Teorem:

dopru denklam:  

$$y-y_0 = m(X-X_0)$$

30-1-1

ortalama déper teoremi:

$$\ddot{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_m \end{bmatrix}^T \qquad \ddot{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_m \end{bmatrix}^T \\
f(\vec{x}) - f(\vec{y}) = \frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_1} (x_1 - y_1) + \frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_2} (x_2 - y_2) + \dots \\
\frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_1} (x_1 - y_1) + \frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_2} (x_2 - y_2) + \dots$$

$$\int f(\bar{x}) - f(\bar{y}) = \left[\nabla f(\bar{x})\right]^{T} (\bar{x} - \bar{y})$$

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Taylor Seri Aculmu:
    Bir fonkstyonun belt-li bir nokte etrafındak
türeleninin kullanılmasıyla, fonkstyonun
seri akılımı yazılabilir
       f: R->R
f(x) = f(x_0) + (x - x_0) f(x_0) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(x_0) (x - x_0)^2 + \dots
                          a+ -1 (x6)(x-x6)2+--
      \Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f^n(x_0) \frac{(x-x_0)^n}{n!}
    not: f" > f'nin n. dereveden
                                       Sin(0) =0

\underline{\partial} \text{rnek} : f(x) = \sin(x)

                            f'(0) = Sin'(x) = cos(x)

f'(0) = cos(0) = 1
                                  f''(x) = Sin''(x) = -Sin(x)
fc4= x+=1.0+...
                                  f" (0) = -Sin (0) =0
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ornele: f(x) = ex T. s aalum x=0 etrafundaki  $f(x) = e^{x} = f(0) = 1$  $f(0) = e^{0} = 1$ fu(x)= ex => fu(01=1  $f^n(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f^n(o) = 1$  $f(x) = 1 + (x-0) \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2!} (x-0)^{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{3!} (x-0)^{3} \cdot 1 + \cdots$  $+\frac{4}{n!}(x-0)^{n}.1$ 

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n \rightarrow e^{x/\ln \tau}$$
 The Tis again.

## Veetor Space (Vektor Uray1)

 $\overline{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$   $\overline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{bmatrix}$   $X_{i} \in \mathbb{R}$ 

Tanım: Aşağıda belirtilen teplama (+)
ve Garpma (.) işlem lenini soplayan,
elemanları R'den eluşan vektörlerden
elemanları R'den eluşan vektörlerden
eluşan S' kümesi bir "lineer vektör
uzayıdır".

1) i)  $\bar{x} \in S$ ,  $\bar{y} \in S' \Rightarrow \bar{x} + \bar{y} \in S'$ ii)  $\bar{X} + \bar{o} = \bar{o} + \bar{x}$ ō= [o] → null veetor

o= [i]

nx1 VXE,5 ve yEs' igin  $\bar{x} + \bar{y} = \bar{o}$   $\bar{x}' \leq n$  ters relatoring buluna bilmeli

$$iv) \quad (\bar{x} + \bar{y}) + \bar{z} = \bar{x} + (\bar{y} + \bar{z}) \quad \bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z} \in S'$$

2) 
$$a_1b \in \mathbb{R}$$
  
 $aX \in S'$   
 $a(bX) = (ab)X$   
 $(a+b)X = aX + bX$   
 $a(X+Y) = aX + aY$   
 $1. X = X$   
 $0. X = 0$ 

örnele: 
$$\overline{X}_1$$
,  $\overline{X}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^4$  alsom.

 $\overline{X}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\overline{X}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$  breer velitor uzan modir?

1)  $\overline{X}_1 + \overline{X}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$ 
 $\overline{X}_1 + \overline{0} = \overline{X}_1$ 
 $\overline{X}_2 + \overline{0} = \overline{X}_2$ 

$$\vec{X}_1 + \vec{y}_1 = \vec{0} \implies \vec{y}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\vec{X}_2 + \vec{y}_2 = \vec{0} \implies \vec{y}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\vec{X}_2 + \vec{y}_2 = \vec{0} \implies \vec{y}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

2) 
$$a6R$$
,  $bER$ 

$$aX_1 \in R^4$$

$$a(bX_1) = abX_1 \in R^4$$

$$(atb)X_1 = aX_1 + bX_1$$

$$a(X_1 + X_2) = aX_1 + aX_2$$

verden veliter uregr Hreer veletter uregran.