

1. Aşağıdaki fonksiyonların tanım kümelerini bulunuz.

a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{\left| 3 + \frac{2}{x} \right| - 5}$

407.  $\left| 3 + \frac{2}{x} \right| - 5 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \left| 3 + \frac{2}{x} \right| \geq 5$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + \frac{2}{x} \geq 5 \quad \text{veya} \quad 3 + \frac{2}{x} \leq -5$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} \geq 2 \quad \text{veya} \quad \frac{2}{x} \leq -8$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{veya} \quad \frac{x}{2} \geq -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \leq 1 \quad \text{veya} \quad x \geq -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$T.K = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq 1 \text{ veya } x \geq -\frac{1}{4} \right\} - \{0\}$$

b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-|3-2x|}}$

Göt:  $|3-2x| < 4$

$$\Rightarrow |3-2x| < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow -4 < 3-2x < 4$$

$$\Rightarrow -7 < -2x < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{2} > x > -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$T.K = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right)$$

c)  $y = \frac{1}{x+|x|}$

Göt:  
 $x+|x|=0 \Rightarrow |x|=-x \Rightarrow x \leq 0$

$$T.K = (0, \infty)$$

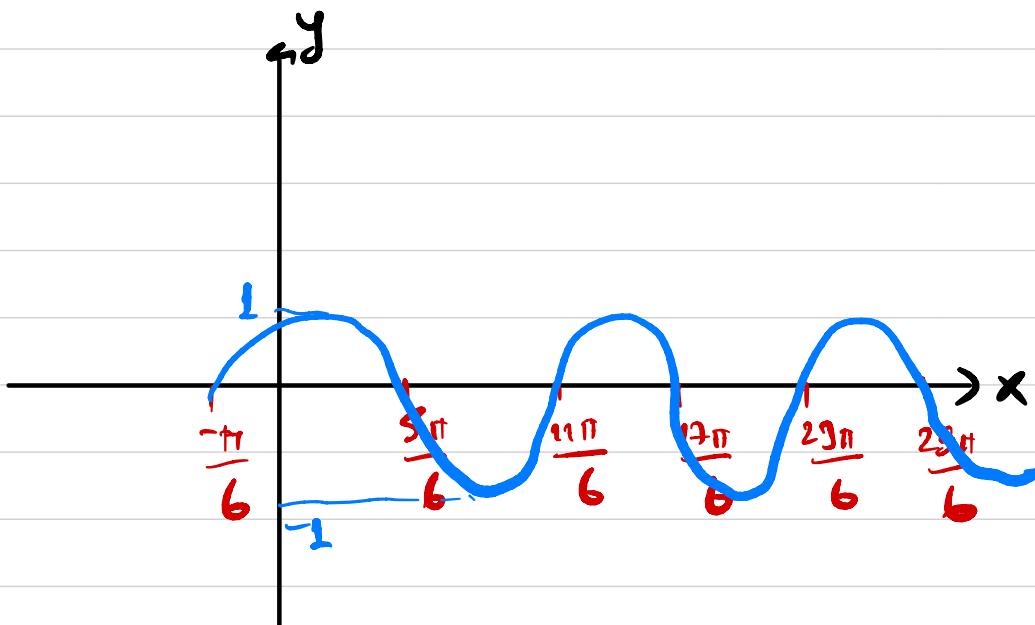
2. Aşağıdaki fonksiyonların grafiklerini çiziniz.

a)  $f(x) = \cos(x - \pi/3)$

Gözt:  $\cos(x - \pi/3) = 0$   $x - \frac{\pi}{3} = (2k+1) \frac{\pi}{2}$

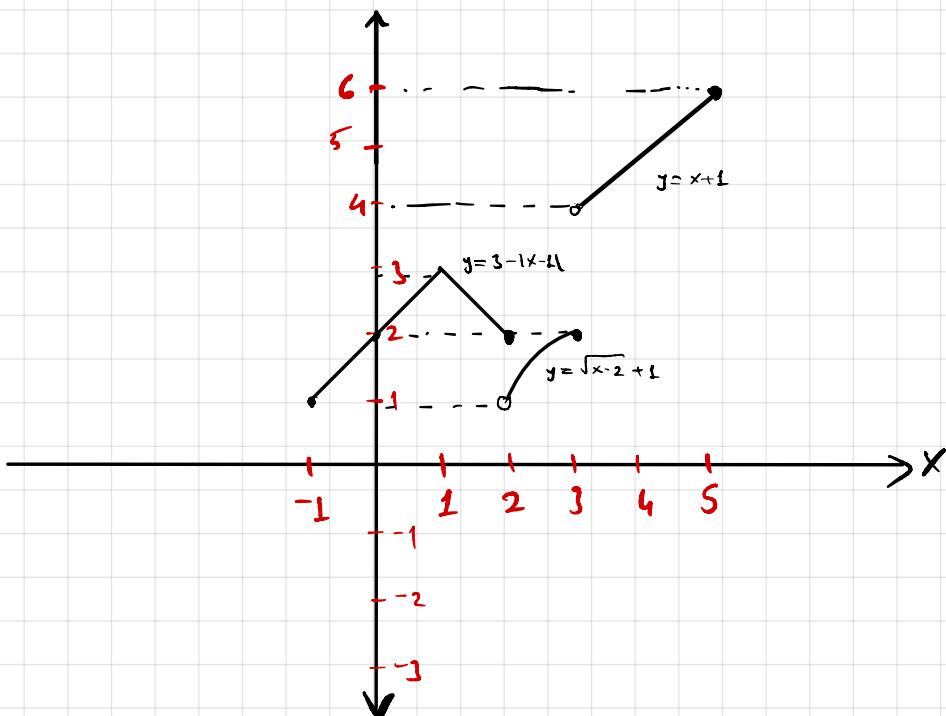
$$\Rightarrow x = (2k+1) \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6}, \frac{23\pi}{6}, \frac{29\pi}{6}, \dots$$



b)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 - |x-1| & ; -1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ \sqrt{x-2} + 1 & ; 2 < x \leq 3 \\ x+1 & ; 3 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$

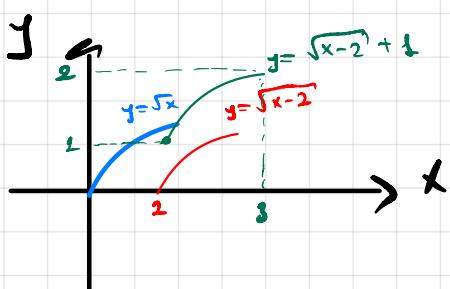
**Graf:**



$$f(x) = 3 - |x-1|, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 + (x-1) & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 3 - (x-1) & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2+x & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 4-x & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$



$$3. f(x) = \begin{cases} cx+d & x \geq 3 \\ dx^2 - 4 & x < 3 \end{cases}$$

Fonksiyonunun tüm  $\mathbb{R}$ 'de sürekli ve türevlenebilir olması için  $c$  ve  $d$  ne olmalıdır?

Göz: Fonksiyon polinomlardan oluştuğundan  $x \neq 3$  hariç sürekli ve türevlenebilirdir.

$$x=3 \text{ için, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = f(3) \quad ; \quad f(3) = 3c + d$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \boxed{9d - 4 = 3c + d} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = f(3)$$

$$x=3 \text{ için, } f'(3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{(cx+d) - (3c+d)}{x - 3} = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{(dx^2 - 4) - (3c+d)}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{dx^2 - 4 - (9d - 4) - (3c+d)}{x - 3} = 6d$$

$$\boxed{c = 6d} \quad \& \quad \boxed{9d - 4 = 3c + d} \Rightarrow \boxed{c = -2,4 \quad d = -0,4}$$

4.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x(x^2 + a) & \text{if } x < 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ bx^2 + 1 & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$f'(0)$  olacak şekilde  $a$  ve  $b$  değerlerini bulunuz.

**Göz:** Öncelikle  $f$  sürekli olmalıdır.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} bx^2 + 1 = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} a=1 \quad \left( \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = 1 \checkmark \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x(x^2 + a) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$f$ 'in  $0$ 'da türevlenebilirliğini inceleyelim.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{bh^2 + 1 - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} bh = 0 \quad \cancel{\forall b}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^h(h^2 + a) - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{g(0+h) - g(0)}{h} = g'(0)$$

$$= 1 \quad \cancel{\forall b}$$

where  $g(x) = e^x(x^2 + a)$   
 $(\Rightarrow g'(x) = e^x(x^2 + 1) + e^x \cdot 2x)$   
 $\Rightarrow g'(0) = 1$

$a=1$  'dır.  $b$  nasıl seçilirse  $g'(0)$  yoktan.

**5.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2 - \sqrt{f(x)}}{x + 1}$ ,  $f(-1) = 4$ ,  $f(x) > 0 \forall x$  ve  $f'(-1) = \pi$  limiti hesaplayınız.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2 - \sqrt{f(x)}}{(2 + \sqrt{f(x)})(x+1)} &= - \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \left( \frac{f(x) - 4}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{f(x)}} \right) \\ &= - \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x - (-1)}}_{\substack{" \\ f'(-1) = \pi}} \cdot \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{f(x)}}}_{\substack{" \\ \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{f(-1)}} = \frac{1}{4}}} \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

**6.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 5}{\sin x}$ ,  $f(0) = 5$  ve  $f'(0) = 2$  ne limiti hesaplayınız.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} \\ &= f'(0) \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{2}} \end{aligned}$$

**7.** Aşağıdaki limitleri hesaplayınız.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a)} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt[3]{t}}{\sqrt{t} - \sqrt[3]{t}} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt[3]{t}}{\sqrt[3]{t} (t^{1/6} - 1)} \\ &= \underbrace{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin \sqrt[3]{t}}{\sqrt[3]{t}}}_{=1} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t^{1/6} - 1} = 1 \cdot (-1) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \tan x} - \sqrt{1 + \tan x}}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{1 - \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \tan x})}{(\sqrt{1 - \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \tan x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \tan x) - (1 + \tan x)}{\sin x (\sqrt{1 - \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \tan x})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \tan x}{\sin x (\sqrt{1 - \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \tan x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{\cos x \cdot (\sqrt{1 - \tan x} + \sqrt{1 + \tan x})} \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+\tan x} - \sqrt{1+\sin x}}{x^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \tan x - 1 - \sin x}{x^3 (\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \left( \frac{1}{\cos x} - 1 \right)}{x^3 (\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \frac{(1-\cos x)}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}} \cdot \frac{(1+\cos x)}{(1+\cos x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)^3}{x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x \cdot (\sqrt{1+\tan x} + \sqrt{1+\sin x}) \cdot (1+\cos x)} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + \sqrt{x^6 + 2x^5 + 1}}{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x^3} (1 + \sqrt{1 + \cancel{2 \frac{1}{x}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{x^6}}})}{\cancel{x^3} (1 + \cancel{\frac{2}{x}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{x^2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{x^3}})} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

8. Bir kübiğin kökleri  $x^3 - 15x + 1 = 0$  denkleminin  $[-4, 4]$  aralığında üç çözümünün olduğunu gösterin.

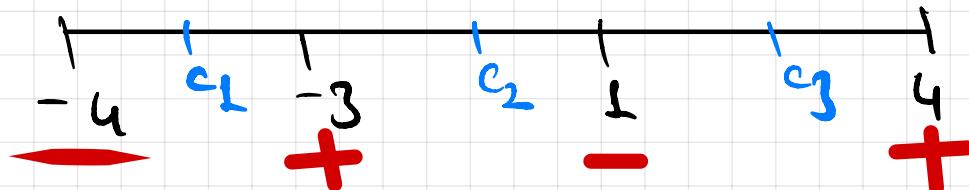
$$f(x) = x^3 - 15x + 1$$

$$f(-4) = (-4)^3 - 15 \cdot (-4) + 1 = -64 + 60 + 1 = -3$$

$$f(-3) = (-3)^3 - 15(-3) + 1 = -27 + 45 + 1 = 19$$

$$f(1) = 1^3 - 15 + 1 = -13$$

$$f(4) = 4^3 - 15 \cdot 4 + 1 = 64 - 60 + 1 = 5$$



Ara değer teoremler

$c_1 \in (-4, -3)$ ,  $c_2 \in (-3, 1)$  ve

$c_3 \in (1, 4)$  şeklinde 3 kök vardır.