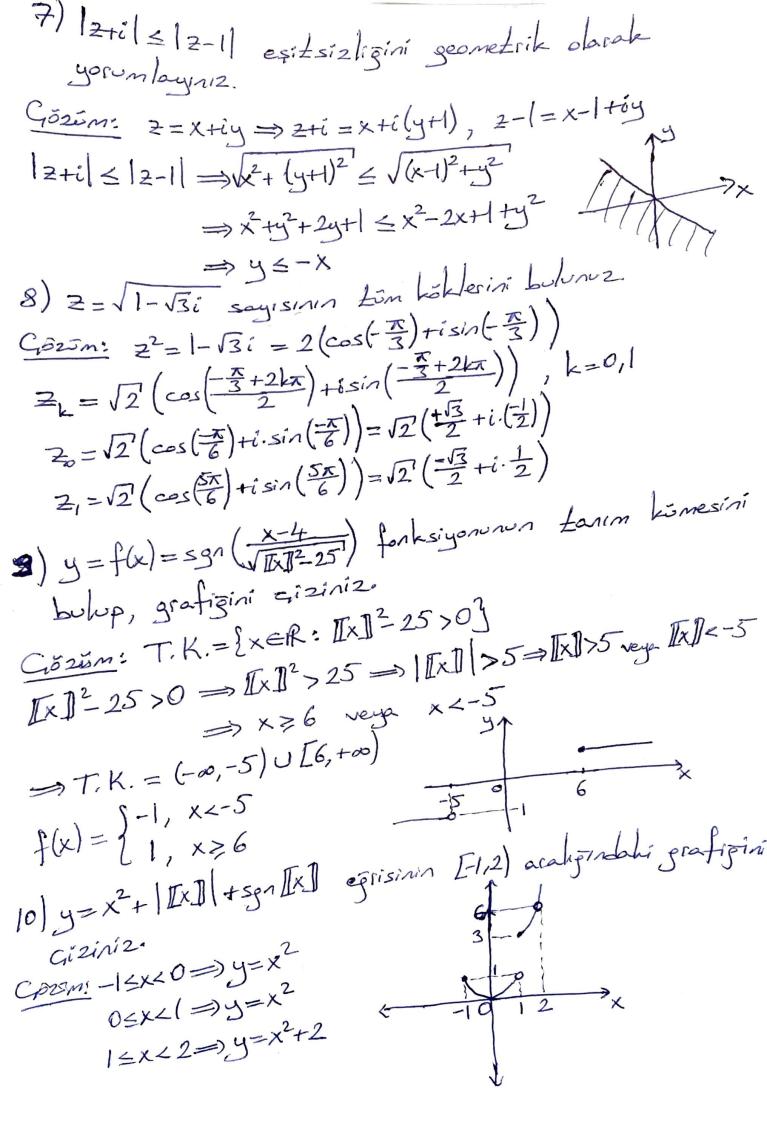
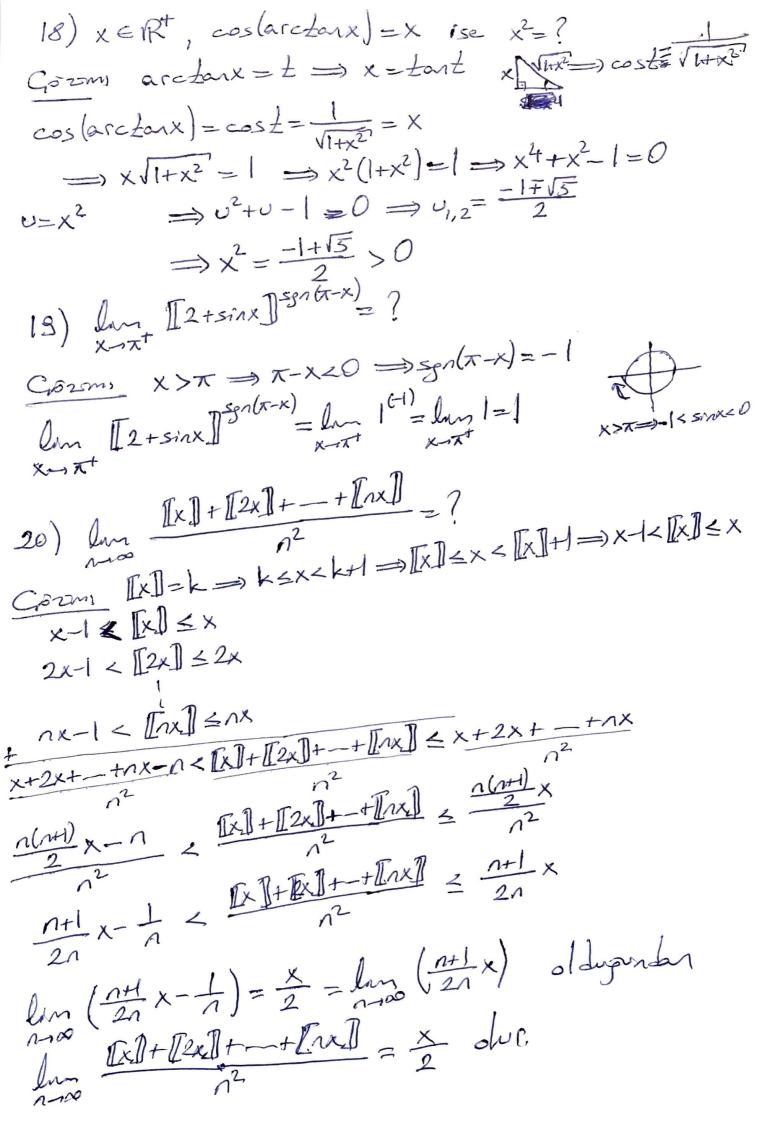
1)
$$[x^8 - \frac{3}{2}] = x^4 + 10$$
 dentemining gözüm kürnesini bulunz.
 $(625m)$: $[x^8 - \frac{3}{2}] = x^4 + 10$ $\Rightarrow x^8 - 2 = x^4 + 10 \Rightarrow x^8 - x^4 = 2 \Rightarrow x^4 = 4 \Rightarrow x^8 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 = 4 \Rightarrow x^4$

4) Z=1+cos 80 +isin80 karmasik sayısının modólisis ve argomentini bulunuz. Ciózin: |z|= == \((1+cos80)^2+sin^280) = 11+2cos80+cos280+sin280 $= \sqrt{2(1+\cos 80)} \qquad (2\cos^2 \alpha = 1+\cos 2\alpha)$ = 12.2 cas240 = 200540 $\frac{1}{1+\cos 80} = \frac{\sin 80}{1+\cos 80} = \frac{2\sin 40 \cos 40}{2\cos^2 40} = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 40} = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 40}$ 5) = 1-cos 50+isin 50 karmaşık sayısının moduluni ve argamentini bulunuz. Copzim: |z| = \((1-cos50)^2 + sin^250 $= \sqrt{1 - 2\cos 50 + \cos^2 50 + \sin^2 50}$ $= \sqrt{2(1-\cos 50)} \qquad (2\sin^2 \alpha = 1-\cos 2\alpha)$ $= \sqrt{2.25i^2 \alpha^2 25}$ $tan \theta = \frac{\sin 50}{1-\cos 50} = \frac{2\sin 25\cos 25}{2\sin 25} = \cot 25 = \tan 65$ $\Rightarrow \theta = 65^{\circ}$ => 0=65° =) U-0-6) {ze¢:3z\(\bar{z}\)-6\(\bar{z}\)+9=0\(\bar{z}\) kinesini geometrik darak youndaymiz. Gown: 322-62-62+9=0=>3(x2+y2)-6(x+iy)-6(x-iy)+9=0 $3x^{2} + 3y^{2} - 12x + 9 = 0 \implies x^{2} + y^{2} - 4x + 3 = 0 \implies -2y^{2} + y^{2} = 1$ M(2,0) merkezhi r=1 yarıcaph gember gösteris.



11) f. [0,2] - R, f(x) = [sinx] - sgn(|sinx|) fonksiyonun) grafiqini giziniz. Gözüm: - | & sinx & | =) 0 & | sinx & | x=0=3=0-0=0 O< x< => y= 0-1=-1 x=至=ツ=1-1=0 x=x=>y=0-0=0 至くX<大=) y=0-1=-1 大人火く35ラタニーーーニー2 X= = -1-1=-2 x=2x==)y=0-0=0 至<x<2x=1-1=-2 0 N2 X 2x 12) $f(x) = \frac{x}{2x-1} + \ln(x-[x])$ forksigenmen en genis Lann Gözüm: T.K.={xer: 2x-1+0, x-[x]>0} 2×1+0=>X+== x-[x]>0 => x + [x]=2 => x=R-Z 13) $f(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{I[2x]I-I[x]}$ forksigenom en genis Lann TK= R-{ZU(生]] aralipine bulunuz. C.520m: T.K. = [xER: [2x]-[x]+0] [2x]-[x]=0 => [2x]=[x]=kEZ=>k≤2xk+1 ve k≤xk+1 >> [[2x]=[x]=0 >> 0≤2x<1, 0≤x< |>>0≤x</2 => x ∈ [-1/2,1/2) T.K.= (-0, -1) U[=1+00)

14) f(x)=arcsin(x)+ 2x+3 forksigenm Lann Kumesini bulunz. Cozim: T.K.= {xeR:-1= == 1, [x]21>0} [x]2-1>0 -> [x]2>1 -> [x]|>1 -> [x]>1 veys [x]<-1 -15 = = -2 = x = 2 => x>2 veya x<-1 =) $\times \in (-\infty, -1)$ $\cup [2, +\infty)$ $-\frac{1}{2}$ $T.K = [-2, -1) \cup \{2\}$ 15) $f(x) = \frac{x}{\log_{x-2}^{3\sqrt{2}-4}}$ forksiyonen er geriş Lanın Cozm: T.K.=[xeR: \(\frac{3\z^2-4}{2} > 0, \(\frac{3\z^2-4}{2} + 1, x-2 > 0, x-2 \neq 1\) $x^{2}+1+1-1+$ $x^{2}-4>0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty,-2) \cup (2,+\infty)$ $x^{2}+1+1-1+$ $x^{2}+5 \Rightarrow x \neq -15$. $\sqrt{5}$ $x^2-4+1 \Rightarrow x^2+5 \Rightarrow x\neq -15, 15$ x-2>0=0x>2 x-2+1 => x+3 $T.K. = (2, +\infty) \setminus \{\sqrt{5}, 3\}$ 16) f(x) = \(\bar{\(\text{Lx} \) \) -2 + arc cos (sgn(x^2-4)) forksiyonum er geris tann komesini buhnuz Crózum: [X]-2>0 ve -1=sgn(x2-4)=1 olmandic [x]-2>0=) x>2 olmali Sgn(x2-4)={0; $T.K, = [2, +\infty)$ 17) f(x) = \frac{\frac{14x+2[-3]}{5gn(x^23x-10)+1}}{fonksiyonun tanım komesini buhruz $\frac{C_{1525m}}{C_{1525m}} T.K. = \left[xelR : sgn(x^{2}-3x-10)+1+0 \right] = (-\infty, -2]U[5, +\infty)$ $\frac{1-2}{2} \frac{5}{2} \frac{5}$



21)
$$\lim_{X\to\infty} (\sqrt{4x^2 3x-1} + 2x) = \frac{1}{2x-2} = \frac{1}{2x-$$

 $lnn f(x) = lnn (x^2 + 3a - b) = 4 + 3a - b = 1$ $x - 2^-$ lnn f(x) = lnn (3x - 5) = 1 lnn f(x) = lnn (3x - 5) = 1 lnn f(x) = lnn (3x - 5) = 1 lnn f(x) = lnn (3x - 5) = 1 lnn f(x) = lnn (3x - 5) = 1J= 3a-b=-3 oldgruch x=2de stellide $\begin{array}{c} a=b \\ 3a-b=-3 \end{array} \xrightarrow{3} a=b=\frac{-3}{2}$ 24) $f(k) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^2 + (k-3)x + (k-3)}$ forhsnorm R szende strebli dinasi igni k ne dinabidis? Crozen: Forhsiyonen strebli olnası ican paydanın sifir den farlet obnasi gerehr. O halde poydenn 1<0 sartin soplayar k bjerkerin belnahyiz. $\Delta = (k-3)^2 - 4(k-3) = (k-3)(k-7) < 0$ (L3/4) + Det Ke(3,7) ise D<0 oldgender paydens (L3/4) + Det Kohis yoktur. Yani, ke(0,7) ican forksiyon R szeande sürelelidir. 25) $f(x) = \begin{cases} sgn(nx-3), x>2 \\ l x=2 \end{cases}$ feathsigenmen x=2 de sureleti olması ican n ne olmalıdır? Cabrin: x=2 de stelli drasi ican lamf(x)=lunf(x)=[2]=[1]

[1]

[1] $\lim_{x\to 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 2^+} sgn(nx-3) = sgn(2n-3) = |\Rightarrow 2n-3>0 \Rightarrow n>\frac{3}{2}$ $\lim_{x\to 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 2^+} \left[\frac{nx}{3}\right] = \left[\frac{2n}{3}\right] = |\Rightarrow |\leq \frac{2n}{3} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \leq n < 3$ $\lim_{x\to 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 2^-} \left[\frac{nx}{3}\right] = \left[\frac{2n}{3}\right] = |\Rightarrow |\leq \frac{2n}{3} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \leq n < 3$ $\lim_{x\to 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 2^-} \left[\frac{nx}{3}\right] = \left[\frac{2n}{3}\right] = |\Rightarrow |\leq \frac{2n}{3} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \leq n < 3$ olmahdıc. => 3/2 < n < 3 ise, forksigen x=2 de süreklidir.