

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

özellikler:

$$1) \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0 = \int_a^2 x dx = 0 \quad \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_2^2 = \frac{4}{2} - \frac{4}{2} = 0$$

$$2) \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_a^x f(x) dx \right] = 0 \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_a^x x dx \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^x \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right] = 0$$

$$3) \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_1^2 x dx = - \int_2^1 x dx$$

$$4) \int_a^b k f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \int_1^3 3x dx = 3 \int_1^3 x dx$$

$$5) \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx \quad \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x + \cos x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$6) \underbrace{\int_a^c f(x) dx}_{a < c < b} = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \quad \int_1^3 x dx = \int_1^2 x dx + \int_2^3 x dx$$

$$7) \int_a^b u du = u \cdot v \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v \cdot du \quad \int_1^e \ln x dx = x \cdot \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{x}{n} dx$$

$$8) \frac{d}{du} \int_{h(u)}^{g(u)} f(x) dx = g'(u) \cdot f(g(u)) - h'(u) \cdot f(h(u))$$

$$\frac{d}{du} \int_{u^2}^{u^3+1} x^2 + 2x dx = 3u^2 \cdot [(u^3+1)^2 + 2(u^3+1)] - 2u [u^4 + 2u^2]$$

örnekler:

$$1) \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{\sec x}} dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{(\cos x)^2}}} dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\sin x}{(\cos x)^{1/2}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/3} (\cos x)^{-1/2} \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$\cos x = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = t = b$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = t =$$

$$-\sin x dx = dt \quad x = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = t = a$$

$$\int_1^2 t^{-1/2} dt \Rightarrow - \int_{1/2}^1 t^{-1/2} dt = -2 t^{1/2} \Big|_{1/2}^1 = -2 + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2) \int_{-1}^0 |n| \cdot [n] dn = \int_{-1}^0 (-1) dn + \int_0^1 (n) dn = \int_{-1}^0 n dn = \frac{n^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^0 = 0 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3) \int_{-1}^1 n \cdot \text{sgn}(n) dn = \int_{-1}^0 (-1) dn + \int_0^1 (1) dn = -\int_{-1}^0 n dn + \int_0^1 n dn$$

$$4) \int_{-1}^3 \frac{|m^2-1| \cdot [m]}{\text{sgn}(m+3)} dm = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{(m^2-1)(-1)}{1} dm + \int_0^1 (m^2-1) dm + \int_1^3 \frac{(m^2-1)^2}{1} dm$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 m^2-1 dm + \int_1^2 m^2-1 dm + 2 \int_2^3 (m^2-1) dm$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3}-x \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{x^3}{3}-x \Big|_1^2 + 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3}-x \right]_2^3$$

$$\cancel{0} + \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} + \cancel{\frac{8}{3}} - \cancel{2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} + \cancel{1} + \cancel{\frac{8}{3}} - \cancel{6} - \cancel{\frac{16}{3}} + \cancel{8} = 14 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{84}{3}$$

$$5) \int_1^4 |m^2-4| dm$$

	-2	1	2	4
m^2-4	+	-	+	
$ m^2-4 $	m^2-4	m^2-4	$-(m^2-4)$	m^2-4

$$-\int_1^2 (m^2-4) dm + \int_2^4 (m^2-4) dm$$

$$\left. -\frac{x^3}{3} + 4x \right|_1^2 + \left. \frac{x^3}{3} - 4x \right|_2^4 = -\frac{19}{3}$$

$$6) \int_{-2}^3 |m^2-m-2| dm$$

	-2	-1	2	3
m^2-m-2	+	-	+	
$ m^2-m-2 $	m^2-m-2	m^2-m-2	$-m^2+m+2$	m^2-m-2

$$\int_{-2}^{-1} (m^2-m-2) dm + \int_{-1}^2 -m^2+m+2 dm$$

$$+\int_2^3 m^2-m-2 dm$$

$$\left. \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right|_{-2}^{-1} - \left. \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right] \right|_{-1}^2 + \left. \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right|_2^3$$

$$7) \int_{-2}^3 \text{sgn}(m+1) dm$$

	-2	-1	3
$n+1$	-	+	
$\text{sgn}(m+1)$	-1	1	

$$-\int_{-2}^{-1} dm + \int_{-1}^3 dm$$

$$-x \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + x \Big|_{-1}^3$$

$$8) \int_{-1}^2 |m| \cdot \text{sgn}(m-1) dm$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 (-m) \cdot (-1) dm + \int_0^1 (m) \cdot (-1) dm + \int_1^2 m dm$$

$$-\int_{-1}^0 m dm - \int_0^1 m dm + \int_1^2 m dm$$

$$\left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^0 - \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^1 + \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_1^2$$

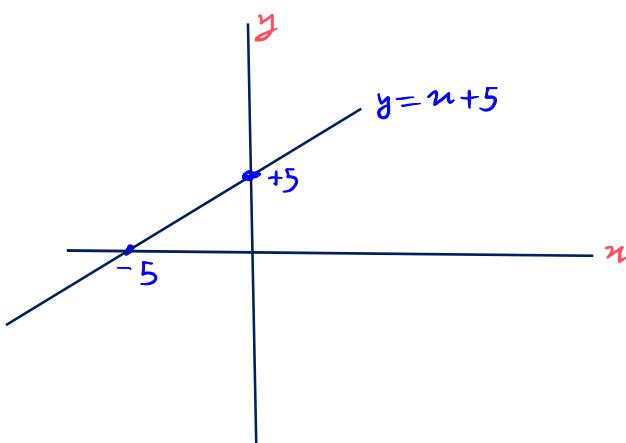
grafik çizme

1. denklem:

$$y = n + 5$$

$$d=0 \Rightarrow n = -5$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow y = 5$$



parabol: $y = an^2 + bn + c$

① $a > 0 \cup$
 $a < 0 \cap$

② $n = 0 \text{ i} \in \text{in } y = ?$

$$y = 0 \text{ i} \in \text{in } n = ?$$

③ $T(r, k) = r = -\frac{b}{2a}, k = F(r)$

$$y = n^2 + 8n + 7$$

1) $a = 1 > 0 \cup$

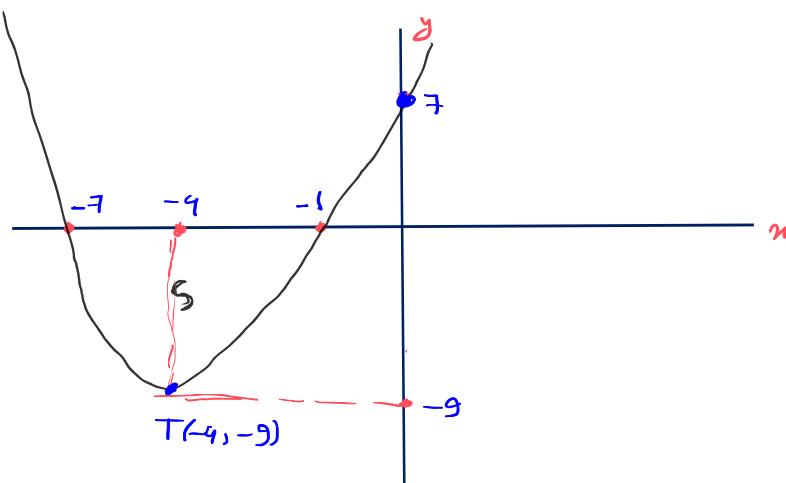
2) $n = 0 \text{ i} \in \text{in } y = 7$

$$y = 0 \text{ i} \in \text{in } 0 = (n+7)(n+1)$$

$$n = -1, -7$$

3) $r = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{8}{2} = -4 \Rightarrow F(-4) = 16 - 32 + 7 = -9$

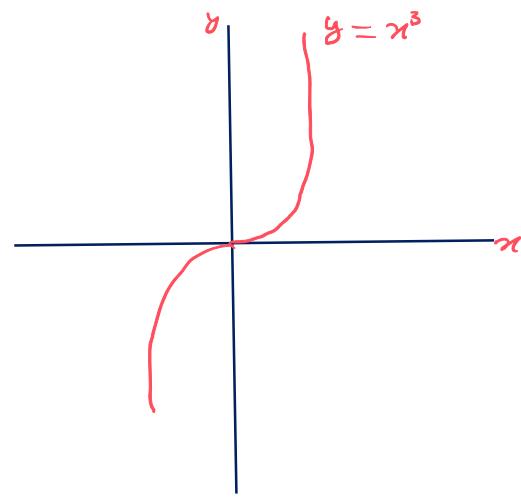
$T(-4, -9)$



3. denklem

$$y = x^3$$

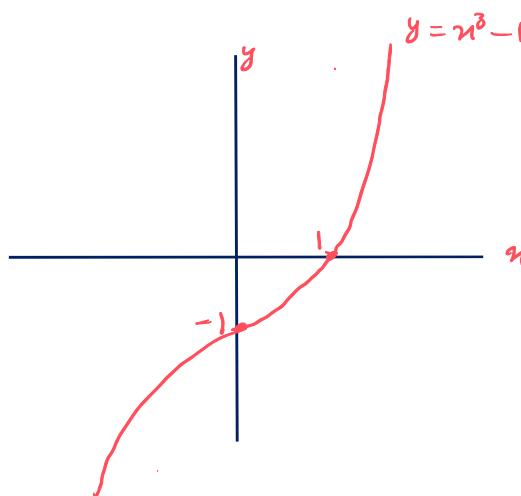
$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$



$$y = x^3 - 1$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -1$$

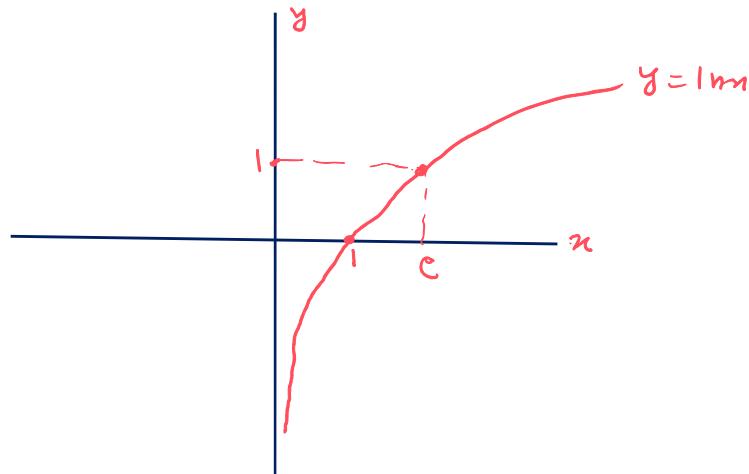


$$y = \ln n$$

$$1) n > 0$$

$$2) y = 0 \text{ if } n = 1$$

$$3) y = 1 \text{ if } n = e$$



$$y = \ln(n-1)$$

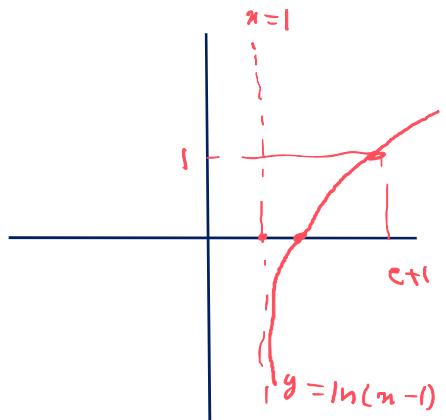
$$1) n-1 > 0$$

$n > 1 \rightarrow$ Asimptot Dikay

$$2) y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{if } n = 2$$

$$1 = n-1 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

$$3) y = 1 \Rightarrow e = n-1 \Rightarrow n = e+1$$

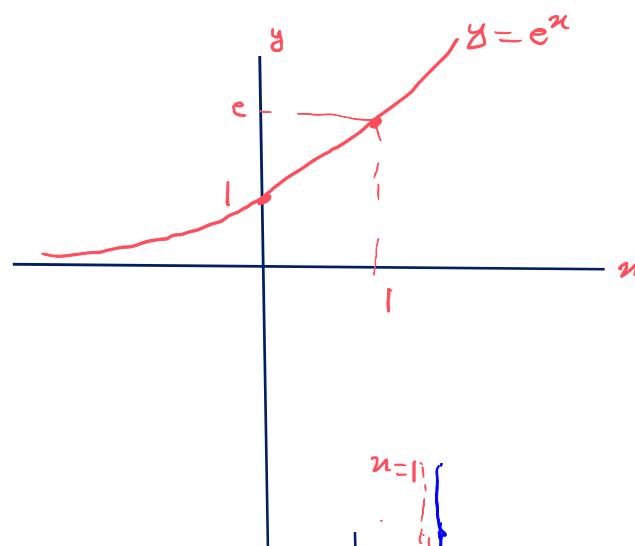


$$y = e^x$$

$$\ln y = x \quad y > 0$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = e$$

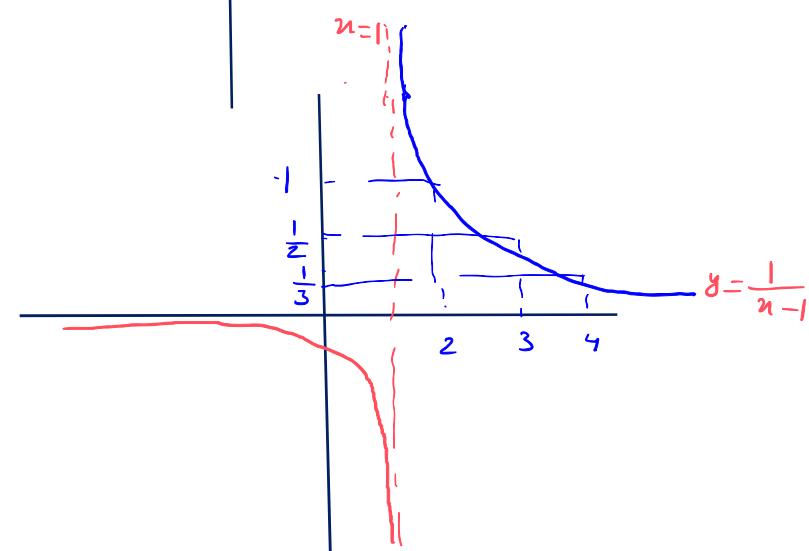


$$y = \frac{1}{n-1} \quad n-1 \neq 0 \quad n \neq 1$$

$$n = 2 \rightarrow y = 1$$

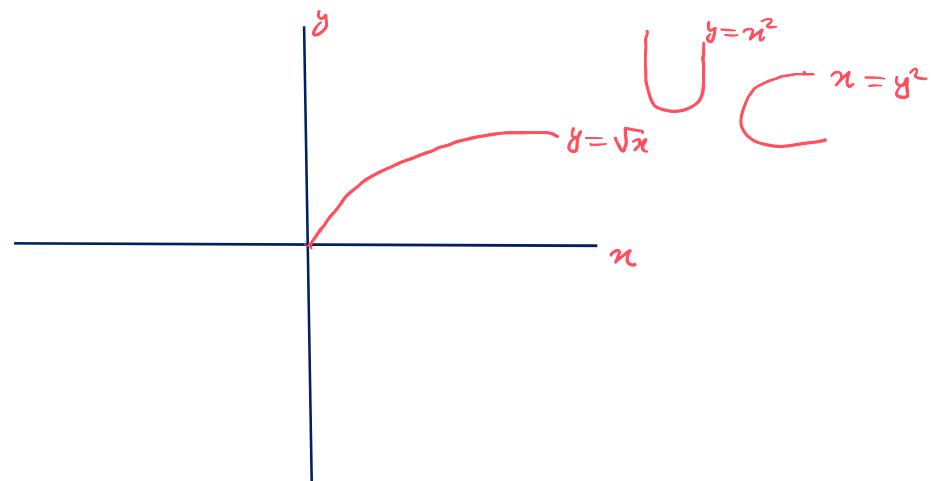
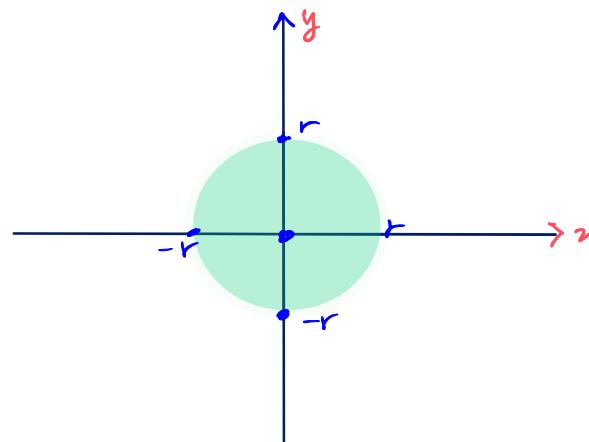
$$n = 3 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = 4 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}$$



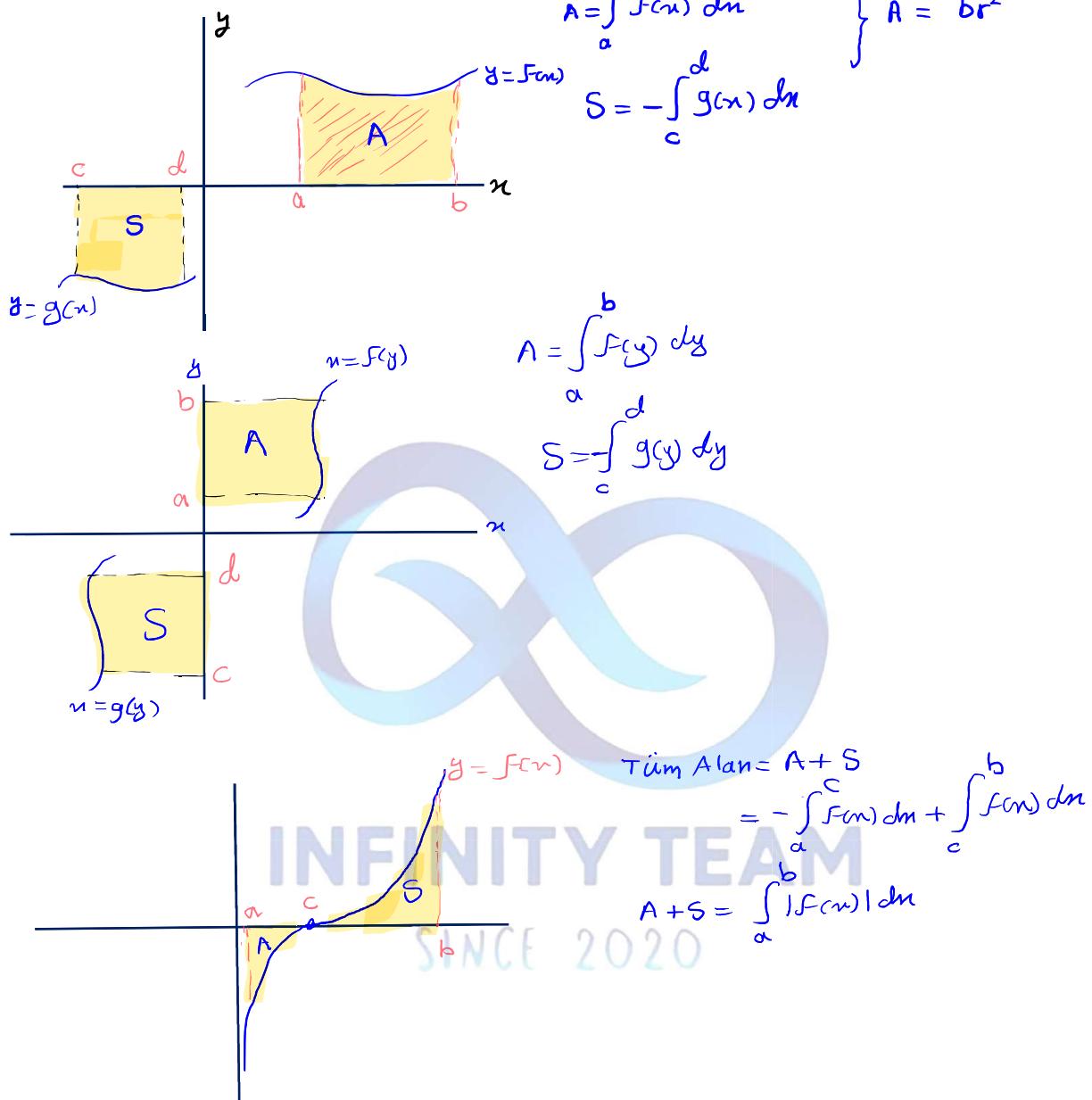
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$(0, 0)$$



integral Uygulamaları

1) Alan Hesabı:

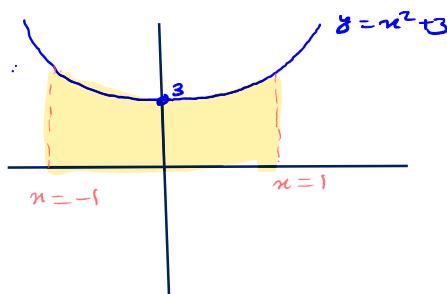


Örnek. $y = x^2 + 3$ parabolü $x = -1$ ve $x = 1$ doğruları ve ox -ekseni ile sınırlanan bölgenin alanı;

$$\begin{aligned}y &= x^2 + 3 \\x &= 0 \Rightarrow y = 3 \\y &= 0 \Rightarrow x = \emptyset\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 + 3 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 + 3 dx \\&\Rightarrow = 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 3x \right] \Big|_0^1 = 2 \left[\frac{1}{3} + 3 \right] = \frac{2 \cdot 10}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \text{ br}^2\end{aligned}$$



Örnek. $y = \ln x$ eğrisi $x = 3$ doğrusu ve ox -ekseni ile sınırlanan bölgenin alanı:

$$y = \ln x$$

$$\textcircled{1} n > 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 = 0 \Rightarrow n = ?$$

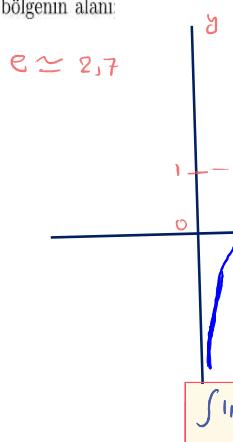
$$0 = \ln e$$

$$n = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} 0 = 1 \Rightarrow n = ?$$

$$1 = \ln e^n$$

$$e = n$$



$A = \int_1^e \ln x \, dx \rightarrow \text{kısmi integral}$

$$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left. x \ln x - x \right|_1^e = e \ln e - e - 1 + 1 \\ &= e - e + 1 \\ &= 1 \text{ br}^2 \end{aligned}$$

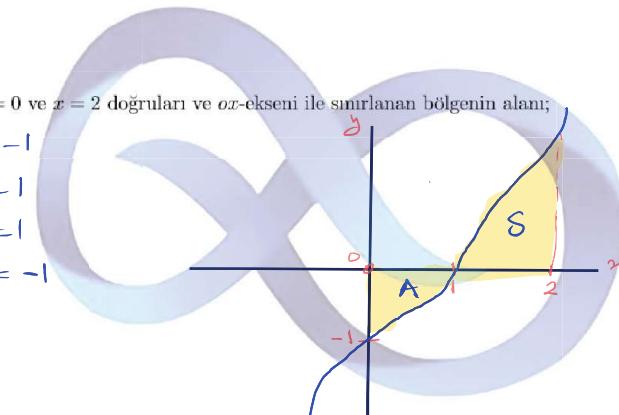
Örnek. $y = x^3 - 1$ eğrisi $x = 0$ ve $x = 2$ doğruları ve ox -ekseni ile sınırlanan bölgenin alanı;

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = x^3 - 1$$

$$x^3 = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -1$$



$$A = -\int_0^1 x^3 - 1 \, dx$$

$$S = \int_1^2 x^3 - 1 \, dx$$

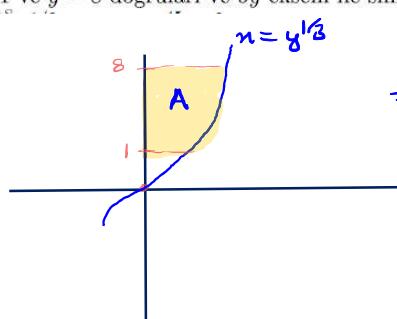
$$\left. -\frac{x^4}{4} + x \right|_0^1 = \left(-\frac{1}{4} + 1 \right) - \left(-\frac{0}{4} + 0 \right) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ br}^2$$

$$\left. \frac{x^4}{4} - x \right|_1^2 = \left(\frac{16}{4} - 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) = 2 + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\frac{11}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{14}{4} = \frac{7}{2} \text{ br}^2$$

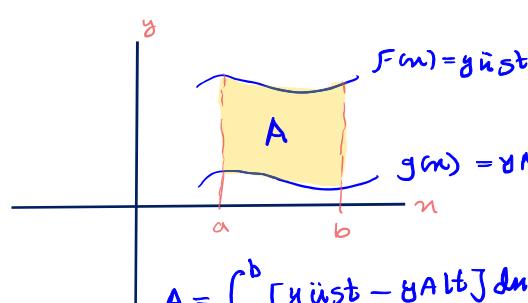
Örnek. $y = x^3$ eğrisi $y = 1$ ve $y = 8$ doğruları ve oy -ekseni ile sınırlanan bölgenin alanı;

$$n = y^{1/3}$$



$$\Rightarrow A = \int_1^8 y^{1/3} \, dy$$

$$\left. \frac{3}{4} y^{4/3} \right|_1^8 = 12 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{45}{4} \text{ br}^2$$



$$A = \int_a^b [y_{\text{üst}} - y_{\text{Alt}}] \, dn$$

$$A = \int_a^b [f(n) - g(n)] \, dn$$

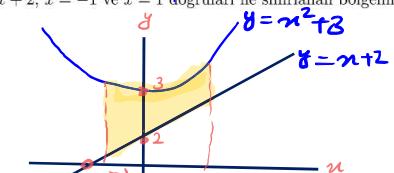
Örnek. $y = x^2 + 3$ parabolu ve $y = x + 2$, $x = -1$ ve $x = 1$ doğruları ile sınırlanan bölgenin alanı;

$$\textcircled{1} y = 0 \Rightarrow n = 0$$

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} y = 0 \Rightarrow n = -2$$

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2$$



$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 + 3 - x - 2 \, dn$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 + 1 \, dn$$

$$2 \int_0^1 x^2 + 1 \, dn$$

$$\left. \frac{x^3}{3} + x \right|_0^1$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right. = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 4}{3} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ br}^2$$

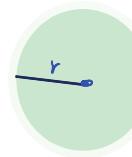
integral Uygulamaları

2) Hacim Hesabı:

1) Disk Yöntemi:

$$y = f(x) \Rightarrow \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx \rightarrow \text{Disk yöntemi}$$

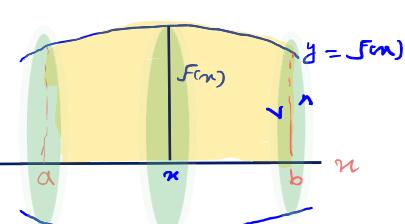
$$x = g(y) \Rightarrow \int_c^d [g(y)]^2 dy \rightarrow \text{Disk yöntemi}$$



$$\Rightarrow A = \pi r^2$$

$$\int A dA = \pi \int r^2 dr$$

$$V = \pi \left(\int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx \right)$$



$$V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx \rightarrow \text{on}$$

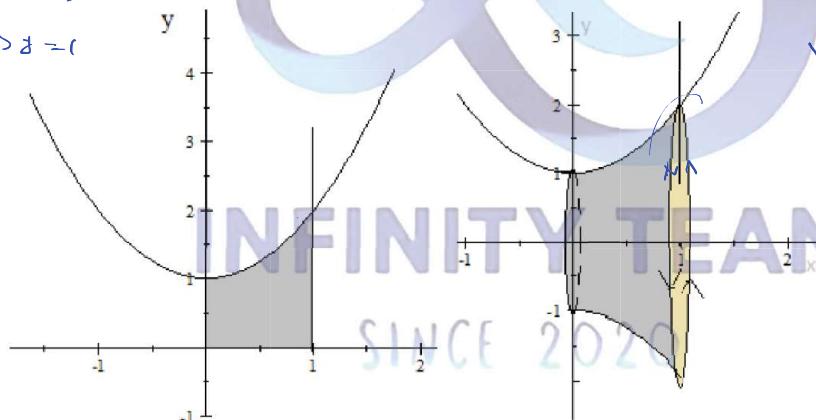
$$V = \pi \int_c^d [g(y)]^2 dy \rightarrow \text{oy}$$

$$V = br^3$$

Örnek. $y = x^2 + 1$ parabolü $x = 0$ ve $x = 1$ doğruları ve ox -eksenile sınırlanan bölgenin y -eksenine etrafında döndürülmesiyle oluşan dönel cismin hacmi?

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$$



$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1)^2 dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) dx$$

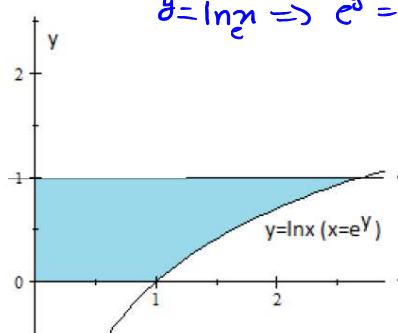
$$V = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x \Big|_0^1$$

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 = \frac{28}{15}$$

$$V = \frac{\pi \cdot 28}{15} b r^3$$

Örnek. $y = \ln x$ eğrisi $y = 0$ ve $y = 1$ doğruları ve oy -eksenile sınırlanan bölgenin y -eksenine etrafında döndürülmesiyle oluşan dönel cismin hacmi?:

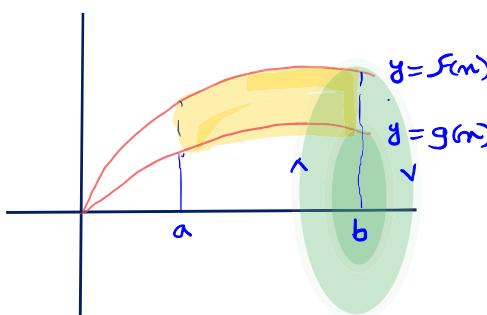
$$y = \ln x \Rightarrow e^y = x$$



$$V = \pi \int_0^1 [e^y]^2 dy$$

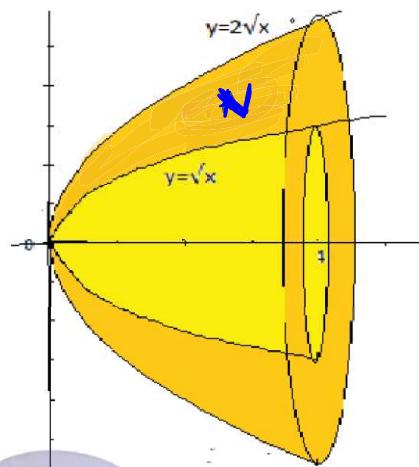
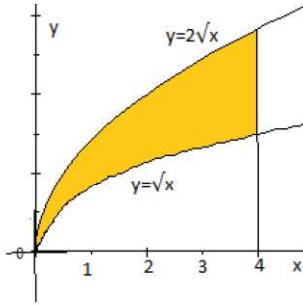
$$V = \int_0^1 e^{2y} dy = \frac{e^{2y}}{2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$V = \pi \left(\frac{e^2 - 1}{2} \right) b r^3$$



$$V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx - \pi \int_a^b [g(x)]^2 dx = \pi \int_a^b ([f(x)]^2 - [g(x)]^2) dx$$

Örnek: $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ eğrileri ve $x = 4$ doğrusu ile sınırlanan bölgenin x -ekseni etrafında döndürülmesiyle meydana gelen cismin hacmi;



$$V = \pi \int_0^4 (2\sqrt{x})^2 - (\sqrt{x})^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^4 3x dx$$

$$= \frac{3\pi x^2}{2} \Big|_0^4$$

$$= 24\pi \text{ br}^3$$

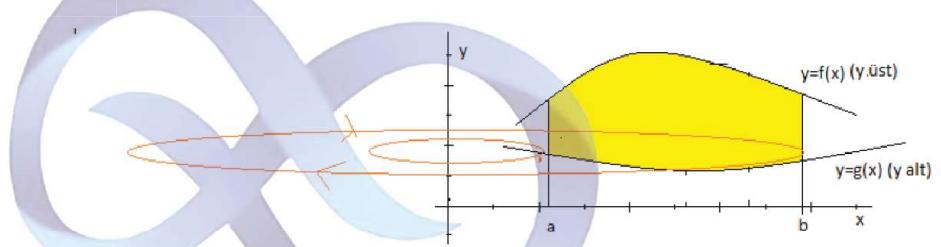
kabuk yöntemi:

$$y = f(x) \rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$dx \rightarrow y$ -ekseni
kabuk yöntemi

$$x = F(y) \rightarrow \int_c^d f(y) dy$$

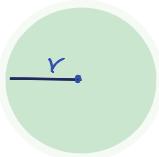
$dy \rightarrow x$ -ekseni
kabuk yöntemi



Bu durumda meydana gelen dönel cismin hacmi

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b |x| [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

INFINITY TEAM

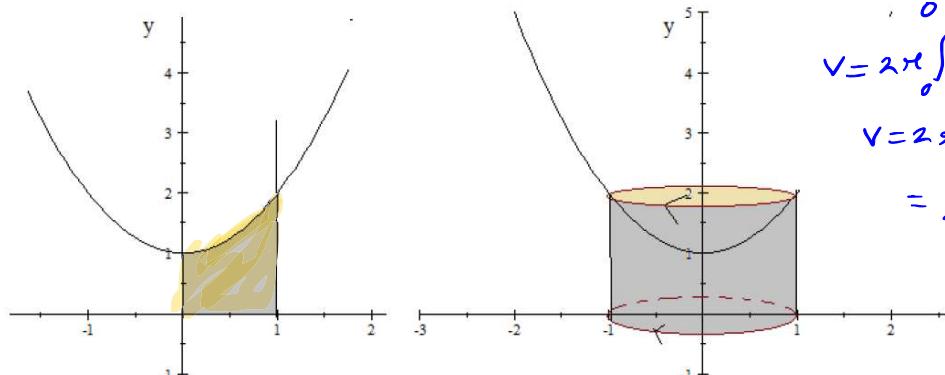


$$C = 2\pi \cdot r$$

$$V = 2\pi \int r dr$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b r \left[f(r) - g(r) \right] dr$$

Örnek: $y = x^2 + 1$ parabolü $x = 0$ ve $x = 1$ doğruları ve ox -ekseni ile sınırlanan bölgenin y -ekseni etrafında döndürülmesiyle oluşan dönel cismin hacmi ?:



$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 r \cdot [x^2 + 1 - 0] dr$$

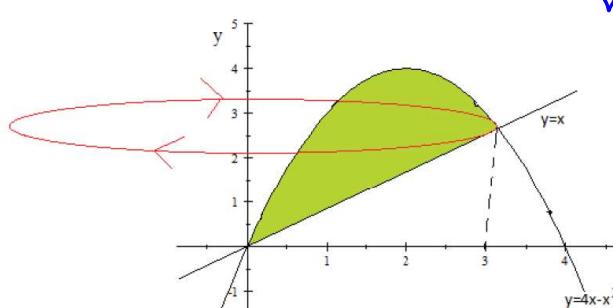
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 r^3 + r dr$$

$$V = 2\pi \left[\frac{r^4}{4} + \frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \cdot 3}{4}$$

$$V = \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ br}^3$$

Örnek. $y = 4x - x^2$ parabolü ve $y = x$ doğrusu ile sınırlanan bölgenin y -ekseni etrafında döndürülmesiyle oluşan dönel cismin hacmi ?:



$$V = 2\pi \int_0^3 r \cdot (4x - x^2 - x) dr$$

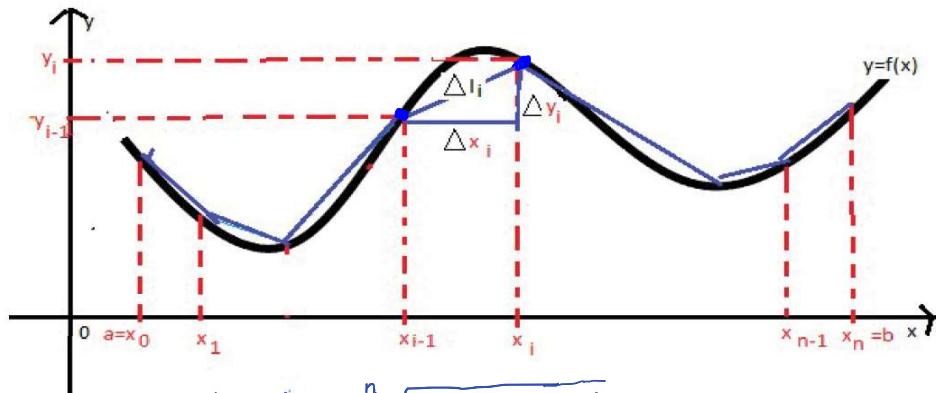
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^3 3x^2 - x^3 dr$$

$$x^3 - \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^3 = 27 - \frac{81}{4}$$

$$= 54 - \frac{81}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{27\pi}{2} \cdot b r^3$$

3) Eğri Uzunluğu Hesabı:



$$l \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta l_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{(\Delta x_i)^2 + (\Delta y_i)^2}$$

$$l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{(\Delta x_i)^2 + (\Delta y_i)^2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{(\Delta x_i)^2 + (\Delta y_i)^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta y_i}{\Delta x_i}\right)^2} \Delta x_i$$

Δx_i

$\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \Delta n \rightarrow 0$

on \rightarrow

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

oy \rightarrow

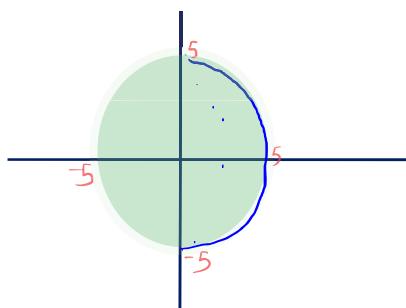
$$l = \int_c^d \sqrt{1 + (F'(y))^2} dy$$

$x = x(t)$

$$l = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{(x_t)^2 + (y_t)^2} dt$$

$t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$

Örnek: 5 br yarıçaplı $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ çemberinin çevre uzunluğunu hesaplayalım.



$$r^2 = 25 - y^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{25 - y^2}$$

$$x = \frac{-ry}{\sqrt{25 - y^2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{25 - y^2}}$$

$$(r')^2 = \frac{y^2}{25 - y^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(r')^2 + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + 25 - y^2}}{\sqrt{25 - y^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5}{25 - y^2}} dy$$

$$5 \arcsin\left(\frac{y}{5}\right) \Big|_{-5}^5$$

$$5 \left[\arcsin\left(\frac{5}{5}\right) - \arcsin\left(\frac{-5}{5}\right) \right]$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$l = 5\pi \text{ br}$$

Örnek: $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2}$ $0 \leq x \leq 3$ eğri parçasının uzunluğunu hesaplayalım.

$$l = \int_0^3 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx \Rightarrow 2 \int_0^3 u^2 du$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2}x^{1/2}$$

$$(y')^2 = \frac{x}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{(y')^2 + 1} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x}{4}}$$

$$\int_0^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{x}{4}} dx$$

$$1 + \frac{x}{4} = u^2$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = 2u du$$

Örnek: $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 3 \\ y = \frac{1}{3}t^3 \end{cases}$ $0 \leq t \leq 1$ eğri parçası uzunluğu.

$$l = \int_0^1 \sqrt{(x_t)^2 + (y_t)^2} dt$$

$$(x_t) = 2t$$

$$(y_t) = t^2$$

$$(x_t)^2 = 4t^2$$

$$(y_t)^2 = t^4$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{t^2(4+t^2)} dt$$

$$\int_0^1 t \sqrt{4+t^2} dt$$

$$2t dt = du$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_2^5 \sqrt{u} du$$

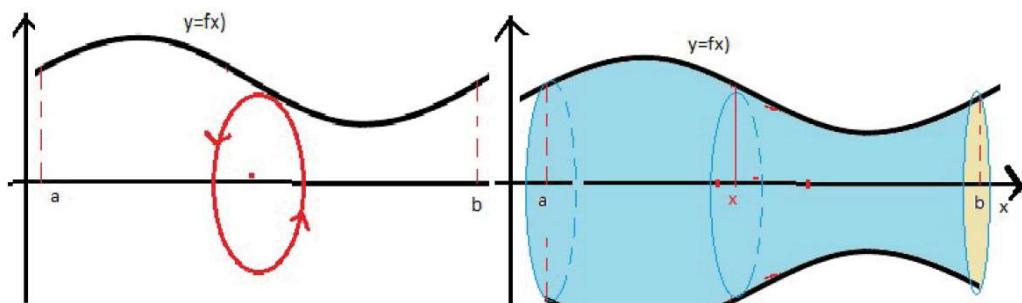
$$\frac{u^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4^{3/2} \Big|_2^5$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 5^{3/2} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ br}$$

integral Uygulamaları

4) yüzey Alan Hesabı:



$$\text{on } \rightarrow l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} \, dx$$

$$c = 2\pi r \rightarrow 2\pi \int_a^b r \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} \, dx$$

$$r \rightarrow y \rightarrow r \rightarrow \pi y$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= 2\pi \int_a^b |f(x)| \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} \, dx \rightarrow \text{on} \\ S &= 2\pi \int_c^d |f(y)| \sqrt{1 + (f'(y))^2} \, dy \rightarrow \text{oy} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$a \leq x \leq b \quad , \quad c \leq y \leq d$$

$$\begin{cases} n = n(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} t_1 \leq t \leq t_2 \end{cases}$$

on - ekseni

$$S = 2\pi \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |y(t)| \sqrt{(n_t)^2 + (y_t)^2} \, dt$$

oy - ekseni

$$S = 2\pi \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |n(t)| \sqrt{(n_t)^2 + (y_t)^2} \, dt$$

Örnek: 5 br yarıçaplı $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ çemberinin üst yarımlarının *ox*-ekseni etrafında döndürülmesiyle oluşan dönel yüzeyi alanı;

$$y = \pm \sqrt{25 - x^2}$$

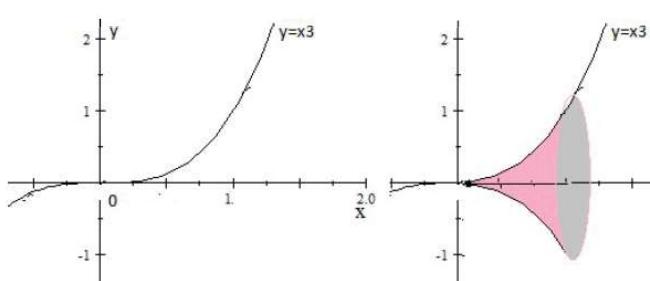
$$S = 2\pi \int_{-5}^5 \sqrt{25 - x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} \, dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}} \\ 1 + (y')^2 &= \frac{x^2}{25 - x^2} = \frac{25}{25 - x^2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$S = 10\pi \int_{-5}^5 \sqrt{25 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{25}{25 - x^2}}} \, dx$$

$$S = 10\pi \int_{-5}^5 1 \, dx = 10\pi [5 + 5] = 100\pi \cdot 1 \text{ br}$$

Örnek: $y = x^3$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$ eğri parçasının *ox*-ekseni etrafında döndürülmesiyle oluşan dönel yüzeyi alanı;



$$\begin{aligned} y &= x^3 \\ y' &= 3x^2 \\ (y')^2 &= 9x^4 \\ (y')^2 + 1 &= 1 + 9x^4 \\ \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} &= \sqrt{1 + 9x^4} \\ S &= 2\pi \int_0^1 n^3 \sqrt{1 + 9x^4} \cdot dm \\ 1 + 9x^4 &= t \Rightarrow dt = 36x^3 \, dm \\ S &= 2\pi \int_{36}^{10} t^{1/2} \cdot dt \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{36} t^{3/2} \Big|_3^{10} \\ S &= \frac{\pi}{27} (10^{3/2} - 3^3) \text{ br} \end{aligned}$$

Örnek: $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3t}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$ eğri parçasının *oy*-ekseni etrafında döndürülmesiyle oluşan dönel yüzeyi

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 &= 27t^3 \\ (x^3)^2 &= 27t^6 \\ (y')^2 &= t^2 \\ \sqrt{9+t^2} &= \sqrt{9+27t^6} \\ 9+t^2 &= u \\ 2t \, dt &= du \\ \Rightarrow x \, dx &= du \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{oy} \rightarrow S &= 2\pi \int_0^1 3t \cdot \sqrt{9+27t^6} \, dt \\ \text{on} \rightarrow S &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}t^2 \cdot \sqrt{9+27t^6} \, dt \\ \int_9^{10} u^{1/2} \, du &= 8\pi (10^{1/2} - 3) \text{ br} \end{aligned}$$

Seriler

* Tanım: $a_k \rightarrow$ dizisinin terimlerinin $k \in \mathbb{N}^+$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \dots + a_n$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \dots + a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = S$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = P$$

$P < \infty \rightarrow$ yakınsak

$P = \infty \rightarrow$ iraksak

Örnek:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$$

$$\left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \right\} \rightarrow \text{kural}$$

$$\frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{A}{k} + \frac{B}{k+1}$$

$$1 = Ak + A + Bk$$

$$A + B = 0$$

$$A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right) = 1$$

su halde kismi toplamlar
dizisi yakınsak
olduğuundan $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$ serisinde
yakınsaktır

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$$\rightarrow \text{formüllü: } \sum_{k=p}^n \log \left(\frac{k}{k+1} \right) = \log \left(\frac{P}{n+1} \right) \rightarrow \text{sınav testse kullanabillirsın}$$

Örnek:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log \left(\frac{k}{k+1} \right)$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \log k - \log(n+1)$$

$$= (\cancel{\log 1} - \cancel{\log 2}) + (\cancel{\log 2} - \cancel{\log 3}) + \dots + (\cancel{\log n} - \log(n+1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-\log(n+1)) = \infty \quad \text{su halde kismi toplamlar}$$

dizisi iraksaktır.
olduğuundan $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log \left(\frac{k}{k+1} \right)$ serisinde iraksaktır

* Geometrik dizi:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a \cdot r^{k-1} \quad r = \text{esas}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a \cdot r^{k-1} = a(r^0 + r^1 + r^2 + \dots + r^{n-1}) = a \left(\frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a \left(\frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1} \right); \quad |r| < 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a \left(\frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1} \right)$$

$$|r| < 1 \quad \text{if } n \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ar^{k-1} = a \left(\frac{1}{1-r} \right)$$

Örnek: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2k}}{5^{k-1}}$

2.yol $\Rightarrow 5 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^k = \left(\frac{4}{5} + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n\right)$

$$5 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1 - \frac{4}{5}} \right) = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} = 4 \cdot 5 = 20$$

2.yol $\Rightarrow 5 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^k = \left(\frac{4}{5} + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n\right)$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \left(1 + \frac{4}{5} + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{n-1}\right)$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{4}{5}}\right)$$

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Örnek:

$$1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 + \dots + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2n+1} + \dots = ?$$

$$= 1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left[\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6 + \dots + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2n} \right]$$

$$= 1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left[\frac{4}{9} + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^3 + \dots + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^n \right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \left[1 + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{n-1} \right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{8}{27} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{4}{9}} \right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{8}{27} \left[\frac{9}{5} \right]$$

$$= 1 + \frac{8}{15} = \frac{23}{15}$$

$$0,7 : 0,777\dots = 0,7 + 0,07 + 0,007 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{7}{10} + \frac{7}{100} + \frac{7}{1000} + \dots$$

$$= 7 \left[\frac{1}{10} + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$= 7 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \left[1 + \frac{1}{10} + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{7}{10} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{10}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

*Notlar:

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)^k = 1 + \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)^2 + \dots = \left(\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)}\right) = 5/7$ dir. ((Dikkat burada serinin $k=0$ dnan başladığına dikkat ediniz. Bu farklılık serinin yakınsaklığını değiştirmez ancak toplamını etkiler. Çünkü $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ar^{k-1} = a \left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)$ eşitliğinin aşında sol tarafın "1" ile başlaması yanı $1+r+r^2+\dots$ biçiminde olması durumunda doğru olduğuna dikkat ediniz. Aşağıdaki örnekler bu durumla ilgilidir.))

Not. Dizilerin özellikleri düşünüldüğünde aşağıdaki özelliklerin ispatı kolayca yapılabilir.

$\sum a_k$ ve $\sum b_k$ serileri yakınsak ve $\sum a_k = a$, $\sum b_k = b$ olsun. Bu durumda

$$(1) \sum (a_k + b_k) = a + b$$

$$(2) c$$
 bir reel sayı olmak üzere $\sum c.a_k = ca$

Teorem. $\sum a_k$ yakınsak bir seri ise $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$ dir.

Bu önermenin aşağıda sonuç olarak verilen karşılık tersi de doğrudur ve birçok serinin yakınsak yada iraksaklılığını belirlemeye çok kullanışlıdır.

Sonuç. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_k \neq 0$ ise $\sum a_k$ serisi iraksaktır.

Örnekler.

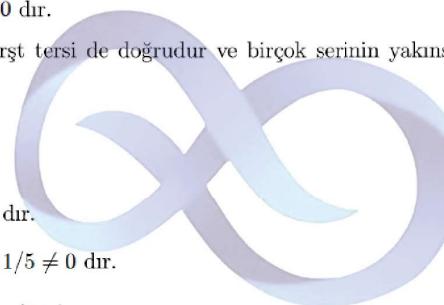
$\sum 2^{1/n}$ iraksak seridir çünkü $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1/n} = 1 \neq 0$ dir.

$\sum \frac{2+n}{3+5n}$ iraksak seridir çünkü $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2+n}{3+5n} = 1/5 \neq 0$ dir.

$\sum \frac{n^2}{1+n}$ iraksak seridir çünkü $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{1+n} = \infty \neq 0$ dir.

$\sum \cos n$ iraksak seridir çünkü $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos n \neq 0$ dir.

Benzer şekilde $\sum (-1)^n$, $\sum n^n$, $\sum n!$, v.b. serileri de iraksaktır.



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Uyarı. $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$ olması $\sum a_k$ serisinin yakınsak olmasını gerektirmez. Örneğin $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log\left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right)$

serisi için $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \log\left(\frac{k}{k+1}\right) = 0$ fakat seri iraksaktır.

2) Seriler Testi:

$a_k > 0 \Rightarrow a_k \geq 0$ ise $\sum a_k \rightarrow$ pozitif terimli seri denir

*Testler kuralları:

1) integral testi:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \rightarrow [1, +\infty) \text{ sürekli:}$$

azalan $\Rightarrow a_k = f(x)$

$\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx$ integral yakınsake ise $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ serisi yakınsaktır

$\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad \text{iraksaktır} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \quad \text{iraksaktır.}$

Örnek: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2+1}$ serisi yakınsak mı?

$$\frac{1}{k^2+1} < \frac{1}{k^2} \rightarrow \text{Azalan}$$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$ fonsiyonu $[1, +\infty)$ aralığında sürekli, azalan

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \arctan x \Big|_1^t = \arctant - \arctan 1$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan(\infty) - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$P < \infty \rightarrow$ yakınsak

$P = \infty \rightarrow$ iraksak

$\frac{a_k}{k^p} < \infty \rightarrow$ old. dan seri integral testine göre yakınsaktır

örnek: $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \cdot \ln k}$ serisi yakınsak mı?

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln x}$ Fonksiyonu $[2, \infty)$ aralığında sürekli
 $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln x} dx \Rightarrow \ln x = u$
 $\frac{1}{x} dx = du$

$$\int_m^n \frac{1}{u} du = |\ln u| \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ln(\ln t) \Big|_2^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(\ln t) - \ln(\ln 2)) \\ = \infty \text{ iraksaktır}$$

$P = \infty$ old. dan seri integral testine göre iraksaktır.

* $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^p}$ P-testi $1 < p \rightarrow$ yakınsaktır

$p \leq 1 \rightarrow$ iraksaktır

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{4/3}}$ $p = 4/3 > 1 \rightarrow$ yakınsak

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$ $p = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \rightarrow$ iraksak

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2) Limit Testi: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k^p \cdot a_k = b$ 2020

1) $0 \leq b < +\infty \rightarrow p > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ yakınsaktır (a_k 'nın paydası payından 1 dereceden daha büyükür)

2) $0 < b \leq \infty \rightarrow p \leq 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ iraksaktır (a_k 'nın payda payda derece farkı 1 den küçüktür)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n \cdot n^n + a_{n-1} \cdot n^{n-1} + \dots + a_0}{b_n \cdot n^m + b_{m-1} \cdot n^{m-1} + \dots + b_0} = \begin{cases} m = n \Rightarrow \frac{a_n}{b_m} \\ n < m \Rightarrow 0 \\ m < n \Rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}$$

örnek: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^3 + 3k + 1}{k^6 + 5}$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k^p \cdot \frac{k^3 + 3k + 1}{k^6 + 5}$$

$$k^3 \left(\frac{k^3 + 3k + 1}{k^6 + 5} \right) = \frac{k^6}{k^6} = 1 = b$$

$p = 3, p = 3 > 1 \cdot b = 1$ old. dan seri limit testine göre yakınsaktır.

Örnek: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3k+1}}{k+5}$ $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k^p \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3k+1}}{k+5}$ $P = \frac{1}{2} < 1$, $b = \sqrt{3}$
old. dan seri limit testine göre iraksaktır

Örnek: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot e^{-k}$ $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k^p \cdot k \cdot e^{-k}$ $P = 1$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k^p}{e^k} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$ belirsizlik
1. l'Hospital $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2k}{e^k}$
2. l'Hospital $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{e^k} = 0$

$P = 1 \leq 1$, $b = 0$ old. dan seri limit testine göre uymamaktadır

3) Karşılaştırma Testi:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \text{ ve } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \quad K \in N \text{ için } a_k \leq b_k$$

1) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ yakınsak ise $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ yakınsaktır.

2) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ iraksak ise $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ iraksaktır

Örnek: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 k}{k(k+1)}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sin^2 k \leq 1 \\ \frac{\sin^2 k}{k(k+1)} \leq \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \end{array} \right\} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$$

old. dan seri integral testine göre

yakınsaktır

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b_k yakınsak ise a_k yakınsaktır

old. dan $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 k}{k(k+1)}$ karşılaştırma testine

göre yakınsaktır

Örnek: $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5\sqrt[5]{k^2-1}}$ $\sqrt[5]{k^2-1} < \sqrt[5]{k^2}$ $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{k^2}}$ $P = \frac{2}{5} < 1$ iraksaktır
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{k^2-1}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{k^2}}$
 $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{k^2-1}}$ iraksaktır

4) Oran Testi: $\sum a_k \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{k+1}|}{|a_k|}$

1) $r < 1$ ise $\sum a_k$ yakınsaktır

2) $r > 1$ ise $\sum a_k$ iraksaktır

3) $r = 1$ ise $\sum a_k$ Test sonus vermez.

5) kök testi: $\sum a_k, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_k|} = r$

1) $r < 1$ ise $\sum a_k$ yakınsaktır

2) $r > 1$ ise $\sum a_k$ iraksaktır

3) $r = 1$ ise $\sum a_k$ Test sonus vermez.

$$\text{Örnek: } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{k!} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|c_{k+1}|}{|c_k|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{k+1} \cdot (k+1)!}{(k+1)! \cdot 2^k} = \frac{2}{k+1} = 0 < 1$$

old. dan seri oran testine göre yakınsaktır

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|c_k|} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{\frac{2^k}{k!}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[k]{k!}} = 0 < 1$$

old. dan seri kök testine göre yakınsaktır

Örnek. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^{k^2}$, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5}{k} + \frac{2}{3}\right)^k$, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{k}\right)^k$, serileri için kök testi uygulanabilir.

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^{k^2}$ için; $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{a_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{\left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^{k^2}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{k+1}{k}\right)^k = e > 1$ olduğundan seri iraksak . $e \approx 2,7$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5}{k} + \frac{2}{3}\right)^k$ için; $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{a_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{\left(\frac{5}{k} + \frac{2}{3}\right)^k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5}{k} + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3} < 1$ olduğundan seri yakınsak

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{k}\right)^k$ için;..... yakınsak

Örnek. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$ serisinin karakterini araştıralım. Oran testinden

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/(k+1)!}{1/k!} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k!}{(k+1)!} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k+1} = 0 < 1$$

olduğundan seri yakınsaktır.

Örnek. $\sum n \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^n$ karakteri? Oran testinden

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \left(\frac{3}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}}{n \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \left(\frac{3}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}}{n \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{e} = 0 < 1$$

olduğundan yakınsaktır.

Veya kök testi ile $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^n} = 1 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n} = 0 < 1$ olduğundan seri yakınsaktır.

6) Alternatif Seriler:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \rightarrow \text{işaret değiştiren Alternatif seriler denir.}$$

$$1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots$$

1) Leibnitz testi: $k > 0$

$$1) 0 \leq a_{k+1} < a_k \Rightarrow k < k+1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k+1} < \frac{1}{k} \quad a_k \text{ azalan}$$

$$2) \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k}$$

$$1) \frac{1}{k+1} < \frac{1}{k} \quad \text{Azalan}$$

$$2) \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

old. dan seri Alternatif seri Leibnitz testine göre yakınsaktır.

Örnek. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{2k+1}{5k-1}$ serisi için ise $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2k+3}{5k-4} = \frac{2}{5} \neq 0$ olduğundan seri iraksaktır.

- 2) \sum laklı yakınsak ise \sum ak serisi mutlak yakınsaktır denir
 3) \sum ak yakınsak ve \sum laklı iraksak ise \sum ak serisi şartlı yakınsaktır denir
 mutlak yakınsak her seri yakınsaktır.

Örnek. $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k}$ serisi yakınsak, fakat $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \right| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$ serisi iraksak olduğundan $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k}$ serisi şartlı yakınsaktır.

Örnek. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{2^k}{k!}$ serisini ele alalım. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^k \frac{2^k}{k!} \right| = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{k!}$ serisinin yakınsak olduğu oran testi yardımıyla kolayca görülebilir. Şu halde $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{2^k}{k!}$ serisi mutlak yakınsak ve dolayısıyla da yakınsaktır.

7) Kuvvet Serileri:

$$a \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{ve } c_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (n-a)^k = c_0 + c_1(n-a) + c_2(n-a)^2 + \dots + c_n(n-a)^n$$

Örnek: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^k}{k!} = 1 + \frac{n}{1!} + \frac{n^2}{2!} + \dots$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^k (n-1)^k = (n-1) + 2^2(n-1)^2 + 3^3(n-1)^3 + \dots$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}, k > n, c_k = 0$ ise kuvvet serisi bir polinomdur

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (n-a)^k = c_0 + c_1(n-a) + c_2(n-a)^2 + \dots + c_n(n-a)^n$$

$$|n-a| < R$$

$$\begin{matrix} R < n-a < R \\ a-R < n < a+R \end{matrix}$$

R yakınsaklık yarıçapı

SINCE 2020



Uçlar Noktaları: $a-R, a, a+R$ } Acaba yakınsak mı?

yakınsak

$$\sum c_k (n-a)^k, |n-a| < R \rightarrow \text{yakınsaklık yarıçapı}$$

$$\# \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a^{k+1}}{a^k} \right| = L \quad \text{veya} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{a^k} = L$$

1) $L \neq 0$ ise $R = \frac{1}{L}$ 'dır $\Rightarrow |n-a| < R$ yakınsak

2) $L = 0$ ise $R = \frac{1}{L} = \infty \Rightarrow \forall n \text{ için } \text{yakınsak}$

3) $L = \infty$ ise $R = \frac{1}{L} = 0 \Rightarrow n=a$ noktalarında yakınsak

Örnek: $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^k}{k!} \Rightarrow c_k = \frac{1}{k!}$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_{k+1}}{c_k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(k+1)!}}{\frac{1}{k!}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k!}{(k+1)k!} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k+1} = 0, L = 0$$

$L = 0 \Rightarrow R = \infty$ o halde seri her n için yakınsaktır

Örnek: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^k (n-1)^k$, $c_k = k^k$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{c_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k = \infty$

$L = \infty \Rightarrow R = 0 \Rightarrow n=1$ noktasıında seri yakınsaktır

Örnek: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-2)^k}{k}$

$$c_k = \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_{k+1}}{c_k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{k+1}{k}} = \frac{k}{k+1} = 1$$

$$L=1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{L} = 1 \text{ yakınsaklık yarıçapı}$$

$$|n-2| < R$$

$$|n-2| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < n-2 < 1$$

$$-1 < n < 3$$

(1,3) aralığında seri yakınsaktır

Acaba $n=1, n=3$ yakınsak mı?

$$n=1 \text{ için } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-2)^k}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-2)^k}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \rightarrow \text{Alternen serisi}$$

Alternen serisi: 1) $\frac{1}{k+1} < \frac{1}{k} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k}$ azaladır

2) $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ halde Alternen Seri Leibniz testine göre yakınsaktır o zaman $n=1$ kapalıdır

$$n=3 \text{ için } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-2)^k}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3-2)^k}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1^k}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \quad p=1 \quad p \leq 1 \rightarrow \text{iraksaktır}$$

$|n-2| \leq 1$ dir iraksaktır p testine göre, o halde serinin yakınsaklık aralığı $[1,3]$