On: g: IR->IR fonksiyonu g(1)= g'(1)=4 sortlerini saglayon tinevlenebilen bin fonksiyon olsen Ve f: IR->IR fontsiyonuda f(x)= 9(x2)
1+x2 The torinti olsen. Linear yahlasim difenensiyel hesap kullonarah f (1.25) in yaklopik deperini bulmız

 $f(1) = \frac{g(1)}{1+1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ L(x) = f(1) + f'(1), (x-1)

L(x)=2+f'(1).(x-1)

 $L(x) = 2 + 2 \cdot (x - 1)$

f(x) 2 L(x) dis.

 $f(x) \approx 2+2.(x-1)$ $f(1,25) \approx 2+2.(1,25-1)$

 $f(1,25) \approx 2.5$ $f(x) = \frac{g(x^2)}{1+x^2} = f'(x) = \frac{g'(x^2) \cdot 2x \cdot (1+x^2) - g(x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

 $f'(1) = 9'(1) \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - 9(1) \cdot 2$ 2.2

 $f(1) = \frac{4.4 - 4.2}{4} = 2$

En: Ocxc1 olmak Deve f(x)=arcsinx-arccosti-xe
ile toim!, toim! f fonksiyonunun torevini
bulup orteya sikan durumu yorumlayiniz.

$$f'(x) = \arccos x - \arccos \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

* $\forall x \in (0,1)$ igin f(x)=0 olduguign f(x).

sobittin.

(Veya; f(x) fonksiyonunun eprisi bu analikta.

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En:
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)^{x}$$
 limit ni he saplayiniz.

I.yol:
$$\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)^{x} \rightarrow 1^{\infty}$$
. belissizh f

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)^{x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x-1}\right)^{x}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x-1}\right)^{X-1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{3}{X-1}\right)^{2}$$

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

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

$$=e^{3}\cdot 1=e^{3}$$

$$\int_{x-1}^{\infty} \int_{x-1}^{x} \left(1+\frac{3}{x-1}\right)^{x} = \int_{x-1}^{x} \left(1+\frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{\frac{x-1+1}{3}} \cdot 3$$

$$= \frac{1}{x+\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x+\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

luin
$$\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)^{x} = 7 \left(1^{\infty} \text{ believially}^{i}\right)$$

 $x \to \infty$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \ln \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1} \right)^{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \times \ln \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} \longrightarrow \frac{0}{0}.$$

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

$$=\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{x+2}-\frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x-1-x-2}{x^2+x-2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x-1-x-2}{x^2+x-2}$$

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

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \ln\left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)^{x} = 3 = \lim_{x\to\infty} \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)^{x} = e^{3} - \lim_{x\to\infty} \lim_{x\to\infty} \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)^{x} = e^{3} - \lim_{x\to\infty} \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x-1}\right)^{x} = e^{3} - \lim$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \cos x$$

$$=-1$$

fontaryonunum tersinin mercent Oldupunu posteriniz ve (f-1)'(e7/3) depeini hesaplayınız

$$f(x) = earctonx$$

re tesi mercutta

$$f(a) = e^{3} = 3 = 3 f^{-1}(e^{3}) = a$$

$$(f')'(e^{3}) = \frac{1}{f'(v_3)} = \frac{1}{1+(v_3)^2} = \frac{1}{1+(v_3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot e^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{4}{e^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 4 \cdot e^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$