2.
$$\lim_{X\to 0^+} e^{\frac{X+1}{X}} = \lim_{X\to 0^+} e^{\frac{1+1}{X}} = +\infty$$
 $\lim_{X\to 0^+} e^{\frac{X+1}{X}} = \lim_{X\to 0^+} e^{\frac{1+1}{X}} = e^{\frac{-\infty}{X}} = 0$

Olduzundan $X=0$ düsey asimptot

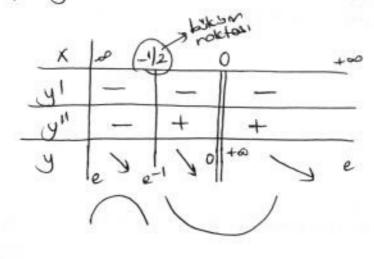
 $\lim_{X\to 0^+} e^{\frac{X+1}{X}} = \lim_{X\to 0^+} e^{\frac{1+1}{X}} = e^{\frac{-\infty}{X}} = 0$

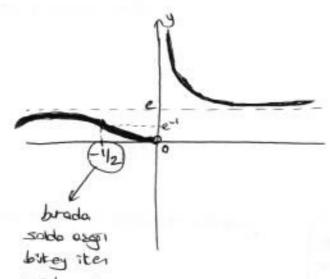
$$\lim_{X \to \overline{+}\infty} e^{\frac{X+1}{X}} = e^1 = e$$
 olduğundan $y = e$ yatay asimptot.

3. X=0 do tanmaiz olduzundan, grafik y eksenini kesmez. Ustel bir forksjyon daima sifudan bizzik deperter alacajandan (yani O Olongyocofindor) (profix x exserint de termer.

Doloyaylo fork hep atalondur.

Dologogylo fork hep atalondur.
$$y'' = e^{\frac{X+1}{X}} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) + e^{\frac{X+1}{X}} \cdot \frac{2}{x^3} = e^{\frac{X+1}{X}} \left(\frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x^3} \right) = e^{\frac{X+1}{X}} \cdot \frac{1+2x}{x^4}$$





-Sogob Juber bitey oldu.

$$\frac{\partial mek}{\partial x}$$
. $y=f(x)=en\left(\frac{x-1}{2-x}\right)$ forksiyonun prafipini aiziniz.

$$\frac{\text{Cidesim}}{\text{Cidesim}} \text{ (i) TK} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{x-1}{2-x} > 0 \right\} \qquad \frac{X = 1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}$$

2)
$$\lim_{X \to \pm^+} \ln \left(\frac{x-1}{2-x} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0} \ln \left(\frac{\pm t-1}{2-(1+t)} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0} \ln \left(\frac{t}{1-t} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{X \to 2^{-}} \ell_{0} \left(\frac{x-1}{2-x} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0} \ell_{0} \left(\frac{2-t-1}{2-(2-t)} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0} \ell_{0} \left(\frac{1-t}{t} \right) = +\infty$$

Oldupundan X=1 ve X=2 disey asimptottur.

 $\lim_{X\to\mp\infty} \ln\left(\frac{X-1}{2-X}\right)$ limiti yoktur asnku $\mp\infty$ bu forksiyonun yigilma noktası

defildir. Bu forksiyonun yıpılma noktalornu kümesi [1,2] dir.

Dolographa bu fork iain yotay asimptot yoktur.

Epik asimptot da yoktur ainkis $\lim_{X\to \mp\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ limiti yukondeki nededen dalayi yoktur.

Fork. rasyonel almadifindan efit asimptot da yoktur.

3) X=0 icin y tonimsizdu. Zaten tonim orgligi (412) idi. Yon: X=0 olomoz, dologisylo egiri y eksenni kesmez.

$$y=0$$
 icin $\ln\left(\frac{x-1}{2-x}\right)=0$ you: $\frac{x-1}{2-x}=1=1$ $\times 1=2-x=1=x=3=3$

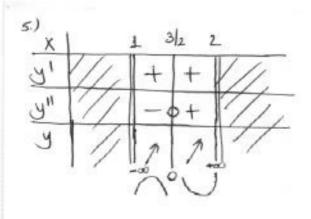
X=3/2 olap / epr. X eksein: (3/210) da keser.

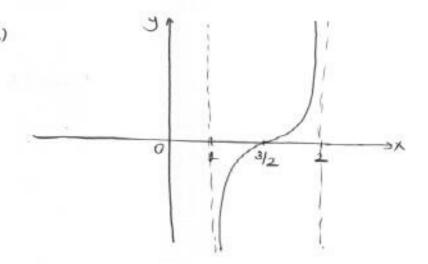
(4)
$$f'(x) = (h(x-1) - h(2-x))' = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2-x}(-1) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{2-x+x-1}{(x-1)(2-x)}$$

f(x) = 1 (x+1)(2-x) adding it is birinci to revin toke yok. X=1 ve x=2 de torev

yok.
$$f''(x) = \frac{0.(x-1)(2-x)-1.(1(2-x)+(x-1).(-1))}{(x-1)^2(2-x)^2} = \frac{-(3-2x)}{(x-1)^2(2-x)^2}$$

f 11(x)=0 don x=3/2 olur





Co23m 1) TK = 1818-53

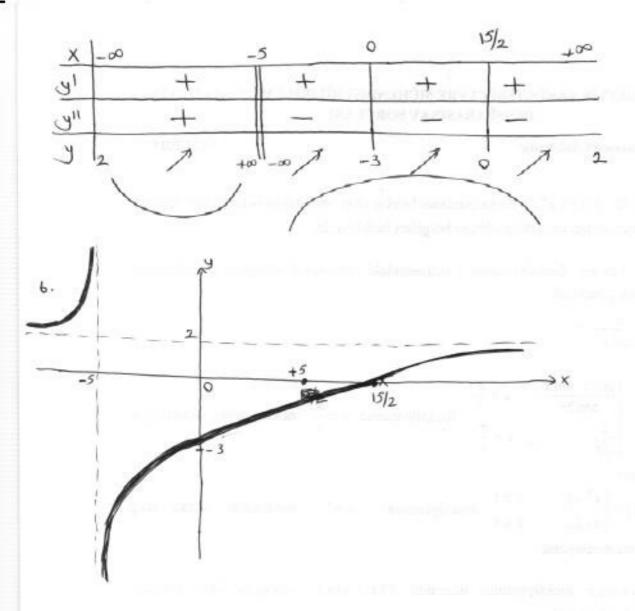
2) Disey distinted
$$x=-5$$
. $\lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{2x-15}{x+5} = 2$ old don $y=2$ yetay distington

$$m = \lim_{X \to \mp \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{X \to \mp \infty} \frac{\Delta x - 15}{x^2 + 5x} = 0$$
 dup $m \neq 0$ dimasi perektipinden

ejik asimptot yok (Payın derecesi poydonın derecesine ezit olduğundan zaten belli idi.) Ejir asimtot da yok (Payın derecesi, paydanınkinden en az 2 büyük olmalı idi)

4)
$$f'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot (x+5) - (2x-15) \cdot 1}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{2x+10-2x+15}{(x+5)^2} = \frac{25}{(x+5)^2}$$
; $x = -5$ de threu

yok ve her x iain f'(x) >0 dir.



$$\frac{\delta_{\text{rnek}}}{\delta_{\text{rnek}}}$$
, $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 8}{x^2 - 6x + 5}$ forksiyonun grafizini ciziniz

adzim. 1) Tr = 1218 1,53.

- 2) X=1 ve X=5 duzey asimptotlardr.
- f(x) = 1 olduzurdan y=1 yatay asimptottur.

Payın derecezi paydonn derecezine esit olduğundan görkya da eğri asimptot yok.

3) x=0 iain y=8/5 (0,8/5) y=0 rain $x^2-6x+8=0 =) x=2$ veya x=4 = 0 (2,0) ve (4,0)

4)
$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x-6) \cdot (x^2-6x+5) - (x^2-6x+8) \cdot (2x-6)}{(x^2-6x+5)^2} = \frac{-6x+18}{(x^2-6x+5)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-6(x^2-6x+5)^2 - (-6x+18)2(x^2-6x+5)(2x-6)}{(x^2-6x+5)^4} = \frac{18x^2 - 108x + 186}{(x^2-6x+5)^3}$$

Bu if admin pays iain A = (-108)2-4.18.186 = 11664-13392 < 0 oldyundon

