2)
$$f(x) = \alpha x^n$$

 $f'(x) = \alpha \cdot n x^{n-1}$

$$4)\left(\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}\right)_{1}=\frac{g_{1}}{f(g-g_{1})f}$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{a}{x^n}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\alpha n}{x^{n+1}}$$

6)
$$f(x) = 0.(3(x))^{n-1}.9$$

7)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{g(x)}$$

 $f'(x) = \frac{g'}{n \sqrt[n]{g^{n-1}}}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{g'}{2\sqrt{g(x)}}$$

(2)
$$f(x) = \ln g(x)$$
, $f'(x) = \frac{g'}{g(x)}$

Trigonometrik

$$f'(x) = \frac{g'}{1 + (g(x))^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cos^{2} (Arctan(In \sqrt{5}x)).$$

$$-Sin(Arctan(In \sqrt{5}x)). \frac{\frac{5}{1\sqrt{5}x}}{\sqrt{5}x}$$

$$\frac{1+(In \sqrt{5}x)^{2}}{1+(In \sqrt{5}x)^{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos(\sec(\log_4 5^{\frac{3}{x^2}})) \cdot \sec(\log_4 5^{\frac{3}{x^2}})$$
.
 $+\tan(\log_4 5^{\frac{3}{x^2}}) \cdot \frac{6}{x^3} \cdot 5^{\frac{3}{x^2}} \cdot \ln 5$. $\log_4 e$

$$\frac{\tilde{O}rn}{f(x)} = e^{\int x(Arcxion(Lxxin(Cos x^2)))} = ?$$

$$= (Cos x^2)$$

$$f'(x) = -2x \sin x^2$$

Kapalı Fonksiyonların Türevi

$$3x^{2}y^{2} + 2x^{3}y.y^{1} + 5y^{4} + 20y^{3}.y^{1} - 45x^{5} + 24y^{2}.y^{1} = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-3 \times^2 y^2 - 5 y^3 + 45 \times^5}{2 \times^3 y + 20 \times y^3 + 24 y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial m_1}{\partial m_2} = \cos x^2 y + \sin 3x y^4 = 0$$

$$-2xy \sin^2 y - x^2 \sin x^2 y \cdot y^4 + 3y^4 \cos 3x y^4 + 12xy^3 \cos$$

Ardisik Türevler (Yoksek merlebeden lorevler)

1. three
$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)$$

$$d_{i}u_{j} = \frac{d\times u}{d_{u}A} = \int_{u_{i}} (u_{i}(x))^{2}$$

$$f''(x) = 6$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$t_{\ell}(x) = -\frac{x_{\ell}}{\ell}$$

Çok değişkenli fonk, herhangi bir değişkene göre türev alma islemidir

$$X'$$
 e gare kismi türev $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \pm x$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$$

$$y'ye$$
 gare kismi türev $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = zy$

11 " 11 2. kism: "
$$\frac{3^2 f}{3y^2} = \frac{3^2 f}{3y^2} = \frac{3^2 f}{3y^2} = \frac{3^2 f}{3y^2}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 9\lambda}{3 \cdot 5} = \frac{9 \cdot 9 \times}{9 \cdot 5}$$

$$\frac{9x}{9t} = i \qquad \frac{92}{3t} = i \qquad \frac{9x9\lambda}{95t} = i$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 12x^2 - 8y^2$$

$$\frac{df}{dy} = -16xy + 27y^2$$

$$\frac{9\times}{9}\left(\frac{9a}{9t}\right) = -16\lambda$$

Türevde Zincir Kuralı

Orn: 4=3+2+8

$$\frac{dy}{dk} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot \frac{dx}{dk}$$

$$\frac{9x}{9t} = j \qquad \frac{9h^2}{95t} = j \qquad \frac{9Aqx}{95t} = j$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x \cdot \sin 5xy + 5y \cdot x^2 \cos 5xy$$

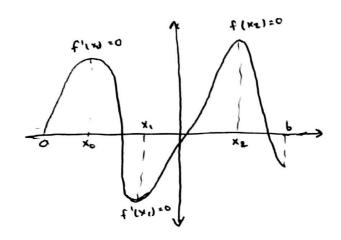
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -25 \times^4 \sin 5 \times y$$

Yerel Ekstremum Nektalari

Fonk. türevini "o" yapan noktalana kritik noktalar denin.

Eger fonk. en büyük değermi bu noktada alıyarsa bu
noktaya yaral max. noktası, en küçük değerini alıyarsa
bu noktaya yaral min. noktası denin Bir noktanın ekstramum
noktası olabilmesi için mutlaka yan değiştirmesi gerekin.

Birden fozla ekstremum noktası olabilir. Yaral max. ve yaral min.
noktalarına ekstremum noktası denin.



- -fonk. en biyük değer aldığı
 noktaya mutlak max. en küçül
 değer aldığı nok. mutlak min.
 denir.
 - Mutlak noktalarının olabilmasi iqin mutlaka sinirli olmalıtır, fokat türevinir sifir olmasına gerek yokl

Xo , X2 4- max.

x, y.min.

X2 = Mutlel max.

b = Mutlak min.

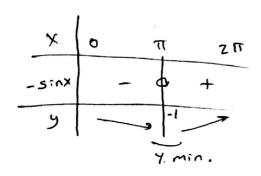
nottalarm bulun

$$f(-1) = -3$$

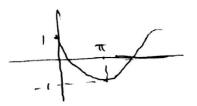
- Sin X = 0

Sinx=0

X=0, X=TT, X=2TT US note old. almodek



X=17 - 34. min.



x=-1 mutlak min.

$$\frac{\hat{O}(n)}{f(x)} = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$$
 fork. Yeard elestremum

noktalarini

bulun

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

$$-x^2+1$$
 $-q$ $+q$ $-q$

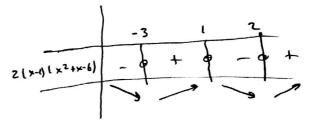
$$\frac{\ddot{o}_{rn}}{f(x)} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{v^2-1}$$
 yere ekstremum noktolem =?

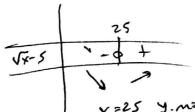
$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x-1)(x^2-3)-2x(x-1)^2}{(x^2-3)^2}$$

$$=\frac{2(x-1)(2x^2-6-x^2+x)}{(x^2-3)^2}=\frac{2(x-1)(x^2+x-6)}{(x^2-3)^2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1=1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2=-3 & x_3=2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Toblate Tek durecdike zit igaretl bosla





FonLsiyonun Tersinin Torevi

$$f'(x) = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$(f^{-1}(x))' = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(f^{-1}(x))' = \frac{5}{5}$$

$$\frac{\hat{O}_{CO1}}{\hat{f}(x)} = \frac{1}{x^3 + 4x^2 - 12x + 3} \quad \left(\frac{f^{-1}(3)}{f^{-1}(1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{f^{-1}(1)}$$

$$\frac{f^{-1}(9)}{f^{-1}(1)} = \frac{1}{f^{-1}(1)} \quad \left(\frac{f^{-1}(3)}{f^{-1}(1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{f^{-1}(1)}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 4x^2 - 12x + 3 = 3}{x(x^2 + 4x - 12) = 0} \quad f^{-1}(1) = \frac{1}{f^{-1}(1)}$$

$$\frac{x(x^2 + 4x - 12) = 0}{x(x^2 + 6)(x^2 - 12)} \quad \left(\frac{f^{-1}(3)}{f^{-1}(1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{f^{-1}(1)}$$

$$\frac{x(x^2 + 6)(x^2 - 12)}{x^2 - 6} \quad \left(\frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 2} \right) \quad \left(\frac{f^{-1}(3)}{f^{-1}(1)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{f^{-1}(1)}$$

$$\frac{\partial r^{1}}{\partial r^{2}} f(x) = x^{2} - sx + 10 , \quad (f^{-1}(10))^{\frac{1}{2}} ?$$

$$f : [H, +\infty] \rightarrow [-6, +\infty)$$

$$f = \sqrt{x} + 6 + 4$$

$$(f^{-1}(x))^{1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} + 6}$$

$$(f^{-1}(10))^{1} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{\partial r^{2}}{\partial r^{2}} f(x) = Arcton x$$

$$f = \sqrt{x} + Arcton x$$

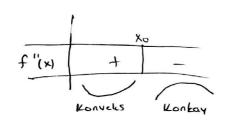
$$(f^{-1}(x))^{1} = sec^{2} x$$

2. turcy Testi

Fonk. 2. türevmi "o" yapan noktalara dönüm(büküm) noktası
denir. Bu noktanın dönüm noktası olabilmesi için mutlaka
yön değistirmelidin

$$f''(x_0) = 0$$
 ise $x = x_0$ donom (bokûm) noktolesis $f''(x_0) > 0$ ise konvekstin

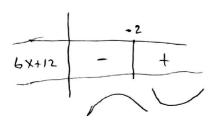
ara(131 = ?



Orn: f(x) = x3 + 6x2-8x+4 donum noktasi=? konveks ve konkav

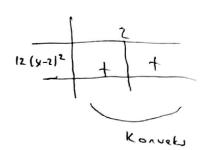
$$6 \times + 12 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$



(-10,-2) Konkar (-2+00) Konveks

$$f''(x) = 12(x-2)^2$$
 $12(x-2)^2 = 0$



Yeard exstremum notalerinin 2. fores testi ile bulunmossi

$$f'(x_0) = 0$$
 then $f''(x_0) > 0$ then $x = X_0 + M_0$.

If $f''(x_0) < 0$ then $X = X_0 + M_0$.

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$$
 $f''(x) = 6x - 12$
 $f''(x) = 6x - 12$

$$\frac{\delta rn}{\chi}$$
 $f(x) = \chi^3 + \frac{48}{\chi}$ y. E noktalarini 2. + Grev ile bulun

$$f'(x) = 3x^{2} - \frac{48}{x^{2}} = \frac{3x^{4} - 48}{x^{2}}$$

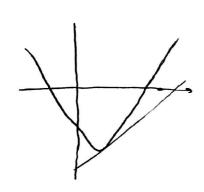
$$3x^{4} - 48 = 0$$

$$x^{4} = 16$$

$$x = -2 \quad \forall e \in X=2$$

$$f''(x) = 6x + \frac{96}{x^3}$$

Örn: f(x) = x2-4x-5 fonk. Xo=3 nok. teget olan dogrunun danklem=?



$$\frac{\partial c_0}{\partial c_0} = \frac{\partial c_0}{\partial$$

$$\frac{\partial c_{0}}{\partial c_{0}} = \frac{1}{x} \sin (\ln x) , \quad x = 1$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x} \sin (\ln x)$$

$$y'(1) = -\frac{1}{t} \sin (\ln 1) = -1.5in_{0} = 0$$

$$y_{0} = y(1) = \cos (\ln 1) = \cos 0 = 1$$

$$y_{-1} = o(x_{-1})$$

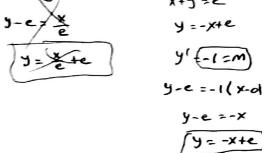
$$\frac{5}{5} \frac{1}{(x,y)} = \frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{y'}{x+y} = 0 \qquad |n(a+y)| = 1$$

$$\frac{y'}{x+y} = \frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{y'}{x+y} = 0 \qquad |n(a+y)| = 1$$

$$\frac{y'}{y'} = \frac{1}{x+y} = \frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{y'}{x+y} = 0$$

$$\frac{y'}{y'} = \frac{1}{x+y} = \frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{y'}{x+y} = 0$$

$$\frac{y'}{y'} = \frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{y'}{x+y} = 0$$



Rolle ve Ortalama Deger Teoremleri

f: [a,6] -> R, y=f(x) fonk. f(a) = f(b) iken f'(x0) =0 igin x0 E(a,6) ise Yani Xo noktasından gizilen teğet doğru X eksenine peralettir. Role fearen Sagle



$$\frac{\partial r_1}{\partial r_2} f: [0,2] \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 2$$

$$2x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \in (0,2) \quad \mathbb{R}.7 \quad \text{soglenic.}$$

$$\frac{\ddot{\sigma}(n)}{f}: \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right] \rightarrow R, f(x) = \sin x$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$\cos x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \pi$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} dan \qquad 9eqer$$

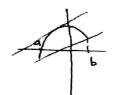
teget dogru x

eksenine purelel

Rolle, 0.0. We geometh yorumu 2 'sini NNN somed

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow e, y = f(x)$$
 fonk. $f'(x_0) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ isin

Xo E (a,b) ise 0.0.7. saglanır yoni Xo noktosından gizilen teget doğru [a,b] den geçen doğruya paraleldir



$$6 \times + 6 = \frac{f(1) - f(-2)}{1 - (-2)}$$

$$6x+6 = \frac{4+5}{3}$$
 $6x+6 = 3 \longrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \in (-2,1) \quad 0.0.7 = \sqrt{sagkr}$

- a) Rolle T.
- 6) 0.0.7

b)
$$f'(x) = \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2 - 1}$$

$$\int (x - 1)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x - 1 = \frac{9}{27}$$

$$x = \frac{35}{27} \in (1, 2) \text{ o.p.t. saglance.}$$