Dojal Legaritma ve Ogal With Zonksiyon. Comimi Dopal Loparitma

lox = Stdt, x70 formityle veriter bir forbiryonder. Lendon 19 4-los xx70 igin toniml.

x-100

Lendon on tendr.

x-100

x-100 li logx= av 19

y=logx x70 rsin toninh.

(a>1) * fonkoiyon artendr.

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* f(x)=logx fonksiyonuna.

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"Genel logaritmith fonkoiyon" dein * lax fonksiyonum tes 1-1y=ex le e = 00 fonksiyonudu yoni ln'x = ex dix. 1-ex=0 * f(x)=ex fonksiyonin a "dapal ostel fonto you der? Afonksiyon ortender. 13 /3y= ax * loga fontoryonum la ax = 00 ters forksyoned. 1 0 × 0 * f(x)=ax (axo, 0 +1) forksiyonna "Gerel wel fonkryon der * forkinger artendr.

Osellilleri (Dogal Logaritma)

@lne=1 @ ln(xy) = lnx+lny 3) ln(xy)=lnx-lny

(4) $ln(\frac{1}{x}) = -lnx$ (5) lnx' = rlnx (6) $lne^{x} = x$.

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(8) lnx' = rlnx (6) $lne^{x} = x$.

x'e poise trevisioni, hesoplaye On: Asajidahi Janksiyonlerin

 $(6.)(2x) = \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{1}{x}$ $a_1)(\ln(x^2+3))' = \frac{2x}{x^2+3}$

2×40. Tom: d (ln/x1) = 1/x

Or: In 4+ lasinx = In (4. Sinx)

 $\frac{5}{2x-3}$ $\ln(\frac{x+1}{2x-3}) = \ln(x+1) - \ln(2x-3)$

On: ln = ln1-ln8=-ln8=-ln23=-3ln2

Oscillation: (Genel Logaritma)

(1) 1099=1 (2) 109(xy)=109x+109 (3) 109(x)=109x_1097

(4) 109 = - 109 x (5) 109 x = r 109 x 6) 109 ax = x 7/09 = 0 8) 10gx = lax

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Ozellille: (Witel Forhsigenle)
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$$\frac{1}{(1)} e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$\frac{1}{(1)} e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$\frac{1}{(2)} e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$\frac{1}{(2)} e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$\frac{1}{(2)} e^{\ln x} = x$$

(1)
$$e^{\ln x} = x$$
. (3) $x' = e^{-\ln x}$. (4) $e^{\ln x} = y = 0$ $e^{-\ln x}$. (5) $e^{-\ln x} = y = 0$ $e^{-\ln x}$. (7) $e^{-\ln x} = y = 0$ $e^{-\ln x}$. (8) $e^{-\ln x} = y = 0$ $e^{-\ln x}$. (8) $e^{-\ln x} = y = 0$ $e^{-\ln x}$.

On:
$$x$$
 igin $e^{2x-6}=4$. desidenini 40 aunu 2.
$$e^{2x-6}=4 = lne^{2x-6}=ln 4$$

$$e^{2x-6}=4=$$
). $lne^{2x-6}=ln4$.
 $2x-6=ln4$:-
 $x=ln4+6$
2.

$$x = 2\ln 2 + 6 = \ln 2 + 3$$

Crevle:

Theoler:
$$\frac{\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} |f(x)|^{2} + \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} |f(x)|^{2} + \int_$$

$$(4) (e^{x})' = e^{x} (5) (a^{f(x)})' = f'(x) a^{f(x)} \ln a.$$

(6)
$$(\log_a^{f(x)})' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x) \ln a}$$
.

$$\frac{1}{6}$$
3: a) $(5e^{x}) = 5e^{x}$ b.) $(e^{\sin x}) = \cos x e^{\sin x}$
c.) $(e^{-x}) = -e^{-x}$ d.) $(e^{\sqrt{3}x+1}) = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}x+1}$.

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

$$\ln 3 = \ln (x^2+1) \cdot (x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

 $lny = ln(x^{2}+1).(x+3)^{1/2} - ln(x-1)$

 $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln y} = \ln (x^{2}+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln (x+3) - \ln (x-1)$ $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln y} = \ln (x^{2}+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln (x+3) - \ln (x-1)$ $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln y} = \ln (x^{2}+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln (x+3) - \ln (x-1)$

$$y' = \frac{(x^2+1) \cdot (x+3)^{1/2}}{x-1} \cdot \left(\frac{2x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2(x+3)} - \frac{1}{x-1}\right)$$

 $\hat{x} = \hat{x}$ $\hat{y} = \hat{x}$ $\hat{y} = \hat{y} = \hat{y}$ $\hat{y} = \hat{y} = \hat{y}$ $\hat{y} = \hat{y} = \hat{y}$ $\hat{y} = \hat{y} = \hat{y}$

 $y = x^{\times} =$ $\ln y = \ln x^{\times} =$ $\ln y = \times \ln x$

I.Jol: , loy = xlnx

 $\frac{y'}{y} = 1.1 \times + \frac{1}{2}$

J'= bx+1

 $y'=y.(lnx+1)=x^{x}.(lnx+1)$

 $I_{y_{2}} = x_{x_{2}} = y_{2} = e^{x_{x_{2}}} = e^{x_{x_{2}}}$ $y_{2} = e^{x_{2}} = y'_{2} = (x_{2}) \cdot e^{x_{2}} = e^{x_{2}}$ $y_{3} = (x_{2}) \cdot e^{x_{2}} = e^{x_{2}}$ $= (x_{2}) \cdot e^{x_{2}} = e^{x_{2}}$ = (

** Bis Limit Olarah e sayisi

Tens Cyonometrik Fonkiyonler * Y=sinx. | Eper y=sinx fonkiyonu | | Komes: [-\frac{\z}{2},\frac{\z}{2}] alinirsa | | tess fonksiyonu y=sinth | \frac{\z}{2} \fra

Tanim Korresii (-00,00)
Goronto Komesi: -1=y=1

*y=>inx, Gire-bir degitar

Tenim Kimesi: (- 10,00)

Com Kimesi: (-10,00)

Govern L. Kimesi: (-1,1)

Govern L. Kimesi: (-1,1)

* y=casx, bire-bir depildir

Eper y=cosx fontsiyonunun.

tonim tomes: [0,Ti] alininsa.

tonim tomes: [0,Ti] alininsa.

y=cosx fontsiyonu bire-bir

olur ve ters fontsiyonu.

olur ve ters fontsiyonu.

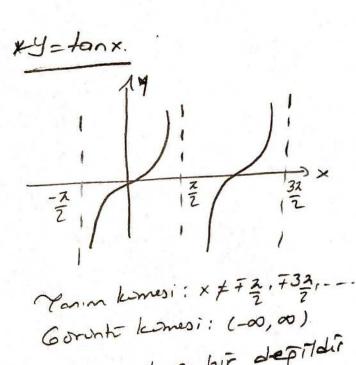
y=cos-1x = arccosx petrindedir.

y=cos-1x = arccosx

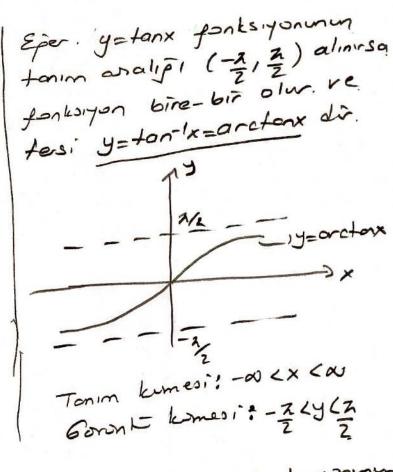
y=arccosx

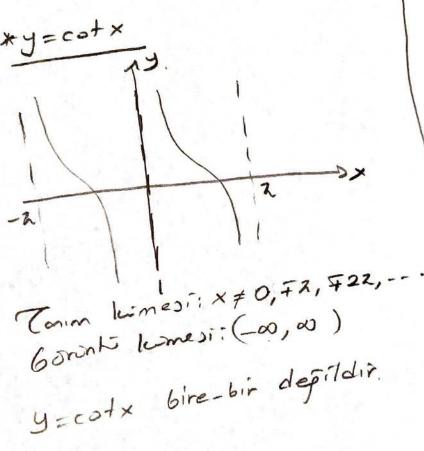
Tonim Kumesi: -14x41

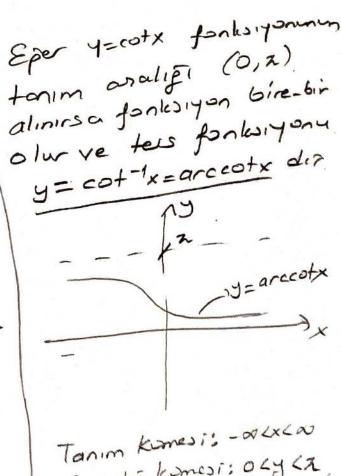
Gorint Kumesi: 04y47.



y=tanx bire-bir depildir







Connti komesi: 044 (2.

NOT: xy= arcsecx fonkonyonunun tenim kumesi: x =-1 veya x >-1 goront kimesi: OSYSZ, Y+= div.

y=arccosecx fonksiyonunun tonim kumesi: x ≤-1 veya x>,1
ponin に kumesi: マミととう、ソナロ dv.

Tom: * y = arcsinx, [-2,] analyginda siny=x olan

* y = arcasx, [0,7] analyginda cosy=x olan.

or: arcsin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}), arccos(-\frac{1}{2}) deperterini hesaplayiniz

 $arcsin(\frac{12}{2}) = a =) sina = \frac{12}{2} =) a = \frac{3}{3}, a \in [-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}]$

 $arccos(-\frac{1}{2})=b=)cosb=-\frac{1}{2}=)b=\frac{27}{3},b\in[0,2]$

Ó5:

41	4=arcsinx	y=arccosx
V2	3	七
13/4		专
古	47	7 75
1/2	スて	3
	0	1 3
0		

X	jearcsinx	y=arccosx
10/2	- z	52
立	-25	32
1-2	- 75	22

Comining = arctenx, (-2,2) analiginda tony=x olon sayıdır. *Y=arceotx, (0,2) analiginda coty=x olan sayıdır.

3n: arcton(1/3), ercton(-13) deperterni bulunt

 $arcton(\frac{1}{15})=a=).tona=\frac{1}{15}-).a=\frac{7}{15}, \frac{7}{15}\in(-\frac{7}{2},\frac{7}{2})$

arcton(-13)=b=) tonb=-13.-) b=-3, -3 = (2,2)

on:	×	y=orcton	× .	- X	y arctonx -23 -24	
	v3.	K/3 K/4		-1. -1	725 26	
	1 0-1/2	0.26		13	6	

Ozderlituer:

- 4) arccosx+arccos(-x)= x
- 11.) arcsinx+arccasx = 3.
- iv) arcsecx+arccosecx= = = = .

1.)
$$\left(\operatorname{arcsin} x\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
, $\left(\operatorname{arcsin} u(x)\right) = \frac{u'(x)}{\sqrt{1-(ux)^2}}$

$$ii.)(\operatorname{arccos} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, (\operatorname{arccos} 2(x))' = -\frac{2'(x)}{\sqrt{1-(u(x))^2}}$$

$$iii.)(arctonx) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, (arcton u(x)) = \frac{u'(x)}{1+(u(x))^2}$$

$$(v.)(arccotx)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
, $(arccotu(x))' = -\frac{\upsilon'(x)}{1+(\iota(x))^2}$

$$(1.)(arcsec \times) = \frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}}, (arcsec 21(x)) = \frac{21(x)}{|u(x)|, \sqrt{u_{\infty}^2-1}}, (|u|)$$

$$vi.)(arccosecx) = \frac{1}{|x|.\sqrt{x^2-1}}, (arccosec 2i\alpha) = \frac{u'(x)}{|u(x)|.\sqrt{u^2(x)-1}}$$

Hiperbolik Zonksiyonlar

*
$$sinhx = \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2}$$
, * $coshx = \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2}$

Buraden
$$2 \sinh x \cdot \cos hx = 2 \cdot (e^{x} - e^{-x}) \cdot (e^{x} + e^{-x}) = e^{2x} - e^{-2x} = \sinh 2x$$

Hipebolih Fonksiyonların Ordeplilleri

$$* \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

*
$$sinh 2x = 2sinh x cosh x$$

* $sinh 2x = 2sinh x cosh x$
* $cosh 2x = cosh^2 x + sinh^2 x = 2cosh^2 x - 1 = 2sinh x + 1$
* $cosh 2x = cosh^2 x + sinh^2 x = 2cosh^2 x - 1 = 2sinh x + 1$

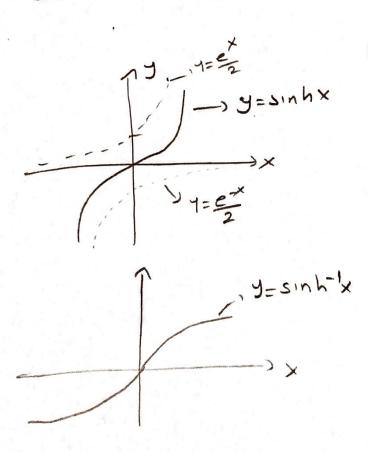
$$* cosh 2x = 1 - sech^2 x$$
.

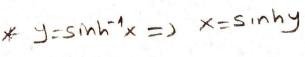
 $* fanh^2 x = 1 - sech^2 x$.

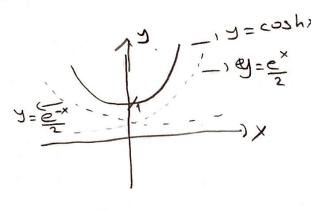
Hiperbolih Fonksiyonların Torevleri

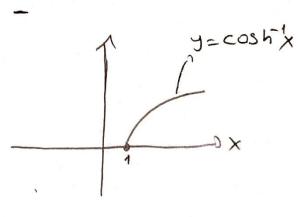
Hiperbolik
$$+3hx$$
 $\int |x| dx = \int |x| dx = \int$

Ters Hiperbolth Fonksiyonlar









Tes Hiperbolth Tonkorgonlarin Curellering (sinh-1x) =
$$\frac{1}{VI+x^2}$$
, $(sinh-1u(x)) = \frac{u'(x)}{VI+u^2(x)}$

ii) $(sinh-1x) = \frac{1}{VI+x^2}$, $(sinh-1u(x)) = \frac{u'(x)}{VI+u^2(x)}$

iii) $(cosh-1x) = \frac{1}{Vx^2-1}$, $(cosh-1u(x)) = \frac{u'(x)}{Vu'(x)-1}$

iii) $(tanh-1x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$, $(tanh-1u(x)) = \frac{u'(x)}{1-u'(x)}$

iv) $(cosh-1x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$, $(cosh-1u(x)) = \frac{u'(x)}{1-u'(x)}$

vi) $(sech-1x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$, $(sech-1u(x)) = -u'(x)$

vi) $(cosech-1x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, $(cosech-1u(x)) = -u'(x)$

$$2\cosh(\ln x) = 2 \cdot \frac{(e^{\ln x} + e^{-\ln x})}{2!}$$

$$= e^{\ln x} + e^{-\ln x}$$

$$= x + x^{-1}$$

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

$$\frac{5n!}{y'} = \ln(\sinh x) = y' = ?$$

$$\frac{y'}{s \ln h x}$$

$$\frac{y'}{s \ln h x} = \coth x$$

$$\frac{y'}{s \ln h x}$$

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial s} = \frac{y' = ?}{(e^{\cos hx})} = \frac{y' = ?}{(e^{\cos hx})}$$

y'= cosh(e coshx), sinhx. e coshx

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\frac{\partial n}{\partial t}$: $Sec(arccos \frac{1}{2}) = Sec(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 2$

On: lun aresinx = Z.

On: Larctox = 2

On: Larccosecx=0.

5) 1 = arcsine = > y'=?

y'= ex

On: y= arccos (lasinx) => y=?

 $y' = \frac{-\left(\ln \sin x\right)}{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 \sin x}} = \frac{-\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 \sin x}} = \frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 \sin x}}$

En: $y = ln \operatorname{arcten} x =)$. y' = ?, $y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arcten} x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arcten} x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arcten} x}$ $y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arcten} x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arcten} x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arcten} x}$