Ortalona Deper Teoremi zuggulana bilir mi?

Eper uggulanabiliyar ise teoremi garachlegen

C Sayloin bulinuz

21) 
$$f'(x) = \frac{(1-2x)}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}$$
, (0,1) analy inda foreulidar

1.) re 2.) seplandiginden Ortalama Deger Teoremi uygularabilir. Dobayasylar

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0}$$
 clarade politide  $C \in (0,1)$   
 $\frac{1}{1 - 2c} = 0$   
 $2\sqrt{c - c^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $c = 1 \in (0,1)$   
 $1 - 2c = 0 = 0$   $c = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $c = 1 \in (0,1)$ 

On: f(x)=V-x2+3x-2 fontoryonna [1,2] aralifinda Rolle Teoremi uygulara bilur mi? Eper uggalorabilise teoreni gergeblegen C sayisini bulunuz f(x)= \( -x^2 + 3x - 2 \) -x^2 + 3x - 2> 0 rain terimly -x -2 3.x=1 f - 1 + b-1 da (1-x).(x-2) 20 2 [1,2] de (1-x)50, [1,2]de (x-2)50 i.) f(x)= \( -x^2 + 3 x - 2 \), [1,2] de sorelli , (1,2) de treul?  $f'(x) = \frac{-2x+3}{2\sqrt{-x^2+3x-2}}$ iii) f(1)=f(2)=0 i), ii) ve iii) kazulları saplandığından Ralle Cerrent -ygularabitis f'(c)=0 olacale solutide ce(1,2) vorde  $\frac{-2c+3}{2} = 0 = \frac{-2c+3=0}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \in (1,2)$ 

2 = c2+3c-2

ór: Eper flo)=-3 ve her XEIRiain fl(x) 65

1se f(2) min alabitecepi en boyok deperi
Ortalama Deper Teoreminden yarar brarah
butur-

f, [a,b] de swell be (a,b) de trevir be  $f'(c) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$  olacah pelutde (e(a,b) wedn.

Bina poure

J, Rde. Develebilir oldganden a, bell Dehmah være [a, b] CIR avalgande svællidir [a, b] = [0,2] alvsele Ortelana Deja Teoremi

Goregii

\*
$$f(c) = \frac{f(2)-f(0)}{2-0}$$
 olacali selvilde

6,5 ce(0,2) vordn

03: Ortalema Depar Teoremini kullenarah.
her a>0 Sayısı rain

1 2/3+1 - Fa 2 1
3.(a+1)2/3

e>itsizliginin Soplandiğini ispatlayınız.

f(x)=1x, [a,a+1] segelin

1.) f(x)=1/x , [q,a+1] 'de sureleli'

2.1 f'(x)= 1/3, x2/3) (a, a+1) de forents

Ortolona Deper Teorent uygulerabilis,

 $f'(c) = \frac{f(a+1) - f(a)}{(a+1) - a}$  olacale teletide ce(a,a+1) vardr.

$$\frac{1}{3c^{2/3}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{a+1} - \sqrt[3]{a}}{1}$$

Ayrıca CE(a,a+1) =) accca+1

1 L L C a = 3 (a+1)2/3 3, c3/3 3, a2/3

bound.

or: Ortalana Deper Teoremini Kullanarah. her a>0 Sayisi iqin

a <la(a+Vitaz) < a esitsizliginin soğlarVitaz)

digini ispatlayiniz.

f(x)=ln(x+VI+x2) [o,a] olsn

i.) f(x), [o, a] sürekli

 $f'(x) = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{(\sqrt{1+x^2})(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 

(0,a) da tamin oldugundon f(x), (0,a) da

turevitair. The ii) explanding iqui

f(x) fonksiyonma Ortalana Depar Teoreni uygulandiilin

 $f'(c) = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - 0}$  olacak pekilde CE(0,a) vordur.

1 = ln(a+VI+a2) dir. Ayrıca Ce(O,a)=) Okckadır.
VI+c2

OLCLA => OLVI+c2 /VI+a2 dir.

1 / 1+02 / 1 dir.

1 VI+a2 < ln(a+VI+a2) / 1 => a / (a+VI+a2) / a

Rolle Feoreni uygulonabilir mi? Eger uygulonabilirse teoremi saglayen c deperterini bulunuz.

ii) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$
 =>  $1-x^2 > 0$  rain tenimle.  $[-1,1]$  tenmle  $x^2 + 4$   $[-1,1]$  analyzinda sorebbi

(ii) 
$$\frac{\frac{-2\times}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}},(x^2+4)-\sqrt{1-x^2}\cdot 2\times}{(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{-2x^3-8\times-4\times.(1-x^2)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}\cdot(x^2+4)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^3 - 12x}{2\sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot (x^2 + 4)^2} = \frac{x^3 - 6x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot (x^2 + 4)^2}$$
, (-1,1) de toreulenebilir.

$$\tilde{I}(\tilde{I})$$
  $f(-1)=0$ ,  $f(1)=0$  =)  $f(-1)=f(1)=0$ 

ii), (ii) ve iii) kopuller i saplandigindan Rolle Teoremi uggularabiti.

ce (-1,1) order. f'(c)=0 olacale selistate

$$C_{3}=V_{6}\notin(-1,1)$$
  $C_{1}=0\in(-1,1)$  divv

f(x)=XVX-x2 fonksyonunun [0,1] araligindaki mutlah maximum ve mutlah minimum deparlerini bulunuz.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-x^2 + x} \frac{(1-2x)}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2(x-x^2) + (x-2x^2)}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}$$

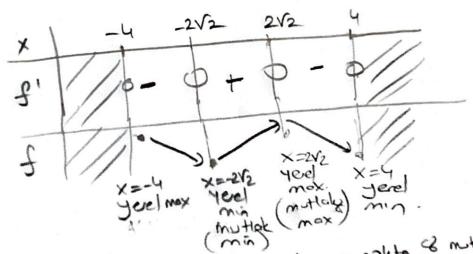
$$= \frac{3x-4x^2}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}$$

 $f'=0 \implies 3x-4x^{2}=0 \implies x.(3-4x)=0, x=0, x=3$  f' ferror  $si2=0 \implies x-x^{2}=0 \implies x.(1-x)=0, x=0, x=1$   $f(0)=0 \implies muttah min deper 0$   $f(1)=0 \implies 11 = 11 = 0$   $f(1)=0 \implies 11 = 0$   $f(1)=0 \implies 11 = 0$  $f(1)=0 \implies 11 = 0$  On: f(x)=x \16-x2 fonksyonunun yerel ve muttak

extremum deperterini bulunuz.

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{16-x^2} + x. \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{16-x^2}} = \frac{16-x^2-x^2}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} = \frac{16-2x^2}{\sqrt{16-x^2}}$$

 $f'=0 \Rightarrow 16-2x^2=0 \Rightarrow x^2=8 \Rightarrow x=\mp 2\sqrt{2}$  $f'=0 \Rightarrow 16-2x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=\mp 4$ 



 $f(2\sqrt{2}) = 8$ ,  $x = 2\sqrt{2}$  muttak max nokta, 8 muttak min deper  $f(-2\sqrt{2}) = -8$ ,  $x = -2\sqrt{2}$  muttak min nokta -8 mutlak min deper  $f(-2\sqrt{2}) = -8$ ,  $x = -2\sqrt{2}$  muttak min nokta, 0 yeel max deper  $f(-2\sqrt{2}) = 0$ , x = -4 yeel max nokta, 0 min deper f(-4) = 0, x = 4 yeel max nokta, 0 min deper

$$\frac{x^3}{5} = \frac{1}{x^3 - 2x^2 + x}$$
 limitini hesaplayiniz.

$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\int_{1}^{x^{3}} + c_{1}(x^{2}-1)dx}{\int_{1}^{x^{3}} + c_{2}(x^{2}-1)dx} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{3x^{2} + c_{1}(x^{3}-1)}{3x^{2} - 4x} \to \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{6 \times + o(x^3 - 1) + 3x^2 \cdot 3x^2 \cdot sec^2 6^3 - 1}{6 \times - 4}$$

$$=\frac{0+9.1}{2}=\frac{9}{2}$$

On: Yx el Rran tommel f(x)=3+ & 1+sint d+

Jonksyonu vertsin

Suglator P(x)=ax2+bx+c polinominu bylinis.

$$f'(x) = 3 + 5 \frac{1 + 5 \cdot n + dt}{2 + t^{2}} = 3$$

$$f'(x) = 0 + 1, \frac{(1 + 5 \cdot n \times)}{2 + x^{2}} = 3 + (0) = \frac{1 + 5 \cdot n \cdot 0}{2 + 0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$p'(x) = f'(x) = 0 + 1, \frac{(1 + 5 \cdot n \times)}{2 + x^{2}} = 3 + (0) = \frac{1 + 5 \cdot n \cdot 0}{2 + 0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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P'(a)=f'(a)=) P'(a)=1.

$$P'(0) = f'(0) = P'(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{\cos x_1(2 + x^2) - (1 + \sin x) \cdot 2x}{(2 + x^2)^2}, f''(0) = \frac{2 - 0}{4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$P(x) = \alpha x^{2}bx+c=$$
 $P(a) = C$ ,  $P(a) = 2\alpha x+b=$ 
 $P(a) = b$ 
 $P(x) = \alpha x^{2}bx+c=$ 
 $P(a) = C$ ,  $P(a) = 2\alpha x+b=$ 
 $P(a) = b$ 
 $P(a) =$ 

On: +> 1 ian & toreviere bilin bir fonksiyon

Olmak Dzere; F fonkoyonu

Imake Deve, + forksofthis
$$F(x) = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{f'(+)}{1 + \left[f(+)\right]^2} d+ \text{ fle } + \text{formlossin.}$$

F, X=c de bir maksimuma sahip ise

f fonkayonunun da xzc de bir maksimuma.

Sahip olduğunu göstermiz.

$$\left[\mp(x)\right] = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{f'(+)}{1+\left[f(+)\right]^2} d+\right]'$$

\* F'(x) = 1. f'(x) olup x=c noktosi. Figin

1+(f(x))2 bir kritik sayıdır ve FICOLO dr.

FICO)=0 oldupundon. fI(c)=0 dr.

Difer terafter of chakterinda yeal bir

maksimuma sahipse ( \* x=c; mox yeei mox

xcciken FI(x)>0 x>ciker FI(x) Ko.dir.

You FI(X)70 => f'(X)70 F'(x)<0 => f'(x)<0,dr.

o halde of fonksiyonu da x=c de bir yerel maksimuma sahiptir

On: y=x+sinx fonksyonunun yerel extremm deperlerinin olup olmadigini araptiriniz,

y = x + x = x  $y' = 1 + \cos x$   $y' = 1 + \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = -1$   $x = \mp \pi, \mp 3\pi, \mp 5\pi, -- \sim$   $x = \pm \pi, \pm 3\pi, \pm 5\pi, -- \sim$   $x = \pm \pi, \pm 3\pi, \pm 5\pi, -- \sim$   $x = \pm \pi, \pm 3\pi, \pm 5\pi, -- \sim$   $x = \pm \pi, \pm 3\pi, \pm 5\pi, -- \sim$   $x = \pm \pi, \pm 3\pi, \pm 5\pi, -- \sim$   $x = \pm \pi, \pm 3\pi, \pm 5\pi, -- \sim$ 

y" =-sinx =0 oldupe ign thenci ture. y" = 32,732,757,--- veime?

Ancah  $y'=1+cos \times >0$  ( $x \neq 7,731,752,---$ )

Ordupader g(x) forhoryonu anter for forhor

Sigordar dolayisiyla yerel extremin deportori

mercut degitali.

$$F(x) = \int_{0}^{x^{2}} e^{+t^{2}} dt \quad \text{olsin} \quad F(x) \text{ fonksiyonunin artan,}$$

$$a \neq alon, \quad yu \text{ keri } v \in apaqi \quad \text{konkav oldigan analiklani}$$

$$bulinu2 \quad F(x) \text{ in } \quad yerel \quad \text{ekstremum depertenini} \quad \text{belirleythiz}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{0}^{x^{2}} e^{-t^{2}} dt$$

$$F'(x) = 2x e^{-x^{4}} = 0 = 2x e^{-x^{4}}$$

$$F'(x) = 2x e^{-x^{4}} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{yerel min node.}$$

$$F(0) = 0 \quad \text{yerel min deper.}$$

$$F''(x) = 2e^{-x^{4}} - 8x^{4} e^{-x^{4}} = 2e^{-x^{4}} (1 - 4x^{4}) \quad \text{of } x = 0 = 0$$

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$$\int \ln \sqrt{x+1} \, dx = x \ln \sqrt{x+1} - \int \frac{x}{2(x+1)} \, dx$$

$$= x \ln \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \frac{x+1-1}{x+1} \, dx$$

$$= x \ln \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \frac{x+1-1}{x+1} \, dx$$

$$= x \ln \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \frac{1-\frac{1}{x+1}}{x+1} \, dx$$

$$= x \ln \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \frac{1-\frac{1}{x+1}}{x+1} \, dx$$

$$= x \ln \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| + c$$

Slovxidx=Slot 2+d+=2 Slot. td+=2[=2ht-Stat] I.yol = +2ln+- +2+C 1x+1=t = (VX+1) 2 LAVX+1 - (VX+1)2+C toltody

On: Sec21xdx integralini hesaplayiniz. Ssec2 Tx.dx = Ssec2+ 2Vxd+ VX=E.  $\frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = d +$ =2\sec2+:t.d+ dx=2vxdE.

=2 \ tsec2+d+

II= Stsec2td+ ian kismi integrasjon. d+=du

II= Stsee2+dt = ttant-Stantdt = ttat- Saintd+. = t tont + In cost 1+C.

Sint d+= S-du =-lolul+c =-ln/cost/+c

Sec2Vxdx=2S+sec2td+ =2.(tto++lnlcos+1)+c = 2 (VxtenVx+lnlcosVx1)+C

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{$$

On: [ x²arctonxdx integralini hesaplayiniz.

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = du$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = du$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3} = v$$

$$\int x^{2} \operatorname{orcten} x dx = \frac{x^{3}}{3}, \operatorname{orcten} x - \int \frac{x^{3}}{3.(1+x^{2})} dx$$

$$=\frac{x^3}{3}\arctan x-\frac{1}{3}\cdot \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$=\frac{x^3}{3}\arctan x-\frac{1}{3}\cdot \int (x-\frac{x}{1+x^2})dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arcton} x - \frac{1}{3} \int x dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan x - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln |1 + x^2| + C$$

NOT: 
$$\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} = \int \frac{dy}{2u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + x^2| + c$$

1+x2=U 2xdx=du

Oh: 
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^2 dx}$$
 integralini hesoplayiniz.  
 $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^5}}$  integralini hesoplayiniz.  
 $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^5}}$  integralini hesoplayiniz.  
 $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^5}}$  integralini hesoplayiniz.

$$X = 0 = 0$$
  $X = 0$   $X = 0$ 

$$T = \int_{0}^{\pi/6} \frac{\sin^{2}\theta \cos\theta d\theta}{\sqrt{(1-\sin^{2}\theta)^{5}}} = \int_{0}^{\pi/6} \frac{\sin^{2}\theta \cos\theta d\theta}{\cos^{5}\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^4\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\cos^2\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} \, d\theta.$$

$$=\frac{40^39}{3}$$

NOT: 
$$\int t \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta = du$$

$$= \int u^2 du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + c$$

$$= \frac{+0^{3} \frac{7}{6} - +0^{3} \frac{1}{3}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{(1)^{3}}{3} - 0^{3}$$

on: Sintegralini hexployiniz.

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \cos^2(2nx)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{du}{\cos^2 u}$ = Secudy = teru = +のろートのの

$$[g(x)]' = [\int_{1}^{x} (2+)^{+}d+]'$$

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

$$ln f'(x) = x ln(2x)$$

$$\frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)} = \ln 2x + \frac{2}{x}$$

$$f''(x) = (l_n 2x + 1).(2x)^x$$

fonkomponler, ich f'(1) ve g'(1) dejerterini hesaplayiniz.

$$f(x) = (1 + \ln x)^{x} = 1 \ln (f(x)) = \ln (1 + \ln x)^{x}$$

$$\ln (f(x)) = x \ln (1 + \ln x)$$

$$[\ln (f(x))]' = [x \ln (1 + \ln x)]'$$

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

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

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

$$f'(1) = \left( l_{n}(1 + l_{n}x) + \frac{1}{1 + l_{n}x} \right) f(1), f(1) = (1 + l_{n}1) = 1$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x) \cosh^2(f(x)) - 1 \cdot \cosh^2 x$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x) \cos h^{2}(1) - \cosh^{2}(1)$$

or: Kalkülüsün Cenel Ceoremini kullanarah, sürelli bir f fonksyonu icin xx0 olmak Deve eger.

Sf(t)dt=xorderx ise f(1) depaini bulunuz

$$\left[\int_{X_{5}}^{2}f(+)d+\right]=\left[x \operatorname{arctax}\right]$$

$$2xf(x^2) = arctax + x \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

X=1 icin (x>0 oldupu icin x=-1 olmas)

$$f(1) = \frac{x+2}{8}$$

Something the transfer of F forksyons, x>1

Olmali use 
$$F(x)=\frac{1}{x}$$
  $\int_{-1}^{2} e^{1-\sqrt{E}} F'(\sqrt{E}) d+$ 

denklaming softyons  $F'(1)$  depends but onus.

 $F(x)=\frac{1}{x}$   $\int_{-1}^{2} \left[e^{1-\sqrt{E}} F'(\sqrt{E})\right] d+$ 
 $\left[F(x)\right]'=\left[\frac{1}{x}\right]^{2} \left[e^{1-\sqrt{E}} F'(\sqrt{E})\right] d+$ 
 $\left[F(x)\right]'=\left[\frac{1}{x}\right]^{2} \left[e^{1-\sqrt{E}} F'(\sqrt{E})\right] d+$ 
 $\left[F(x)\right]'=\left[\frac{1}{x}\right]^{2} \left[e^{1-\sqrt{E}} F'(\sqrt{E})\right] d+$ 

$$F(x) = \left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] \left[ e^{-\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{2x \cdot e^{1-\sqrt{x^2}}}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right) - 0$$

$$F'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \int_{-x^2}^{x^2} \left[ e^{1-\sqrt{x^2}} + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right] dt + \frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right] dt + \frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right] dt + \frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{$$

$$F'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [e^{1-\sqrt{E}} F'(\sqrt{E})] dt + 2e^{1-x} \frac{2}{x} F'(x)$$

$$F'(1) = -1 \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{1-\sqrt{E}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_{E}}} \right] dt + \frac{1}{2} e^{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2F'(1)$$

$$3F^{1}(1)=2$$

$$F^{1}(1)=\frac{2}{3}$$

on: f(x)=-|x| fonksyonunum [-2,1] analigindakit Ortalema deperini tesoplayınız.

$$Ort(f) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{0}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-(2)} \int_{-1}^{1-1} |x| dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left[ \int_{-2}^{1-2} x dx + \int_{0}^{1-2} x dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left[ -\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2} - 0) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + (\frac{1}{2} - 0) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + (\frac{1}{2} - 0) \right]$$

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On:  $f(x)=x^3+x$  egrisinin altında x-ekseninin Dzerinde ve x=0, x=2 doğruları arasında kalan bölgerin alanını Üst Rieman Coplanı de hesoplayınız.

Tyol: f'(x)=3x2+4 arter fonksyon

Det Remain Toplani isi sog ug noktalar

belinis.

11x =2=0== (n exit paraya boldutk)

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(a+k.b-a)(b-a)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{3} f(0+k.2) \cdot 2 = 2 f(2k) \cdot 2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5}) \right] = \frac{2}{2\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + 2\frac{1}{5} \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5}) \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5}) \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5}) \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} \right] = \frac{2}{5\pi} \left[ (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5})^{3} + (2\frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{16k^{3}} + \frac{4k}{n^{2}} = \frac{2}{16k^{3}} + \frac{5}{16k^{3}} + \frac{5}{16k^{3$$

$$=\frac{16}{04} \frac{5}{8} \frac{1}{10} \frac{5}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{5}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{2}{(0.(0+1))^{2}} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{62} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{16}{64} \cdot \frac{0.(0+1)^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1)^{2})^{2}}{2} \right] = \frac{16}{64} \cdot \left[ \frac{(0.(0+1))^{2}}{2} + \frac{$$

Alone lum 
$$S_n = l_1 \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{(n^4 + 2n^3 + n^2)}{n^4} + \frac{2n^2 + 2n}{n^2} = 4 + 2 = 6$$