .

The fifty-second derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(52)}(x) = \frac{45120000000000000000}{x^{54}}$ .

The fifty-third derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(53)}(x) = -\frac{27072000000000000000}{x^{55}}$ .

The fifty-fourth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(54)}(x) = \frac{15040000000000000000}{x^{56}}$ .

The fifty-fifth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(55)}(x) = -\frac{7520000000000000000}{x^{57}}$ .

The fifty-sixth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(56)}(x) = \frac{3528000000000000000}{x^{58}}$ .

The fifty-seventh derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(57)}(x) = -\frac{1504000000000000000}{x^{59}}$ .

The fifty-eighth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(58)}(x) = \frac{567000000000000000}{x^{60}}$ .

The fifty-ninth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(59)}(x) = -\frac{216000000000000000}{x^{61}}$ .

The sixtieth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(60)}(x) = \frac{71400000000000000}{x^{62}}$ .

The sixty-first derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(61)}(x) = -\frac{21600000000000000}{x^{63}}$ .

The sixty-second derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(62)}(x) = \frac{7140000000000000}{x^{64}}$ .

The sixty-third derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(63)}(x) = -\frac{2160000000000000}{x^{65}}$ .

The sixty-fourth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(64)}(x) = \frac{714000000000000}{x^{66}}$ .

The sixty-fifth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(65)}(x) = -\frac{216000000000000}{x^{67}}$ .

The sixty-sixth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(66)}(x) = \frac{71400000000000}{x^{68}}$ .

The sixty-seventh derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(67)}(x) = -\frac{21600000000000}{x^{69}}$ .

The sixty-eighth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(68)}(x) = \frac{7140000000000}{x^{70}}$ .

The sixty-ninth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(69)}(x) = -\frac{2160000000000}{x^{71}}$ .

The seventieth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(70)}(x) = \frac{714000000000}{x^{72}}$ .

The seventy-first derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(71)}(x) = -\frac{216000000000}{x^{73}}$ .

The seventy-second derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(72)}(x) = \frac{71400000000}{x^{74}}$ .

The seventy-third derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(73)}(x) = -\frac{21600000000}{x^{75}}$ .

The seventy-fourth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(74)}(x) = \frac{7140000000}{x^{76}}$ .

The seventy-fifth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(75)}(x) = -\frac{2160000000}{x^{77}}$ .

The seventy-sixth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(76)}(x) = \frac{714000000}{x^{78}}$ .

The seventy-seventh derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(77)}(x) = -\frac{216000000}{x^{79}}$ .

The seventy-eighth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(78)}(x) = \frac{71400000}{x^{80}}$ .

The seventy-ninth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(79)}(x) = -\frac{21600000}{x^{81}}$ .

The eightieth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(80)}(x) = \frac{7140000}{x^{82}}$ .

The eighty-first derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(81)}(x) = -\frac{2160000}{x^{83}}$ .

The eighty-second derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(82)}(x) = \frac{714000}{x^{84}}$ .

The eighty-third derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(83)}(x) = -\frac{216000}{x^{85}}$ .

The eighty-fourth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(84)}(x) = \frac{71400}{x^{86}}$ .

The eighty-fifth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(85)}(x) = -\frac{21600}{x^{87}}$ .

The eighty-sixth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(86)}(x) = \frac{7140}{x^{88}}$ .

The eighty-seventh derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(87)}(x) = -\frac{2160}{x^{89}}$ .

The eighty-eighth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(88)}(x) = \frac{714}{x^{90}}$ .

The eighty-ninth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(89)}(x) = -\frac{216}{x^{91}}$ .

The ninetieth derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is  $f^{(90)}(x) = \frac{71.4}{x^{92}}$ .



Handwritten mathematical notes on a piece of aged paper, featuring various equations, diagrams, and a circular stamp.

At the top, the text reads: *Konstante + zu P. N. von*.

Below this, there are several mathematical expressions:
 
$$y = \frac{d(r \frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d(r \frac{dy}{dx})}{dx}$$

A diagram on the left shows a 3D rectangular prism with vertices labeled  $M$ ,  $N$ ,  $P$ ,  $Q$ ,  $R$ ,  $S$ ,  $T$ , and  $U$ .

To the right of the prism is a 2D coordinate system with a horizontal axis labeled  $x$  and a vertical axis labeled  $y$ . Points  $M$ ,  $N$ ,  $P$ , and  $Q$  are marked on the axes.

Below the coordinate system is a circular stamp with the text: *UNIVERSITÄT GIESSEN*.

Further down, there are more diagrams, including a triangle with vertices  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , and another diagram with vertices  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  and a point  $D$ .

The bottom of the page contains the text: *Konstante + zu P. N. von* and *il' d'ed' d'ed' d'ed' d'ed'*.

$$i^2 d^2/dt^2 (-\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta)$$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

K cos  $\theta$  cos  $\theta$  + sin  $\theta$  sin  $\theta$  cos  $\theta$

$$L \cos \theta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} + 2\pi \frac{K}{\lambda} \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2\pi \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$$

$$K \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} + \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} \cos \theta + \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} = \frac{d}{d \lambda} \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} + 2\pi \frac{K}{\lambda} \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2\pi \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \right)$$

$$K \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} + \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} \cos \theta + \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} = \frac{d}{d \lambda} \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} + 2\pi \frac{K}{\lambda} \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2\pi \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{d(K \cos \theta)}{d \lambda} + \frac{d(\sin \theta \cos \theta)}{d \lambda} = \frac{d}{d \lambda} \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} + 2\pi \frac{K}{\lambda} \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2\pi \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \right)$$

$$K \cos \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} + \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} + \cos \theta \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} + \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} = \frac{d}{d \lambda} \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} + 2\pi \frac{K}{\lambda} \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2\pi \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \right)$$

$$K \cos \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} + \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} + \cos \theta \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} + \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} = \frac{d}{d \lambda} \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} + 2\pi \frac{K}{\lambda} \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2\pi \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \right)$$

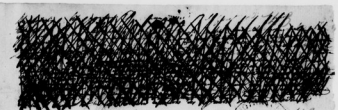



Fig. 20  


$$O(a+y) O(a-y) - \left( \frac{O_a O_y}{O_a} \right)^2 \left( i \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} \right)$$

$$O(a+y) O(a-y) - \left( \frac{O_a O_y}{O_a} \right)^2 \left( i \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} \right)$$

$$O(a+y) O(a-y) - \left( \frac{O_a O_y}{O_a} \right)^2 \left( i \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} \right)$$

$$O(a+y) O(a-y) - \left( \frac{O_a O_y}{O_a} \right)^2 \left( i \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} \right)$$

$$O(a+y) O(a-y) - \left( \frac{O_a O_y}{O_a} \right)^2 \left( i \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} \right)$$

$$O(a+y) O(a-y) - \left( \frac{O_a O_y}{O_a} \right)^2 \left( i \frac{d \sin \theta}{d \lambda} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \frac{d \cos \theta}{d \lambda} \right)$$

$$O(x+y) = \frac{1}{2}(x+y) + \frac{1}{2}Z(\Rightarrow)$$

$$\Pi(x, y) = a \quad O(x+y) \quad O(x+y)$$

$$\Pi(x, y) = a \cdot x - b \cdot y \quad O(x+y)$$

$$\frac{O(x+y) \cdot O(x+y) \cdot O(x+y)}{O(x+y) \cdot O(x+y) \cdot O(x+y)}$$

~~$$O(x+y) \cdot O(x+y) \cdot O(x+y)$$~~

$$\Pi(x, y) - \Pi(x, y) = a \cdot x - a \cdot x -$$

$$\Pi(x+k, y, x) \quad O(x+y)$$

$$\Pi(x, y) \quad O(x+y) \quad O(x+y)$$

$\frac{1}{2}x +$

(1) ...  $Ax + By = 1$       (2) ...  $Ax + By = 144$   
 (3) ...  $Ax + By = 2$       (4) ...  $Ax + By = 100$

$AN + BN = 0$

$(A-N)^2 + (B-N)^2 = (A-N-B)^2 (y^2 + x^2) \dots 6$

Le multiplie (5) par  $A^2 + B^2$ , (6) par  $A^2 + B^2$ , j'ajoute la première membre à membre, il vient:

$$A^3x^2 + B^3y^2 + (A^2 + B^2)(Ax + By) + A^2x^2 + (A^2 + B^2)(Ax + By) + A^2x^2 + B^2y^2 = A^2 + A^2 + B^2 + B^2$$

On a l'équation (7) donc

$$A^3x^2 + B^3y^2 = A^2 + B^2, \quad 2A^2 + A^2 + B^2 + B^2 = (A-N)^2 + (B-N)^2$$

Donc (8) a solution

$$(A-N-B)^2 (x^2 + y^2) = (A-N)^2 + (B-N)^2$$

Si  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $y^2 = 1 - x^2$

(1) ...  $y = a/(x+1)$       (3) ...  $y = a/(x+k)$   
 (2) ...  $x = k/(x+1)$       (4) ...  $x = k/(x+k)$

(1) ...  $ax + k = 0$       (2) ...  $ax + k = 0$

Le (3) et (4) combinés

$$(a-2k)x + kx - 2k = 0 \quad (6)$$

Le multiplie (6) par  $-a$ , (4) par  $a$ , j'ajoute la première membre à membre, il vient:

$$-a^2(kx - 2k) + a^2(kx - 2k) + a^2(kx - 2k) = 0 \quad (7)$$

Donc on a

$$a^2(kx - 2k) + (a^2 + a^2)(a - 2) = 0$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$$

$$f'(x) = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{6}{x^4}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{24}{x^5}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{240}{x^6}$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = -\frac{2880}{x^7}$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = \frac{42240}{x^8}$$

$$f^{(7)}(x) = -\frac{604800}{x^9}$$

$$f^{(8)}(x) = \frac{10321920}{x^{10}}$$

$$f^{(9)}(x) = -\frac{185794560}{x^{11}}$$

$$f^{(10)}(x) = \frac{3615891200}{x^{12}}$$

The following table shows the derivatives of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  for  $n = 0$  to  $10$ . The signs alternate between positive and negative, and the absolute values are given by  $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot n$  for  $n \geq 1$ .

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$
0	$\frac{1}{x^2}$
1	$-\frac{2}{x^3}$
2	$\frac{6}{x^4}$
3	$-\frac{24}{x^5}$
4	$\frac{240}{x^6}$
5	$-\frac{2880}{x^7}$
6	$\frac{42240}{x^8}$
7	$-\frac{604800}{x^9}$
8	$\frac{10321920}{x^{10}}$
9	$-\frac{185794560}{x^{11}}$
10	$\frac{3615891200}{x^{12}}$





$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

A circular stamp is visible on the left side of the page, containing the text "UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO" and "LIBRARY".

$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-n} = -n x^{-n-1} = -\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^n} = -\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} = -1 x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2 x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3 x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4 x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5 x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6 x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7 x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8 x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9 x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10 x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

A circular stamp is visible on the right side of the page, containing the text "UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO" and "LIBRARY".



$$\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^2 = 1 + x^2$$

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

$$x_1 = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$1+x_1 = \frac{1+x}{1-x} + 1 = \frac{1+x+1-x}{1-x} = \frac{2}{1-x}$$

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

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

$$(x-1)^2 + (x^2-x)^2 = 2^2$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 = 4$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 + px + q = 0 \quad 1+p+q > 0$$

$$x^2 + (A-1)x + B+2 = 0 \quad -5-3p+19 < 0$$

$$p = A-1 \quad A+B > 0$$

$$q = B+2 \quad -2A+B < 0$$


---


$$x^2 + 2x^2 + p+q = 0 \quad 2+p+q > 0$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + (A-1)x + B+2 = 0 \quad -4-19+19 < 0$$

$$p = A-1 \quad A+B > 0$$

$$-2A+B < 0$$


---


$$x^2 + 2x^2 + p+q = 0 \quad 2+p+q > 0$$

$$-2p+q < 0$$


---


$$x^2 + 2x^2 + (A-1)x + B+2 = 0 \quad p = A-1 \quad A+B > 0$$

$$q = B+2 \quad -2A+B < 0$$


---


$$x^2 + 3x^2 + p+q = 0 \quad 4+p+q > 0$$

$$4-2p+q < 0$$


---


$$x^2 + 3x^2 + Ax + B+2 = 0 \quad p = B-4 \quad p+B > 0$$

$$p+B > 0$$


---


$$x^2 - 2x + (x^2+2) = 0$$

$$x^2 + x^2 - 2x = -2(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$x^2 + 2x^2 - x - 2 = -(x-1)(x^2+3x+2)$$

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


---


$$(x-1)(x+1) + A-1B = 0 \quad A+B > 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) = x^2 + Ax + B = 0 \quad -2A+B < 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+1)(x+2) + Ax + B = 0 \quad -$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) + Ax + B = 0 \quad -$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (xy - a^2y) + a^2y^2 - 2xy(a^2 - a^2) \\
 & x^2y + 2a^2xy - 2a^2xy - 2a^2xy - 2a^2xy \\
 & = 2a^2xy - 2a^2xy + 2a^2xy - 2a^2xy \\
 & = 2a^2xy - 2a^2xy + 2a^2xy - 2a^2xy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\{ \begin{aligned} x^2y + a^2y^2 \\ - 2a^2xy - 2a^2xy \\ - 2a^2xy - 2a^2xy \end{aligned} \right\} \\
 & + 4(a^2 - a^2)xy \\
 & + a^2y^2 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & xy - a^2y + a^2y^2 - 2xy(a^2 - a^2) + a^2y \\
 & (a^2 - a^2)xy + a^2y^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{aK + bL}{P}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = 0$$

$$L_2 = yK + zL$$

$$aK + bL$$

$$yK + zL$$



$$(m+n)K + (p+q)zL$$

$$m+n = A$$

$$p+q = B$$

$$m(n-p) = AB - B^2$$

$$m^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = 0$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \dots$$

$$\frac{\log(x+y)}{2y} \quad \frac{\log(x-y)}{2y}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\log(x^2 - y^2) = (A \log x + B \log y)^2$$

$$\log(x^2 - y^2) = (A \log x + B \log y)^2$$

$$\log(x^2 - y^2) = (A \log x + B \log y)^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y) \dots 152$$

$$(x+y)(x-y) = \left[ \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x-y)^2} \right] \dots$$

~~...~~

$$a^2 \dots x^2 \dots y^2 \dots$$

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

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

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

$$x = x$$

$$y = y$$

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

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

log x + log y = log(x^2 - y^2)





~~log(a+b) = log(a) + log(b)~~ (non-additive) ~~log(a-b) = log(a) - log(b)~~ (non-additive)

$$\log(x^2) = 2 \log(x)$$

$$\log(x^a) = a \log(x)$$

$$\log(x^a + x^b) \neq \log(x^a) + \log(x^b)$$

$$\log(x^a - x^b) \neq \log(x^a) - \log(x^b)$$

$$\log(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \log(x)$$

$$\log(\sqrt[3]{x}) = \frac{1}{3} \log(x)$$

$$\log(\sqrt[n]{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \log(x)$$

$$\log(P + \sqrt[3]{QR} + \sqrt[3]{QR})$$

$$+ \log(P + \sqrt[3]{QR} + \alpha \sqrt[3]{QR})$$

$$+ \alpha^2 \log(P + \alpha \sqrt[3]{QR} + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{QR})$$

$$\log(p+2) + \log(p+2)$$

$$2^2 - 2m + 2 = 0$$

$$2m = 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$m = 2$$

In question

$$\frac{\partial(f+K)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} = z(K)$$

$$\frac{\partial(f+L)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = z(L)$$

$$\frac{\partial(f+K+L)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = z(K) + z(L)$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial K}{\partial x} = K z(K) \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-K}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = L z(L) \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-L}}$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(K+L)}{\partial x} = (K+L) z(K+L) \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-(K+L)}}$$

~~Handwritten notes and scribbles at the top of the page.~~  
~~Handwritten notes and scribbles below the first line.~~  
 Let  $kl = 1$      $\mu = \frac{\sqrt{1-kl}}{\sqrt{1-k}}$      $\xi = \frac{\sqrt{1-kl}}{\sqrt{1-k}}$   
 Then  $\mu = \sqrt{1-kl}$      $\mu \cdot \xi = \sqrt{1-k}$   
 $\mu = \sqrt{1-k}$      $\mu \cdot \xi = \sqrt{1-k}$   
 $\xi = \sqrt{1-k}$      $\mu \cdot \xi = \sqrt{1-k}$



$\cos x + a(\sin x) = \cos 155^\circ$   
 $\sin x + a(\cos x) = \sin 155^\circ$   
 $\frac{\sin x + a(\cos x)}{\cos x + a(\sin x)} = \frac{\sin 155^\circ}{\cos 155^\circ}$   
 $\frac{\sin x + a(\cos x)}{\cos x + a(\sin x)} = \frac{\sin(180^\circ - 25^\circ)}{\cos(180^\circ - 25^\circ)} = \frac{\sin 25^\circ}{-\cos 25^\circ} = -\tan 25^\circ$   
 $\frac{\sin x + a(\cos x)}{\cos x + a(\sin x)} = -\tan 25^\circ$   
 $\sin x + a(\cos x) = -\tan 25^\circ (\cos x + a(\sin x))$   
 $\sin x + a(\cos x) = -\tan 25^\circ \cos x - a \tan 25^\circ \sin x$   
 $\sin x + a(\cos x) + \tan 25^\circ \cos x + a \tan 25^\circ \sin x = 0$   
 $(1 + a \tan 25^\circ) \sin x + (a + \tan 25^\circ) \cos x = 0$   
 $\frac{1 + a \tan 25^\circ}{a + \tan 25^\circ} \sin x + \cos x = 0$   
 $\frac{1 + a \tan 25^\circ}{a + \tan 25^\circ} \sin x = -\cos x$   
 $\sin x = -\frac{a + \tan 25^\circ}{1 + a \tan 25^\circ} \cos x$   
 $\tan x = -\frac{a + \tan 25^\circ}{1 + a \tan 25^\circ}$   
 $x = \arctan\left(-\frac{a + \tan 25^\circ}{1 + a \tan 25^\circ}\right)$   
 $x = -\arctan\left(\frac{a + \tan 25^\circ}{1 + a \tan 25^\circ}\right)$   
 $x = -25^\circ$



$$(m+n\sqrt{v})$$

$$(k+l\sqrt{v}) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ak+llv, ct, d\sqrt{v} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(a+b\sqrt{v})^2 (x+y\sqrt{v})$$

$$(a+b\sqrt{v})^2 = \begin{matrix} a^2 - bv \\ 2ab\sqrt{v} \end{matrix}$$

$$a^2 - bv = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{k^2 + v} \quad a^2 - bv = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{k^2 + v}$$

$$a^2 - bv = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{k^2 + v} \quad a^2 - bv = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{k^2 + v}$$

$$(a+b\sqrt{v})^2 = (a+b\sqrt{v})^2 - 4b^2$$

$$a^2 - bv = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{k^2 + v}$$

$$(a^2 - bv) + 4b^2 = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{k^2 + v} + 4b^2$$

$$\frac{a^2 - bv}{k^2 + v}$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

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$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$

$$k \cdot l = k \cdot l$$





Handwritten notes and a circular stamp on a piece of aged paper. The text is dense and includes various symbols and numbers.

Top left:  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Top right:  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Center:  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Bottom left:  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Bottom right:  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

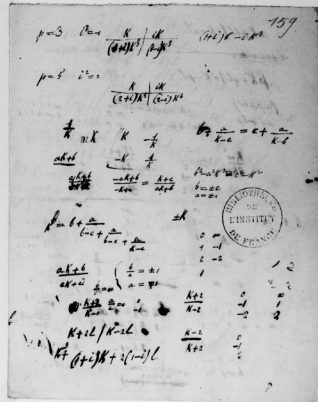
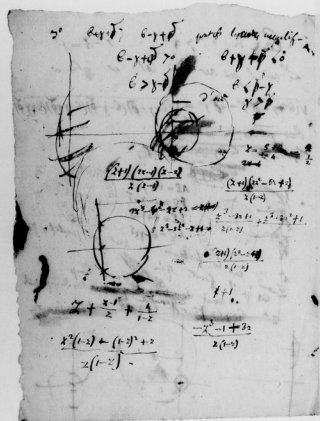
A circular stamp is visible in the center, containing the text "RECEIVED" and "MAY 18 1864".

Car de  $r^2 > q^2$  167  
 $r^2 - q^2 = j^2$   
 et ainsi par suite on a

$$\sqrt{(6xy + 7)^2 - 4j^2} = \sqrt{(6xy + 7)(6xy + 7) - 4j^2}$$

~~...~~  
~~...~~  
 AE = 6xy + 7  
 BE = 6xy - 7  
 CE = 6xy - 7  
 DE = 6xy + 7







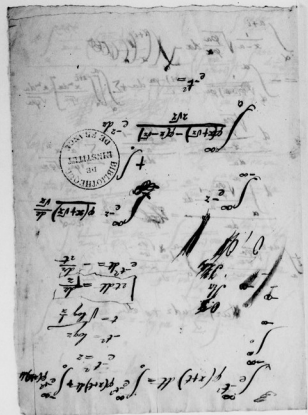


$(x^2 + 2x) - 3 = 0$   
 $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$   
 $(x+3)(x-1) = 0$   
 $x = -3, 1$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x-3}$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(x+1)}{(x+3)(x-1)}$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x-1}$   
 $2(x+1) = A(x-1) + B(x+3)$   
 $2x+2 = Ax - A + Bx + 3B$   
 $2x+2 = (A+B)x + (-A+3B)$   
 $A+B = 2$   
 $-A+3B = 2$   
 $4B = 4 \Rightarrow B = 1$   
 $A = 1$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+3} + \frac{1}{x-1}$   
 $y = \ln|x+3| + \ln|x-1| + C$   
 $y = \ln|(x+3)(x-1)| + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x(x+2)} dx = \int \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} dx$   
 $\frac{1}{x(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2}$   
 $1 = A(x+2) + Bx$   
 $1 = Ax + 2A + Bx$   
 $1 = (A+B)x + 2A$   
 $A+B = 0$   
 $2A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+2| + C$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x}{x+2} \right| + C$











$$(x-y)(x-y)(x-y) - x(x-y)^2 = x$$

~~$$\frac{(x-y)(x-y)(x-y) - x(x-y)^2}{x-y} = \frac{x}{x-y}$$~~

III.  $\frac{dx}{dy}$

$$xy(x-y)^2 = x$$

$$ab^2(x-y)^2$$

~~$$\frac{xy(x-y)^2 - x(x-y)^2}{xy(x-y)^2} = \frac{x - x(x-y)^2}{xy(x-y)^2}$$~~

als

$$y(y-x)(x-y)(x-y) + (x-y)(y-x)(y-x)^2 - ab^2(x-y)^2$$

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



$$F = p^2 V^2 (a-s) + V(a-s)^2$$

$$= V^2 + p^2 (a-s)^2 + U(a-s)^2$$

$$V = n + a(a-s)$$

$$U = p + q(a-s)$$

$$V^2 + 2V(a-s) + a(a-s)^2 + a(a-s)^2$$

$$= V^2 + 2V(a-s) + p(a-s)^2 + q(a-s)^2$$

$$= V^2 + 2V(a-s) + p(a-s)^2 + q(a-s)^2$$

$$= V^2 + 2V(a-s) + m(a-s)^2$$

$$F = \frac{V^2}{(a-s)^2} + 2V \frac{(a-s)}{(a-s)^2} + m \frac{(a-s)^2}{(a-s)^2} = \frac{V^2 + 2V(a-s) + m(a-s)^2}{(a-s)^2}$$

$$@ \text{ } F = \frac{V^2 + 2V(a-s) + m(a-s)^2}{(a-s)^2}$$

$$p^2 V^2 + 2V(a-s) + m(a-s)^2 = (a-s)^2 F$$

$$p^2 V^2 + 2V(a-s) + m(a-s)^2 = (a-s)^2 F$$

$$p^2 V^2 + 2V(a-s) + m(a-s)^2 = (a-s)^2 F$$

$$p^2 V^2 + 2V(a-s) + m(a-s)^2 = (a-s)^2 F$$

$$p^2 V^2 + 2V(a-s) + m(a-s)^2 = (a-s)^2 F$$

$$p^2 V^2 + 2V(a-s) + m(a-s)^2 = (a-s)^2 F$$

$$12 + 14(x+1)$$

$$12 \left( \frac{6x^2}{x^2+1} + 14 \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+1} \right) + (12+14x^2) (x-1)^2 (x-1)$$

$$24x^2 + 14(6x^2 + 14x^2) (x-1)^2$$

$$\left( \frac{24x^2}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{14x^2}{(x-1)^2} \right)$$

$$24x^2 - 14x^2$$

$$10x^2$$

$$\left( \frac{10x^2}{(x-1)^2} \right) (x-1)^2 \left( \frac{10x^2}{(x-1)^2} \right) + \frac{10x^2}{(x-1)^2} (x-1)^2$$

Full

$$y = \frac{10x^2}{x-1} \quad x^2$$

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

$$(1+y)^2 x - (1+y)^2 x + y(1+y)^2 x - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)$$

$$(1+y+8) x - (1+y)^2 x - (1+y)^2 x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - (1+\frac{1}{2}) x + \frac{1}{2}$$



~~g = x^2 + y^2 + z^2~~  
~~f(x, y, z) = a\_1 x + a\_2 y + a\_3 z~~

$g = x^2 + y^2, \quad h = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$   
 $g(x, y) = a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z$   
 $f(x, y) = a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z$

$\frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$   
 $\frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$\frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$   
 $\frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$\frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$   
 $\frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

Calculus  
 Calculus  
 Calculus









$$a^2 - p^2 = 200 \quad (a-p)(a+p)$$

$$a - p = 4$$

$$a^2 - p^2 = 200 \quad (a-p)(a+p)$$

(a+p) = 50  
 (a-p) = 4  
 2a = 54  
 a = 27  
 p = 23

$$(a+p)^2 - (a-p)^2 = 4ap$$

where  $(a+p)^2 = 2500$   
 $(a-p)^2 = 16$   
 $2500 - 16 = 4ap$   
 $2484 = 4ap$   
 $621 = ap$   
 $(a+p)^2 = 2500$   
 $(a-p)^2 = 16$   
 $2a = 54$   
 $a = 27$   
 $p = 23$



$du = \frac{d(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{2(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$   
 $\frac{d(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{2(x^2+y^2+z^2)} = \frac{2x dx + 2y dy + 2z dz}{2(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$   
 $\frac{dx}{x} + \frac{dy}{y} + \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{du}{u}$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{dy}{y} + \int \frac{dz}{z} = \int \frac{du}{u}$   
 $\ln x + \ln y + \ln z = \ln u + C$   
 $\ln(xyz) = \ln u + C$   
 $xyz = e^C u$   
 $xyz = k(x^2+y^2+z^2)$   
 $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = k(9+4+1)$   
 $6 = k(14)$   
 $k = \frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{7}$   
 $xyz = \frac{3}{7}(x^2+y^2+z^2)$



172

$$C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \log\left(\frac{\pi x + \sqrt{\pi K}}{\sqrt{K}}\right) dx$$

$$H = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \log\left(\frac{\pi x + \sqrt{\pi K}}{\sqrt{K}}\right) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \log(x) dx = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \gamma$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \log(x^2) dx = -\sqrt{\pi} \gamma$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \log(x^2 + a^2) dx = \sqrt{\pi} \log(a) - \sqrt{\pi} \gamma$$



Gen. 22.11.1.

23

$\frac{d}{dx} (m \cdot x^2)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (m \cdot x^2) = 2m \cdot x$$

$$d(m \cdot x^2) = 2m \cdot x \cdot dx$$

$$(m \cdot x^2) = \int 2m \cdot x \cdot dx$$

$$m \cdot x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (m \cdot x^2)$$

$$2m \cdot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (m \cdot x^2)$$





$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-3}$$

$$1 = A(x-2)(x-3) + B(x-1)(x-3) + C(x-1)(x-2)$$

$$1 = A(x^2 - 5x + 6) + B(x^2 - 4x + 3) + C(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$1 = (A+B+C)x^2 + (-5A-4B-3C)x + (6A+3B+2C)$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B+C=0 \\ -5A-4B-3C=0 \\ 6A+3B+2C=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{(1-2)(2-3)} = \frac{1}{(-1)(-1)} = 1 \\ B &= \frac{1}{(2-1)(3-2)} = \frac{1}{(1)(1)} = 1 \\ C &= \frac{1}{(3-1)(3-2)} = \frac{1}{(2)(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{2(x-3)}$$

$$-\frac{px + \frac{q}{2}(2-a)}{(2-a)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(2-a)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2-a} \sqrt{\frac{2-a}{2-a}} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{(2-a)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2-a} \sqrt{\frac{2-a}{2-a}} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{(2-a)^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2-a} \sqrt{\frac{2-a}{2-a}} \right]$$



$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 0 \quad \text{--- 175}$$

$$\left( \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \right) dx + \left( \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \right) dy + \left( \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} - \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \right) dz = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) dx + \left( \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{dz}{dt} \right) dy + \left( \frac{dz}{dt} - \frac{dx}{dt} \right) dz = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= A + B + C = 0 & I &= A + B + C = 0 \\ P &= A + B + C = 0 & II &= A + B + C = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = A \quad \Rightarrow \quad (A+B+C) = 0$$

$$L = B \quad \Rightarrow \quad (A+B+C) = 0$$

$$L = C \quad \Rightarrow \quad (A+B+C) = 0$$



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt} \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt} \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$m = \frac{m}{m} \quad m = \frac{m}{m}$$

$$m = \frac{m}{m} \quad m = \frac{m}{m}$$















$$T = \left( A \left( \frac{1}{F(x)} \right) \frac{1}{F(x)} \right) \frac{1}{F(x)}$$

$$S = \left( A \left( \frac{1}{F(x)} \right) \frac{1}{F(x)} \right) \frac{1}{F(x)}$$

$$= A \left( \frac{1}{F(x)} \right) \frac{1}{F(x)}$$

$$p \left[ \frac{1}{F(x)} + \frac{1}{F(x)} \right] = A \left[ \frac{1}{F(x)} + \frac{1}{F(x)} \right] + B \left[ \frac{1}{F(x)} + \frac{1}{F(x)} \right] + C \left[ \frac{1}{F(x)} + \frac{1}{F(x)} \right]$$



Handwritten notes and scribbles.

Handwritten text.

$$A[-c + \frac{1}{F(x)}] + B[u + \frac{1}{F(x)}] = A[-c + \frac{1}{F(x)}]$$

$$A[u + \frac{1}{F(x)}] + B[-c + \frac{1}{F(x)}] = A[-c + \frac{1}{F(x)}] + B[u + \frac{1}{F(x)}]$$

$$A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G \cdot H \cdot I \cdot J \cdot K \cdot L \cdot M \cdot N \cdot O \cdot P \cdot Q \cdot R \cdot S \cdot T \cdot U \cdot V \cdot W \cdot X \cdot Y \cdot Z$$

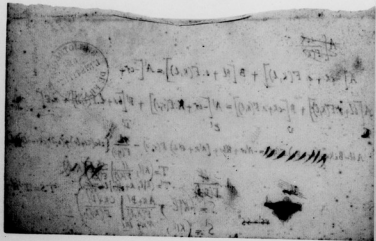


$$S = \left( A \left( \frac{1}{F(x)} \right) \frac{1}{F(x)} \right) \frac{1}{F(x)}$$



Handwritten text.

Handwritten text.



183.

$$\int \frac{p' \cdot \pi_n}{(p)} = \int$$

$F_n = p_n \cdot p'(n)$

$$\int \frac{p' \cdot \pi_n}{(p)} \Delta' z = P(n) \cdot P'(n)$$

$$\int \frac{p'(n) \cdot \pi_n}{(p(n))} = \int P'(n) \cdot (\log P(n))$$

$$P' = \frac{p'}{(n)} \cdot (\log P(n))$$

INSTITUTION  
 DE  
 FRANCE

$\frac{P_n \cdot \log P_n}{(n) \cdot \Delta z}$   
 $+ \frac{\log P_n}{\Delta z}$

---


$$= \int \frac{P_n \cdot \pi_n}{(p)} + \int \frac{P'_n \cdot \pi_n}{(p)}$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{P_n \cdot \log P_n}{(n) \cdot \Delta z} \right) + \frac{P_n \cdot \log P_n}{\Delta z}$$

$$\int \pi_n = \left( \frac{P_n}{(n) \cdot \Delta z} \right)$$

$$p(x_1) + p(x_2) = p_1 + p_2$$

$$p_1 = p_1 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$p_1 = A \cdot P(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{P(x_1, x_2)}{p_1}$$

$$x =$$

$$= 2p \Delta z$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{P(x_1, x_2)}{p_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{P(x_1, x_2)}{p_1}$$

$$P(x_1, x_2) = p_1 + p_2$$

$$p_1 = p_1 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$p_1 = A \cdot P(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{P(x_1, x_2)}{p_1}$$

$$x =$$

$$= 2p \Delta z$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{P(x_1, x_2)}{p_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} = \frac{P(x_1, x_2)}{p_1}$$





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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} \\
 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} \\
 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} \\
 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} \\
 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} \\
 \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x} &= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}
 \end{aligned}$$