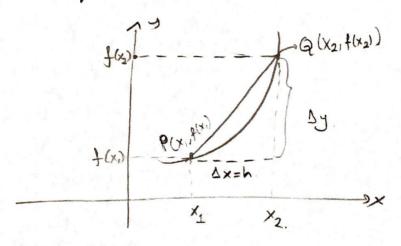
Degisim Oraslesi ve Epistosin Tegettesi

Herbergi bus y=f(x) fonksiyonunda [x,x2] analijinda. 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 kullaili,

Comini y=f(x) fontsiyonunun, [x1,x2] andiginda x'e fore ortalema degisim oroni sayledir.

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

 $f'in [X_1,X_2]$ analigindahi depisim ononi, $P(x_1,f(x_1))$ ve $Q(x_2,f(x_2))$ nohtosindan feçen daprımın epimidir

$$m = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1)}{h} = 2 \beta rinin P deli e primiedor.$$

Tegetter ve Bur Nahtadahi Teren

nottesindali Bin y=f(x) ephisinin $P(x_0, f(x_0))$ epimi asogidahi sayiya exittis.

$$m = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$
 Climitin varolmas, kosuluyla)

* Eprinin Proktosinda tepet deprusu Proktesindan pegen ve eçimi zyukasıdalı limitter elde ettipimiz sayı olon doğrudur.

a.) x=a + v noktasindahi efimini buhnuz.

c.) Herei noktada epim -1 deperine esittir?

(i) Here Notetalan 4 4 4 (a+h)-f(a)

a.)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} =$$
 $m = \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}$

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

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

m=-1 dir

6) x = -1 noktosi $m = \frac{1}{(-1)^2} = -1$

 $(2,\frac{1}{2})$ ve $(-2,\frac{1}{2})$ c) -台=-台=) ロューチュ) noklalani

Degisim Oronloni: Bir Noktadahi Zirer.

Com: f fonksyonunun Xo noktasındaki türevi f'(xo) ile gosteriller ve limitimin var olmosi Losulu Me

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

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

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

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

tepetinin epimi

3- f(x) fontoiyonunun 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.

on:
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$$
 fontsiyonunun türevî?

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{h-10} \frac{\chi^2 - \chi + \chi h - h - \chi^2 - \chi h + \chi}{(\chi + h-1) \cdot (\chi - 1) \cdot h}$$

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 sürchlimi? fonlwiyonu b)x=1 11 trevi vami?

an) $\lim_{X \to 1^+} x^2 = 0$. $x \to 1^+$ $\lim_{X \to 1^-} (x^2 - 1) = 0$ $\lim_{X \to 1^-} (x^2 - 1) = 0$

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

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

f+(1)+f-(1) oldyander f(1) yolder } sonus:x=1 de schehli'
(x=1 de turer 70h) } feshet trevlererrez

Tire Kurallan,

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

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

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

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

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

$$3n: Y = 3x^2 = 3y = 3$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I.yol:

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

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

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

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

Iki ve Daha Yohseh Mertebeden Toreler.

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

$$J = f(x) \quad \text{fonkisiyonu Fin} \quad 2.$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{dy'}{dx} = y'' = D^2(f)(x) = D_x^2 f(x).$$

y=f(x) fonksiyonunun n. mertebeden tirevi

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

notospolarite posterila.

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 . $M_N=-1=)$ $M_N=\frac{1}{2}=\frac{2}{2}$

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