Logaritma tonksigonem Tirer f: IRt > IR, f(x) = logax fonts, yourun tierex, 1 logal bur (logax) = 1 loge Otel olorak $\frac{(10x)^{1}}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$ 6enel olarak; (loy u(x)) = u'(x) log e Onel. $f(x) = log_3(5x^2+1)$ ise f'(x) = ?f'(x) = 10x logge Onel: J(x) = In(cosx) ise f'(=1)-? f'(x) - -si'x - -tenx f(z) = - tarz = -1 Onek: y= > log_ (1) ise y'=? y = log (1) + x. - x2 log e = log (1) - x. 1 x logue = - log,x _ log,e = - log (xe) Onele: y= 1, (x+ 1x2+1) ise y'=?

$$y' = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x+1}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$x + \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$x +$$

Logarituit To-en Alma y= [f(x)39(x) sellendeli ber ifadenn torein alnote icin once her iki tarafın logari huası alınıp bulur. Soura her i've tovafin threvi aliner $=) \quad 3' \quad = \quad 3'(x) \quad 1n \quad f(x) \quad + \quad 3(x) \quad \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$ $=) y' = 2f(x)3^{9(x)} \left[g'(x) \ln f(x) + g(x) \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \right]$ 3 nel : y = (1+x2) x ise y = ? $\Rightarrow lny = x ln(1+x^2)$ $\Rightarrow y' = 1/(1+x^2) + x \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ $\Rightarrow y' = y \left[1 - (1 + x^2) + \frac{2 \times 2}{1 + x^2} \right]$ =) $y' - (1+x^2)^{\times} \left[l_1(4+x^2) + \frac{2x^2}{4+x^2} \right]$ $\partial ne(x) \int (x) = x^{sinx}$ ise $\int (\frac{\pi}{2}) = ?$ Inflx) = sinx lax $=) \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} - \cos x \ln x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ $=) \int (x) = x^{s_{1}nx} \left[\cos x \ln x + \frac{s_{1}nx}{x} \right]$ $=) f(\overline{z}) - (\overline{z})^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{z} \cdot \ln \frac{\pi}{z} + \frac{5^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{\overline{z}} \right] = \overline{z} \cdot \overline{z} = 1$

Greek
$$y = \ln L(2x+1)^3 (x^2-u)^4$$
 is $y = \frac{1}{2}$
 $y = \ln(2x+1)^3 + \ln(x^2-u)^4$
 $= 3\ln(2x+1) + 4\ln(x^2-u)$
 $= 3\ln(2x+1) + 4\ln(x^2-u)$
 $= y' = 3$
 $2x+1$

Hiperbolik Fortergordering Thereis

 $\cos hx = e^x + e^x$
 $\cos hx = e^x + e^x$

1) $f(x) = \cosh x$
 $(\cos hx)^4 = (e^x + e^x)^4 = e^x + e^x$
 $\cos hx$
 $(\sin hx)^4 = (e^x + e^x)^4 = e^x + e^x$
 $\cos hx$
 $(\sin hx)^4 = (e^x + e^x)^4 = e^x + e^x$
 $\cos hx$
 $(\sin hx)^4 = (e^x + e^x)^4 = e^x + e^x$
 $\cos hx$
 $(\sin hx)^4 = (e^x + e^x)^4 = e^x + e^x$
 $\cos hx$
 $(\cos hx)^4 = - \cos hx$
 $(\cos hx)^4 = - \sin hx$
 $(\cosh x)^4 = - \sinh x$
 $(\cosh x)^4 = - \cosh x$
 $(\cosh x)^4 =$

Exact:
$$y = \cosh(\ln x)$$
 is $y = 1$.

 $y' = \frac{1}{x}$. $\pi \cdot h(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$. $\frac{e^{\ln x} - e^{-\ln x}}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^{2} - 1}{2x}$
 $\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^{2} - 1}{x^{2} - 1}$
 $\frac{x^{2} - 1}{x^{2} - 1}$
 $\frac{x^{2}$

Parametrik Denklemleri ile Verilen Forksynlary Toveri $f: A \subset \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \quad \text{fonksiyonn} \quad y = f(x) \quad \text{bagin his} \quad \text{ile}$ $\text{verildisi} \quad g: \text{bi}$ Single x = U(t) Single y = V(t)bigiminde verile bilis. Brada & sagisina parametre deur. y'-ds-dt yazılabılır. dy = ig , dx = x ile gos lerilirse (y'- j) olur. olon forksigonen to.e.uni bulunuz. Bu forksigonen t- 12 no étasen dali degerini hesaplayen? Coroni dy = $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = $\frac{2s_{i}nt}{2(1-cost)}$ = $\frac{s_{i}nt}{1-cost}$ £ = 72 /c/n $\frac{dy(\pi)}{dx} = \frac{5n\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{1-0}$