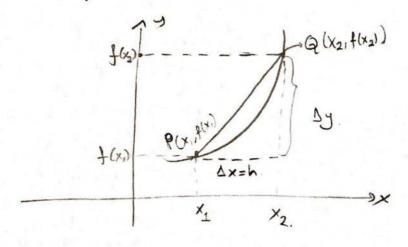
#### Degision Orrentens de Epirolosin Tegetteri

Herbergi bus y=f(x) fonksiyonunda [x,x2] asolijinda. X'e bapli olan y nin ortalama depisim oran



$$\Delta y = f(x_2) - f(x_1)$$

$$\Delta x = x_2 - x$$

Dx yerine h +a bullarlin

Comini y=f(x) fontsiyonunun, [x1,x2] andiginda x'e pône ontalema degisim onon sayledir.

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1)}{h}, h \neq 0$$

fin [x1,x2] analigindahi depisim ononi, P(x1,f(x,)) ve Q(x2,f(x2)) nohtosindan gegen daprum epimidi

### Tegetter ve Bur Nahtadahi Toren

nottesindali Bin y=f(x) episinin P(xo, f(xo)) epimi asajidahi sayiya exittis.

$$m = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$
 Climita varolmasi kasuluyla)

\* Epinin Proktosinda tepet deprusu Proktesindar pegen ve eçimi zyukasıdalı limitter elde ettipimiz sayı olan dağrudur.

ôn: y= /x fonksyonunun

a.) x=a + v noktasindali efimini buluvz.

b.) x=-1 noktosinda epim nedir?

c.) Herei noktada epim -1 deperine exittir?

(i) Horge Note that 
$$f(a+h) - f(a)$$

(a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = 1$ 

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{1}{a+h} - \frac{1}{a} = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{a - (a+h)}{a \cdot (a+h) \cdot h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{1}{a \cdot (a+h) \cdot h} = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{1}{a$$

m=-1 dir

b.) x=-1 noktosi m=-1-1-1

 $(2,\frac{1}{2})$  ve  $(-2,\frac{1}{2})$ noklalani

## Degisim Ormoloni: Bir Noktadahi Zirev.

Com: f fonksyonunun Xo noktasındaki türevi f'(xa) ile gosterillur ve limitinin ver olmosi Losulu Me

\*  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0)}{h}$ 

Ozet:  $\lim_{h\to\infty} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0)}{h}$  limiti.

1-y=f(x) fontsiyonunun x=xo noktosindaki

2- y=f(x) fonksiyonun x=xo noktasındalı.

tepetinin epimi

3- f(x) fontsiyonunun x=xo noktooindahi x dépiskenne both dépism orani.

4- x = daki f'(x =) torevi

tepet dopru derklemi?

M=4=) y=4x+b, 5=8+b.=)b=-3. y=4x-3=) tepet depru denklemi

Bis Forksigen Olavah Timer

Laimi x dejikerine bajde f(x) fonksiyonum teresi,

limitin var olmoo! kopulu ite f! fonksiyonudu

limitin var olmoo! deperi

ve x noletosindahi deperi

 $f'(x) = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ 

clarah tonimianis.

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{x+h}{x+h-1} - \frac{x}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{x+h}{x+h-1} - \frac{x}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h).(x-1) - x.(x+h-1)}{(x+h-1).(x-1).h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\chi^2 - \chi + \chi h - h - \chi^2 - \chi h + \chi}{(\chi + h - 1) \cdot (\chi - 1) \cdot h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-h}{(x+h-1)\cdot(x-1)\cdot h} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-1}{(x+h-1)\cdot(x-1)} = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$J'(x) = \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{f(2) - f(x)}{2 - x} = \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{2-1} - \frac{x}{x-1}}{2 - x}$$

$$= \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{2 \cdot (x - 1) - x \cdot (2 - 1)}{(2 - x) \cdot (2 - 1) \cdot (x - 1)} = \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{2x - 2 - x2 + x}{(2 - x) \cdot (2 - 1) \cdot (x - 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{(x - 2x)^{-1}}{(2 - x) \cdot (x - 1) \cdot (2 - 1)} = \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{(x - 2x)^{-1}}{(x - 1)^{2}} = \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{(x - 2x)^{-1}}{(2 - x) \cdot (x - 1)} = \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{(x - 2x)^{-1}}{(2 - x) \cdot (x - 1)} = \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{(x - 2x)^{-1}}{(x - 1)^{2}} = \lim_{2 \to \infty} \frac{(x - 2x)^{-1}}{(x -$$

tureri (tree terminder) On: f(x)=V1+x2 fonksiyonunun

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + (x+h)^{2}} - \sqrt{1 + x^{2}}}{h} \cdot (\sqrt{1 + (x+h)^{2}} + \sqrt{1 + x^{2}})$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(\sqrt{1 + (x+h)^{2}} - \sqrt{1 + x^{2}}) \cdot (\sqrt{1 + (x+h)^{2}} + \sqrt{1 + x^{2}})}{h \cdot (\sqrt{1 + (x+h)^{2}} + \sqrt{1 + x^{2}})}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1 + (x+h)^{2} - (1 + x^{2})}{h \cdot (\sqrt{1 + (x+h)^{2}} + \sqrt{1 + x^{2}})}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1 + x + h^{2} + 2xh}{h \cdot (\sqrt{1 + (x+h)^{2}} + \sqrt{1 + x^{2}})}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h^{2} + 2xh}{h \cdot (\sqrt{1 + (x+h)^{2}} + \sqrt{1 + x^{2}})}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h(h + 2x)}{h(h + 2x)}$$

$$=\frac{\chi}{V_{1+\chi^2}}$$

On: f(x)=Vx fonksiyonunun

ai) x>0 isin türevimi alınız. (tirev tanımında) b.) y=vx eprisine x=4. noktosinda tepet olan dopniya bulmuz.

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}) \cdot (\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}{h \cdot (\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{x+h - x}{h \cdot (\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2Vx'}$$

$$b.) \times = 4 \text{ institutioned a } m = f'(4) = \frac{1}{2V4} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \times + b = 3. \quad 2 = \frac{1}{4}.4 + b = 3. \quad b = 2 - 1 = 1.$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \times + \frac{1}{4} = 3. \quad 4 = 2 + 4.$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \times + \frac{1}{4} = 3. \quad 4 = 2 + 4.$$

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$$y = \frac{1}{4} \times + \frac{1}{4} = 3.$$

Notosyon: Y=f(x) fonksiyonunun tirevinin bir çok notosyonu vordir.

$$f'(x) = y'(x) = y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df(x)}{dx} = D(f)(x)$$

\* X=a sayısındahi tirev notesyonları

$$f'(a) = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=a} = y'(a) = \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x=a}$$

& Bir Arabella Tree; Teh - Tarogh Einesler

Bis y=f(x) fonksiyonu aralifin (sonlu veya sonsuz)
her no htosinda bis tuneve sahipse buna aqih
her no htosinda bis tuneve sahipse buna aqih
aralikta tisevlerebiler fonksiyon derir. Eper bir
aralikta tisevlerebiler fonksiyon derir. Eper bir
aralikta tisevlerebiler aralifinda tisevlerebilir ise
fonksiyon. (a, b) aqik aralifinda tisevlerebilir ise
ve

$$f'(b) = \lim_{h \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(b+h) - f(b)}{h}, (x = b \text{ nok to sinda soldan tuhevi})$$

limiteri 24 noktolarda varsa bu fonksiyona [a, b] kapali aralifinda tonevlerebitiv derir

olmalider.

जॅम:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2, & x \le 1 \\ 2x - 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ 
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x - 2, & x \le 1 \\ 4x - 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ 

$$f'(1) = \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{2\cdot (1+h)-3-(-1)}{h}$$

$$f'(1)=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{(1+h)^2-2-(-1)}{h}$$

= 
$$\lim_{h\to 0^-} \frac{h^2 + 2h + l - l}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0^-} \frac{h^2 + 2h}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0^-} h + 2 = 2$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} -\frac{h}{h} = -1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1$$

f;(0) + f!(0) oldujunden x=0 noluterinda tiren Yol()

Cirer ve Direktitik

\* Eger f(x) fonksyonu x=c noktesinda süneklidir.
f(x) fonksyonu. x=c noktesinda süneklidir.

Ventryon trevili =) Fortinger smellitir.

Tesi dopni depiloir.

Tesi dopni depiloir.

Din: y=|x| ponksiyony x=0 da smellidir falkat tirel yokh

On: f(x)=1x2-11 a)x=1 nohterinda sürchtimi? fonlwiyonu b)x=1 11 trevi vomi?

(a)  $\lim_{x\to 1+} x^2 = 0$ .  $\lim_{x\to 1+} x^2 = 0$ .  $\lim_{x\to 1+} -(x^2 - 1) = 0$   $\lim_{x\to 1+} -(x^2 - 1) = 0$   $\lim_{x\to 1+} -(x^2 - 1) = 0$  oldupu rain  $\lim_{x\to 1} -(x^2 - 1) = 0$   $\lim_{x\to 1-} -(x^2 - 1) = 0$  oldupu rain  $\lim_{x\to 1} -(x^2 - 1) = 0$   $\lim_{x\to 1} -(x^2 - 1$ 

b.)  $f'(1) = \lim_{h \to 0^+} f(1+h) - f(1) = \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{(1+h)^2 - 1 - 0}{h}$   $= \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{h^2 + 2h + 1/2f}{h}$   $= \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{h \cdot (h+2)}{h}$  $= \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{h+2}{h} = 2u$ 

 $f'(1) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-(1+h)^2 + 1 - 0}{h}$   $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-h^2 - 2h - f + 1}{h}$   $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-h^2 - 2h - f + 1}{h}$   $= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-h'(h+2)}{h} = -2$ 

f+(1)+f-(1) oldependen f(1) yolden } sonus:x=1 de schehli
(x=1 de teres 70h) } fachat trevlererrez

#### Tire Kurallan,

$$2 - f(x) = x^n = f'(x) = n x^{n-1}$$

$$3 - h(x) = f(x) \mp g(x) \Rightarrow h(x) = f'(x) \mp g(x)$$

$$4 - (f(x).g(x))' = f'(x).g(x) + f(x).g'(x)$$

$$4 - \left(f(x), g(x)\right) = f(x), g(x)$$

$$5 - \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]' = \frac{f'(x), g(x) - f(x), g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \qquad (g(x) \neq 0)$$

$$3n: Y = 3x^2 = 3y = 3$$
  
 $3n: f(x) = x^2 + \frac{4}{5}x^2 - 5x + 1 = 3x^2 + \frac{8}{5}x - 5$ 

$$\frac{1}{6n}$$
:  $f(x) = x^{1/2} = \int f(x) = \sqrt{2} \cdot (x^{1/2} - 1)$ 

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial h} = \int (x^2 + 1) \cdot (x^2 + 3) = \int \int (x) = 2x \cdot (x^2 + 3) + (x^2 + 1) \cdot 3x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial h} = \int (x^2 + 1) \cdot (x^2 + 3) = \int \int (x) = 2x \cdot (x^2 + 3) + (x^2 + 1) \cdot 3x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial n:}{\partial n:} f(x) = (x + 1)(x + 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial n:}{\partial n:} y(+) = \frac{E^2 - 1}{t^3 + 1} = y'(+) = \frac{2t \cdot (t^3 + 1) - (t^3 + 1)^2}{(t^3 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2t^6 + 2t - 3 + 4 + 3 + 2}{t^3 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{2+^{4}+2+-3+^{4}+3+^{2}}{(+^{2}+1)^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{-+^{4}+3+^{2}+2+}{(+^{3}+1)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial x}: y = \frac{(x-1)\cdot(x^2-2x)}{x^4} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{x^4}$$

I.yol :

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(3x^2 - 6x + 2)(x^4) - (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) \cdot 4x^2}{(x^4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 6 \cdot 6 \times 5 + 2 \times 4 - 4 \times 6 + 12 \times 5 - 8 \times 4}{\times 8}$$

$$=-\frac{x^{6}+6x^{5}-6x^{4}}{x^{8}}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{6}{x^3}-\frac{6}{x^4}$$

Iki ve Daha Yohseh Mertebeden Toreler.

Y=f(x)) fonlisyonu ign 2. mertebeden timer notosyonlari:

$$\mathcal{Y} = f(x) \quad \text{for issignation } \mathcal{Y} = f(x) \quad \text{for issignation } \mathcal{Y} = f(x) \quad \text{for its in } \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{Y}' = \mathcal{Y}$$

y=f(x) fonksiyonunun n. mertebeden tirevi

$$y = f(x)$$
  $fonksiyonunon
 $y = f(x)$   $fonksiyonunon
 $y(n) = f(n)(x) = \frac{d^ny}{dx^n} = \frac{d^n(f(x))}{dx^n} = D^n(f(x)) = D^n(f(x)) = D^ny$$$ 

notosportesite posterilas.

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx} = 6x^{2} - 10x - 5x - 2 = 3 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = ? \quad \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = ?$$

$$y = 6x^2 - 10x - 5x^{-2}$$

$$y = 6x^{2} - 10x - 5x^{-2}$$
  
 $y' = 6x^{2} - 10x - 5x^{-2}$   
 $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = 12x - 10 + 10x^{-3}$ 

$$y'' = 12 - 30x - 4$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 12 - 30x^{-4}.$$

$$\frac{\sin y = (x^2+1).(x+5+\frac{1}{x})}{y} = \frac{y'=?}{x}$$

$$y = 2x.(x+5+\frac{1}{x}) + (x^{2}+1).(1-\frac{1}{x^{2}})$$

$$= 2x^{2} + 70x + 2 + x^{2} - 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{x^{2}}$$

$$= 3x^2 + 10x - \frac{1}{x^2} + 2.$$

on: x dépiphenne bopte 21 ve v fonksiyonlan, x=0 noktasında türevlerebilir oksunlar ve.

noktasinda torevlere 6/11/  

$$2(0)=5$$
,  $2'(0)=-3$ ,  $V(0)=-1$ ,  $V'(0)=2$  isc.

$$2(0)=5$$
,  $2'(0)=0$ ,  $2(0)=0$ ,  $2(0)=0$ ,  $2(0)=0$ ,  $2(0)=0$ ,  $2(0)=0$ ,  $2(0)=0$ ,  $2(0)=0$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx}(2|v|) = ? (x=0) = \frac{1}{2}(0) \cdot v'(0) = -3.(-1) + 5.2 = 13$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(2|v|) = \frac{2}{2}(0) \cdot v'(0) + 2(0) \cdot v'(0) = -3.(-1) + 5.2 = 13$$

$$b_{1}$$
)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{y}{x})=?$  (x=0 noktosinda)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{2}{4}) = \frac{2}{(2)} \frac{(x=0) \text{ nok topinda}}{(2) \text{ nok topinda}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{2}{4}) \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{2!(0) \cdot v(0) - 2i(0) \cdot v'(0)}{(-1)^2} = \frac{(-3) \cdot (-1) - 5 \cdot 2}{(-1)^2}$$

$$= -7$$

\*\* x-elveri boyunca harelet eden bir nevnenin + zamonin dahi postoyonu x=f(+) ise nevnenin o andahi

$$V(+) = \frac{dx}{d+} = f'(+)$$

ve o andaki- ivmesi \*

$$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = f''(t)$$

NSOnat: Hizin mutlah depeider. Sunat = | v(+) = | dx /

A Tryonometrich Fonksiyonlann Tweei

$$f(x)=\sin x \longrightarrow f'(x)=\cos x$$

$$f(x) = \sin x$$
 —)  $f'(x) = -\sin x$   
 $f(x) = \cos x$  —)  $f'(x) = 1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ .  
 $f(x) = +\cos x$  —)  $f'(x) = -(1 + \cot^2 x) = -\cos x$ .

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

f(x) = secx - f'(x) = secx, tonx

f(x)=cosecx -> f(x)=-cosecx, cotx.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial h} : \mathcal{Y} = \chi^2 - \sin \chi', \quad \mathcal{Y} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{Y} = 2x - \cos \chi$$

$$\hat{S}_{n}: \ \mathcal{Y} = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = ?$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\sin x \cdot (1-\sin x) - \cos x \cdot (-\cos x)}{(1-\sin x)^2}$$

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

$$\frac{dJ}{dx} = \frac{1 - \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \sin x}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{(1-\sin x)}{(1+\sec \theta) \cdot \sin \theta} = \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{7}{7}$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = sec\theta \cdot ton\theta \cdot sin\theta + (1+sec\theta) \cdot cos\theta$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \sin\theta + \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos\theta}\right) \cos\theta$$

2 new Kursh

But Bitake Fonksyponum Torevi

(fog)'(x)= [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)), g'(x)

on: 
$$y=(3x^2+1)^2$$
 $dy=2(3x^2+1), (6x)$ 
 $dy=2(3x^2+1), (6x)$ 
 $dy=4(x^2+x-\frac{1}{x})^4$ 
 $dx=7$ 
 $dy=4(x^2+x-\frac{1}{x})^3$ 
 $dy=7$ 
 $dy=7$ 

= -2cos2+sec2(5-sin2+)

# Bron Sprinin Téget ve Mormel Deparusu

Bis y=f(x) eprisinin P(xo, yo) nolutosindan pesen teget doprunu epimi m=f'(x0) ve. tepet dopru

Normal dopru derkleni

Dormal dopru derklemi
$$\begin{bmatrix}
y - y_0 = -1 & (x - x_0) \\
m_T
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_0 = -\frac{1}{m_T} (x_0)$$

$$y_0 = -\frac{1}{m_T} (x_0)$$

En: 
$$y = \frac{1}{(1-2x)^3}$$
 eprisine tepet he deprum epiminin  
posity oldupunu bruhme.  
 $y = \frac{1}{(1-2x)^3}$  oldupunu bruhme.  
 $y = \frac{1}{(1-2x)^3}$  oldupunu bruhme.

Positif oldysing
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -3 \cdot \frac{1}{(1-2x)^4} \cdot \frac{(-2)}{(1-2x)^4} \cdot \frac{6}{(1-2x)^4} \cdot \frac{(-2)}{(1-2x)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-2x)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-2x)^4}$$

Egin; njærindeli her (ny) nokterinda tepet doprima epimi pozitistir.

Un: y=ton xx eproinin (1,1) noktosindali tepet Ve normal doprularinin derklenleini bulunuz.

$$m_T = \frac{31}{(1,1)} = \left(\frac{\sec^2 \frac{\pi}{4}}{1}\right) \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{12})^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$m_{T_1} = \frac{2z}{4} = \frac{7}{2}$$

(1,1) noluteranda tepet dopru dertlemi: 14-1=mp(x-1)

your 
$$y-1=\frac{\pi}{2}(x-1)$$
 =) Tepet dopine den blem!

duzenlensel

$$y=\frac{2}{2}x+1-\frac{7}{2}$$

(1,1) noktosindahi normal doğru denklani:

$$(1,1)$$
 noktosinadin  
 $M_T=1=)$   $M_T$ .  $M_N=-1=)$   $M_N=\frac{1}{2}=\frac{2}{2}$ 

$$y-1=-\frac{2}{z}.(x-1)$$