	YILDIZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ 1. Yıliçi Sınavı Soru ve Cevap Kağıdı		NOT TABLOSU				
1. Yiliçi Sin			1. S	2. S	3. S	4. S	TOPLAM
Adı Soyadı							
Öğrenci Numarası		Grup No					200
Bölümü					Sınav	Tarihi	31.03.2018
Dersin Adı	MAT1072 MATEMATİK 2		Sinay S	Sınav Süresi		dk.	Sınav Yeri
Dersi veren Öğretim Üyesinin Adı Soyadı						İmza	1011

1-)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x-3)^n}{2^n \sqrt[3]{n^2 + 5}}$$
 kuvvet serisi hangi $x \in \mathbb{R}$ değerleri için

buna teşebbüs etmek" fiili işleyenler bir veya iki yarıyıl uzaklaştırma cezası alırlar.

i) mutlak yakınsak ii) şartlı yakınsak iii) ıraksak olur? (20P)

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|U_{n+1}|}{|U_n|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}(x-3)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}\sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2+5}} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{(x-3)^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2+5}}{\sqrt[3]{(n+1)^2+5}} = \frac{1}{2} |x-3| < 1$$

$$|x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 < 2 \longrightarrow 1 < x < 5$$

$$1x-3| < 2 \longrightarrow -2 < x-3 <$$

$$x=5 \text{ icin}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[3]{n^2+5}} \quad \text{Mutlak Yakınsak degil}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2+5}} \quad \text{70} \quad \text{,} \quad a_{n+1} < a_n \quad \text{,} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \text{Sartli Yakınsak}$$

2-a) Aşağıdaki iki serinin yakınsak veya ıraksak olup olmadığını sebepleriyle belirleyiniz.

i)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 \sin \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{n^2 + n + 1}}$$
 (10P)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 \sin \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{n^2 + n + 1}}$$
 (10P)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 \sin \frac{1}{n}}{\sqrt{n^2 + n + 1}}$$
 (10P)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + n + 1}}$$
 Thermonik Seri sequim.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}} \frac{\sin\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \infty \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ traksak olduğundan}$$

$$\text{verilen seri traksaktır.}$$

ii)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(1+\ln n)}$$
 (10P)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(1+\ln n)} \qquad f(x) = \frac{1}{x(1+\ln x)}, \quad [1,\infty) \text{ da pozitif, sürekli, azalan}$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{1}^{R} \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{1}^{1+\ln R} \frac{du}{u} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \ln u \Big|_{1}^{1+\ln R}$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} - \ln 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} - \ln 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} - \ln 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} - \ln 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} - \ln 1 \right]$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} - \ln 1 \right]$$

integral testine göre seri ıraksaktır.

2-b)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{2^n} = ?$$
 (10P)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2+(-1)^n}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}} = 2 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

3-a)
$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$
, $|x| < 1$ serisinden yararlanarak $f(x) = \arctan x$ fonksiyonunun kuvvet serisini

bulunuz. Bulduğunuz bu seriden yararlanarak $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ arctan \sqrt{x} fonksiyonunun Maclaurin serisini ve bu serinin genel terimi ile geçerli olduğu aralığı bulunuz. (18P)

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n , |x| < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}, |x| < 1$$

integral alinirsa,

Arctan x + C =
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$
, |x|<1

$$x=0 \implies C=0$$
 $\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$, $|x| \le 1$

$$x \rightarrow \sqrt{x}$$

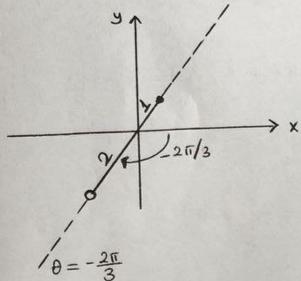
$$\arctan \sqrt{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n \cdot \sqrt{x}}{2n+1} , \quad 0 \le |x| \le 1$$

VX ile carpalim

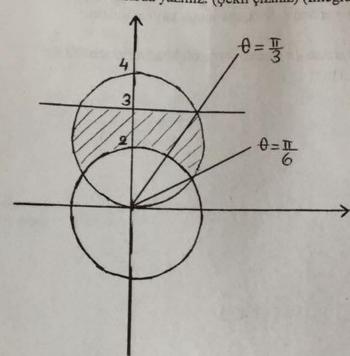
$$\sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}}, 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

3-b) Kutupsal koordinatları
$$\theta = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$
 çiziniz. (7P)

3-b) Kutupsal koordinatları
$$\theta = -\frac{2\pi}{3}$$
 ve $-1 \le r < 2$ şartlarını sağlayan noktalar kümesinin grafiğini



4-a) r = 2, $r = 4\sin\theta$ ve $r\sin\theta = 3$ ile sınırlı bölgenin alanını veren belirli integral(ler)i kutupsa koordinatlarda yazınız. (Şekil çiziniz) (İntegral(ler)i hesaplamayınız). (18P)



$$4 \sin \theta = \frac{3}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sin \theta = \mp \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$4 \sin \theta = 2$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta = \overline{1}$$

$$\frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[(4 \sin \theta)^2 - 2^2 \right] d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\left(\frac{3}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 - 2^2 \right] d\theta$$

4-b) x = x(t), y = y(t) olarak tanımlandıklarını kabul ederek; $t^2 \sin x + x^3 = e^t$, $y = t \sin t - 2t$ parametrik denklemleri ile verilen eğrinin t = 0 değerindeki teğet doğrusunun eğimini bulunuz. (7P)

$$\begin{aligned}
& +=0 \implies x=1, y=0 \\
& +^{2} \sin x + x^{3} = e^{+} \implies 2 + \sin x + +^{2} \cos x \frac{dx}{dx} + 3x^{2} \frac{dx}{dx} = e^{+} \\
& +=0 \\
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
& +=0 \\
& +=0
\end{aligned}$$