

Aufgabe 1

\mathbb{R} (Reel Sayılar) $\mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow (x,y)$
 \mathbb{C} (Kompleks Sayılar) $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow (x,y,z)$
 \mathbb{K} (Normün bir kumesi)

a) $-2(1, -2) + 3(0, 1)$. Bu iki vektör'ü stemi: \mathbb{R}

$$\Rightarrow [(-2 \cdot 1) + (3 \cdot 0), (-2 \cdot -2) + (3 \cdot 1)] = [-2 + 0 \cdot 4 + 3] = (-2, 7)$$

Determinant

$$-2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) $(-1, 2, 1) \cdot (3, 2, 3)$ iki vektörün skalerin çarpımı

$$\Rightarrow -3 + 4 + 3 = 4$$

c) $(2, 5i) \cdot (3, i)$ Kompleks sayıların (vektörün) skaler çarpımı

$$(2 \cdot 3) + (5i \cdot i) = 6 + 5i^2 = 6 + 5(-1) = 1$$

d) $\| (i, -i) \|_1$ Kompleks vektörün 1-normu

$$|i| + |-i| = 1 + 1 = 2$$

i (unique)

d.) $\| (i^2, -i^2) \|_1$

$$|i^2| + |-i^2| = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$|i^4| + |-i^4| = 1 + 1 = 2$$

Sadece i^3 te değişic. $i^3 = i^2(i) = -i$

$$|i^3| + |-i^3| = i + i = 2i$$

e) $\| (i, -i) \|_\infty$ Kompleks vektörün sonsuz normu

$$\max(|i|, |-i|) = \max(1, 1) = 1$$

f) $\| (1, -2, 2) \|_2$ 3 boyutlu vektörün 2 normu

$$\| (1, -2, 2) \|_2 = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1+4+4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

B02

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i^0 = 1 \\ i^1 = \sqrt{-1} = -1 \\ i^2 = -1 \\ i^3 = (-1)i \\ i^4 = i^2 \cdot i^2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Vektor \mathbb{R}^2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i^5 = i^4 \cdot i^1 = -i \\ i^8 = i^7 \cdot i = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

Norm Kuralı (Bir vektör ile bir vektor arasında mutlak uzaklığıdır)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{i^2 + 2^2} \\ \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2} \end{array} \right.$$

A $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ x_1, y_1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ x_2, y_2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2}$

-7. Tane
Ortak

g) $\|(-1, -2, 2)\|_3^3$ 3 boyutlu vektörün 3-normunun kubü

$$\|(-1, -2, 2)\|_3^3 = \sqrt[3]{\underbrace{(-1)^3}_{\text{norm}} + \underbrace{(-2)^3}_{\text{norm}} + \underbrace{2^3}_{\text{norm}}} = \sqrt[3]{(-1)^3 + 2^3 + (-2)^3} = \sqrt[3]{-1 + 8 - 8} = -1$$

g.1) $\|(-1, -2, 2)\|_3^4 = \sqrt[4]{(-1)^3 + 2^3 + (-2)^3} = \sqrt[4]{-1} = -1$

$(-1)^3 = -1$ 'den köküm gelmedi. Normun

g.2) $\|(-1, -2, 2)\|_2^6 = \sqrt[6]{(-1)^2 + 2^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt[6]{-1}$

? Hicbirsey istenilen (koreklik derecesi) olmasoyn da $\sqrt[6]{-1}$ olabilir (öş)

$$\|(-1, -2, 2)\|_2 = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-2)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1+4+4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\|(-1, -2, 2)\|_1 = |-1| + |-2| + |2| = 1+2+2 = 5$$

$$\|(-1, -2, 2)\|_3^6 = \sqrt[6]{(-1)^3 + (-2)^3 + 2^3} = \sqrt[6]{-1 - 8 + 8} = \sqrt[6]{-1}$$

h) $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} \sin k, \frac{3}{2-3k} \right)$ \mathbb{R}^2 limiti yoklasmaya

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} \sin k \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{2-3k} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{-3k} = \frac{3}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (x, y) \text{nin } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ de } (0, 0)$$

i) $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+ik}{k}, 2-i \right)$. Grenzwert in $C^2(x_i, y_i)$ Teorie
 Grenzwert in $C^3(x_i, y_i, z_i)$ Proof

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} + i \right) = \frac{1}{\infty} + i = 0+i \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (2-i) = 2-i$$

$$C^2 \text{ unendlich} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (x_i, y_i) = (i, 2-i)$$

j) $I = \begin{bmatrix} xy \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ birim matris $I = \begin{bmatrix} xy & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{(2,2)} \\ 0 & 0 & I_{(3,3)} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\int f(x,y) = xy \text{ integral alma sınırları (boundaries) } = I$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^2 y}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 \, dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{2} \, dy = \frac{y^2}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} - 0$$

j.1) $\int_1^2 \int_0^4 f(x,y) = x^3 y^4 = \int_1^2 \int_0^4 x^3 y^4 \, dx \, dy \quad 1 < y < 2 \\ 3 < x < 4$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{x^4 y^4}{4} \Big|_3^4 \, dy = \int_1^2 \frac{256 (3y^4)}{4} \, dy = 192 y^4$$

$$\Rightarrow 192 y^4 - \frac{243 y^4}{4} = \frac{792 \cdot 243}{4} y^4 = \int \frac{567 y^5}{4} \, dy = \frac{567 y^6}{24} \Big|_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 567 \left(\frac{32}{20} - \frac{1}{20} \right) = \frac{567 \cdot 31}{20} = 920,7$$

i) $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1+ik}{k}, 2-i \right)$. Grenzwert in $C^2(x_i, y_i)$ Teorie
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$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} + i \right) = \frac{1}{\infty} + i = 0+i \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (2-i) = 2-i$$

$$C^2 \text{ U2erinde } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (x_i, y_i) = (i, 2-i)$$

j) $I = \begin{bmatrix} x_4 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ brim matrix $I = \begin{bmatrix} x_4 \\ 1_{(1,1)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1_{(2,2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1_{(3,3)} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\int f(x,y) = xy \text{ integral dmo } \text{SINR(boundarie)} = I$$

$$\int \int \int x_4 dx dy = \int \left(\frac{x^2 y}{2} \right) dy = \int \frac{y^2}{2} dy = \frac{y^2}{4} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} - 0$$

j.1) $\int \int f(x,y) = x^3 y^4 = \int \int x^3 y^4 dx dy$
 $1 < y < 2$
 $3 < x < 4$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{x^4 y^4}{4} \Big|_3^4 dy = \int_1^2 \frac{256 (3y^4)}{4} dy = 192 y^4$$

$$\Rightarrow 192 y^4 - \frac{243 y^4}{4} = \frac{(792 - 243) y^4}{4} = \int \frac{549 y^4}{4} dy = \frac{549 y^5}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow 549 \left(\frac{32}{20} - \frac{1}{20} \right) = \frac{549 \cdot 31}{20} = 920,7$$

Aufgabe 2

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x,y,z) = 2y + \sin(xy - 3z)$$

a) $\partial_x f(x,y,z)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2y + \sin(xy - 3z)) \\ = \cancel{2} \sin(xy - 3z) + 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy - 3z) = y$$

Türev
→
 $\begin{matrix} \sin & \cos \\ \cos & -\sin \end{matrix}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Rightarrow y \cos(xy - 3z)$$

b) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2y + \sin(xy - 3z))$

$$= 2 + x \cos(xy - 3z)$$

$-\sin \rightarrow -\cos$
 $-\cos \rightarrow +\sin$

c) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2y + \sin(xy - 3z))$

$$= 0 + -3 \cos(xy - 3z) = -3 \cos(xy - 3z)$$

d) $\nabla f(0,1,0) \quad \nabla f(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$

Gradient tüm kismi türevlerin bir vektörü

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,1,0) = 1 \cos(\underbrace{0}_{0}) - \underbrace{\frac{3(0)}{0}}_1 = 1 \underbrace{\cos(0)}_{1} = 1$$

$\boxed{\cos 90 = 0}$ Ek bilgi

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,1,0) = 2 + \underbrace{0 \cos(0)}_0 = 2$$

$$\nabla f(0,1,0) = (1, 2, -3)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(0,1,0) = -3 \underbrace{\cos(0)}_1 = -3$$

$$e) \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \nabla g(x,y) = (xy, -y^2) \xrightarrow{(2,1)}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(2,1) \Rightarrow$$

$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(3,2) \rightarrow$ Norm uygulayacağım (Payda)

$$\nabla g(x,y) = (xy, -y^2)$$

$$\nabla g(2,1) = (2 \cdot 1, -(-1)^2) = (2, -1) \rightarrow D(\text{vektor})$$

$$\text{Norm } (\| \cdot \|) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(2,1,4) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(3,2,5) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{ilk fonk}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{ayrın yerde}} \end{array}$$

Formulu $D \cdot \text{Norm}$

$$\nabla g(2,1) \cdot \|\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}(3,2)\|$$

$$D \cdot g(2,1) = (2, -1) \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} \right) \quad [x, y] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = [x]$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 3 + (-1)(2)}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{6 - 2}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{13}}$$

$$f) p = (2, 0, 1) \quad x = \left(2, \frac{1}{2}, 3 \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} R^3 \text{ için skaler çarpımı} \\ (\text{Büyüttür ayırtır}) \end{array}$$

$$x^p = \left(2, \frac{1}{2}, 3 \right) = 2^2 + \frac{1}{2}^0 + 1^3 = 4 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{11}{2} = 5,5$$

$$x \cdot p = 2 + 0 + 3 = 7$$

$$g) P(x,y,z) = \underbrace{x^3 + y^2 z}_3 + \underbrace{xy^2}_2 + z^5$$

$$x^3 y^2 z = 3 + 2 + 1 = 6$$

$$xy^2 z = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$z^5 = 5$$

$$\deg(P) = 6$$

h) $\partial[1, 3]^\circ R = \{1, 3\}$ 1. o.
 i) $\partial[1, 3]^\circ C = \{1, 3\}$ $|1|+|3|=4$ i, si, 6; 6, } ∂ (mutlak)
 j) $\partial[1, 3]^\circ C = \emptyset$ $\sqrt{1^0 + 3^0} = 0 = \partial$ (norm al)
 h.i) $\partial[1, 3]^\circ R = \{1\}$ $R \subset N(\text{sub})$
 i.i) $\partial[1, 3]^\circ C = \{1, 3\}$ $C \subset R(\text{sub})$
 j.i) $\partial[1, 3]^\circ C = \{3\} = 3 \cdot (1)$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} [1, 3] = 1, 2, 3 \\ (1, 3) = 2 \end{array} \right\}$

Soru 5) Son konu Hessen matricesi

$$f: R^2 \rightarrow R \quad f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2$$

1. Adm kusmi Torev ol, sıfırı esitle.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - y = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = y \quad x = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow -x = 2y \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2(2y) - y = 0 \quad 2y = y \\ 3y = 0 \quad 0 = x \\ y = 0 \quad \text{kritik}(0, 0) \end{array} \right\}$$

2. Adm

$$-x + 2(2x) = 3x = 0 \quad y = 2x \quad \text{id: (Yerine kay)}$$

$$x = 0 \quad y = 0$$

Critical values $(0, 0) \rightarrow$ Boyle cikası Hessen yap

3. Adm [Hessen için 2.mertebe törev]

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Yerel Min ve Max

$\text{Det}(H) > 0 \rightarrow$ yerel min (kritik noktası)

$\text{Det}(H) < 0 \rightarrow$ yerel max ("")

$\text{Det}(H) = 0 \rightarrow$ Kritik noktası yoktur.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{det}(H) = 2 \cdot 2 - (-1) \cdot (-1) = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$\text{det}(H) = 3 > 0$ old. kritik noktası

bir yerel minimumdur

$$4) a) R^+ \rightarrow R, \phi(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} \quad y' = \frac{y}{x} - y, (x,y) \in R^+ \times R^+$$

$$\theta'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x}{e^x} = e^x \quad e^x \text{ Türevde hep oynı}$$

y' 'nin
yerine koy.

integralde iş baba gelir ama payda
Sabit

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} - y$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{x} - e^x \Rightarrow e^x = \frac{e^x}{x} \quad \frac{e^x}{e^x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y' = xy - y \quad \theta(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$$

$$x = 1$$

$Q(x)$ y' 'ni 1 noktasiında sağla.

$$4) a.1) \phi(y) = \frac{y}{e^y} \quad \underline{\theta(x)} = \frac{x}{y} - x$$

$$b) y' = -y^2 \quad \underline{y(0) = 1}$$

1. Adım

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -y^2 \quad / \text{ Her iki tarafta } y^2 \text{ ye böl}$$

$$\frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = -1$$

$$\frac{1}{y^2} dy = -dx \quad / \text{ integral alabilirsinatik}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int -dx$$

$$\int y^{-2} dy = y^{-2+1} = -y^{-1} = -\frac{1}{y} \quad 2. \text{ Adım}$$

$$\text{Formül} \quad \left[-\frac{1}{y} = \boxed{x - C} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 0 - C \Rightarrow -1 = -C \Rightarrow C = 1$$