Taylor ve Maclaurin Serileri

Comin: f fonksiyonu bir a noktasını içeren bir aralıkta her mertebeden türevlenebilir bir fonksiyon olsun. Bu durumda f tarapında x=a noktasında Bu durumda f tarapında x=a noktasında üretilen Taylor Senisi oxogradahi sibi tarımlarır.

 $\frac{5}{k=0} \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^{k} = f(a) + f'(a) (x-a) + f''(a) (x-a)^{2} + \dots + f^{(n)}(a) (x-a)$

Conim: f fonksiyonu tarayından üssetilen Maclaurin Seisi de asaşıdalıi gbi terimlenir.

 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f^{(k)}(0) \cdot \frac{x^{k}}{k!} = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + f''(0) \cdot x^{2} + \dots + f''(0) \cdot x^{n} + \dots$

NOT: Maclourin Serisi x=0 nottesindahi Taylor Serinidir

ôn:
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
 terraginden 2 noktasinde üsetilen

Taylor Serisini bulinuz. Hengi noktalanda (ejer vosa)

by seni
$$\frac{1}{x}$$
 = yakınsan.
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$ => $f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $f'(x) = -1.x^{-2}$ => $f'(2) = -\frac{1}{2^2}$
 $f''(x) = \frac{1\cdot 2\cdot x^{-3}}{2!}$ => $f''(2) = 2! \cdot \frac{1}{2^3}$
 $f'''(x) = -1.2.3 \cdot x^{-4}$ => $f''(2) = -3! \cdot \frac{1}{2^4}$

$$f(n)(x) = (-1)^{n} \cdot n! \cdot x^{-(n+1)} = f(n)(2) = -n! \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$f(2)+f'(2).(x-2)+f''(2).\frac{(x-2)^2+f'''(2).(x-2)^3}{2!}+\frac{f'''(2).(x-2)^3}{3!}+\cdots+\frac{f''(2).(x-2)^3}{0!}+\cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \cdot (x-2) + \frac{1}{2^{3}} \cdot 2^{1} \cdot \frac{(x-2)^{2}}{2^{1}} - \frac{1}{2^{4}} \cdot 2^{1} \cdot \frac{(x-2)^{3}}{2^{1}} + \dots + (-1)^{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} (x-2) + \frac{(x-2)^{2}}{2^{3}} - \frac{(x-2)^{3}}{2^{4}} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n}}{2^{n+1}} (x-2)^{n+1} + \dots - \frac{3}{2^{n}} \frac{3}{2^{n}} \frac{1}{2^{n}} \frac{1}{$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{1}{2^3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

Taylor Polmomu: f fonksyonunun bir a noktasini - igener bit analikta k=1,2,3,..., N olmak Deere K. mertebeden torrevierinin bulindu-Junu vorsayalim Bu durumda O'don N'e kades n hehopi bis tomsay, olmak ûzere f taragenda x=a noktasinda pretiles n. mertebeden Taylor polinom asofidalu gibi tarimlair. Pn(x)=f(a)+f'(a)(x-a)+f"(a)(x-a)2+--+ f(k)(a).(x-a)4--+ f(n/a).(x-a)2

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On: f(x)=ex fonksyonu taragendan x=0 da metilen taylor serisini ve Taylor polinominu bulunuz. $f(x) = e^{x}$, $f''(x) = e^{x}$, $f'''(x) = e^{x}$, $f''''(x) = e^{x}$, $f'''(x) = e^{x}$, $f''''(x) = e^{x}$, $f''''(x) = e^{x}$, $f'''(x) = e^$

$$\frac{ay lon Sensi:}{f(0)+f'(0)} + f''(0) \times x^{2} + f''(0) \times x^{3} + \cdots + f''(0) \times x^{1} + \cdots + f''(0) \times x^{2} + f''(0) \times x^{2} + \cdots + f''(0$$

$$= 1 + \frac{x^{2}}{1!} + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{4}}{n!} + \cdots$$
Taylor Jerisi: $1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{6}}{n!} + \cdots$

M. mertebeden Taylor Polinamu: P(x)=1+x+x2+x3+--+x1

On: f(x)=cosx fonksiyony terrofinder x=0'da Diretter Taylor sensini ve Taylor polinomlesmi bulino => f(o)=1 f61=cosx => f(0)=0 f(x)=-sinx =) f"(0)=-1 ナツ(x)=-cosx => +"(0) = 0 f "(x)= sinx $= \int f^{(4)}(0) = 1$ f(4/x)= cosx =) f(s)(0) = 0. $f^{(s)}(x) = -sin^{x}$ your flow (x)=(-1)?cosx, flow (x)=(-1) n+1 (x)=(-1) sinx Taylon Serisi: f(0)+f'(0), x +f''(0) x2 f'''(0), x3 +--+ f(0)(0), x1 +---+ $f(x)=(osx)in \times = odalut Taylor sersit$ $1 - \frac{\chi^2}{2!} + \frac{\chi^4}{4!} - \frac{\chi^6}{6!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{\chi^2}{(2n)!} + \cdots - div$

Taylor Polinomu: Pan(x)=Pan+1(x)=1-21+21-26+--+(-1)x2n

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^2 + \dots - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^2 + \dots - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^2 + \dots - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^2 + \dots - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^2 + \dots - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^2 + \dots - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^2 + x^2 + \dots + x^2 + \dots + x^2 + x^2 + \dots + x^2$$

$$3) e^{x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n!} = 1 + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} \cdot \chi^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \chi - \frac{\chi^{3}}{3!} + \frac{\chi^{5}}{5!} + --- + \frac{(-1)^{n} \cdot \chi^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \frac{\chi^{5}}{(2n+1)!} + \frac{\chi^{5}}{(2n+1)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \cos x = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{2} x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4} - x^{6} + \dots + (-1)^{2} x^{2n}}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^{2} \frac{x^{2n}}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^{2}$$

6)
$$l_{n}(1+x) = \frac{2}{5} \frac{(2n)!}{1} = x - \frac{x^{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}x^{n}}{1} + \dots - 1 + (-1)^{n-1}x^{n} + \dots$$

(a)
$$l_n(1+x) = 2$$
 $l_n(1+x) = 2$ $l_n(1+x) = 2$

x=0 da unetiter Taylor sersi On: cosx tanofinda beton x'ler ian cosx'e yaknson $Cosx=1-\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x^4}{4!}+\cdots+\frac{(-1)}{(2n)!}+\cdots$ Toylor sersi

09: sinx taragender x=0 da zinetiten bothn x'ler ian sinx'e yalunsan.

1/21/0 $Sinx = x - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + - - -$

NOT: L'aylor sendent de kurret sentent olduklarınden bu seriter ortahyakunsalalah araliklarina kesistilderi yenlende binbinlerigle toplayabilin, Gleanabilin, ve 577: [(2x+xcosx) fonksiyonu 74in Maclowin sensing yozuna.

 $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + ---$ / $\times 1 < \infty$ 0/dupanu biTyong

 $\frac{1}{3}\left(2x+x\cos x\right)=\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{1}{3}x\cos x$ $= \frac{2}{3} \times + \frac{1}{3} \times \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + \dots + \left(-1\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots\right)$ $=\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^{2}}{32!} + \frac{x^{5}}{3.4!} + \dots = x - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{5}}{72} + \dots$

on: excosx fonlisyone ign Maclozinin serisini bulies

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + - - -$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + ---$$
) $1 \times 1 < \infty$

$$e^{x}\cos x = (1+x+\frac{x^{2}+x^{3}+x^{4}+---})\cdot (1-\frac{x^{2}+x^{4}-x^{6}+---}{2!}+\frac{x^{6}-x^{6}}{4!}+---)$$

$$= \left(1 + 9 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} + \cdots \right) - \left(\frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{2!} + \cdots \right)$$

$$=1+x-\frac{x^3}{3}-\frac{x^4}{6}+---$$

On: cos2x1,n Maclaratin serisini bulinue.

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + - - + \frac{(-1)^n \cdot x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + - - - \right)$$
 $|x| < \infty$

x yerine ex yazarsah,

$$\cos 2x = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} - \frac{(2x)^6}{6!} + - - + (-1)^7 \cdot \frac{(2x)^{2\eta}}{(2\eta)!} + - - -) \quad |2x| < \infty$$

$$\cos 2x = \frac{5}{k=0} \left(-1\right)^{k} \frac{2^{2k} x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$
 elde editir

On: ex2/pin Maclaurin serisint briling

$$e^{x^{2}/nin}$$
 Maclauris
$$e^{x^{2}/nin} \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \cdots - \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \cdots$$

$$C^{2} = 1 + \chi^{2} + \frac{(\chi^{2})^{2}}{2!} + \frac{(\chi^{2})^{2}}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{(\chi^{2})^{1}}{1!} + \cdots + \frac{($$

Oni e-X3/nn Macloursm serisini brehouz

$$e^{-x^{2}/3} = 1 + (-\frac{x^{2}}{5}) + (-\frac{x^{2}}{5})^{2} + --- + (-\frac{x^{2}}{5})^{7} + --- + (-\frac{x^{2}}$$

$$e^{-x/3} = \frac{5}{5} \frac{(-1)^k, \chi^{2k}}{3^k, k!}$$
) $1 \times 1 < \infty$

Binon Serisi

Jenisi

-1/2 × 1 i qin (1+x)^m = 1+
$$\frac{5}{k}$$
 ($\frac{m}{k}$) x k

olson. Borada

($\frac{m}{1}$) = m , ($\frac{m}{2}$) = $\frac{m \cdot (m-1)}{2!}$ ve

($\frac{m}{k}$) = $\frac{m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (m-2) \cdot ... \cdot (m-k+1)}{k!}$ k) 3 i q n

($\frac{m}{k}$) = $\frac{m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (m-2) \cdot ... \cdot (m-k+1)}{k!}$

Olarah tamlan

$$3p: m=-1 \text{ ise. } yoni$$

$$(1+x)^{-1}=1+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} {\binom{-l}{k}} x^{k}.$$

$${\binom{-l}{1}}=-1, \ {\binom{-l}{2}}=\frac{-1.(-2)}{2!}=1 \quad \text{ve.}$$

$${\binom{-l}{k}}=-1.-2.-3....(1-k+1)=(-1)^{k}. \text{ i.i.}$$

$${\binom{-l}{k}}=-1.-2.-3....(1-k+1)=(-1)^{k}. \text{ i.i.}$$

$${\binom{-l}{k}}=-1.-2.-3....(1-k+1)=(-1)^{k}. \text{ i.i.}$$

$$(1+x)^{-1} = 1 + (-1) \cdot x + 1 \cdot x^{2} = 1 \cdot x^{3} + \dots + (-1)^{k} \cdot x^{k} + \dots - \dots$$

$$(1+x)^{-1} = 1 + (-1) \cdot x + 1 \cdot x^{2} = 1 \cdot x^{3} + \dots + (-1)^{k} \cdot x^{k} + \dots - \dots + (-1)^{k} \cdot x^{k} + \dots + (-1)^{k}$$

On: (1+x) 2 non kurvet seri temsitini brilinus.

$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$
. dur. $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} {\frac{1}{2} \times k}$.

$$(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (\frac{1}{2} - 1) = \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{2!} = -\frac{1}{8}$

$$\binom{\frac{1}{2}}{3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2})}{3!} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac$$

$$\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{4}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 3\right)}{4!} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4} = \frac{-\frac{5}{128}}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{2}}$$

$$(1+x)^{1/2}=1+\frac{x}{2}-\frac{x^2}{8}+\frac{x^3}{16}-\frac{5x^{1}}{128}+---)$$
 -1/x/1

Elementers Olmayen Integrallerin Hesoplanness.

Sinx2/x integralini bivo kunet servi olasah.

Ifade eduz.

$$Sin(x^2) = \chi^2 - (\chi^2)^3 + (\chi^2)^5 - (\chi^2)^7 + (\chi^2)^9 + ---$$

$$Sin(x^2) = x^2 - \frac{x^6 + \frac{x^{10}}{5!} - \frac{x^{14}}{7!} + \frac{x^{18}}{9!} + ---$$

$$\int \sin(x^2)dx = \int x^2 \frac{x^6}{5!} + \frac{x^{10}}{5!} - \frac{x^{19}}{7!} + \frac{x^{18}}{9!} + \dots \right) dx$$

$$=\frac{x^{3}-x^{7}+x''}{3!}-\frac{x''}{15.7!}-\frac{x^{15}}{15.7!}+\frac{x^{19}}{15.9!}+\cdots$$

Hatirlama:

091: Aşqıdalıi fonkayonın kapalı formunu bulunuz

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + ---, -1 \le x \le 1$$

$$f(x)'$$
 in teh teh hvenni alahm.

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{3x^2}{3} + \frac{5x^4}{5} + --- , -1 < x < 1.$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - -) - 1 \le x \le 1$$

Ayrıca $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1-x+x^2-x^2+\cdots$ -1x4 oldyanu biliyoruz Bına posse $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1-x^2+x^4-x^6+\cdots$ dv. Bından dolay 1 $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1-x^2+x^4-x^6+\cdots$ (-1xxx) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ dir Chlegral alasah

$$\int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{arctor}(x) + C}{(+x)^2}$$

x=0 ian f(a)=arctan0+c. =) c=0 dr.

f(x) = arctonx dir. You x-x3+x5-x7+--= arctox, -1exc1 serinin us nolutalorinda X=71 ign seri arctenx le yakınsar Dolovisiyle - 23 Dolayisiyla $x = \frac{x^3}{5} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots = \operatorname{arcton} x$, $-1 \le x \le 1$

Belinsizlite Hermindalis Limitleri Hesoplande. * Bozen belirsiz durumdahi limitleri hesgstanak igin fonksiyonların Taylori serilerinden faydalanabiliriz.

fonksiyonların Taylori serilerinden faydalanabiliriz.

(Maclowrin)

(Maclowrin)

Seri aqılımından bruhruza

X-11

X-11

1.51 $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x - 1)^2 + \dots}{x - 1}$ $= \frac{1}{x-3} \frac{(2x-1) \cdot \left[1-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-1) + ---\right]}{(x-1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{L}{x-11} \frac{1-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x-1) + - - \cdot}{1} = 1$ NOT: ln(1+x)= \frac{3}{n=1} \left(-1)^{n-1} \times^{n} \right) -1 \left(x \left(1) \) & yerni &-1 yazensaz $\ln(x) = \frac{5}{n=1} (-1)^{n-1} (x-1)^{n}, -1 < x-1 < 1$ $\ln x = 1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} - \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} = --$

$$\begin{array}{l} 0n: \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - ...) - (x + \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{2x^5}{15!} - ...)}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5!} - ...}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5!} - ...}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5!} - ...}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5!} - ...}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - ...}{x^3} \\ = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - ...}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{5!}}{x^3} \\ = \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{4!}}{x^3} = \frac{x^5}{30} \\ = \frac{x^3}{30} - \frac{x^5}{3} \\ = \frac{x^5}{30} - \frac{x^5}{30} \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x - (x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \cdots)}{x \cdot (x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \cdots)}$$

$$\frac{2}{x-10} = \frac{2}{x^2-x^4+x^3+x^5---}$$

$$\frac{2}{x^2-x^4+x^5+x^5+---}$$
3! 5!

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\chi^{3}}{3!} - \frac{\chi^{5}}{5!} + \cdots - \frac{\chi^{5}}{5!} + \frac{\chi^{6}}{5!} + \cdots$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\chi^{2} \left(\frac{x}{3!} - \frac{x^{3}}{5!} + ---\right)}{\chi^{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{5!} + ---\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 10} \frac{x - x^3}{1 - x^2} + \dots$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 10} \frac{x - x^3}{1 - x^2} + \dots$$

Oldypunu bityoruz.

$$e^{i\theta} = 1 + \frac{i\theta}{1!} + \frac{(i\theta)^2}{2!} + \frac{(i\theta)^3}{4!} + \frac{(i\theta)^5}{4!} + \frac{(i\theta)^5}{5!} + \cdots$$

$$e^{i9} = 1 + i9 - \frac{9^2}{2!} - \frac{i9^3}{3!} + \frac{9^4}{4!} + \frac{i9^5}{5!} + ---$$

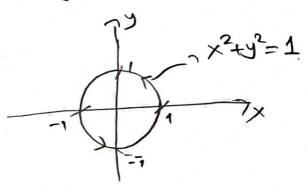
$$= \left(1 - \frac{9^{2}}{2!} + \frac{9^{4}}{4!} + ---\right) + i \cdot \left(9 - \frac{9^{3}}{3!} + \frac{9^{5}}{5!} + --\right)$$

Dielen Epriteriain Parametrize Editmesi Parametrik Denklemler. Eper x ve y, t dependerinin I analiginda (4EI) x=f(+), Y=g(+) seklinde tombonis fonksyonler ise, o samon by derklemlerle terimleren (x,y)=(f(+),g(+)) noktalar kumesi bir parametrik ejiridir. Bu desklenlere epiri için parametrik desklenler desir. t dépirteir épri için bir parametre ve tenim kumesi I da parametre avalgadir. Eper I kapali bir aralih, yoni asts ise epinin boplangia noktasi (f(a), g(a)) ve bitis noktosi (f(6),g(6)) olur. Bius episinin parametrite derklemleri ve bin paramete analiji veritdifinde bu epri parametrize editmistin deriz Aralıkla birlithte. derklembre epinin bin parametrizasyonu derir Jn: X=t2, y=t+1, -ox/t/ox eprisini x, y cinsinden bulys ephyt giziniz. $x = t^2$, y = t + 1 = 3 t = y - 1 dir ve $x = t^2$ den 2 7 y. (30 += 1 iles 2 7 x=(y-1)2 $x = (y-1)^2$ elde edilir 1 (4,-1) X x= (y-1)2 (porabol) ×-) Ø t-) ou then X-DO t-1-00 " y=-1 x= 4 dur. t=-2 item y -> 0 too iken y=0 x=1 di t=-1 " y -,-00 9=2 X=1 t-1-a The

t=1 item

On: x=cost, y=sint, Ostesza. ephisini x,y cinsinden.
bulup epriyi qiziniz

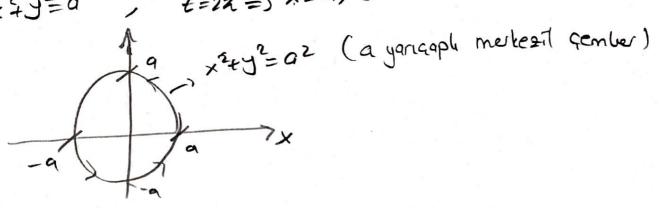
$$x^{2}+y^{2}=\cos^{2}t+\sin^{2}t$$
 =) $x^{2}+y^{2}=1$.



On: x=acost, y=asint, 0 Lt 62% eprisini x.y cinsinder bulup apryi Giziniz.

consinder buly zpry:
$$4i2ini2$$
.
 $x=acost$ $y=0$ $y=asint$ $y=0$ $y=asint$ $y=asint$ $y=asint$ $y=asint$ $y=asint$ $y=asint$

$$y=a_{1}nt$$
 $t=0=)$
 $x=a, y=0$
 $x^{2}+y^{2}=a^{2}$
 $t=2x=)$
 $x=a, y=0$



On: $f(x)=x^2$ for hisyonunum bir parametrizosyonunu yazımız x=t alırsah $y=t^2$ (yada $f(t)=t^2$) dir. y=t epinin bir parametrizoyunu. y=t y=t², -∞ z tz dur. z=t, $z=t^2$, -∞ z tz dur. z=t, $z=t^2$, -∞ z tz dur.

On: (3,5) noklasından peşen epimi 7 olan alaprıyu parametrize edinit. (3,5) naktoondar gegen epimi 7 olon desprus y-5=7. (x-5) y= 7x-30 dur. x=t desele. y=7t-30 ohr Your X=t 3 - orLt Loo, dr. (Epinin parametrizacyon) ya da. y=t desel Y= t J-actau

Y= t J-actau

(Epinin diper bir parametrizas

yon-dur.) x= +30 dir. Yori; epimi n olan depruyu En: (a, b) notetained feren parametrize ediniz Doprinum tortezyes toordinathordali derlikeni y-b=m. (x-a) dir. t=x-a alirsah.

x=a+t y=b+mt $\int_{a}^{b} -ao(t+ao)$ $\int_{a}^{b} -ao(t+ao)$

Tirev: Eper & ve & fonksyonlari + naktosinda

Exercise to retendent torevierebilir.

$$y = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$y = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

(V2,1) noktosindaki tepetinin derklemini buhnus

t noktosindaki epimini bulalim

$$t = nok fosindaki = pimin.$$
 $\sqrt{2} = sect.$
 $\sqrt{2} = sect.$
 $\sqrt{2} = t = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ dir.}$
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(12,1) noktosinda
$$t = \frac{Z}{4} dir$$
.
 $(12,1)$ noktosinda $t = \frac{Z}{4} dir$.
 $Sec_{x} = \frac{1}{100} =$

(12,1) noktosinder gesen epimi V2 ise

t consinder bulinus

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{1 - 3t^2}{1 - 2t}.$$

$$4 \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dx}}{\frac{dx}{dx}} = \frac{dir}{\frac{dx}{dx}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1 - 3 + 2}{1 - 2 +} = \frac{dy'}{dt} = \frac{-6 + (1 - 2 +) - (1 - 3 +^2) \cdot (-2)}{(1 - 2 +)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy'}{dt} = \frac{-6++12+^2+2-6+2}{(1-2+)^2} = \frac{6+^2-6++2}{(1-2+)^2}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{6+^{2}-6++2}{(1-2+)^{2}} = \frac{6+^{2}-6++2}{(1-2+)^{3}}$$

On: Astroid ile small bolgenin alenini bulunus.

Ashord: x=cos3+, y=sin3+, o4+42x

Simetrida dolayi: A= 4 Sydx=4 Sin34. 3.cos24. (-sin4).d+.

$$A = 12 \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}} \sin 4t \cdot \cos^{2}t \cdot dt$$

$$= 12 \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}} (\frac{1-\cos 2t}{2})^{2} (\frac{1+\cos 2t}{2}) dt$$

$$= \frac{7}{8} \int \frac{2}{(1+\cos^2 2t - 2\cos 2t)}, (1+\cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{12}{8} \int \frac{2}{(1+\cos^2 2t - 2\cos 2t)}, (1+\cos^2 2t - 2\cos 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{12}{8} \int (1+\cos^2 2t - 2\cos 2t + \cos^2 2t - 2\cos^2 2t) dt.$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int (1+\cos^2 2t - 2\cos 2t + \cos 2t + \cos^2 2t - 2\cos 2t dt + des) \int \cos^2 2t dt = \int \cos^2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \int (1+\cos^2 2t - 2\cos 2t + \cos 2t + \cos 2t) dt = \int \cos^2 2t dt - \sin 2t dt desce$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \int (1+\cos^2 2t - \cos^2 2t - \cos 2t) dt = \int (1-\sin^2 2t) \cos 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int (1+\cos^3 2t - \cos^2 2t - \cos 2t) dt = \int (1-u^2) du = \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{u^3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{1/4} (1 + \cos^{3}2t - \cos^{2}2t - \cos^{2}2t) dt$$

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$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{1/4} (1 + \cos^{3}2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[t - \sin 2t \right]_{0}^{3/2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{\sin 2t}{2} - \frac{\sin^{2}2t}{6} \right]_{0}^{3/2} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 4t}{8} \right]_{0}^{3/2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{7}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot (0) - \frac{3}{2} \cdot (\frac{7}{4}) = \frac{32}{4} - \frac{32}{8} = \frac{32}{8}$$

Parametrich Olarah Tanmlı Epinin Uzunluğu

Com: Ejen Cepris: x=f(+) ve y=g(+), a < + 6/ye

parametrita olarak tanimlariyursa t=a'dan t=6/ye

artarkan Ceprisi vicerindan sadece bir kere pesi
liyarsa, bre durumda Ceprisinin viceringu. apopidahi

belivili integraldir.

ôn: X=rcost ve y=rsint, 0 \(t \le 22 \) Me; terimber of tesaplayiniz.

r yariqaple gemberin evzunluğunu hesaplayiniz.

yariqaple gemberin 212 uning

$$x = r\cos t = i \frac{dx}{dt} = -r \sin t$$
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 $x = r \cos t = i \frac{dx}{dt} = -r \sin t$

$$= \int_{0}^{22} \sqrt{(-r \sin t)^{2} + (r \cos t)^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^{2} \sin^{2} t + r^{2} \cos^{2} t} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^{2} \sin^{2} t + \cos^{2} t} dt$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^{2} \sin^{2} t + \cos^{2} t} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} r dt = rt \Big|_{=r(2\pi-0)}^{2\pi} = 2\pi r_{11}$$

On: Astroidin uzunlujenu bulunuz.

Ashord: x=cos3t, y=sin3t, 0 = + <22. Ashord: Locales

 $x = \cos^3 t = i\frac{dx}{dt} = 3\cos^2 t, (-\sin t) = i(\frac{dx}{dt})^2 = 9\sin^2 t \cos^4 t$

y=sin3+=) dy = 3sin2+.cos+ =) (dy)=9cos2+sin4+

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} = \sqrt{g_{sin}^2 + \cos^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t}$$

$$= \sqrt{g_{sin}^2 + \cos^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t}$$

 $= \sqrt{g \sin^2 t \cos^2 t \cdot (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)}$

= 1/9.sin2cos2+

=3.|Sintcout|

Birinci bolpedelii epri uzunlupu: $L_1 = \int \frac{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}{dt} dt$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

 $=\frac{3}{2}\cdot\frac{\cos 2t}{2}\Big|^{\frac{3}{2}}$

 $=\frac{3}{4}\left[\frac{\cos 2-\cos 0}{\sin 2}\right]=\frac{3}{2}$

Astroidin uzunlupu L=4L1=4.3=6/1
(D=1 bolgenin uzunlupu!birbirine exittir)