

Örnek 1. Aşağıdaki fonksiyonlar için  $\frac{dy}{dx}$   
ve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  türevlerini hesaplayınız.

a)  $y^2 = e^{x^2} + 2x$

$$2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x + 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x e^{x^2} + 1}{y}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = e^{x^2} \cdot 2x \cdot 2x + e^{x^2} \cdot 2$$

$$= 4x^2 e^{x^2} + 2e^{x^2}$$

$$2y \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4x^2 e^{x^2} + 2e^{x^2} - 2 \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{2x^2 e^{x^2} + e^{x^2} - \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}{y}$$

Notasyon olarak:

$$y'' = \frac{2x^2 e^{x^2} + e^{x^2} - (y')^2}{y}$$

kullanılabilir.

2.  $x^2 - y \sin(x+y) = 1$  eğrisiine  $(1, -1)$

noktasında çizgiler teğetin denklemini bulsunuz.

**Cöz:** Dogruncun eğimi:

Denklemin türünü alalım:

$$2x - y' \sin(x+y) - y \cos(x+y)(1+y') = 0$$

$$x=1, y=-1 \Rightarrow 2 - y' \sin 0 + \cos(0)(1+y') = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 1 + y' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -3 \Rightarrow m = -3$$

Teğet Denk:  $y = -1 - 3(x-1) \Rightarrow y = -3x+2$

3.  $e^{xy} + y^2 \sin(\pi x) - e = 0$  eğrisine  
(1,1) noktasında teget olan doğrunun  
denklemini bulunuz.

Göz: eğimi?

$$e^{xy} \cdot (1 \cdot y + x \cdot y') + 2yy' \sin(\pi x)$$
$$+ y^2 \cos(\pi x) \cdot \pi = 0$$

$x=1, y=1$  noktasında:

$$e \cdot (1 + y') + 2y' \overset{=0}{\sin(\pi)} + \cos(\pi) \cdot \pi \overset{=-1}{=} 0$$

$$e(1+y') - \pi = 0 \Rightarrow ey' = \pi - e$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{\pi - e}{e} \Rightarrow \text{eğim} = m = \frac{\pi - e}{e}$$

(1,1)'den geçtiği için:

$$y = 1 + \frac{\pi - e}{e} (x - 1) \quad (\text{Teget denklem})$$

**Question 4 (12 pts)** Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve

$$119\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + 1891\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3 = 2010 \text{ at the point } (-1, -1).$$

Take derivative of both sides:

$$119\left(\frac{y - xy'}{y^2}\right) + 1891 \cdot 3\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{y'x - y}{x^2}\right) = 0$$

when  $(x, y) = (-1, -1)$  we have; (note that this point is on the given curve, since it satisfies the given equation)

$$119(-1 + y') + 1891 \cdot 3 \cdot (-y' + 1) = 0$$

$$(1 - y') (1891 \cdot 3 - 119) = 0 \Rightarrow (1 - y') = 0 \Rightarrow y'(-1, -1) = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

Tangent line  $y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$   $\Rightarrow y + 1 = x + 1$

$$y'(-1, -1) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = x //$$

**Question 8 (12 pts)** Prove that the tangent lines drawn to the ellipse  $x^2 + 2y^2 = 2$  and to the hyperbola  $2x^2 - 2y^2 = 1$  (at the points of intersections) intersect at right angles.

First, let's find the intersection points of given two curves:  
 $x^2 + 2y^2 = 2 \Rightarrow 2y^2 = 2 - x^2$ . Substituting this in the second equation;  
 $2x^2 + x^2 - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow 3x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\Rightarrow$  They intersect at 4 points.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 2y^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x + \cancel{4}yy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{x}{2y} \\ 2x^2 - 2y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \cancel{4}x - \cancel{4}yy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x}{y} \end{array} \right\} \text{we need to show } \frac{-x}{2y} \cdot \frac{x}{y} = -1 \text{ at the intersection points.}$$

At the intersection points, that is when  $(x, y) = (\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ , we have

$$\frac{-x}{2y} \cdot \frac{x}{y} = \frac{-1}{2} \frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{-1}{2} \left( \frac{\mp 1}{\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = -1 //$$

1.

$$x = 3 + 2\cos\theta, \quad y = -3 + 2\sin\theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

parametrik

denklemi

i cui

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3-x}{3+y}$$

olduguunu göstermit.

gözünd:

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{0 + 2\cos\theta}{0 - 2\sin\theta} = \frac{2\cos\theta}{-2\sin\theta}$$

$$2\cos\theta = x - 3 \quad \text{and} \quad -2\sin\theta = -3 - y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-3}{-3-y} = \frac{x-3}{-(3+y)} = \frac{-(3-x)}{-(3+y)} = \frac{3-x}{3+y}$$

2. a O dan ferdi səbit olmala işte

$$x = 4at^2, \quad y = a(2t+1), \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

olsun. Bu eğri (4,0)

nolcasından gelen şəraət a kaçıır?

şərt.

$$\begin{cases} x = 4at^2 \\ y = a(2t+1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4at^2 = 4 \\ a(2t+1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} at^2 = 1 \\ t = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$\therefore a\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

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

$$a = 4$$

3. a pozitif sabit olmak üzere

$$x = \frac{1}{2}a \cos \theta, \quad y = a \sin \theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi, \quad \text{ise} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{4x}{y}$$

olduguunu gösterin.

**Çöz:**

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{a \cos \theta}{-\frac{1}{2}a \sin \theta} = -\frac{2 \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

NOW  $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{a}$   
 $\sin \theta = \frac{y}{a}$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{2\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{\frac{y}{a}} = -\frac{\frac{2x}{a}}{\frac{y}{a}} = -\frac{4x}{ay} = -\frac{4x}{y}$$

/as required

4. Bir C parametrik egrisi  $x = t+1, y = t^2 - 1, t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

ile verilsin.  $x + y = 6$  doğrusyla C egrisinin kesisim noktalarini bulunuz.

**Çöz:**

$$x = t+1 \quad y = t^2 - 1$$

$$x + y = 6$$

SOLVING  
SIMULTANEOUSLY

$$(t+1) + (t^2 - 1) = 6$$

$$t^2 + t - 6 = 0$$

$$(t+3)(t-2) = 0$$

$$t = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -2 \end{cases} \quad y = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -8 \end{cases}$$

$$(3, 3) \text{ ve } (-2, -8)$$

**5. Bir eğri**  $x = 1 - \cos 2\theta$ ,  $y = \sin 2\theta$ ,  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ . parametrik

değerleryle verilir. Bir P noktası  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$  için eğri üzerinde bulduğu normal dekleni bulunur.

**Çöz:**  $\begin{cases} x = 1 - \cos 2\theta \\ y = \sin 2\theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{d\theta} &= 2\sin 2\theta \\ \frac{dy}{d\theta} &= 2\cos 2\theta \end{aligned}$

$\bullet \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{2\cos 2\theta}{2\sin 2\theta} = \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta} \quad \therefore \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{3}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

owlm  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad x = 1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $y = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

• NORMAL  $m = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3} \quad \text{a} \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

$$y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\sqrt{3}(x - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$y - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\sqrt{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$y + \sqrt{3}x = \sqrt{3}$$

||

**6. a** pozitif sabit olmak üzere

$x = a\cos\theta$ ,  $y = a\sin^2\theta$ ,  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ , eğrisi verilir.  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  noktasında eğrinin teğet doğrusunu bulunur.

$\bullet \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{2a\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta}{-a\sin\theta} = -2\cos\theta$

$\bullet \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{3}} = -2\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -1$

• owlm  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad x = a\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}a$   
 $y = a\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{4}a$   $\text{I} \left( \frac{1}{2}a, \frac{3}{4}a \right)$

HİNC  $y - \frac{3}{4}a = -1(2 - \frac{1}{2}a)$

$$\Rightarrow y - \frac{3}{4}a = -2 + \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$\Rightarrow y + 2 = \frac{5}{4}a$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 8y = 5a$$

$\text{y} = \sin^2\theta = (\sin\theta)^2$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2(\sin\theta) \cdot \cos\theta \end{array} \right.$

$\text{I} \left( \frac{1}{2}a, \frac{3}{4}a \right)$

$\text{I} \left( \frac{1}{2}a, \frac{3}{4}a \right)$

## 7. C parametrik egrisi

$$x = \sin \theta, y = 3 - 2\cos 2\theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

ile verilsin.

a)  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  'i  $\theta$  cinsinden bulunuz.

b) C egrisinin  $y = 1 + 4x^2$  kartezyen düzlemini sagladigini gorurunuz.

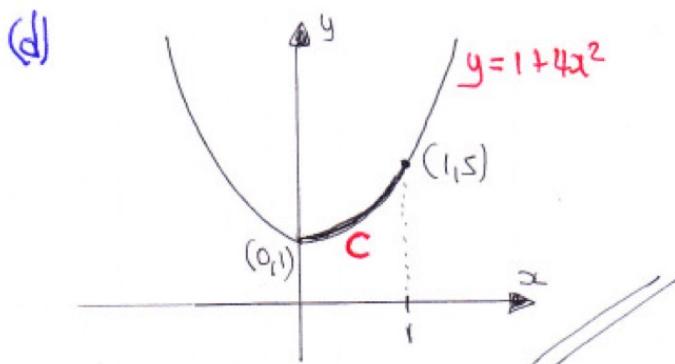
c) C egrisinin grafigi ile  $y = 1 + 4x^2$  egrisinin grafigi arasindaki isticagi cizvelc gorurunuz.

$$(a) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{4\sin 2\theta}{\cos \theta} //$$

$$(b) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4(2\sin \theta \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta} = 8\sin \theta$$

(c) START WITH  $y = 3 - 2\cos 2\theta$   
 $y = 3 - 2(1 - 2\sin^2 \theta)$   
 $y = 3 - 2 + 4\sin^2 \theta$   
 $y = 1 + 4\sin^2 \theta$

BUT  $x = \sin \theta$   
 $\therefore y = 1 + 4x^2 //$



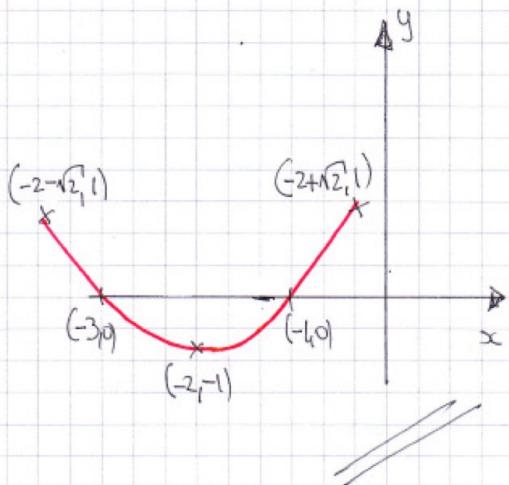
## 8. Bir C parametrik eğrisi

$x = \cos t + \sin t - 2$ ,  $y = \sin 2t$ ,  $0 \leq t < 2\pi$ . ile verilsin.

a) C eğrisinin  $y = x^2 + 4x + 3$  kartezyen denkleminin eğlədigiini göstərin.

b) C eğrisinin grafiğini ritin.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & \left. \begin{aligned} x &= \cos t + \sin t - 2 \\ y &= \sin 2t \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x+2 &= \cos t + \sin t \\ (x+2)^2 &= (\cos t + \sin t)^2 \\ x^2 + 4x + 4 &= \cos^2 t + 2\cos t \sin t + \sin^2 t \\ x^2 + 4x + 4 &= 1 + \sin 2t \\ x^2 + 4x + 3 &= \sin 2t \end{aligned} \\ & \therefore y = x^2 + 4x + 3 \quad // \text{AS RİQUIRHO} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet y = (x+1)(x+3) \\ & \bullet \text{BÖL } -1 \leq y \leq 1 \quad (y = \sin 2t) \\ & \left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + 4x + 3 &= -1 \\ x^2 + 4x + 4 &= 0 \\ (x+2)^2 &= 1 \\ x &= -2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + 4x + 3 &= 1 \\ x^2 + 4x + 2 &= 0 \\ (x+2)^2 &= 2 \\ x &= -2 \pm \sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \end{aligned}$$