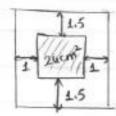
1) Bir kogidin 24 cm² lik kısmına yazı yazılacaktır. Alttan ve Ustten 1,5 cm, -sors ve soldan 1 cm bosluk birakilacopna pare, bu topidin alani en az kaq cm² almalıdır?



1.5 Yazı yazılocak kumin eni x, boyu y olsun. Kağıdın ebatları x+2 ve y+3 olur. Dolayısıyla kağıdın alanı A=(x+2)(y+3) olur. x+2 x+3 olur. Dolayısıyla kağıdın alanı x+3 x+3 olur. x+3 x+3 olur. x+3 x+3 olur. x+3 x+3 x+3 x+3 x+3 y=3 y=3

$$A = (x+2)(y+3) = (x+2)\left(\frac{24}{x}+3\right) = 24+3x+\frac{48}{x}+6 = 3x+\frac{48}{x}+30$$

Kajidin alanının <u>en az</u> olması istendijine göre, A(x)=3x+48+30 fontsiyonunun minimumu soruluyar denektir.

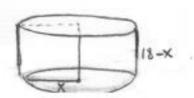
$$A'(x) = 3 - \frac{48}{x^2} = 0$$
 =)  $x = 4$  olor. ( $x = -4$  dor asnto  $x$  bir uzunluktur)

 $A''(x) = -48.(-\frac{2}{x^3}) = \frac{96}{x^3}$  olup  $A''(4) = \frac{96}{4^3} = \frac{96}{64} > 0$  olduğundan, x = 4

orlan minimum olur. Boylece orlan en 0.2 A = 3.4 + 48 + 30

you: A= sucm2 olur

2) Gerresi 36 cm olan dikdörtpen bigimindekt bir kartan, kenarlarından biri etrafında döndürüliyer. Meydana Opelen dairesel silindirin hacmi en forla kan cm3 olur?



V= Tr2.h= T x2.(18-x) = T (18x2-x3)  $V' = \pi(36x - 3x^2) = 0 = 3x(12 - x) = 0$  Fotat x=0 olomaz (Dikdörtpenin bir kenar uzunludur qünkü.)

0 halde x=12 olmalidir. V"(x)= T(36-6x)=T(36-6.12)=-36T<0

oldufundan X=12 yerel maksimum noktadır. Böylece hacim en fozla,

V= TT. X2(18-X) = TT. 122(18-12) = TT 144 6 = 864 TT cm3 olur.

3 Bir sangyici, aliminyumdan dik dairesel silindir setlinde Usta acik 64 cm3 hairminde kutular yapmaktadır. En ale alliminyum kullanması iain yapacağı -silindirin tabon yoncopi kac cm olmalidir?



Cobesm. Exhibitional alimingumun alanı, silindirin yszey alanı
h docagundan,  $A = \pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$  cm² dir (üstü acık!)

(Normalde burodo 2 tatsayas olmaliyds ama with acik dedipi icin Lyazdik)

Harmi 64 cm3 alacajoindan,  $V = \pi r^2 h = 64$  alor. Your  $h = \frac{64}{\pi r^2} dir.$ 

Bung gare A = TTr2+2TTrh = TTr2+2TTr. 64 = TTr2+128 olur.

Alon minimum olmali kr en az malzene kullonilsn! Dologisyla Anin yeld minimum sorrlygor.

 $A^{(r)} = 2\pi r + 128 \cdot (-\frac{1}{r^2}) = 0 = 2\pi r^3 = 128 = 2r^3 = \frac{64}{\pi}$ 

=)  $r = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{\pi}}$  cm dimalidir.

$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} 2x^{3} \quad \text{eprishin hops notes under tepets } \text{UX-3y+2=0} \quad \text{dopnum dirtin}.$$

$$\frac{\text{Cdasim.}}{\text{Cdasim.}} \quad \text{UX-3y+2=0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{UX+2=3y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{y} = \frac{\text{UX} + \frac{2}{3}}{3} \quad \text{olup, bu doprum}.$$

$$\text{eprim.} \quad \frac{\text{U}}{3} + \text{Jr.} \qquad \qquad (\text{y=nx+n}) \quad \text{eprim.} \quad \text{Upin} \quad \text{Up$$

 $\Theta = \frac{1}{8} = 0$   $b = -40^2 = -4.(\frac{1}{8})^2 = -4.\frac{1}{64} = -\frac{1}{16}$  our.  $(0,b) = (\frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{16})$  belower. (5)  $y = x^2 - 2x + 5$  eprishin happi naktasındaki tepeti y = x dopnuna paraleldir?

Cobesim. J= x doprusurun egimi 1 dir. Paralel dopruların epimleri esit olduğuna pare, J= x2-2x+5 epirisinin bir (a,b) noktasındaki tepetinin 1 alması icin a ve b ne almalıdır?

y'= 2x-2

$$y'(a) = 2a - 2 = 1$$
 =)  $2a = 3$  =)  $a = 3/2$ .  $y = x^2 - 2x + 5$  oldypindan  $b = a^2 - 2a + 5$   $b = \frac{9}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 5 = \frac{9}{4} + 2 = \frac{17}{4}$ 

Jan: aronan nokta (a,b) = (36, 13/4) tir

(b) 
$$x^2+y^2=25$$
 eprisinin happi noktasındaki tepetinin epimi 3/4 dur?

Colaim. 
$$x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0$$
 =  $y' = -\frac{Fx}{Fy} = -\frac{2x}{2y} = -\frac{x}{y}$ 

Aronan notta (a,b) olson  $y'|_{(a,b)} = -\frac{a}{b} = 3/4 \Rightarrow a = -3k$  olor.

 $a^{2}+b^{2}=25 = 9t^{2}+16t^{2}=25 = 25t^{2}=25 = 5t^{2}=1 = 10t = 71$ 

k=1 icin (01b) = (-3,4); k=-1 icin (0,6) = (3,-4) dur.

$$\Re A(\frac{3}{2}10)$$
 noktosindon geden ve ly=  $x^2+4$  poroboline teget olon doprularin dik kesiktiklerini gösterimz.

Cosum.  $4y - x^2 - 4 = 0$  =  $y' = -\frac{Fx}{Fy} = -\frac{2x}{4} = \frac{x}{2}$ Herhanger bir (a,b) noktasından eğriye gizilen teğetin denklemi y-b=f'(a)(x-a) idi.  $f'(a)=\frac{a}{2}$  olduğundan, tepetin denklemi y-b= &(x-a) you y= \( \frac{1}{2} \to \) olor. Bu teget (\( \frac{3}{2} \to \) don (Pecitifine pare, 0 = \frac{a}{2} \frac{3}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} + b yani 0 = 3a - 2a^2 + 4b olor. Ayrıca (a,b) noktosi, by = x3+4 egris: 0 terinde olduğundan 46=02+4 olur. Böylece 0 = 3a-2a2+a2+4 = -a2+3a+4 olur. yon? a=30-4=0 du Burodon a=4 veyo a=-1 dir  $\alpha = u$  ise typeth egim:  $\underline{\mathcal{Q}} = \underline{\mathcal{Y}} = 2 \, \text{dir}$ . Dolograph egimler corpum:  $\underline{\mathcal{Q}} = -\frac{1}{2} \, \text{dir}$ .  $2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1 \, \text{dir}$ . Boylece îkî tejet birbirine dittr. B) y=0x doprusurun y= x3-6x2+8x eprisine tepet olduğunu polsteriniz. Bu tepetin depune noktowani bulunuz du dopru epriyi keser mr? Color (a, a3 602+8a) noktasundan cirater tegeth egimi -1 Olocagindan, 322-120+8=-1 you: 3(02-40+3)=0 olur. You: 0=1 vega threvin x=a 01=3 tir. Bu iki døgere korsilik gelen tejetlerden birnin y=-X oldujun godstermeliga. a=1 iain dejime noktosi (4,3) obağından tegetin derklemi y-3=-1(x-1) you; y=-x+4 our a=2 raw dome nokton (3,-3) our O halde tegeth derblems y+3=-1(x-3) your 4=-x olur

0 holde y=-x, egriye x=3 apsists not took tegether.  $X^3-6x^2+8x=-x \Rightarrow X(x^2-6x+9)=0=) X(x-3)^2=0 \Rightarrow X_1=0, x_2=x_3=3$ 

olocogrador y=-x dogrusus egry: x=0 apsisti noktado, yori (0,0) noktasando keser. x=3 apsisti noktado ise tepet olur.

(9) m nin hage depoter ich y=mx doprusu x²ty²-ux+3=0 Gemberne tepet olur? Depone noktown apsisini bulunt.

Grand  $X^2 + (mx)^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$  =)  $(1+m^2)x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$ Gember the depression by tek atak notition olacognidar,  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4(1+m^2) \cdot 3 = 0 \quad \text{olmalidir. Uni:} \quad 4(4-3(1+m^2)) = 0$ 

olup T+m==1/3 =) m==1/3 =) m=+1/8 olur.

Degime noktors, (bu son icin) Lesseim nolitors the eggs old.

 $y = \frac{1}{13}x = x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 - ux + 3 = 0$  =  $\frac{1}{3}x^2 - ux + 3 = 0$ 

=)  $(1 \times 2^{2} - 12 \times 49 = 0)$  =)  $(3 \times 2^{2} - 1)$  =  $(3 \times 2^{2}) = (3 \times 2^{2})$  =  $(3 \times 2^{2}) = (3 \times 2^{2}) = (3 \times 2^{2})$  =  $(3 \times 2^{2}) = (3 \times 2^{2}) = (3 \times 2^{2})$  =  $(3 \times 2^{2}) = (3 \times 2^{2}) = (3 \times 2^{2})$  =  $(3 \times 2^{2}) = (3 \times 2^{2}$ 

 $y=-\frac{1}{3}x=)$   $\chi^2+\frac{1}{3}\chi^2-4\chi+3=0$  don give  $\binom{3}{2}$   $\binom{3}{2}$  below.

Cotx) to believelie vorder. 
$$k = \lim_{x \to 0^+} (\cot x) \frac{1}{\tan x}$$
 obsum.

$$\int_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \cdot \ln(\cot x) = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(\cot x)}{\sqrt{N}} \left(\frac{\infty}{\omega}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\ln \sin^{2} x}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \cdot \ln(\cot x) = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(\cot x)}{\sqrt{N}} \left(\frac{\infty}{\omega}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\ln \cos^{2} x}\right)$$

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$$= \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\ln \cos^{2} x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\ln \cos^{2} x}\right)$$

$$=-\lim_{X\to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^{2}x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$=-\lim_{X\to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= - \lim_{X \to 0^+} \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = - (1 \cdot 1) = -1$$

Int = -1 ise t = e-1 below. k says sater limitin terdisodir.

$$\lim_{X \to L} \frac{\ln x}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} = ? \quad \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)$$

$$\lim_{X \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{2x^2 - 3x + 1} = \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\ln x - 3} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \left( \text{L' HOSPÍTAL} \right)$$

12) 
$$\lim_{X\to 0} (1-\cos x) \cdot \cot x = ? (0.00 \text{ believeliet})$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 - \cos x) \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}\right) \left(\lim_{x \to 0} \cos x\right) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = 0$$

THE CALLA

$$\frac{\text{Cobsum.}}{3}$$
  $y = \frac{3}{3}x = y' = \frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3}$ 

$$f(x+\Delta x) \cong f(x) + f'(x) \cdot \Delta x$$
;  $x = 27$ ,  $\Delta x = 1$ 

$$f(28) \cong \sqrt[3]{27} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (3^{\frac{3}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 3 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = 3 + \frac{1}{17} = \frac{82}{17}$$

(14) 
$$y = \frac{x^2 + 5x - 14}{x^2 - ux}$$
 egrisinin disey asimptotlarni bulunuz

$$C620m$$
.  $x^3-ux = x(x^2-u) = 0 = 0$   $x = 0$ ,  $x = 2$ ,  $x = -2$  (payday 1 sifter graph of )

Cobesim. 
$$\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = 700$$
 veya  $\lim_{x\to a^-} f(x) = 700$  olygorsa  $x=a$  disey

asimptot olygodu,

$$\lim_{X\to 0^+} 2^{\frac{1}{X}} = +\infty \quad \text{ve } \lim_{X\to 0^-} 2^{\frac{1}{X}} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{X \to 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty \quad \text{oldujuru}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty \quad \text{oldujuru}$$
kullandık

(b) 
$$y = 4nx$$
 grisinin disey asimptotum bulunut.

Circle M. Jeans dim  $1nx = -\infty$  oldigindon  $x = 0$  disey asimptotum.

(A)  $y = \frac{4nx}{x}$  grisinin yatay asimptotum bulunut.

Cide M.  $x \to +\infty$   $x \to +\infty$ 

-

(13) 
$$y = \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$$
 epicinic ciziniz

Codaim.  $x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x + 1)^2$  olup, paydo 0 obreacegradon tonum Euresi R.14-13dir.

 $x = -1$  disea admptottur ( paydoji 0 your ora payl yapmaž)

film  $x^2 + y = 1$  oldusundon y=1 yabay asimptottur.

 $x = 0$  icin  $y = -4$ ;  $y = 0$  icin  $x = -2$  veya  $x = 2$  olur. Abylece effr, eksenteri

 $x = 0$  icin  $y = -4$ ;  $y = 0$  icin  $x = -2$  veya  $x = 2$  olur. Abylece effr, eksenteri

 $y' = \frac{2x(x^2 + 2x + 1) - (x^2 + 1)(2x + 2)}{(x^2 + 2x + 1)^2} = \frac{(x + 1)(2x + 2)}{(x + 1)^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$  olur

 $(x^2 + 2x + 1)^2$ 
 $(x + 1)^2$ 
 $(x + 1)^2$ 
 $(x + 1)^2$ 
 $(x + 1)^3$ 
 $(x +$ 

## 20 y = x + 1 eprizion prafipini aiziniz

## Co25m. 1. T.K = R1803

2. X=0 dusey asimptot. y=x gpit asimptot.

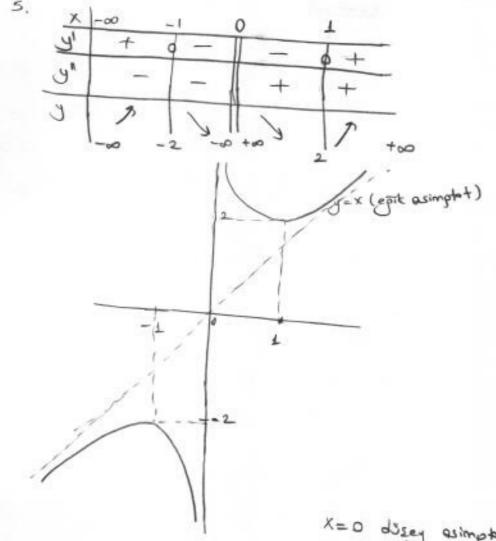
3. X=0 total fork tonimil depth by nederle egin y etamini tesmet y=0 total  $\frac{x^2+1}{x}=0$  you  $x^2=-1$  old to be marken depth. Dolograph egin

X eksenini de tesmet.

(... 
$$y' = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = )$$
  $y' = 0$  in Eathers  $x^2 - 1 = 0$  don  $x = 71$  dir

x=1 iain y=2; x=-1 iain y=-2 dir.

y" = + 2/x3 olup x>0 rain y">0, x00 rain y"x0 dir.



K=0 důsey osimpatom y etserinin terdis: oldupino diktot edina.

(21) 
$$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2-4}{1-x^2}\right)$$
 egrisinin profigini aiziniz.

Cosum. 1. 
$$\frac{X^2-4}{1-x^2} > 0$$
 elmalı.  $X^2-4=0=0 X=\mp 2$ 
 $1-x^2=0 X=\mp L$ 

2. 
$$\lim_{X \to -2^+} \ln \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - x^2} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0} \ln \left( \frac{(-2 + t)^2 - 4}{1 - (-2 + t)^2} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{0}{-3} \right) = \ln (0) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{X \to 2^+} \ln \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - x^2} \right) = \lim_{t \to 0} \ln \left( \frac{(2 + t)^2 - 4}{4 - (2 + t)^2} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{0}{-3} \right) = \ln (0) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{X \to -1^+} \ln \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - x^2} \right) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \ln \left( \frac{(-1 + t)^2 - 4}{1 - (-1 + t)^2} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{-3}{0} \right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{X\to \pm^+} \ln\left(\frac{x^2-4}{1-x^2}\right) = \lim_{t\to 0} \ln\left(\frac{(\pm+t)^2-4}{1-(\pm+t)^2}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{-3}{0}\right) = +\infty$$

olduğundan 
$$X=-2$$
,  $X=2$ ,  $X=-1$  ve  $X=1$  doğruları birer düzey asimptottir.

Jatoy asimtot yok ( 
$$\lim_{X \to \mp 00} \ln \left( \frac{x^2 - 4}{1 - x^2} \right) = \ln (-1) \to \tan \sin \theta \cdot \cot \theta$$
 limit yok

Estik asimptot yolk.

3. Etsevieri testifi noktalona bakalım

X=0 iain font tonimuit obligundon profit y etsenini tesmet.

$$y = 0$$
 fain  $4n\left(\frac{x^2-4}{1-x^2}\right) = 0$  yang  $\frac{x^2-4}{1-x^2} = 1$   $\Rightarrow$   $x^2-4 = 1-x^2 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 5 \Rightarrow x = 7\sqrt{2}$ 

$$y' = \frac{4 \times 2}{x^2 - y} \cdot \left( \frac{2 \times (1 - x^2) - (x^2 - y) \cdot (-2 \times y)}{(1 - x^2)^2} \right) = \frac{2 \times (1 - x^2 + x^2 - y)}{(x^2 - y) \cdot (1 - x^2)} = \frac{-6 \times (-x^2 - y) \cdot (1 - x^2)}{(x^2 - y) \cdot (1 - x^2)}$$

y'=0 don x=0 olur. Fatat x=0 icin font. tonimsitdir. Payda, tonim

kömesindeli X let icin pozitif oldgandon türevin isovett sodece Paya boğlıdır. X>0 ise yl <0 . X<0 ice . vl >0 dır

$$y''' = \frac{-6 (x^2 \omega)(1-x^2) + 6x \cdot (2x(1-x^2) + (x^2 \omega)(-2x)}{(x^2 \omega)^2 \cdot (1-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 (x^2 \omega)(1-x^2) + 12x^2 \cdot ((-x^2)^{-1} + x^2 + \omega)}{(x^2 \omega)^2 \cdot (1-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 (x^2 \omega)(1-x^2) + 12x^2 \cdot ((-x^2-x^2+\omega))}{(x^2 \omega)^2 \cdot (1-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 x^4 + 6x^4 + 2u - 2u x^2 + 60x^2 - 2u x^4}{(x^2 \omega)^2 \cdot (1-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 x^4 + 6x^4 + 2u - 2u x^2 + 60x^2 - 2u x^4}{(x^2 \omega)^2 \cdot (1-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-18x^4 + 30x^2 + 2u}{(x^2 \omega)^2 \cdot (1-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-18x^4 + 30x^2 + 2u}{(x^2 \omega)^2 \cdot (1-x^2)^2}$$

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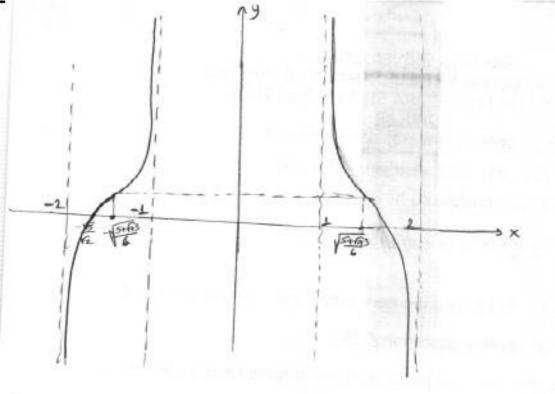
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$$= \frac$$



Ciasim. T.K = R dir Dusey asimptot yok.

$$\lim_{X \to -\infty} x \cdot e^{x} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{x}{e^{-x}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1}{-e^{-x}} = 0 \text{ oldujundon } y = 0 \text{ yotay}$$

asimptottur.

lim x.ex = +00 oldugundon, y=0 don baska yatay asimptotyok.

Eksenleri kestiji nokta sodece (0,0) dir.

y'= (1+x).ex alup y'= 0 in Eaki sodece x=-1 dir. x=-1 igin y=-e'olur.

y" = (2+x).ex olup y"=0 in Edes 11 X=-2 dir X=-2 iain y=-2e2

