Fonksiyonların en genis tanım aralığı için örnekler: f(x)=V5x-x2 + ln x-1 fontestyonunun en genis tanım aralığı? Gözüm: 5x-22,0 olusti = x(5-x)>0 => x=0 > x=0,5-x=0 → x=5 X - 0 5 +00 5x-x2 - 0 -A = [0,5] $\frac{\chi-1}{\chi-3} > 0$ shall $\frac{\chi-1=0}{\chi-3=0} \Rightarrow \frac{\chi-1}{\chi-3}$ $A_2 = (-\infty, 1) \cup (3, +\infty)$ --- A=A, NAz En gens tanim aralique A=AnAz=[0,1) U(3,5] dir Ornek(2) f(x)=V20+x-x2+log(x2-zx) fonksigonunun en gents tanım avalığını bulalım: GÖZÜM: $20+x-x^2=(4+x)(5-x)>0$ olmale $x_1=-4$, $x_2=5$ olup $x_1=-4$, $x_2=5$ $\frac{\chi^{2}-2\chi>0}{\chi^{2}-2\chi}$ of male $\chi(\chi-2)>0 \Rightarrow \chi_{3}=0$, $\chi_{4}=2$ of $\chi_{2}=\chi_{2}=0$ of $\chi_{2}=0$ of $\chi_{3}=0$, $\chi_{4}=0$ of $\chi_{4}=0$

tanım aralığı - A = [-4,0) U(2,5] bulunur

Check (3)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{30 + \chi - \chi^2} + \frac{1}{\log \frac{3\alpha}{\chi + 4}}$$
 forthologonarian and $\log \frac{3\alpha}{\chi + 4}$ gents to min available?

Grant 30+x-x>0 clock $\Rightarrow (5+x)(6-x)>0 \Rightarrow x_1=-5$, $x_2=6$ dup

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 $30+x-x>0$ dup

Ornek 5
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{4-x}} - \sqrt{1-\log_8 x}$$
 fonksiyonunun tanım aralığını bulunuz.

$$\frac{\chi}{4-\chi} \geqslant 0 \Rightarrow \chi_1=0, \chi_2=4$$

$$\frac{\chi}{4-\chi} - \frac{\chi}{4-\chi} - \frac{4}{4-\chi} - \frac{4}{4-\chi} = \frac{100}{4}$$

$$T.A_1 = [0,4)$$

1-log
$$x > 0 \Rightarrow log x \le 1 \Rightarrow log x \le log 8 \Rightarrow x \le 8 \text{ olmsh ve}$$

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1-log $x > 0 \Rightarrow log x \le 1 \Rightarrow log x \ge 1 \Rightarrow lo$

Orne L6
$$f(x) = Arc \sin\left(\frac{x}{4} - 1\right) + \ln\frac{x - 3}{x - 5}$$
 fonksiyonunun en geniş tanım aralığını bulunuz.

Gozin: $f(x) = Arcsin(\frac{x}{4}-1) + ln\frac{x-3}{x-5}$ for number on genis tenim aralige? $-1 \le \frac{x}{4} - 1 \le 1 \Rightarrow 1 + 1 \le (\frac{x}{4} - 1) + 1 \le 1 + 1 \Rightarrow 0 \le \frac{x}{4} \le 2 \Rightarrow 0.4 \le x \le 4.2$ olup, bursdan $0 \le x \le 8$, Yani $A_1 = [0,8]$ dir.

$$\frac{\chi-3}{\chi-5}>0$$
 ve $\chi-5\neq0$ \Rightarrow $\chi-3=0\Rightarrow\chi=5$ dup ,

21	-0	3		5	+∞
×-3		Þ	+	1 +	_
x-5	_		-	φ +	
x-3 x-5	1/4/1			1//	11/16
	-00	3		56x	<u>۲</u> +۵

$$A_2 = (-\infty, 3) \cup (5, +\infty)$$
 dur
En genis tanım aralığı ise
 $A = A_1 \cap A_2 = [0,3) \cup (5,8]$ dir.

Ornek
$$\mathcal{T}$$
 for $=\sqrt{1-\log \frac{n+6}{n-1}}$ for numer en gents tomms stoling?

FOZUM: $\frac{2n+6}{n-1} > 0$ ve $1-\log \frac{n+6}{n-1} > 0$ clush.

 $\frac{2n+6}{n-1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2n+6}{n-1} < 0$
 $\frac{2n+6}{n-1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2n+6}{n-1} < 0$
 $\frac{2n+6+10-40x}{n-1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{16-8x}{n-1} < 0$
 $\frac{2n+6-10-40x}{n-1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{16-8x}{n-1} < 0$
 $\frac{2n+6$

Ornek 8
$$f(x) = Arccos \frac{3x}{x+2}$$
 fonksiyonunun en geniş tanım aralığını bulunuz.

 $\oint \frac{\partial Z u m^{3}}{\partial x} = f(x) = Arccos \frac{3x}{x+2} \quad iqin \quad -1 \le \frac{3x}{x+2} \le 1 \quad olmali$ $\Rightarrow -1 \le \frac{3(x+2)-6}{x+2} \le 1 \Rightarrow -1 \le 3 - \frac{6}{x+2} \le 1 \Rightarrow -3 - 1 \le -\frac{6}{x+2} \le -3 + 1$ $-4 \le -\frac{6}{x+2} \le -2 \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{-2} > -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-6}{x+2} > \frac{-2}{-2} \Rightarrow 2 > \frac{3}{x+2} > 1 \Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2} \le \frac{x+2}{3} \le \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \le x+2 \le 3 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} - 2 \le x+2 - 2 \le 3 - 2$ $olup \quad \frac{3-4}{2} \le x \le 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \le x \le 1 \quad olup \quad en \quad genls$ $tanim \quad 3raliqu \quad A = [-\frac{1}{2}, 1] \quad bulunur.$

II. yol $-1 \le \frac{3x}{x+2} \le 1$ olmass demek $-1 \le \frac{3x}{x+2}$ ve $\frac{3x}{x+2} \le 1$ olmass demektir. $-1 \le \frac{3x}{x+2} \Rightarrow 0 \le 1 + \frac{3x}{x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{x+2+3x}{x+2} > 0$ $\frac{4x+2}{x+2} \ge 0 \qquad 4x+2=0 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{x}{x+2} \qquad \frac{-2}{x+2} \qquad \frac{-1}{2}$ $\frac{4x+2}{x+2} \ge 0 \qquad 4x+2=0 \Rightarrow x=-\frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{x}{x+2} \qquad \frac{-2}{x+2} \qquad \frac{-1}{2}$

$$\frac{3x}{x+2} \le 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3x}{x+2} - 1 \le 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3x-x-2}{x+2} \le 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x-2}{x+2} \le 0 \text{ don}$$

$$2x-2=0 \Rightarrow x_3=1$$

$$2x-2=0 \Rightarrow x_4=-2$$

$$\frac{2x-2}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+2} \Rightarrow$$

O holde hem $(-\infty,-2)U[-\frac{1}{2},\infty)$ hem de (-2,1] arabblarını aynı anda soplayan oc'lerin oluşturduğu arabble en geniş tanım bünesi olacağından; $A=[-\frac{1}{2},1]$ bulunur.