

~ GENEL UYGULAMA ~

1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \cos \pi x}{1 - x} = ? \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.}\right)$

$$u = 1 - x \Rightarrow x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

$$\cos(\pi - \pi u) = -\cos \pi u$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos \pi(1 - u)}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \pi u}{u} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \pi u}{\pi u} \cdot \pi = 0$$

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 1} - 1}{x - \sqrt{2 - x^2}} = ? \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.}\right)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 1} - 1}{x - \sqrt{2 - x^2}} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{2x^2 - 1} + 1)}{(\sqrt{2x^2 - 1} + 1)} \cdot \frac{(x + \sqrt{2 - x^2})}{(x + \sqrt{2 - x^2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(2x^2 - 2)(x + \sqrt{2 - x^2})}{(2x^2 - 2)(\sqrt{2x^2 - 1} + 1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 //$$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x - \sqrt{x}} = ? \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.}\right)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}}}_1 \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - 1}}_0 = 0 //$$

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1 + x^2} - 1}{x^2} = ? \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.}\right)$

$$\sqrt[4]{1 + x^2} = u \Rightarrow 1 + x^2 = u^4 \Rightarrow x^2 = u^4 - 1, \quad x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 1$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{u - 1}{u^4 - 1} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \frac{(u - 1)}{(u - 1)(u + 1)(u^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{4} //$$

5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{1 - x}}} = ? \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.}\right)$

$$\sqrt{1 - x} = u \Rightarrow 1 - x = u^2 \Rightarrow x \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 1^-$$

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(1 - u)(1 + u)}{\sqrt{1 - u}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 1^-} (1 + u)\sqrt{1 - u} = 0 //$$

6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}$ limitinin varlığını araştırınız.

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sqrt{1+\cos x}}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{|\sin x|} \cdot \sqrt{1+\cos x}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x}{|\sin x|} \cdot \sqrt{1+\cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x}{\sin x} \cdot \sqrt{1+\cos x} = -2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{|\sin x|} \cdot \sqrt{1+\cos x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \sqrt{1+\cos x} = 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\neq \text{ olduğundan} \\ &\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-\cos x}} \\ &\text{mevcut değildir.} \end{aligned}$$

7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{4x - \pi} = ? \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.} \right)$

$$4x - \pi = u \Rightarrow x = \frac{u}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0, \quad \tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \cdot \tan b}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan\left(\frac{u}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 1}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\tan \frac{u}{4} + 1}{1 - \tan \frac{u}{4}} - 1}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \frac{u}{4}}{\frac{u}{4}} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \tan \frac{u}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln x - 1}{x - e} = ? \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.} \right)$ $\left[\begin{aligned} &* \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} (1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n} = 1 \\ &* \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^n = e^k \end{aligned} \right]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln x - 1}{x - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln x - \ln e}{x - e} = \lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{\ln \frac{x}{e}}{e\left(\frac{x}{e} - 1\right)}$$

$$\frac{x}{e} - 1 = t \Rightarrow x \rightarrow e \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(t+1)}{e \cdot t} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln(t+1)^{1/t} \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \ln \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (t+1)^{1/t} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \cdot \ln e = \frac{1}{e} // \end{aligned}$$

$$9) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{1 - \cot x} = ? \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.} \right)$$

$$\ln(\tan x) = u \Rightarrow \tan x = e^u \Rightarrow \cot x = e^{-u}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{1 - e^{-u}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{e^u - 1} \cdot e^u$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e^u - 1 = t, e^u = t + 1 \\ u \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(t+1) \cdot (t+1)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln(t+1)^{1/t} \cdot \underbrace{(t+1)}_1$$

$$= \ln \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{(1+t)^{1/t}}_e \right) = 1 //$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} - \sqrt{\arccos x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = ? \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.} \right)$$

$$\cos t = 2 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2} - 1$$

$$\arccos x = t \quad x \rightarrow -1 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow \pi$$

$$x = \cos t$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} - \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{\cos t + 1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi} + \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{\pi} + \sqrt{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\pi - t}{\sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} + \sqrt{t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\pi - t}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos \frac{t}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} + \sqrt{t}}$$

$$\pi - t = u \quad t \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi - u}{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} + \sqrt{\pi + u}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u/2}{\sin \frac{u}{2}} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{\pi} + \sqrt{\pi + u})}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2(\sqrt{2\pi})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} //$$

$$11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2^x - 1} = ? \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{2^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2^x - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(u+1)}{\ln 2}}{u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(u+1)}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$2^x - 1 = u \Rightarrow 2^x = u + 1$$

$$x \ln 2 = \ln(u+1)$$

$$x = \frac{\ln(u+1)}{\ln 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} //$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

$$12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = ? \quad (1^\infty \text{ bl.})$$

$$y = (e^x + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{2x}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(e^x + \sin x)}{2x} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{e^x + \cos x}{e^x + \sin x}}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x + \cos x}{e^x + \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y \right) = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^x + \sin x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = e //$$

$$13) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(x + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = ?$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ için } -1 \leq \cos x \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \cos\left(x + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) \leq 1 \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow -x^2 \leq x^2 \cos\left(x + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) \leq x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(x + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2$$

$$0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(x + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) \leq 0$$

Sıkıştırma teoreminden,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(x + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = 0 //$$

$$14) f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{\tan x} \text{ fonksiyonunun } x=0 \text{ da sürekli olması için}$$

$f(0)$ nasıl tanımlanmalıdır?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{x}{\tan x}}_1$$

$$e^{2x} - 1 = u \Rightarrow e^{2x} = u + 1 \Rightarrow 2x = \ln(u + 1) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln(u + 1)}{2}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2u}{\ln(u + 1)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\underbrace{\frac{\ln(u + 1)}{u}}_1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 //$$

$$15) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} & , x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -1/2 & , x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ de sürekli midir?}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(1 - \cos^2 x)^{1/2}}{\cos^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln(1 - \cos^2 x)}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 x &= -t \\ x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} &\Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln(1+t)}{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln(1+t)^{1/t}}{1} = -\frac{1}{2} // \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = -\frac{1}{2} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ olduğundan sürekli dir.}$$

$$16) f(x) = \begin{cases} \arcsin \frac{1-x}{2} & , 0 < x < 3 \\ \pi/2 & , x = 3 \\ \arctan \frac{x}{3-x} & , x > 3 \end{cases} \quad x = 3 \text{ de sürekli midir?}$$

$$f(3) = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ tanımlı.}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \arcsin \frac{1-x}{2} &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \arctan \frac{x}{3-x} &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \neq f(3) = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &\text{ olduğundan sürekli değildir.} \end{aligned}$$

$$17) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{3+2^{\frac{1}{1-x}}} & , x \neq 1 \\ 0 & , x = 1 \end{cases} \quad x = 1 \text{ de sürekli midir?}$$

$$f(1) = 0 \text{ tanımlı}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x-1}{3+2^{\frac{1}{1-x}}} &= \frac{0}{+\infty} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x-1}{3+2^{\frac{1}{1-x}}} &= \frac{0}{+\infty} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1) = 0 \text{ olduğundan } x = 1 \text{ de sürekli dir.}$$

$$18) f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-x} & , x < 0 \\ 3-x & , 0 \leq x < 3 \\ (x-3)^2 & , x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$x=0$ ve $x=3$ deki sürekliliğini inceleyiniz, değilse süreksizlik tipini belirleyiniz.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sqrt{-x} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (3-x) = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \neq \quad x=0 \text{ da sürekli değildir.} \\ \text{sıçramalı süreksizlik}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (3-x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (x-3)^2 = 0 = f(3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = f(3) = 0 \text{ olduğundan } x=3 \text{ de sürekli dir.}$$

19) $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{2} - \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) + 4$ fonksiyonu için $[-2, 2]$ aralığında $f(c)=3$ denklemini sağlayan bir c sayısının varlığını araştırınız.

$f(x)$, $[-2, 2]$ aralığında süreklidir.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-2) &= 0 \\ f(2) &= 8 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad f(-2) = 0 < f(c) = 3 < f(2) = 8 \text{ olduğundan} \\ \text{Ara Değer Teoremine göre } f(c) = 3 \text{ olacak şekilde} \\ \text{en az bir } c \in (-2, 2) \text{ sayısı vardır.}$$

20) $\cos x = x$ denkleminin $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ aralığında bir çözüme sahip olduğunu ispatlayınız.

$f(x) = x - \cos x$ olsun. f , $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ de sürekli.

$$f(0) = -1 \quad f(0) = -1 < f(c) = c - \cos c = 0 < f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ Ara Değer Teoremine göre,

$c - \cos c = 0$ olacak şekilde en az bir $c \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ vardır.

$$\underline{c = \cos c}$$

21) Türevin tanımını kullanarak $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ ise $f'(e-1)$ değerini bulunuz.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(e-1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e-1+h) - f(e-1)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+e-1+h) - \ln(1+e-1)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(e+h) - \ln(e)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \ln\left(\frac{e+h}{e}\right) \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \ln\left(1 + \frac{h}{e}\right)^{1/h} \quad \left(* \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1+h)^{1/h} = e\right) \\
 &= \ln\left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{h}{e}\right)^{e/h}\right)^{1/e} = \ln e^{1/e} = \frac{1}{e} //
 \end{aligned}$$

22) $f(x) = \frac{1 - \arcsin(2-x)}{\sqrt{x^2-2x}}$ tanım kümesini bulunuz.

$\arcsin x \rightarrow \text{T.K. } [-1, 1] \Rightarrow -1 \leq 2-x \leq 1 \Rightarrow -3 \leq -x \leq -1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 3$

$x^2 - 2x > 0 \Rightarrow x(x-2) > 0$

x	0	2
x	-	+
x-2	-	+
x(x-2)	+	-

$x < 0$, $x > 2$

$D(f) = (2, 3]$ //

23) $f(x) = \underbrace{\arccos \frac{x-5}{2}}_{f_1} + \underbrace{\log(6-x)}_{f_2} + \underbrace{\sin \sqrt[3]{x-2}}_{f_3}$ tanım kümesini bulunuz.

$D(f_1) = [-1, 1] \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{x-5}{2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow -2 \leq x-5 \leq 2 \Rightarrow 3 \leq x \leq 7$

$D(f_2) = (0, \infty) \Rightarrow 0 < 6-x \Rightarrow x < 6$

$D(f_3) = \mathbb{R}$ $D(f) = [3, 6)$ //

24) $f(x) = \arcsin(1-x) + \ln(\ln x)$ tanım kümesini bulunuz.

$-1 \leq 1-x \leq 1$

$0 \leq x \leq 2$

$\ln x > 0$, $x > 0$

$x > 1$

$D(f) = (1, 2]$ //

25) $f(x) = \arccos\left(\log \frac{x}{10}\right)$ tanım kümesini bulunuz.

$$-1 \leq \log \frac{x}{10} \leq 1 \quad \text{ve} \quad \frac{x}{10} > 0$$

$$10^{-1} \leq \frac{x}{10} \leq 10$$

$$\boxed{1 \leq x \leq 100}$$

$$\text{ve} \quad \boxed{x > 0}$$

$$D(f) = [1, 100] //$$

26) Türevin tanımını kullanarak $f(x) = \cos(3x-2)$ fonksiyonunun türevini bulunuz.

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3x+3h-2) - \cos(3x-2)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(3x-2) \cdot \cos 3h - \sin(3x-2) \cdot \sin 3h - \cos(3x-2)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3 \cdot \cos(3x-2) \cdot \frac{[\cos 3h - 1]}{\underbrace{3h}_0} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3 \cdot \frac{\sin 3h}{\underbrace{3h}_1} \cdot \sin(3x-2)$$

$$= -3 \sin(3x-2) //$$

27) $y = \ln(\sin x)$, $x = \sqrt{\arccos 2^{-3t}}$ ise $\frac{dy}{dt} = ?$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \quad , \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \quad , \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2^{-3t} \cdot 3 \cdot \ln 2}{\sqrt{1 - 2^{-6t}}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3 \cdot \ln 2 \tan x \cdot 2^{-3t}}{\sqrt{1 - 2^{-6t}}} //$$

28) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(2h-1) - f(h)}{h^2 - 1} = ?$

$$h-1=u \Rightarrow h=u+1$$

$$h \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2u+2-1) - f(u+1)}{u \cdot (u+2)}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u+1+u) - f(u+1)}{u(u+2)}$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(u+1+u) - f(u+1)}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{u+2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} f'(u+1) = \frac{1}{2} f'(h) //$$

$$29) f(x) = \begin{cases} \tan(\sin x) & , x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} \sin x^2 & , x < 0 \end{cases}$$

fonksiyonu $x=0$ da türevlenebilir mi?

a) $f(x)$, $x=0$ da sürekli mi?

$$f(0) = \tan(\sin 0) = 0 \quad \text{tanımlı}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan(\sin x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} \sin x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \cdot x = 0$$

$x=0$ da sürekli.

$$b) f'_+(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan(\sin h) - 0}{h} \cdot \frac{\sin h}{\sin h} = 1$$

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

$f'_+(0) = f'_-(0) = 1$ olduğundan $x=0$ da türevlidir.

30) $f(x) = e^{\pi x} - \pi x$ eğrisine teğet olan yatay doğruları bulunuz.

$$f'(x) = \pi e^{\pi x} - \pi$$

Yatay doğrunun eğimi 0 olduğundan $\pi e^{\pi x} - \pi = 0$
 $e^{\pi x} = 1 \Rightarrow \pi x = 0$
 $\boxed{x=0}$

$$x=0 \text{ için } f(0) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{y=1}$ doğrusudur.

31) $y = x^2 - 2x$ eğrisinin $x+2y=1$ doğrusuna dik olan teğetini bulunuz.

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow m_N = -\frac{1}{2} \quad m_N \cdot m_T = -1 \Rightarrow \underline{m_T = 2}$$

$$y' = 2x - 2 \Rightarrow 2x - 2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$y - 0 = m_T \cdot (x - 2)$$

$$y = 2(x - 2)$$

$$y = 2x - 4 //$$

32) $y = \ln\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$ fonksiyonunun $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ apsisli noktadaki teğetinin ve normalinin denklemini bulunuz.

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} - \frac{(-\sin^3 x - \cos^2 x \cdot 2 \sin x)}{\sin^4 x}$$

$$y' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1/4}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\text{T.D.D. } y - 0 = \frac{5}{4} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) //$$

$$\text{N.D.D. } y - 0 = -\frac{4}{5} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) //$$

33) $f(x) = \frac{3+2x}{1+x}$ ile verilen eğrinin hangi noktalarında teğetlerin $y = -\frac{x}{4}$ doğrusuna paralel olduğunu belirleyiniz.

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(1+x) - (3+2x)}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$y = -\frac{x}{4} \Rightarrow m = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow 1+x = \pm 2$$

$$\underline{x=1}, \underline{x=-3}$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow (1, \frac{5}{2}) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{noktalarındaki teğetler} \\ y = -\frac{x}{4} \text{ 'e paraleldir.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x=-3 \Rightarrow f(-3) = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow (-3, \frac{3}{2}) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{noktalarındaki teğetler} \\ y = -\frac{x}{4} \text{ 'e paraleldir.} \end{array} \right.$$

34) $\cos(3x+y) + \sin(x+3y) = -1$ eğrisinin $A(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ noktasındaki teğet, normal doğru denklemlerini bulunuz.

$$-(3+y') \sin(3x+y) + (1+3y') \underbrace{\cos(x+3y)}_0 = 0$$

$$-(3+y'_{|A}) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{y'_{|A} = -3}$$

$$\text{T.D.D. : } y - \frac{\pi}{2} = -3(x-0) \Rightarrow y = -3x + \frac{\pi}{2} //$$

$$\text{N.D.D. : } y - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{3}(x-0) \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} //$$

35) $\sin(46^\circ)$ nin yaklaşık değerini bulunuz.

$$f(x) = \sin x, \quad a = 45^\circ. \quad f'(x) = \cos x, \quad f'(45) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$f(x) \approx L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 46^\circ &\approx L(46) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{180} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}_{0,708} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}}_{0,017} = 0,72 \quad //\end{aligned}$$

36) $(1,002)^3 - 2\sqrt{1,002} + 3$ yaklaşık değerini lineerleştirme ve diferansiyel yardımıyla bulunuz.

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^{1/2} + 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - x^{-1/2}, a=1$$

$$f(1) = 2, f'(1) = 3 - 1 = 2$$

a) $f(x) \approx L(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) = 2 + 2 \cdot (x-1)$

$$f(1.002) \approx L(1.002) = 2 + 2(1.002 - 1) = 2.004$$

b) $dy \approx \Delta y$ $\Delta x = 0,002 = dx$

$$dy = f'(x) dx = f'(x) \cdot \Delta x = f'(1) \cdot (0,002) = 0,004$$

$$\Delta y = f(1.002) - f(1) = f(1.002) - 2$$

$$dy \approx \Delta y \Rightarrow f(1,002) \approx 2 + 0,004 = 2,004$$

37) $f(x) = \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^{x \arcsin 2x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = ?$

$$\ln f(x) = x \cdot \arcsin 2x \cdot \ln\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = x \cdot \arcsin 2x \cdot \ln\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)$$
$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \left(\arcsin 2x + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}\right) \cdot \ln\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right) + x \cdot \arcsin 2x \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1+\tan^2 \frac{x}{2})}{\tan \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)^{x \arcsin 2x} \cdot \left[\left(\arcsin 2x + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} \right) \cdot \ln \left(\tan \frac{x}{2} \right) + x \cdot \arcsin 2x \cdot \frac{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right]$$

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38) g ve h fonksiyonları $g(1)=h'(1)=1$, $g'(1)=h(1)=2$ şartlarını sağlayan pozitif değerli ve türevlenebilen birer fonksiyon olmak üzere f fonksiyonu da $f(x)=[g(x^2)]^{h(x)}$ ile tanımlı olsun. $f'(1)$ değerini bulunuz.

$$f(x)=[g(x^2)]^{h(x)} \quad f(1)=(g(1))^{h(1)}=1^2=1$$

$$\ln f(x) = h(x) \cdot \ln g(x^2)$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = h'(x) \cdot \ln g(x^2) + h(x) \cdot \frac{2x \cdot g'(x^2)}{g(x^2)}$$

$$\frac{f'(1)}{f(1)} = \frac{h'(1)}{1} \ln \frac{g(1)}{1} + h(1) \cdot \frac{2 \cdot g'(1)}{g(1)}$$

$$f'(1) = 2 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1} = 8 //$$

39) $f(x) = 2^{x^2+\cos x} + 3^{x \ln(x+1)} \Rightarrow f'(x) = ?$

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

40) $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x(x-2)}{x^2+1}} \Rightarrow y' = ?$

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

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

41) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x\sqrt{8+x^2}$ fonksiyonunun tersinin mevcut olduğunu gösterin ve $(f^{-1})'(3)$ değerini bulunuz.

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{8+x^2} + x \cdot \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{8+x^2}} = \frac{2x^2+8}{\sqrt{8+x^2}} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ için } f'(x) > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ artan
 $\Rightarrow f$ 1-1

\Rightarrow tersi mevcuttur.

$$x\sqrt{8+x^2} = 3 \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$(f^{-1})'(3) = \frac{1}{f'(1)} = \frac{3}{2+8} = \frac{3}{10} //$$

$$42) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) \right]^{\tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{8}\right)} = ? \quad (1^\infty \text{ bl.})$$

$$y = \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \arctan \frac{x}{4} \right]^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{8}}$$

$$\ln y = \tan \frac{\pi x}{8} \ln \left(\frac{4}{\pi} \arctan \frac{x}{4} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{4}{\pi} \arctan \frac{x}{4} \right)}{\cot \frac{\pi x}{8}} \quad \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{ bl.} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\frac{\cancel{4}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1/4}{1 + \frac{x^2}{16}}}{-\frac{\pi}{8} \operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{8}\right)} = \frac{-4}{\pi^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} y = e^{-4/\pi^2} //$$

$$43) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cot x)^{1/\ln x} = ? \quad (\infty^0)$$

$$y = (\cot x)^{1/\ln x}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{\ln x} \ln \cot x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \cot x}{\ln x} \stackrel{(\infty/\infty \text{ bl.})}{=} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\cot x)^{1/\ln x} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} //$$

$$44) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2^x + 3^x)^{1/x} = ? \quad (\infty^\infty \text{ bl.})$$

$$y = (1 + 2^x + 3^x)^{1/x} \Rightarrow \ln y = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + 2^x + 3^x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + 2^x + 3^x)}{x} \quad \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ bl.} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^x \ln 2 + 3^x \ln 3}{1 + 2^x + 3^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x \ln 2 + \ln 3 \right]}{3^x \left(\frac{1}{3^x} + \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x + 1 \right)} = \ln 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \ln 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = e^{\ln 3} = 3 //$$

$$45) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\arctan x} - x}{\ln(1+x^2) + x} = ? \quad \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ bl.} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overset{0}{\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right)} \cdot 2^{\arctan x} \cdot \ln 2 - 1}{\underbrace{\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}_0 + 1} = -1 //$$