

Fonksiyonlar Uygulamalar -1

1) Aşağıdaki bağıntıların hangisi (hangileri) birer fonksiyondur, fonksiyon ise 1-1, artan, azalan, ortenliğini inceleyiniz.

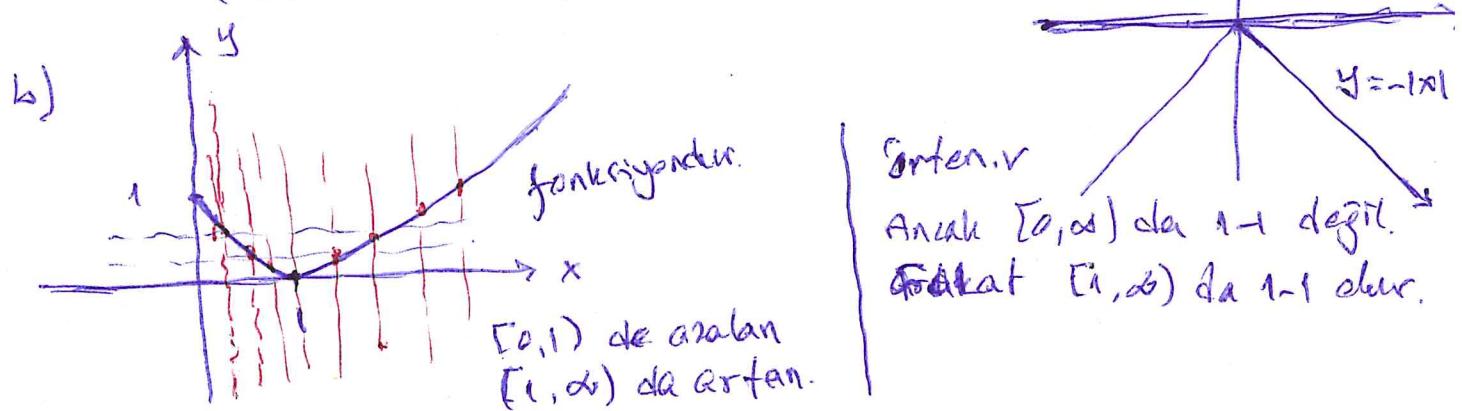
a) $\alpha = \{(x,y) \mid |x| + y = 0\}$, b) $\beta = \{(x,y) \mid x > 0, 0 \leq y, \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1\}$

Örnek: (a) $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ için $x_1 = x_2$ olursa ve $y = f(x) = -|x|$ den
 $-|x_1| = -|x_2|$ olsun $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ olur. $\Rightarrow f$ bir fonksiyondur.

mi? $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow -|x_1| = -|x_2| \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ olmak zorunda degil.
 Sonuçta $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$ için $-|x_1| = -|x_2|$ dir enekle $x_1 \neq x_2$
 dır, dolayısıyla 1-1 degil.

$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; y = f(x) = -|x|$ orten degil, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ ($y = -2$ için)
 $f(x) = |x| = -2$ olarak gelinde $x \in \mathbb{R}$ yoktur.
 ancak, $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0]$ $f(x) = -|x|$ orten olur. f

$(-\infty, 0]$ da artan, $(0, \infty)$ da azalandır.

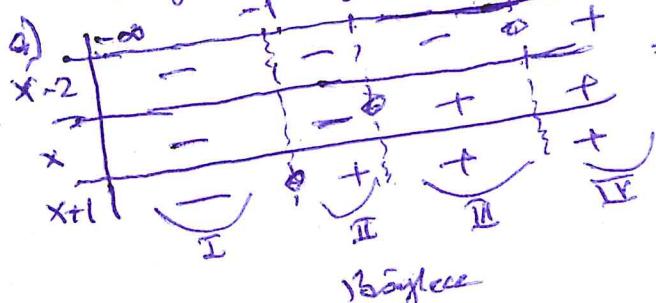


2) Aşağıdaki fonksiyonların grafiklerini çiziniz

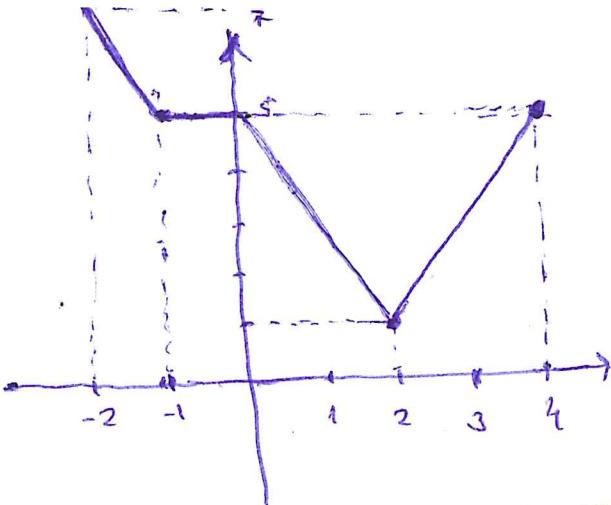
a) $f : [-2, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 2|x-2| - |x| + |x+1|$

b) $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = \begin{cases} [x], & x \leq -1 \\ -x^2, & -1 < x \leq 2 \\ x-6, & x > 2 \end{cases}$

c) $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f(x) = [(x)] - [\lceil x \rceil]$



\Rightarrow I için $x \in [-2, -1]$ ise $f(x) = -2(x-2) + x - x - 1 = -2x + 3$
 II için $x \in [-1, 0]$ ise $f(x) = -2(x-2) + x + x + 1 = 5$
 III. için $x \in [0, 2]$ ise $f(x) = -2(x-2) - x + x + 1 = -2x + 5$
 IV. için $x \in [2, 4]$ ise $f(x) = 2(x-2) + x + x + 1 = 2x - 3$ dir.

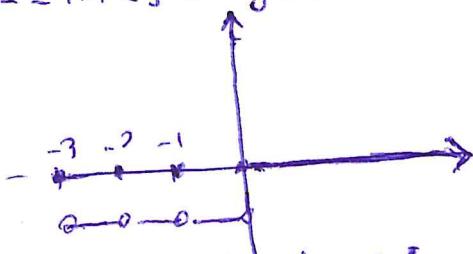
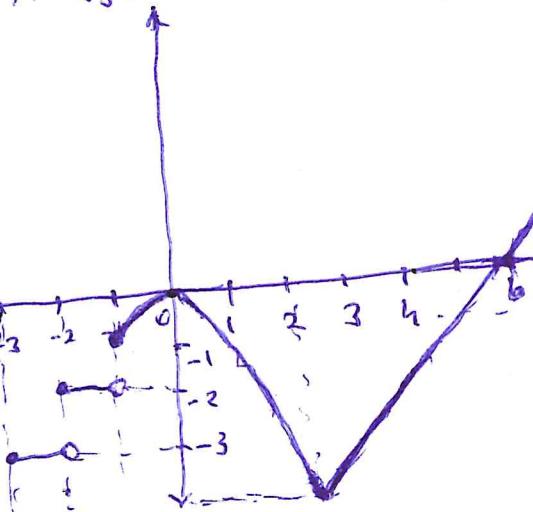


2.

$-3 \leq x < -2 \Rightarrow y = -3$
 $-2 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow y = -2$
 $x = 1 \Rightarrow y = -1$
 $-1 < x \leq 2 \text{ için } y_2 = -x^2$
 $2 < x \text{ için } y_3 = x - 6 \text{ dir. Böylece}$

c)

$|x| \geq 3 \quad \text{ve } y = 3 - 3 = 0$
 $-3 \leq x < -2 \Rightarrow y = 2 - |-3| = -1$
 $-2 \leq x < -1 \quad \dots \quad 1 < |x| \leq 2 \Rightarrow y = 1 - |-2| = -1$
 $-1 \leq x < 0 \quad \dots \quad 0 < |x| \leq 1 \Rightarrow y = 0 - |-1| = -1$
 $0 \leq x < 1 \quad \dots \quad 0 \leq |x| < 1 \Rightarrow y = 0 - 1 = -1$
 $1 \leq x < 2 \quad \dots \quad 1 \leq |x| < 2 \Rightarrow y = 1 - 2 = -1$
 $2 \leq x < 3 \quad \dots \quad 2 \leq |x| < 3 \Rightarrow y = 2 - 2 = 0$



3) Aşağıdaki fonksiyonlardan tersinir olanların ters fonksiyonlarını, bunların tanım kümelerini ve değer kümelerini bulunuz.

a) $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$, b) $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-2} + 3$, c) $h(x) = \begin{cases} -x+1, & x < 1 \\ x^2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

Gözüm: $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$, $R_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$ dir.

Ayrıca her iki $x_1, x_2 \in D_f$ için $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ olursa $\Rightarrow \frac{x_1-1}{x_1+2} = \frac{x_2-1}{x_2+2}$

$\Leftrightarrow x_1x_2 - x_2 + 2x_1 - 2 = x_1x_2 - x_1 + 2x_2 - 2 \Rightarrow 3x_1 = 3x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ olup
 f , $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$ de bir dir. $\Rightarrow f$ tersinirdir ve ters fonksiyonu da;

$$f^{-1} = \left\{ (y, x) \mid y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}, x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}, y = \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (y, x) \mid y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}, x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}; x = \frac{2y+1}{1-y} \right\} \text{ olup,}$$

$$f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}; f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x+1}{1-x} \text{ dir.}$$

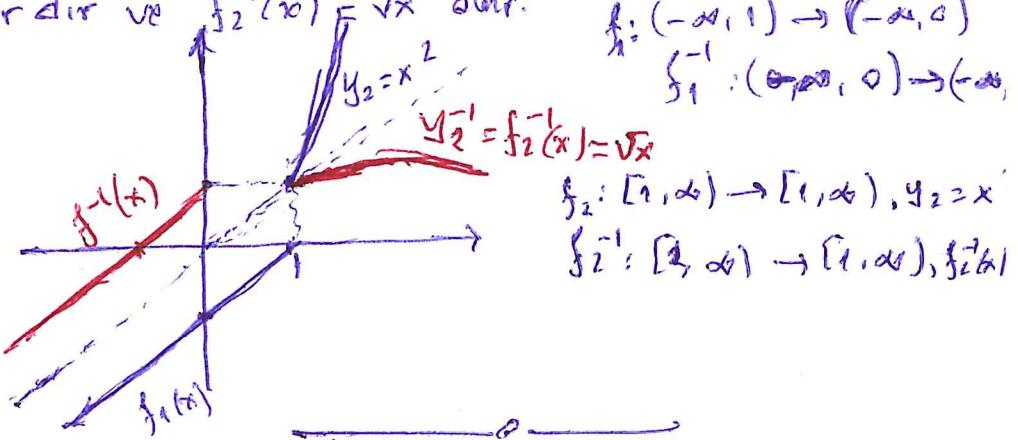
b) $D_g = \mathbb{R}$ ve $R_g = \mathbb{R}$ dir. $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D_g$ için $g(x_1) = g(x_2) \Rightarrow$

$$\sqrt[3]{x_1-2} + 3 = \sqrt[3]{x_2-2} + 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \text{ olup } g \text{ de 1-1 dir} \Rightarrow \text{tersinir}$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = (x-3)^3 + 2 \text{ olur (çünkü; } y = \sqrt[3]{x-2} + 3 \Rightarrow (y-3)^3 = \sqrt[3]{x-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-3)^3 = x-2 \Rightarrow x = 2 + (y-3)^3 \text{ dir.}$$

c) $h(x) = \begin{cases} -x+1, & x < 1 \\ x^2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ id: $f_1(x) = -x+1$, $D_{f_1} = (-\infty, 1)$, $R_f = (-\infty, +\infty)$
 ve f_1 fonks. $(-\infty, 1)$ de 1-1 $\Rightarrow f_1(x)$ inverti var ve $f_1^{-1}(x) = -x+1$ dir.
 $f_2(x) = x^2$. ve $D_{f_2} = [1, \infty)$ $\cap R_f = [1, \infty)$ dir. f_2 fonksiyonu da $[1, \infty)$ da
 1-1 olup tersi var $f_2^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$ dir. $f_1: (-\infty, 1) \rightarrow (-\infty, 0)$
 $f_2: [1, \infty) \rightarrow [1, \infty)$, $y_2 = x^2$
 $f_2^{-1}: [1, \infty) \rightarrow [1, \infty)$, $f_2^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$



Aşağıdaki fonksiyonların tanım kümelerini bulunuz

4) (a) $f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(\sqrt{1-x^2})}{[\lceil x/2 \rceil] + 3}$ (b) $g(x) = \sqrt{\sqrt{x-2} - 3}$

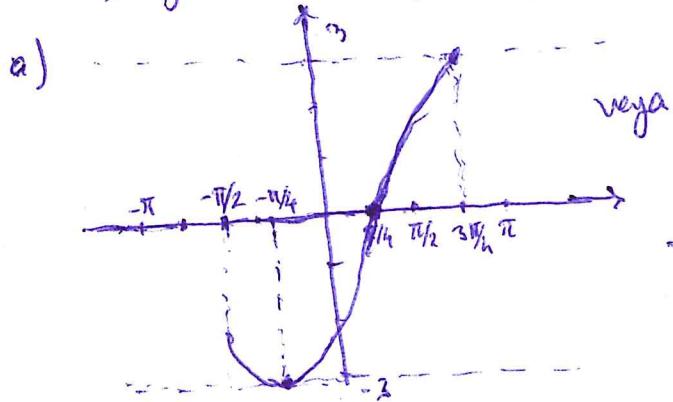
Gözümler: $f_1(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x-1})$, $D_{f_1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 1-x^2 \geq 0 \text{ ve } x \neq 1\} = [-1, 1)$
 $f_2(x) = [\lceil x/2 \rceil] + 3 \rightarrow D_{f_2} = \mathbb{R} \text{ ve } [\lceil x/2 \rceil] + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow [\lceil x/2 \rceil] = -3$
 $\Rightarrow -3 \leq x/2 < -2 \Rightarrow -6 \leq x < -4$ dir.

Buylukce $D_f = D_{f_1} \cap D_{f_2} \setminus \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid [\lceil x/2 \rceil] + 3 = 0\}$
 $= [-1, 1) \setminus [-6, -4] = [-1, 1)$ dir.

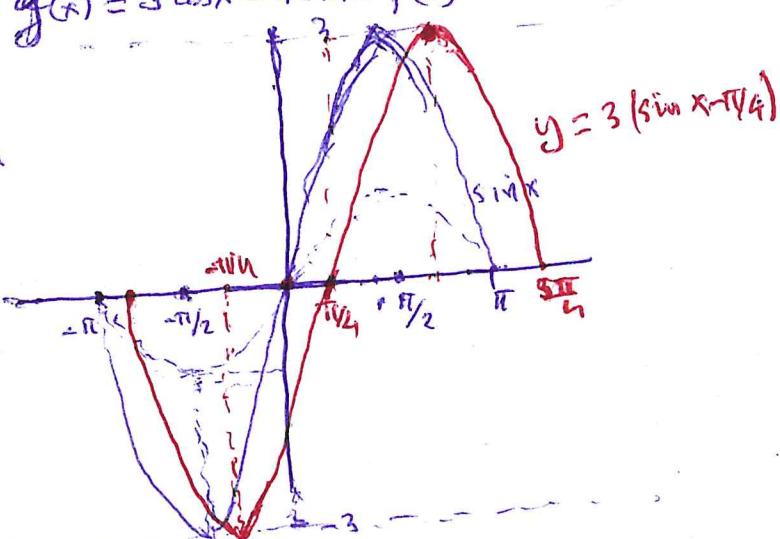
b) $D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{\sqrt{x-2} - 3} > 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x-2} > 3\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x-2 > 9\}$
 $= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 11\} = [11, \infty)$ olur.

5) Aşağıdakilerin grafiklerini çiziniz.

a) $f(x) = 3 \sin(x - \pi/4)$, b) $g(x) = 3 \cos x - 4 \sin x$, c) $h(x) = |\tan x|$

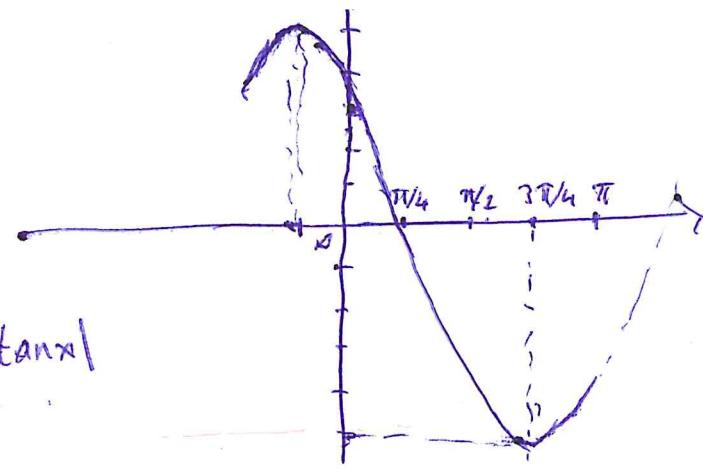


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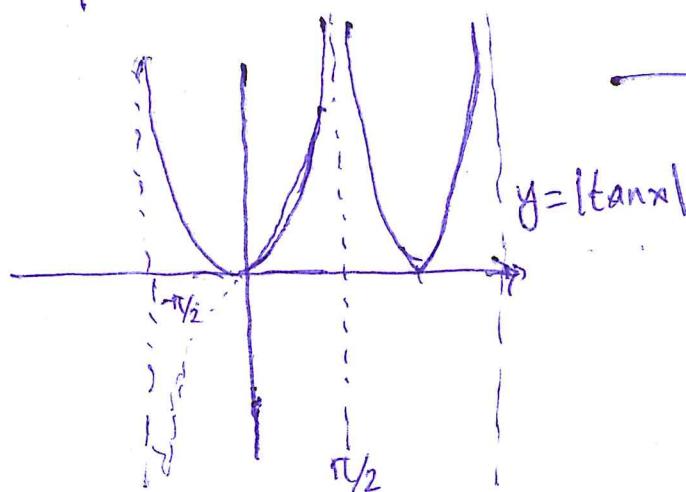


x	0	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/4$	π
$g(x)$	3	$-\sqrt{3}/2$	-4	$-\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}$	3

b) $y = |\tan x|$



c)



6) Aşağıdaki eşitliklerin çözüm kümelerini bulunuz.

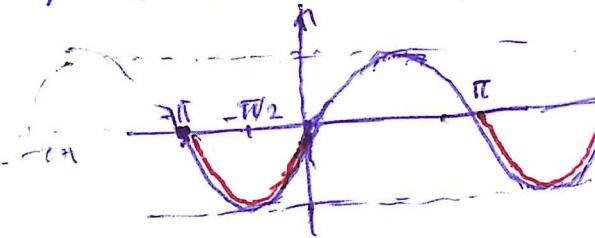
$$(a) f(x) = \cos(\cos x) = 0$$

$$(b) [\sin x] = -1$$

Cevap: (a) $\cos(\cos x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ için } (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2} > 1 \text{ olacağinden } 2k+1 = 0 \text{ dır}$

$$(b) [\sin x] = -1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin x < 0$$



$$= \{-3\pi, -2\pi\} \cup (-\pi, 0) \cup (\pi, 2\pi) \cup \dots$$

$$\text{G.K.} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \in ((2k-1)\pi, 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \text{ dir}$$

7) Aşağıdaki eşitlikler doğru mudır?

$$(a) \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} = \operatorname{csc} x - \operatorname{cot} x, \quad (b) \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\cos 2x} = \tan x \quad (?)$$

$$(a) \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} = \frac{\sin x(1-\cos x)}{(1+\cos x)(1-\cos x)} = \frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \operatorname{csc} x - \operatorname{cot} x \text{ dir}$$

$$(b) \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\cos 2x} = \frac{2\sin x \cdot \cos x}{1+\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{2\sin x \cdot \cos x}{2\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x \text{ olur.}$$