Türev 8 Türevin Uygulamaları Hız, İvme, Eğim hesapları Teğet ve Normal Denklemleri

Prof. Dr. Ziyaddin RECEBLİ

Türevin Uygulamalari (1) His ve Ivme hesodi Haveretti cisimin t ramounda aldigi yol S=S(t), antik hizi v=v(t), aulik rumesi aza(t) olsun. Hiz cisimin birim za mande aldige yda deviluente, birimi m/s 'dir. Miz yden zamona gove 1. mertebeden tirovine exittir. $v=v(t)=\frac{ds(t)}{dt}=\frac{ds}{dt}$ V = s' = s' V(+)=s(+) Ivne hirin ramana gove 1. merte beden vega john ramana gire 2. mertebeden force ine esittiv.

 $a = a(t) - \frac{dv(t)}{dt} - \frac{dv}{dt} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{ds(t)}{at}\right) = \frac{d^2s(t)}{at^2}$

$$\alpha(t) = v(t)_{t}^{1} = [S(t)_{t}^{1}]_{t}^{1} = S(t)_{t}^{11}$$

$$\alpha = v_{t}^{1} = s_{t}^{11}$$

ganocklar.

- (1.) t samyede oddig, jolen denuleun s'=s(+)= +3+12 olan isimin 2. savin godevi hizin, belunezo V(2)=? $V=V(t)=s(t)_{+}^{1}=(t^{2}+3t+12)_{+}^{1}=3t^{2}+8t$ =3.4+3.2=18m/sn
- (2.) + com jede aledigi yolun form i'l 5(4) - + 2 - 2 + 2 olan assimin a (5) 'ni hosoployin, 2. V=s(t) = (t2-2t+8)+ = st-4t

3 Haventli gisimin t zamannska aldig yolvn demelemi S=t34+112, m ise, V(2) ve a(2) hesoplagnur

 $V = s_{t}^{1} = (t^{3} + 4t^{2} + 12)_{t}^{1} = 3t^{2} + 8t$ $V(2) = V|_{t=2}^{2} (3t^{2} + 8t)|_{t=2}^{2} = 3.2 + 8.2 = 28 \text{ m/sn}$

 $a = v_{t}^{1} = (3t^{2} + 8t)_{t}^{1} = 6t + 8$ $a(2) = (6t + 8)|_{t=2} = 6.2 + 8 = 20 \text{ m}(5^{2})$

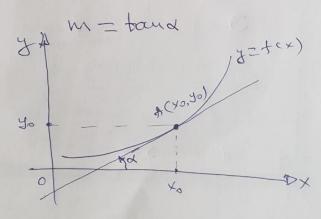
9. Howeverthinin to sawigede aldiging yolun meter cinemiden essiti $s(t) = S = bt^2 - 2t + 15$, = 3. somigedeni huri 40 m/s oldviclearine pive b = 2? $v(t) = V = s(t)_t^1 = (b \cdot t^2 - 2t + 15)_t^1 = 2bt - 2$ $v(3) = v(4)_t^2 = (2b \cdot t - 2)_{t=3}^2 = 2b \cdot 3 - 2 = 40$ (b) = 42 = b = 7 doesetor.

(5) $s(t) = 2t^{2} + 3t^{2} m$, olologenago're $t = 3su' \text{ ki } \alpha(3) = ?$ $a = s''_{+} = \left[2t^{3} + 3t^{2} \right]'_{+} = \left[(2t^{3} + 3t^{2})'_{+} \right]'_{+} = \left[6t^{2} + 6t \right]'_{+} = 12t + 6$ $a(3) = a|_{t=3} = (12t + 6)|_{t=3} = 12.6 + 6 = 78m/s^{2}$

6 Haverethium t samizede aldige john metre dusinden ifadesi 5= bt-ct2+16 m, V(4)=24m(su, a/4-18m/m2 Olderchouring gove 60+C=? V= s+= (bt-ct 216)+ =36+2-2ct a = v1 = (3bt - 2ct) = 6bt -20 V(4)=V|==(3b+2-2c+)|==3.6.4-2e.4= =486-80=24 a(4)= a / = = (66+20) = 664-26= =246-20 218

Egen Hesabi.

J=f(x) foncsiyom gratiginin A(xo,yo) novetor sudaki efimi, bu novetorda tonksiyon ejusine gizilen togeton yortory ile obesturdugu x aqısının tomgomtuna denilin ve m ile isatetlever.



y=f(x) foursijouwww A (xo, yo) wokta-6 Srudowi ejimi (m), omen 1. mertebeoku tirerinin A (xo, yo) no ktochuderi dejerine exittir. Your, m=tound= y(xo) = y(x) | x=xo

① $y=x^2-2x^2+1$ formesigon grafiginin $x_0=1$ nonetonendaxi eginnini torluae 2, $y'=(x^2-2\cdot x^2+1)x'=3x^2-4x$ $m=y'_{x=x_0}=(3x^2-4x)|_{x=x_0=1}=3\cdot 1-4\cdot 1=-1$

② $J=x^2-2x+3$ formesigo wave A(1,2)more tasudax, eje mini belower. $y'=(x^2-2x+3)'=2x-2$ $X_0=1$, $y_0=2$ $M=\int_{X=x_0}^{x_0}(2x-2)|_{x_0=1}^{x_0=2}=2\cdot 1-2=0$

- 3 $y=\frac{1}{x}$ for x sigour egrosinen $x_0=\frac{1}{3}$ apsisht no ktasudar, ejemini (arbury) $y'=(\frac{1}{x})'=-\frac{1}{x^2}$ $y'=(\frac{1}{x})'=-\frac{1}{x^2}$ $y'=(\frac{1}{x})'=-\frac{1}{x^2}$ $y'=(\frac{1}{x})'=-\frac{1}{x^2}$
- Ty=sin (hux) egrisinin xo=1 nocetorsudock, ejimini hocaplæyener. y=[sin (hx)] z coslux. (bex)= = \frac{1}{\tau}. coslux
 - $m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}
- (5) $y=e^{x-1}$ toursigo www $x_0=1$ no retas)u
 dori eginini buluuz. $y'=(e^{x-1})'=e^{x^2-1}(x-1)'=2x\cdot e^{x-1}$ $w=y_{x=x_0}=(2x\cdot e^{x-1})|_{x=x_0}=2\cdot 1\cdot e^{x-1}$

6 g=lucos x forksigonenen x= II B voktorsudari ejemini belenez. y'=(lucosx)= sinx = toux m= y x=x0= four x | x=x0= 1 = four 1 = 1

7 7 = cose + tome siyonomon Xo = 0 noktorsundaki egimini bulunuz, 1/2(cos ex) =-2.cosl. sin e. e. y =-4. Sin 2.8

m=34=x0= (-4.8in2.e) (x=x0=0

= -4. Sin 2. e = -4. Sin 2

Ø g= lus tonksøgonomen Xo z o nokta. sudaki spinini bolonoz. y= (lusiux)= (sinx. lus)= cosx.lus w=y+zxo= (cosxolus) = coso.lus=lus

Øy=2×+lur.løg×+2 formerigourund Xo=1 novborsndari ejemini bolouvro y=(2×+lu2.log2×+2)=2×.lu2+lu2.1.log2 = ln2(2×+ 1.loge) 72 lne(1+1) m=yx=xo=lur-(2×+ 1.loge) x=xo=1= =lu2. (2+1.log2)= = luz. (2 +loge)= luz. log 4.e

Teget ve Normail Dengelemlevi (10) J=f(x) fork rigow un A (xo, Jo) workorsundare gimi my olson. Fournizon probigine civilen togete dix dan dofreja frotigin O norbadaki normali denilir. A(xo, yo) noutaendar, normalin egimi my ise, diklik sartine prive, m No my = -1 MN = - I bolo neconter. forclellie sortine jore ist, M, = Mz yazıla bilmentedir.

A (xo, yo) noutoisudan green teget (1) dennelevi, y-y02 mg. (X.-Xo) (scelinde, A(Xo, yo) norefa sudan geken normal deme lemi ise, J-Jo=mx. (x-xo) sextinde yarılmantadıv. ornealer; 1) y=x-3x+4 foursigon fractif i "sevinde yerdesen A (1,2) noutasundan gizilen tegetin denulemini jarinir. y=(x-3x+4)=2x-3 メロニム; ソロニス $m_7 = y'(x_0) = y'(x = x_0 = 1 = (2x - 3)) = 2.1 - 32 - 1$ y-Jo= mg. (x-x0) y-2 =-1.(x-1) y-2 -- x+1 y -- x +3

2) y=h(ex+e-1) gratigine X=0 apsisti nortadan girilen togetin denklemini yazeniz.

y= h(ex+2-1) = ex

m== y | x=x0= e -1 | x=x0=0 e+e-1 e

X.20, Jo= y/ = lm(ex+e-1) x=x==0

-lu(e+e-1) - lue -1

y-y02 mg (x-x0)

J-1= (x-0)

7-1.X+1

3 y=3x-hix proofigine Xo=1 apsisti nontadour crizilen teget densemini yarenn.

 $y=(3x-hx)=6x-\frac{1}{x}$ $y'=(3x-hx)=6x-\frac{1}{x}$ $m_{T}=y'(x=x_{0}=(6x-\frac{1}{x})_{x=x_{0}=4}$ $=6\cdot 1-\frac{1}{1}=6-1=5$ $y_{0}=y|_{x=x_{0}}=(3x^{2}-hx)|_{x=x_{0}=1}$ $=3\cdot (-hx)=3$

Tyz-x+2x+1 egrisinin y=2x-1 dogri sona paratel dan tegetimin dennlemini yazınız.

foralelie sartine gøre dendemi yazılocan dan tegetin egimi, m= 2 dacaretu. y'=(-x²+2x+1)=-2x+2 $m_{+} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{$

Sy=22-3x-1 egrisinin haufi nottasuslant, tegeti 5x-y+2=0 døgr-suna paraleldir.

5x-y+2=0=3y=5x+2Paralellie santindan $m_7=5$ olocay $y'=(2x^2-3x-1)=4x-3$ $m_7=3x=x=(4x-3)|_{x=x}=4\cdot x-3=5$ 4x=x=2=2 4x=x=2=2 4x=x=2=2 4x=x=2=2 4x=x=2=2 4x=x=2=2 4x=x=2=2 4x=x=2=2 4x=x=2=24x=x=2=2

A(X0, 40) = A(2, 1)

6 j= bx-6x egrisium xo=1 aprili noktasudak, tegeti x exsenire // oldegens gøre, b=! Paralellie sartından tojetin egimi, m= 0 dacactir. y = {6x-6x) = 26x-6 M= 3 x=x0= (26x-6) (x2x0=1= = 26.1-6=0=76=3 decoctor. € y= 2x - bx+1 egrisimin Xo=&apsishi nontastudari tejeti j=x-3 dojrusuna 11 oldujuma joire, b=? Paralellix Sartudan, M_=1 docartis. y=(2x-6x+1)=x-6

m= y (x=x0= (x-b)(x=x0= 2= 2-6=1 b=1 belower (B) y - hilx tong siyou wer X excercine (16) l'olan tegetinin depue noutoisin, policios. Paralellie savtrudoce, u, = 0 docar $\frac{d^{2}(\frac{\ln 2x}{x})^{2}}{|x|^{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - x \cdot \ln 2x}{x^{2}} = \frac{1 - \ln 2x}{x^{2}}$ $m_{7} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} |x - x|^{2} = \frac{1 - \ln 2x}{x^{2}} = 0$ 1-h2x0=0 h2x0=1 2x0=e=e yo=y|x=xo= lurx | x=xo= 1 € = $= \frac{\ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e}{\frac{1}{2} e} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$ A(x0,y0) = A(1/2, 3)

3 72 x +2 tomasiyom gratiginin (7) 7=2x-3 doprosona dik dan togetinin demelemini yazınız, Diklik sartından, m. 2 = - Lolacak. y = (x+2) = 2x\$ m = y x 2 x x = 2 x x = - = - = - = Jo= 4 | x=x0=(x+2) | x=x0=-1= $=(-\frac{1}{4})+2=\frac{1}{16}+2=\frac{33}{16}$ y-y== m_. (x-x=) $y - \frac{33}{16} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) \right)$ y-32 = -1 x-1 y=- = x + 31

(1) J= x-3x efrisi Izarinderi A(1,-2) noretæsundan gizilen normal denk lemini you zelyz. Xo=1, 40=-2. y=(x^-3x)=2x-3 m= y x2x0= (2x-3) x2x0=1 m7. m~=-1 m~=-1=1 J-50= MN. (X-X0) y-(-2)-1. (x-1) 4-x-3 (1) y= (x-2) touksigons gradigi s'zerinderei

(1) $J=(x-2)^2$ touksijons gradiji szerindeki A(1,1) now ta sından qizilen normalin egimini bolumz. Xo=1, $J_o=1$ $J'=[(x-2)^2]'=2(x-2)$

$$m_{+} = y' |_{XZX0} = 2(X-2)|_{XZX0} = 1 = 2(1-2) = -2$$
 $m_{1}, m_{1} = -1$
 $m_{1} = -1$
 $m_{1} = -1$
 $m_{2} = -1$
 $m_{3} = -2$

By= R egrisinin Xo= I nor torsundærer normalinin egimini bolower.

 $y'=(x^{2}-1)^{1}=x^{2}-1(x^{2}-1)^{1}=2x\cdot e^{-1}$ $y'=(x^{2}-1)^{1}=2x\cdot e^{-1}$

mx. mt=-1 => m~=-1=- 1

 $972 \frac{2x-1}{x+1}$ egri simin x=-2 absisti nontasudani normal dennlemini yorzz, $y^{1}=(\frac{2x-1}{x+1})^{1}=\frac{2(x+1)-(2x-1)\cdot 1}{(x+1)^{2}}=\frac{3}{(x+1)^{2}}$

$$m_{X}.m_{T} = -1$$
 den, $m_{X} = -\frac{1}{3}$ 21)
 $y-y_0 = m_{X}.(x-x_0)$
 $y-1=-\frac{1}{3}.(x-1)$
 $y=-\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{y}{3}$ below T .

Normal devileni:

(22

 $y-y_0 = m_{N'}(x-x_0)$ y-(-1) = 1.[x-(-1)]y+1 = x+1 = y = x

(16) y- herx joratigine Xo-1 apsisli noutodan gizilen tepet ve normal denslemberini yazınız.

yo=y|x=xo = lu2x |x=xo=1 = lu2 y|z(lu2x) = 2 = 1 m==y|x=xo= 1 = 1 m==y|x=xo=1 = 1

Toget deur:

y-40= MT. (X-X0)

y-h12=1(x-1)=>y=x-1+h12 y-yo= My.(x-xo)

y-bir =-1. (x-1) => y = -x+1+lu2

Türev 9 Türevin Uygulamaları

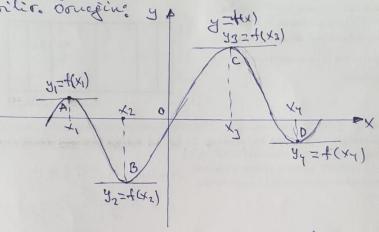
Prof. Dr. Ziyaddin RECEBLİ

Formsigonlæren Jerel mærsimum ve Jered minimum dejerlevinin hesabe

J=f(x) forme sizonomon artoculiktan aralourlige geatigé noutrage yerel maximus worker, a raloulictan ar tourlige geletifi noktaga ist gerel minimum nouton devilir. Ferel max n'una ve yevel minimum noutalaren formamı forksigower gerel exstremen noutrelove adlandirelir. Jevel exstreme u voutolarda, formsiganlaren 1. mertebeden tiverleri isavet defictivmentedirler. forksigo ularen gerel ekstremun nougtalarina denne jelen X degerterine omn Kritik noutalær, denilir. Kritik noutalarda, y=0 vege +(x)=0 exitligi saylan markdur.

Louisigenlaren gratialer verildiginde

deperteri, kritik nokbalære brhua
bilir. Örnegine y p



X, , X2, X3, X4 - Kritik hockalar der.

A[X1, t(x1)], C[X3, t(X3)] nortoclari gerel max.
B[X2, t(X2)], D[X4, t(X1)] nortoclari gerel min.

Gratifi verilungen y z f cx) to uksi youwurk yerel exstremumbari ve kritik noktologik. asağıda verilen işlendenin yapılması someunda buluna bilmestederö

1. f'(x) = 0 denkbeni cóz leven X1, X2, X3..... Kritik noklaro-v bolovov.

2. f(X1) 70 ise (X1, f(X1)) nokbosi yerd minimum nokta olarak belirlerir.

3. f(x2) < 0 ise [x2, f(x2)] noctors years marsimin note olarak belirlenir 4. fl(x3)=0 ise [x3, f(x)] noctas donum (buxin) noktors olarak belirlewn. Jerel mausinumbaren en biggg mutbale max simu, Level minimumlæren en kesaggi ise motlæk minensom deger abarace tanimlanci, orneuler: 10 y=x-2x+5 Domesizo mune gerel exstremon noxform bulunz. x=(x-2x+5)=2x-2 2x-2=0 x=1 x = (2x-2)=2 y"(1)=2 >0 olduge igin præsizonen geral minimum noce trase decareter.

Juin=4(1)=(x² 2x+5)= 1-2.1+5=4

A(1,4)

2 j = x + 4 x + 2 tomesiyon un jerel exsterenon noktasım bili mi ?

 $y'=(x^2+4x+2)'=2x+4$ 2x+4=0 x=-2 y''=(2x+4)'=2 y''(-2)=270 olderge value

tomorrown $y_{min}^{2}(x^2+4x+2)(x=-2)$ $=(-2)^2+4\cdot(-2)+2=-2$ yerd minimum kontan olderstor. B(-2,-2)

342-x2+2x+5 tomssigommen gerel ekstre_ men noktosin borbons.

y=(-2+1x+15)=-2x+2 -2x+2 -2x+2 -2x+2=0 x=-1 y=(-2x+2)=-2 y'(-1)=-2<0 oldufu veri tomesiyonum yerel maxsi mum now bast olama.

 $\forall x = (-x^2 + 2x + 5) \Big|_{x=-1} = -(-1)^2 + 2 - (-1)^2 = -1 - 2 + 5 = 2$

9 yz x-3 x +4 forms your gerel exstremen noce toosen lan luce ?. X. (x-2)=0 y'(x1)=y''(0) z(6x-6) | = 6.0-6=-6<0 dogu iain, Jmax= y(0)= (x-3x+4)(x=0-3.0+4=4 A(0;4) yerd wax. y'(x2)=y'(2)=(6x-6)=6.2-6=670 oldugu iain, ymin=y(2)=(x-3x+4)/x=2 -1-3-2+4=8-12+4=0 B(2,0) yerel min. (5) y=x+3x²-9x+1 tomesiyomma yerd cestremm deferlerini bol. 7 = (x+3x-9x+1) = 3x+6x-8 3x2+6x-9=0 x2+2x-3=0 x1=1; x2=-3 y= (3x+6x-9)= 6x+6

y (x1) = (6x+6) | = 12 >0 ddego itain, Juinzy(X1)=(x+3x-9x+1)(x=1 2 2 1+3.1-9.1+1 = 1+3+1-9=-4 A(1,-4) yerd win y (cx)= (6x+6)(x2x2-==6.(-3)+6=-12<0 dough i gring Junex 2 y(x2) = (3x+3x-9x+1) [x2-3 $=(-3)+3\cdot(-3)-3\cdot(-3)+1=$ =-27+27+1=28 B(-2; 28) jerel max. (6) y 2 x + x - x+5 toursi yourum yearl

) $y = x^{2} + x^{2} - x + 5$ foursi journer years exstream now to larring apsisler 5 kartin. $y' = (x + x - x + 5)^{1} = 3 \times + 2 \times - 1$. $3 \times + 2 \times - 1 = 0$ $(x - 1) \times 2 = \frac{1}{3}$ $(x + x - x + 5) = 3 \times + 2 \times - 1$. $(x + x - x + 5) = 3 \times + 2 \times - 1$. $(x + x - x + 5) = 3 \times + 2 \times - 1$. $(x + x - x + 5) = 3 \times + 2 \times - 1$. 9 yz xtaxtb forksignown gevel newinning nowbast A(1,4) nowbast dolugina gore a-bz! A noxtasse eyor i revinde dedugune down, 4=1+a.1+b=> 9+6=3 bulunur. A yerd minimum now bast deleguedous

y= (x+0-x+6)=0=>(2x+a)=0

a+6=3 dan 2.1+0=0

0-3-0-3-(-2)=5

a-b=-2-5=-7 boloms.

(B) 7=-x+0x+b toursiyouwa yerel max noutain A(2,7) olderjuna potre, a+6=?

A noutos egoi i revinde dougo vicin, 7-2+2-046 20+6=11

A nowbast yerd max oldugudan dolays, $y'(2) = (-x^2 + ax + b)|_{x=2} = (-2x + a) = -2.2 + a = 0$

20+6=11'den 6=11-20=11-2.4=3 01+6=4+3=7 belown

(9) y I x + mx + 4 mx + 12 fork sigo ne way gevel exstremm nontolouring olumenss iqin m'uir deger alæbilecçoi eq genis avalige bolum 2, 7 - (x + m x + / mx + (s)) - 3x + 5 mx + 1 m Jerel exstramor duamos igin, y'= o doucleaning percel Ko'klari olmayacoktir. bumuikin, 3x+2mx+ym20 dendeminde A= m-3.4m = m-12m <0 obecartor. m.(m-12) 40 m,=0, m2=12

0 4 x 12 bulour; 0 4 x 12 bulour; 9 y = \frac{1}{2} - 4x + 12x - \frac{1}{2} in toursigo munda ymax = 6 ise, n=? y'=\frac{1}{2} - 4x^2 + 12x - \frac{1}{2} in)'= x^2 - 8 x + 12

x-8x+12=0 x1=2; x2=6

7"= (x2-8x+12)= 2x-8 y"(2)=(2x-8) (x=2-2-8=4-8=-4 € oldwer icin June-x= 7(x1)=7(2)=(1x-4x+12x-1n)/x-2= 21.2-4.2+12.2-1.4=6 obscartion $\frac{8}{3}$ - 16 + 24 - $\frac{1}{3}$ · $\alpha = 6$ \$-1.4+8=6 => N=14 below. y (6)= (2x-8) 2 = 2.6-82 470 oldeger 19c'4 ymin

(11) y = ax +bx+2 formsigonunda A(1,0) nowbosh genel minimum nowbash i'se a=? A noktor egni "zevinde delujo izin 0= 9.1+1.6+2 a+6=-2

A noutasuda 1-x Kvitik noute alongunday y(1) = (ax+bx+12)= (20x2+10) = 230.1+6= =3atb=0 elacoution 30 +6 =0) 6= n daran bulunca claydir.

(12) y=x3+2x2-mx+n tomesizo muda jevel! more nokte A (1,8) oldegene poble mont A noktors grofie i'zevinde dauge, i'reig 8=1+2.12-m.1+4 =>-m+4=5 A nok toss yerel max nok to daugu ising y(1) = (x+2x2 mx+n) x=1=(3x+4x-m)=2 23.1+4.1-m=7-m=0 olacantor _m+n25/ Len n212, m. ~ 7.12 - 87 whener. 13 JZ XX tour sigowude + (1, 4) bir exstremmen noute obduguna give, m. n.? y= (x+x) (x-m) - (x+x) (x-m) = = (2x+1).(x-m)-(x+x) Exstremon montalarda, y zo oldugu ikin

$$\frac{3(1)-3(1)-2(2+1)(x-m)-(x^2+x)}{(x-m)^2}\Big|_{x=1} = \frac{(2+1)(1-m)-(1+1)}{(1-m)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1-3m}{(1-m)^2} = 0 = 2 1-3m=0 \text{ in } = \frac{1}{3}$$

A noktaen egri d'errinde oldeje i gin,

$$n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} = 3$$

m. n = 1 . 3 = 1 bulouv.

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

$$y''(e) = y'' = \frac{2 \cdot h(x-3)}{x^3} = \frac{2 \cdot h(e-3)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$$

older gring,

 $y''(e) = y'' = \frac{2 \cdot h(x-3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$

older gring,

 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$
 $y'''(e) = \frac{1}{e^3} = \frac{1}{e^3} < 0$

(16)
$$J = X \cdot e^{3x}$$
 four signment yerol exstrenularing belower.
 $y' = (x \cdot e^{3x})' = x \cdot e^{3x} + x \cdot (e^{3x})' = e^{3x} \cdot (1+3x) = e^{3x} \cdot (1+3x)$
 $e^{3x} \cdot (1+3x) = 0 = 7 + 1+3x = 0 = 7 \times = -\frac{1}{3}$
 $y'' = [e^{3x}(1+3x)]' = 3 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (1+3x) + e^{3x} \cdot 3 = e^{3x} \cdot (1+3x+1) = 3 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (3x+2)$
 $y'' = [3 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (3x+2)]_{x=-\frac{1}{3}} = 3 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (-\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3+2) = e^{3x} \cdot$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1$$