$$\begin{array}{lll}
\textcircled{3} & 2001 = \left\{ \left(\frac{2011}{20-3} \right)^{3} \right\} & \text{dististion } & \text{yakmakligi?} \\
\text{lim} & \left(\frac{2011}{20-3} \right)^{3} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{20-3} \right)^{n/3} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{20-3} \right)^{2n} \\
& = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{4}{20-3} \right)^{2n-3} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{4}{20-3} \right)^{3} \right]^{1/6} = e^{2/3} \\
& = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{4}{20-3} \right)^{2n-3} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{4}{20-3} \right)^{3} \right]^{1/6} = e^{2/3} \\
& = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{4}{20-3} \right)^{2n-3} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{4}{20-3} \right)^{3} \right]^{1/6} = e^{2/3}
\end{array}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{12}, \frac{4}{15}, \frac{8}{18}, \frac{16}{21}, \dots}_{20} }_{3.3} \underbrace{\frac{1}{3.4}, \frac{2}{3.5}}_{3.6} \underbrace{\frac{2}{3.6}}_{3.7} \underbrace{\frac{2}{3.3}}_{4} \underbrace{\frac{1}{3.7}}_{4} \underbrace{\frac{1$$

Denel terimi on
$$\frac{n^2}{2n+1}$$
. $\sin(\frac{3}{n})$ slan dizinin limiti?
 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2}{2n+1}$. $\sin\frac{3}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n}{2n+1}$. $\frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$

YTÜ - Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Vize Soru ve Cevap Kâğıdı		NOT TABLOSU					
		1. Soru	2. Soru	3. Soru	4. Soru	TOPLAM	
Adı Soyadı		1000					
Öğrenci Numarası	Gru	p No	1 1				
Bölümü	magnetical can group our can		1	Sings	Tarihi 26.04.2014		2014
Dersin Adı	MAT1322-MAT1072 Matematik II		Smay Sür		Sinav Y		.2014
Dersi veren Öğretim Üyesinin Adı Soyadı					İmza		
YÖK nun 2547 sayılı k teşebbüs etmek" fiili i	anunun <i>Öğrenci Disiplin Yönetmeliğini</i> şleyenler bir veya iki yarıyıl uzaklaştırı	n 9. Maddesi o	olan <i>"Sınavla</i>	arda kopya	yapmak ve	yaptırmak	veya buna

Soru 1. Genel terimi $a_n = n - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + e^{2n} \right)$, (n = 1, 2, ...), olan dizinin limitini bulunuz.

Cevap 1.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\ln(1+e^{2n}) \right]$$

$$(\Theta 5) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\ln(e^n) - \ln(1+e^{2n})^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$(\Theta 5) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln\left(\frac{e^n}{1+e^{2n}}\right)$$

$$(\Theta 5) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \ln\left(\frac{1}{e^{2n}+1}\right)$$

$$(\Theta 5) = \ln\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{e^{2n}+1}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{e^{2n}}+1}}\right)$$

$$= \ln\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{0+1}}\right) = \ln(1)$$

Soru 3. a)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\vec{\pi}^{-n}}{\cos(n\pi)}$$
 serisinin toplamını bulunuz. (10 puan)

$$\frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Pi^{-n}}{\cos(n\pi)} = 1 - \frac{1}{\Pi} + \frac{1}{\Pi^2} - \frac{1}{\Pi^3} + \dots + (-1)^n \Pi^{-n} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{\Pi})^n$$

@ [2 1-121 olduğundan serinin toplamı

$$S = \frac{q}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-(-\frac{1}{r})} = \frac{1}{1+1}$$

(b) Genel terimi
$$a_n = \left(\frac{3n-1}{3n+2}\right)^n$$
 olan $\{a_n\}$ dizisinin limitini bulunuz.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{3n+2}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{3}{3n+2}\right)^n\right]$$

$$= \lim_{N\to\infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{3}{3n+2} \right)^{3n+2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3}{3n+2} \right)^{-2} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$5,232323 \dots = 5 + \frac{23}{100} + \frac{23}{(100)^2} + \frac{23}{(100)^3} + \dots$$

$$= 5 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{23}{100} \left(\frac{1}{100} \right)^{n-1} \qquad 0 = \frac{23}{100} \qquad r = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$|r| = \frac{1}{100} (1 \Rightarrow) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{23}{100} \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{\alpha}{1-r} = \frac{23}{100} = \frac{23}{99}$$
(Seri yalunsak)

$$5,232323 - 5 + \frac{23}{99} = \frac{518}{99}$$

https://avesis.yildiz.edu.tr/pkanar/dokumanlar

$$\frac{4}{n^2+4n+3} = \frac{A}{n+3} + \frac{B}{n+1} = \frac{A}{n+1} =$$

$$\frac{\infty}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2 + 4n + 3}} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n + 1} - \frac{1}{n + 3}$$

$$S_{n=2}\left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n+3}\right)\right]$$

$$S_n = 2\left[\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3}\right] = 1 \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{5}{3} = 1 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2 + 4n + 3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$=\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{3}\right)=\ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)=\ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)=-\infty$$

Seri - ola

$$(2) = \frac{2^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} = ?$$

$$\frac{5}{5} = \frac{3^{n-1}-1}{6^{n-1}} = \frac{5}{5} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{5}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Toplom =
$$\frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$$=\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}=2$$
 $=\frac{6}{5}$

€ 5 Intiti-Inti serisinin n. Lismi toplomi icin bir formal bulunus ve bu formal yardımıyla serinin yakınsaklığıni inceleginiz. = - Inva+ Inva+1 => Sn=- Tal+ late - late+ last -- - last + lava+1 lim Sn= lim InVn+1 = +00 => Seri +00 a 100kson (2) 5 Arccoult - Arccoult serisinin n. Kismi toplami icin bir formal bulup yakınsaklığını inceleyiniz. Yakınsak ise degerini bulunuz.

Sn= Arccol - Arccol - Arccol - Arccol - Arccol - Arccol

Sn = ArcCos 1 - ArcCos 1 = 17 - ArcCos 1

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{7}{3} - \operatorname{ArcCos} \frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{7}{2} = -\frac{77}{6} \rightarrow \operatorname{Seri} \operatorname{yokinsoktin.}$ $To plan = -\frac{77}{6} \operatorname{din.}$

@ Ean? = } (1+ 1/2) dizioinin yakinsakligini incelegin. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{n^2}\right)^{1/n^2} = e^n = 1 = 0$ Oizi yakınsaktır.

I. 401 Logaritmik limit ile de cozûlebitir.

$$\frac{1}{\gamma(\gamma+2)} = \frac{A}{\gamma} + \frac{B}{\gamma+2} \qquad A = \frac{1}{2} \quad B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+2)}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2}$$

$$S_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} \right] \qquad =) \lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} \right) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{n+2}} \right]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+2)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{3n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^3 (n^2 + 1)^3}$$
 serisinin toplamini bulunuz

$$\frac{3n^2+3n+1}{n^3(n+1)^3} = \frac{(1+n)^3-n^3}{n^3(1+n)^3} = \frac{1}{n^3} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^3}$$
 old-gendon

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{v_3(v+1)_3}{3v_5+3v+1} = \frac{v=1}{2} \frac{v_3}{1} - \frac{(v+1)_3}{1} = \frac{9}{2}v.$$

$$S_{n} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^{3}} - \frac{1}{3^{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^{3}} - \frac{1}{4^{3}}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{3}} = \frac{1}{2^{3}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2^{3}}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^3} = 1 = 1$$

$$\sum_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^2 + 3^2 + 3^2}{(1+n)^3} = \frac{1}{n^3}$$

$$\otimes \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \frac{4}{5!} + \dots = ?$$

$$\frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \frac{4}{5!} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{(n+2)!}$$

$$\frac{n+1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{n+2-1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{n+2}{(n+2)!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!}$$

oldugundan

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(v+5)!}{(v+5)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(v+1)!} - \frac{(v+5)!}{(v+5)!} \quad q_{1}v.$$

$$S_n = \left(\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{4!}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{(n+2)!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!}\right) = \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

tomsoyinin oroni olorak itade ediniz

$$x = 2, \overline{13} = 2 + \frac{13}{100} + \frac{13}{(100)^2} + \frac{13}{(100)^3} + \dots = 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{13}{100} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^{n-1}$$

Geometrik Seri

$$|r| = \frac{1}{100} \times 1 = 3$$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{13}{100} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{13}{1-r} = \frac{13}{100} = \frac{13}{99}$
Seri yokinaktir

$$X = 2 + \frac{13}{99} = \frac{211}{99}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} = 1 \quad |r| = \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \quad \text{Ser'}, \quad \frac{\alpha}{1-r} \quad \text{Je Johnson}.$$

$$\frac{a}{12c} = \frac{4}{1-(-\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{16}{5} = 3 + 4 - 1 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} - \dots = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$S_{n} = \frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{1}{2.3.4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right]$$

$$5n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1.2} - \frac{1}{2.3} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} \right] + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2(n+1)} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right]$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right] = 1$$
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{4} = 1$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{4}$

Soru 1. a) Ardışık olarak, $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ve $n \ge 1$ doğal sayısı için $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{3 + a_n} - 1$ ile verilen $\{a_n\}$ dizisi için

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 1 \quad \text{olduğu bilindiğine göre } \left\{ \frac{a_{n+1} - 1}{a_n - 1} \right\} \text{ dizisinin limitini bulunuz. } (7puan)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\alpha_{n+1}-1}{\alpha_n-1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3+\alpha_n}-2}{\alpha_n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{3+\alpha_n'}-2)(\sqrt{3+\alpha_n'}+2)}{(\alpha_n-1)(\sqrt{3+\alpha_n'}+2)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(\alpha_n-1)(\sqrt{3+\alpha_n'}+2)}{(\alpha_n-1)(\sqrt{3+\alpha_n'}+2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$