$$\frac{dx}{x} \lim_{x \to -\infty} (2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 3x^2}) = ?$$

$$\lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{(2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 3x^7}) \cdot (2x - \sqrt{4x^2 + 3x^7})}{(2x - \sqrt{4x^2 + 3x^7})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{4x^2 - (4x^2 + 3x)}{2x - \sqrt{4x^2 + 3x}}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to-\infty}\frac{-3x}{2x-\sqrt{4x^{\frac{2}{3}}x}}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to-\infty}\frac{-3x}{2x-|x|\sqrt{4+\frac{3}{x}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 3-\infty} \frac{-3x}{2x + x \sqrt{4+\frac{3}{x}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x - 1 - \infty} \frac{-3x}{x(2+\sqrt{4+3})}$$

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

$$\frac{1-\cos(\sin x)}{2x^{2}} = \frac{7}{2} \quad (L'Hapital \ \text{kullenilmoyacek})$$

$$\frac{1-\cos(\sin x)}{2x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x-10} \frac{(1-\cos(\sin x)) \cdot (1+\cos(\sin x))}{2x^{2} \cdot (1+\cos(\sin x))}$$

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

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

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

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

Sinx = E diyelim

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \chi, & x \leq -2. \\ \frac{1}{x+2}, & -2 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{sin(1-\sqrt{x})}{x-1}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

seldiade torinlaryon. Buna posse

i.)
$$\lim_{x \to -2^{-}} x = -2$$
, $\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{1}{x+2} = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \to -2^{-}} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{\sin(1-\sqrt{x})}{x-1} = \lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{\sin(1-\sqrt{x})}{-(1-\sqrt{x}).(1+\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{\sin(1-\sqrt{x})}{1-\sqrt{x}}. \frac{-1}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\int_{X-1}^{1} -f(x) \neq \lim_{X\to 1+} f(x)$$
 oblightisin $\lim_{X\to 1} f(x) \lim_{X\to 1} f(x) \lim_{X\to 1} f(x)$ oblightisin $\lim_{X\to 1} f(x) = \lim_{X\to 1} f(x) = \lim_$

ii)
$$f(x)$$
, $x=-2$ de sonous sûnehoislipe Salup.
 $f(x)$, $x=1$ de. Sigramal, sûnehoislipe Salip

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n} : f(x) = \begin{cases}
x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}, & x < 0 \\
a - arcsin(\frac{x+1}{2}), & 0 \le x < 1 \\
\frac{\alpha}{b} + arcten \sqrt{3} \times , & x \ge 1
\end{cases}$$

f(x) fonksiyonu süreklidir.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -1 - \frac{2\sin \frac{1}{2}}{x^2} \le 1$$

$$-x^2 \le x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \le x^2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \le x^2 \cos \frac{1}{2} = x^2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \le x^2 \cos \frac{1}{2} = x^2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \le x^2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2} = x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{a - \arcsin(x+1)}{x^{2}} = a - \arcsin(x+1) = a - \arcsin(x+1) = a - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} \frac{\pi}{6b} + \operatorname{arctor3} x = \frac{\pi}{6b} + \operatorname{arctorV3} = \frac{\pi}{6b} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x \to 1^{+}} \frac{\pi}{6b} + \operatorname{arctor3} x = \frac{\pi}{6b} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}}=\frac{1}{2x^{3/2}}$$

on:
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ton(sinx), x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{x}sinx^2, x > 0 \end{cases}$$

ile tonimi, f fonksiyonunun x=0 noktosinda tineve sahip olup olmadigini belirleyiniz.

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \sin x^2 = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sin x^2}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \cdot x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} \tan (\sin x) = 0 \quad \text{if } f(0) = 0.$$

 $\int_{X-10} f(x) = 0 = f(0), \quad x = 0 \quad \text{nok found a surehlider}.$

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

$$= \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{\sinh^2}{h^2} = 1.$$

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

$$=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{\tanh(\sinh)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{\tanh(\sinh)}{\sinh}\cdot\frac{\sinh}{h}=1$$

f;(0)=f:(0) oldupundan

x=0 noktosinda fa) tirevlenebilindir ve f'(0)=1

On: 9 fonksiyonu x=0 nohtesinda suiselli fakat.

tusevlenemez bis fonksiyon ve g(0)=8 Me.

f(x)=x.g(x). fonksiyonu rain f(0) d-epeini hesaplayiniz.

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

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

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h.g(h) - 0.g(0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h.g(h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h.g(h)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} g(h)$$

$$= g(0)$$

$$\frac{3'(x)}{f(x)} = 1 \cdot \ln(1+\ln x) + x \cdot \frac{(1+\ln x)'}{1+\ln x}$$

$$f'(x) = (1+\ln x)^{x} \left[\ln (1+\ln x) + \frac{1}{1+\ln x} \right]$$

On: 1x1<1

$$f(x) = (2 + arcsinx)^{+ax}$$

$$\frac{g'(x)}{f(x)} = Sec^2 \times \ln(2 + \arcsin x) + \tan x. \frac{\frac{1}{1-x^2}}{2 + \arcsin x}$$

$$f'(a) = (2 + \alpha c \sin a) + \tan 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \ln(2 + \alpha c \sin a) + \tan 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= (2+0)^{\circ}.(1.\ln 2+0)$$

$$= ln2.$$

On: g veh fonksyonlen g(1)=h'(1)=1, 9'(1)=h(1)=2 sortlorin softagen Positiq déperti ve torevierebiles birer fontisiques Olmah være f fonksyonu da f(x)=[g(x2)]h(x) The terminal olson. Bung gone gi(1) depermi bulune $f(1) = [g(1)]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.=1$ f(x)= [g(x2)]h(x) ln[f(x)] = ln[g(x2)]h(x) ln[f(x)] = h(x) ln[g(x2)] $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = h'(x) L \left[g(x^2) \right] + h(x) \cdot \frac{1 \times g'(x^2)}{g(x^2)}$ $f'(1) = f(1). \left[h'(1) h \left[g(1)\right] + h(1) \cdot \frac{2g'(1)}{g(1)}\right]$ 子(1)= 1.[1.0+2.2.2] 31(1)=8

 $3h:\sqrt[3]{x-1} - 3x = 0 \quad \text{dealleminin} \quad \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right] \text{ araliginda}$ $5ir \quad \text{kolonon} \quad \text{var olup olmadigini araptiriniz.}$ $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1} - 3x \quad , \quad \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 0 \right], \quad \text{araliginda surekli} \right]$ f(x) = -1 $f(-\frac{1}{2}) = (-\frac{3}{2})^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} - \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0.70$

Dolayisyla f, [-1,0] analiginda her deperi alv. O halde OE[-1,0] oldupu rain O deperint de air yani f(c)=0 olacale pelitide. ce[-1,0] vardr.

Veya.

f(0)=-1<f(c)=0 < f(-1)=a.

oldpanden Ara Deper Teoremine pare

f(0)=0 olacale paliticle ce [-1/20]

vordr.

on: $y=2\cos(zy-x)=2x+3$ eprisinin P(0,1)noklasindaki tepet dopru derklemini buhnua. $(y'z-\frac{Tx}{Ty})$ formoto kullenilmayarah)

 $y - 2\cos(\pi y - x) = 2x + 3$

 $(y'_{+}(xy-x)'_{-}2.sin(xy-x)=2.$

 $y'_{+}(xy'_{-1}).2.sin(xy-x)=2.$

 $y'/_{p} + (2y'/_{p}-1) \cdot 2 \cdot \sin(2-0) = 2$

y/p=2, m=4/p=2.

Tepet depru: m=2., P=(0,1)

y-1=2.(x-0)

 $\mathcal{Y} = 2x + 1.$

On: Sin(xy)=1-x²-y²+x²y³ eprisinin x-eksenni kestiği noktaları bulunuz ve eprinin bu noktalardahi tepet doprularının birbirine paralel Olup olmadığını belirleyiniz

y=0 is $0=1-x^2=0$ x=71. de x=k serini keser x=1 y=-1. y=1 y=-1. y=1 y=-1. y=-1.

 $(xy)'\cos(xy) = -2x - 2yy' + 2xy^3 + 3x^2y^2y'$ $* (y+xy')\cos(xy) = -2x - 2yy' + 2xy^3 + 3x^2y^2y'$

m= y'|(1,0) ian * derkleminder

 $(0+3')\cos 0 = -2 = 3$ $3'=-2=3m_1=-2$.

m2=y'|(-1,0) ran x derkleminder.

 $(0-y')\cos 0 = +2 = 3 - y' = 2 = 3 y' = -2, m_2 = -2$ $m_1 = m_2$ oldupunden tegether paralaldir.

T.7011 $y' = -\frac{Fx}{Fy}$, $F = 1-x^2-y^2+x^2y^3-\sin(xy)$

 $y' = -\frac{-2x + 2xy^{3} - y\cos(xy)}{-2y + 3x^{2}y^{2} - x\cos(xy)}, \quad m_{1} = y' |_{(1,0)} = -\frac{2}{-1} = -2$

mi=m2 oldupe ich tegetler proletde

J=f(x) fonksiyonunun x=1 nolutesindalı.

normal doğru derlileni 2x+y-1=0 dir. x=-1

nolutesinda g-1(x) ters fonksiyonu vordu.

buna pore. $(f-1)^{1}(-1)=?$ f(a)=-1=) f-1(-1)=a dur. 2a-1=+1=) 2a=2=) a=1 2x+y-1=0=) y=-2x+1, $m_{N}=-2.1$ is a fight doğrusini

 m_{N} . $m_{T=-1} = 3$ $m_{T} = \frac{1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} dx$, $\frac{3!}{(1,-1)} = m_{T} = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$(f^{-1})'(-1) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

on: Differency herap yada lineer yaklopin kullonench $\sqrt[3]{28}$ In yaklapik deperin; heraplayiniz $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}$, $x^{-2/3}$. a = 27 igin $f(27) = \sqrt[3]{27} = 3$, $f'(27) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (27)^{-\frac{7}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{27}$.

Inver yaklopin ile.

 $L(x) = f(\alpha) + f'(\alpha) \cdot (x - \alpha)$ $L(x) = f(27) + f'(27) \cdot (x - 27)$ $L(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{27} \cdot (x - 27)$ $f(x) \approx L(x) = f(x) \approx 3 + \frac{1}{27} \cdot (x - 27)$ $f(28) \approx 3 + \frac{1}{27} \cdot (28 - 27)$ $f(28) \approx 3 + \frac{1}{27} \cdot (28 - 27)$ $f(28) \approx 3 + \frac{1}{27}$

II.yol Diferensiyel hesap He

 $\Delta f \approx df = \int f(x+dx) - f(x) \approx df$ $f(x+dx) \approx f(x) + df, df = f'(x) dx$ $\alpha = \int f(x+dx) \approx f(x) + df, df = f'(x) dx$ $\alpha = 27 \text{ ve dx} = 1$ $f(27+1) \approx f(27) + df, df = f'(27) \cdot 1$ $f(28) \approx 3 + \frac{1}{27}, df = \frac{1}{27} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{27}$ $f(28) \approx \frac{82}{72}$

fonksyoniunun tonim komesini bulunuz.

$$18-2x^{2}>0$$
, $2x-5\neq0$., $-1\leq x-3\leq 1$
 $18>2x^{2}$ $x\neq \frac{5}{2}$ $2\leq x\leq 4$
 $x^{2}<9$ $[2,4)$

$$0.5: f: (-7.7) \rightarrow 12, f(x) = x secx fonk siyonunun form for she inize ve tersinin mevcut oldupanu posterinize ve $(f-1)'(27)$ deperini bulunuz.$$

$$f'(x)$$
: Secx+xseck+ax>0 $\forall x \in (-\frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$
 $f'(x)$: Secx+xseck+ax>0 $\forall x \in (-\frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$
Oldupunden $f(x)$ dirtendur => f , f -1 dir f in tessi vardur
 $f(\alpha) = 2\frac{7}{3}$ => aseca = $\frac{27}{3}$ => $\frac{9}{3}$ bulunur.

$$(\S^{-1})'(2\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{1}{9'(\frac{2}{3})} = \frac{3}{6+2\sqrt{3}\lambda} = \frac{3}{6+2\sqrt{3}\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} : f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x| - x}} + \ln\left(\frac{9 - x^2}{x^2 + x}\right)$$

fonksiyonunun tonim kumesini bulunuz.

$$\frac{9-x^{2}}{x^{2}+x} > 0 = \frac{(3-x)\cdot(3+x)}{x\cdot(x+1)} > 0.$$

Burades Torin komesi: (-3,-1)

Os: lin x2sin(x+1/x) linitin, heosplayiniz (L'Hapited kullenilmayacak)

Yxigin _1 Ksin9 &1 oldupuder.

-1 < sin(x+1) < 1 dir.

 $-x^2 \leq x^2 \sin(x + \frac{1}{x}) \leq x^2$

L-x2=lmx2=0 oldmander. Sendury (silvestime)

Tenent geregi lange? sin (x+ 1/x)=0 du.

On: f(x)= x \(\frac{1}{x^2+3}\) ile verilen f fonkonyonumm. her x iain tersinin mercudiyetini anaptiriniz.

Cest vorsa. (f-1)'(2) depenir hesepleyiniz.

 $f'(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 3} + x \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \sqrt{x^2 + 3} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}} = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}$

 $f'(x) = \frac{2x^2+3}{\sqrt{x^2+3}}$ >0; f, her x icin anten older rein tom reel sayıladan tersi v ardu.

f(a)=2=) $f^{-1}(a)=a$ $(f^{-1})(a)=\frac{1}{5}=\frac{2}{5}$ g(a)=2=0 g(a)=2=0 g(a)=1=0 g(a)=1=0

a=1 dr