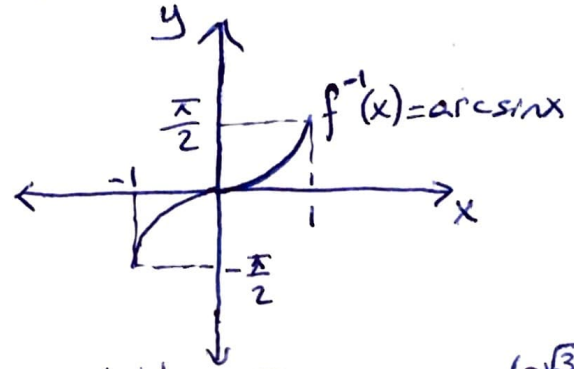
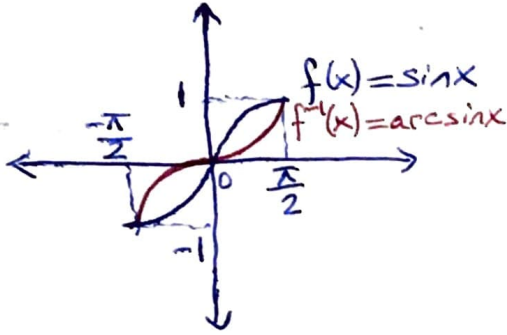


TERS TRİGONOMETRİK FONKSİYONLAR

Arksinüs Fonksiyonu:

$f: [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$, $f(x) = \sin x$ fonksiyonu 1-1 ve örten olduğundan tersi vardır. Bu fonksiyonun tersine arksinüs fonksiyonu denir, ve \arcsin ile gösterilir.

$$\arcsin: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

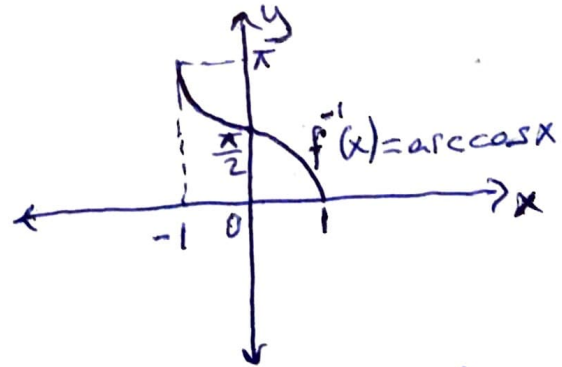
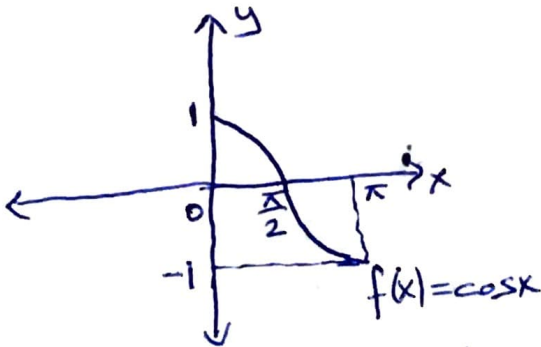


Örnek: $\arcsin(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $\arcsin(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$, $\arcsin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

Arkkosinüs Fonksiyonu:

$f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$, $f(x) = \cos x$ fonksiyonu 1-1 ve örten olduğundan tersi vardır. Bu fonksiyonun tersine arkkosinüs fonksiyonu denir, ve \arccos ile gösterilir.

$$\arccos: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$$



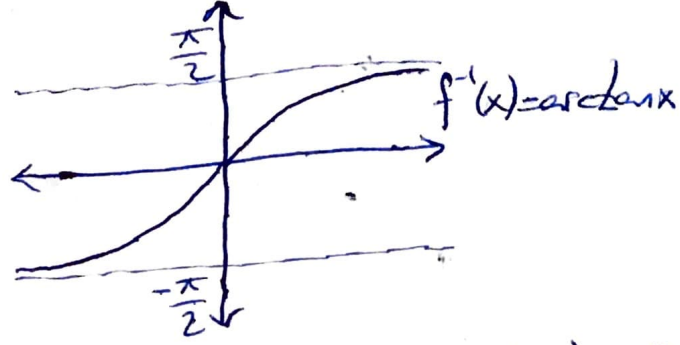
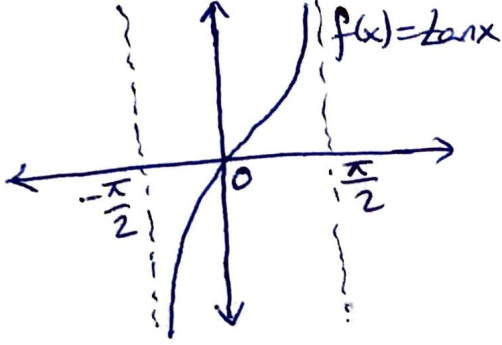
Örnek: $\arccos(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\arccos(-\frac{1}{2}) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$$\arccos(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

Arktanjanant Fonksiyonu:

$f: (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \tan x$ fonksiyonu 1-1 ve örten olduğundan tersi vardır. Bu fonksiyonun tersine arktanjanant fonksiyonu denir ve \arctan ile gösterilir.

$$\arctan: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

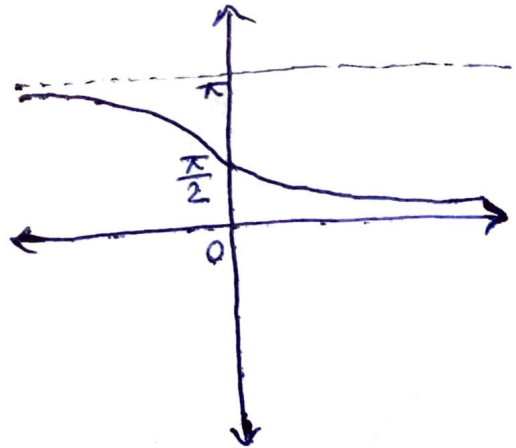
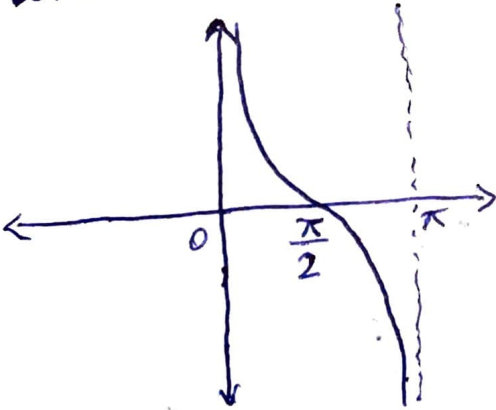


Örnek: $\arctan(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\arctan(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$, $\arctan(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$

Arkkotanjanant Fonksiyonu:

$f: (0, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \cot x$ fonksiyonu 1-1 ve örten olduğundan tersi vardır. Bu fonksiyonun tersine arkkotanjanant fonksiyonu denir ve arccot ile gösterilir.

$$\operatorname{arccot}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \pi)$$



Örnek: $\operatorname{arccot}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\operatorname{arccot}(-1) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$\operatorname{arccot}(\sqrt{3}) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$, $\operatorname{arccot}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

Örnekler:

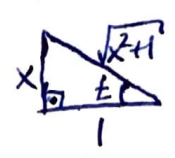
1) $\cos(2\arccos x) = 2x^2 - 1$ olduğunu gösteriniz.

Çözüm: $t = \arccos x \Rightarrow x = \cos t$

$$\cos(2\arccos x) = \cos 2t = 2\cos^2 t - 1 = 2x^2 - 1$$


2) $\sin(2\arctan x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$ olduğunu gösteriniz.

Çözüm: $t = \arctan x \Rightarrow x = \tan t$


$$\sin t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$
$$\cos t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$
$$\sin(2\arctan x) = \sin 2t = 2\sin t \cos t = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$$

3) $\tan(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ olduğunu gösteriniz.


Çözüm: $t = \arcsin x \Rightarrow x = \sin t$


$$\tan t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\tan(\arcsin x) = \tan t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

4) $\sin^2(\operatorname{arccot} x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$ olduğunu gösteriniz.

Çözüm: $t = \operatorname{arccot} x \Rightarrow x = \cot t$


$$\sin t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\sin^2(\operatorname{arccot} x) = \sin^2 t = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

5) $f(x) = \frac{\arccos(\frac{2x-1}{x})}{\lfloor x \rfloor - 1}$ fonksiyonunun en geniş tanım kümesini

bulunuz.

Çözüm: T.K. = $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \leq \frac{2x-1}{x} \leq 1, x \neq 0 \text{ ve } \lfloor x \rfloor - 1 \neq 0\}$

$$-1 \leq \frac{2x-1}{x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq 2 - \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow -3 \leq -\frac{1}{x} \leq -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\lfloor x \rfloor - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lfloor x \rfloor = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x < 2$$

$$\lfloor x \rfloor \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{T.K.} = \left[\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$$

Örnek: $f(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{-3x+1}{2x-4}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{\lfloor x-1 \rfloor + 2}$ fonksiyonunun en geniş tanım kümesini bulunuz.

Cözüm: T.K. = $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \leq \frac{-3x+1}{2x-4} \leq 1, 2x-4 \neq 0, x+2 \geq 0, \lfloor x-1 \rfloor + 2 \neq 0\}$

$$-1 \leq \frac{-3x+1}{2x-4} \Rightarrow \frac{-3x+1}{2x-4} + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x-3}{2x-4} \geq 0$$

$\frac{-x-3}{2x-4}$

$\begin{array}{c|cc} & -3 & 2 \\ \hline \frac{-x-3}{2x-4} & - & + \end{array}$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [-3, 2)$$

$$\frac{-3x+1}{2x-4} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-3x+1}{2x-4} - 1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-5x+5}{2x-4} \leq 0$$

$\frac{-5x+5}{2x-4}$

$\begin{array}{c|cc} & 1 & 2 \\ \hline \frac{-5x+5}{2x-4} & - & + \end{array}$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 1] \cup (2, +\infty)$$

$$-1 \leq \frac{-3x+1}{2x-4} \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \in [-3, 2) \cap \{(-\infty, 1] \cup (2, +\infty)\} = [-3, 1]$$

$$x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [-2, +\infty)$$

$$\lfloor x-1 \rfloor + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lfloor x \rfloor + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lfloor x \rfloor = -1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x < 0$$

$$\lfloor x-1 \rfloor + 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup [0, \infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T.K.} &= [-3, 1] \cap [-2, +\infty) \cap \{(-\infty, -1) \cup [0, \infty)\} \\ &= [-2, -1) \cup [0, 1] \end{aligned}$$

HİPERBOLİK FONKSİYONLAR

Simetrik bir küme üzerinde tanımlı her f fonksiyonu

$$f(x) = \underbrace{\frac{f(x)+f(-x)}{2}}_{\text{çift}} + \underbrace{\frac{f(x)-f(-x)}{2}}_{\text{tek}}$$

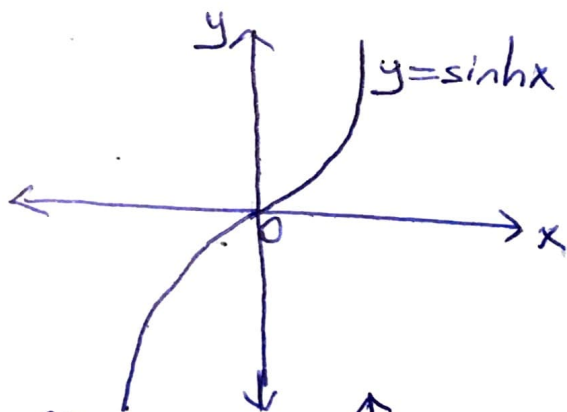
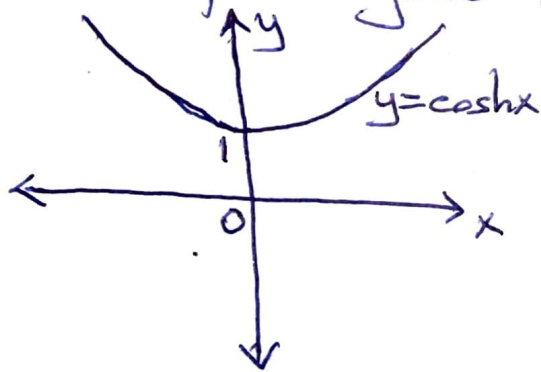
şeklinde biri çift biri de tek olan iki fonksiyonun toplamı şeklinde yazılabilir. $f(x)=e^x$ alınırsa,

$$e^x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

olur. $\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ fonksiyonuna hiperbolik

kosinüs ve $\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ fonksiyonuna hiperbolik

sinüs fonksiyonu denir.

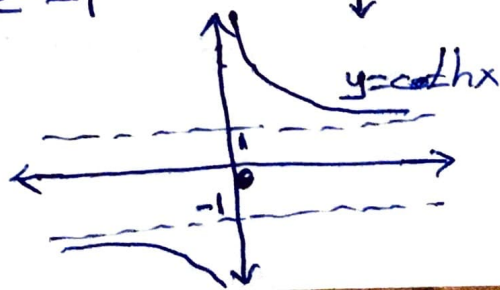
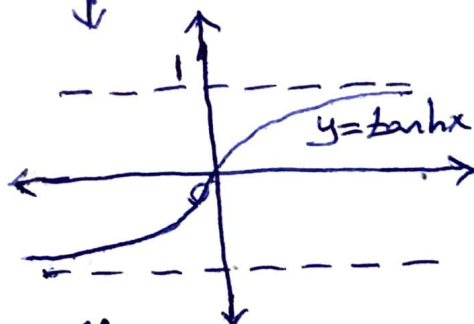


$$\tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$\coth x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} - 1}$$

$$\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x} = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$\operatorname{cosech} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x} = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$



Özellikler:

$$1) \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$2) \cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x = 2\cosh^2 x - 1 = 1 + 2\sinh^2 x$$

$$3) \sinh 2x = 2\sinh x \cdot \cosh x$$

$$4) \cosh(-x) = \cosh x, \quad \sinh(-x) = -\sinh x$$

$$5) \cosh(x \mp y) = \cosh x \cdot \cosh y \mp \sinh x \cdot \sinh y$$

$$6) \sinh(x \mp y) = \sinh x \cosh y \mp \cosh x \sinh y$$

Örnekler:

$$1) \operatorname{cosech}^2 x = \coth^2 x - 1 \text{ olduğunu gösteriniz.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Çözüm: } \coth^2 x - 1 &= \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} \right)^2 - 1 = \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2} - 1 = \frac{4}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2} \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right)^2 = \operatorname{cosech}^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \operatorname{sech}^2 x = 1 - \tanh^2 x \text{ olduğunu gösteriniz.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Çözüm: } 1 - \tanh^2 x &= 1 - \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right)^2 = 1 - \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} - 2}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2} = \frac{4}{e^{2x} + e^{-2x} + 2} = \left(\frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right)^2 \\ &= \operatorname{sech}^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$3) (\cosh x + \sinh x)^n = \cosh(nx) + \sinh(nx) \text{ ve } (\cosh x - \sinh x)^n = \cosh(nx) - \sinh(nx) \text{ olduğunu gösteriniz.}$$

$$\text{Çözüm: } (\cosh x + \sinh x)^n = (e^x)^n = e^{nx} = \cosh(nx) + \sinh(nx)$$

$$(\cosh x - \sinh x)^n = (e^{-x})^n = e^{-nx} = \cosh(nx) - \sinh(nx)$$

$$4) \sinh(lx) \cdot \cosh(lx) \text{ ifadesini } x \text{ türünden hesaplayınız.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Çözüm: } \sinh(lx) \cdot \cosh(lx) &= \frac{e^{lx} - e^{-lx}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{lx} + e^{-lx}}{2} = \frac{e^{2lx} - e^{-2lx}}{4} \\ &= \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{2} \cdot \frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} = \frac{x^4 - 1}{4x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Parametrik Fonksiyonlar

Şimdiye kadar fonksiyonlar sadece $y=f(x)$ şeklinde ifade edildi. Fonksiyonların başka gösterim şekilleri de vardır.

$y=f(x)$ Kartezyen koordinat sisteminde açık formda fonksiyondur.

$F(x,y)=0$ " " " kapalı " "

$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=g(t) \\ y=h(t) \end{array} \right\}$ şeklindeki fonksiyonlara parametrik fonksiyon denir.

Örnek $y=x^2-1$ fonksiyonunun parametrik fonksiyon haline getirebiliriz.

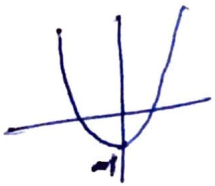
Çözüm $\left. \begin{array}{l} x=t \\ y=t^2-1 \end{array} \right\}$ veya $\left. \begin{array}{l} x=\cos t \\ y=-\sin^2 t \end{array} \right\}$ - - - -

Örnek $x^2+y^2=r^2$ dairenin parametrik gösterimini bulalım.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=r \cos \theta \\ y=r \sin \theta \end{array} \right. \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

Örnek $\left. \begin{array}{l} x=\cos t \\ y=\cos 2t \end{array} \right\}$ eğrisinin Kartezyen gösterimini yazalım.

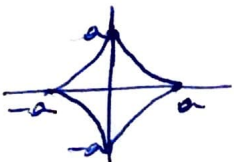
Çözüm $y=\cos 2t = 2\cos^2 t - 1 = 2x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow y=2x^2-1$



Örnek $\left. \begin{array}{l} x=a \cos^3 t \\ y=a \sin^3 t \end{array} \right\} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ eğrisinin Kartezyen gösterimini yazalım.

Çözüm $\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos^3 t = \frac{x}{a} \Rightarrow \cos^2 t = \frac{x^{2/3}}{a^{2/3}} \\ \sin^3 t = \frac{y}{a} \Rightarrow \sin^2 t = \frac{y^{2/3}}{a^{2/3}} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{x^{2/3}}{a^{2/3}} + \frac{y^{2/3}}{a^{2/3}} = 1$

astroid eğrisi



Tam Değer Fonksiyonu:

$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ olsun. $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, $f(x) = \llbracket x \rrbracket$ fonksiyonuna tam değer fonksiyonu denir.

Örnek: $f: [-2, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \llbracket x \rrbracket$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

Çözüm:

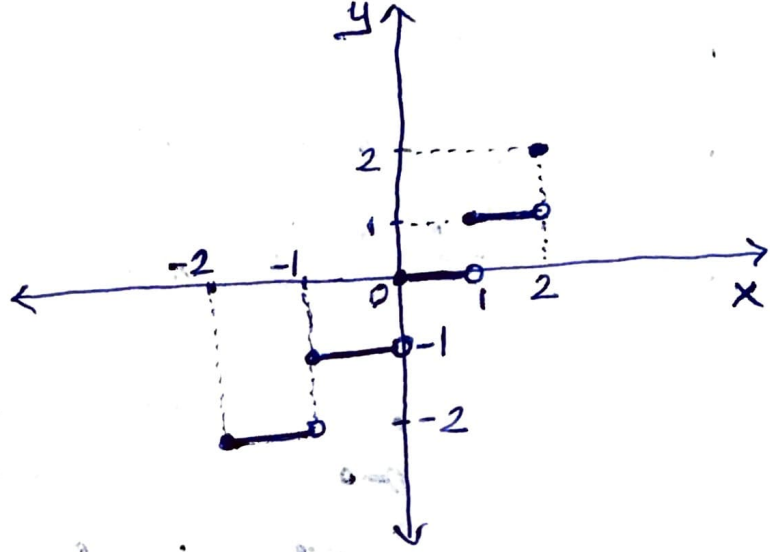
$$-2 \leq x < -1 \Rightarrow f(x) = -2$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = -1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2$$



Örnek: $f: [-3, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \llbracket x \rrbracket - x$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

Çözüm:

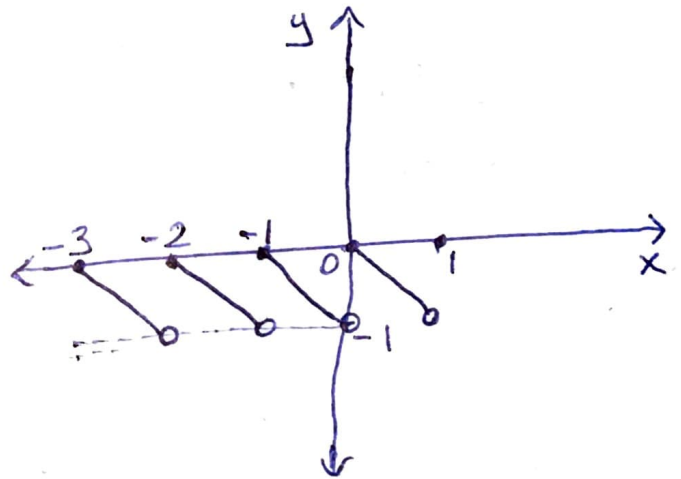
$$-3 \leq x < -2 \Rightarrow f(x) = -3 - x$$

$$-2 \leq x < -1 \Rightarrow f(x) = -2 - x$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = -1 - x$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = -x$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$$



Örnek: $f: [-2, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \llbracket x \rrbracket^2$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

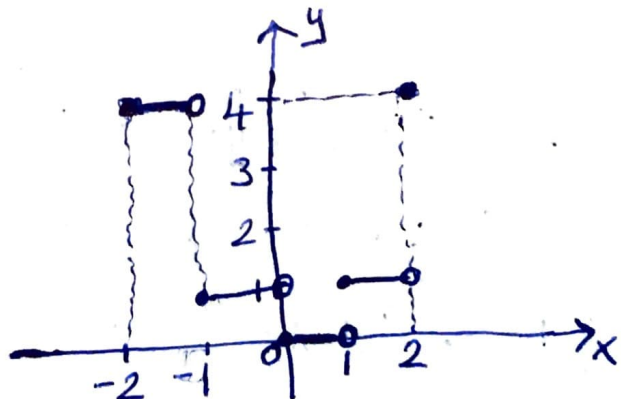
Çözüm: $f(2) = 4$

$$-2 \leq x < -1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 4$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1$$



Örnek: $f: [-2, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \llbracket x^2 \rrbracket$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

Çözüm:

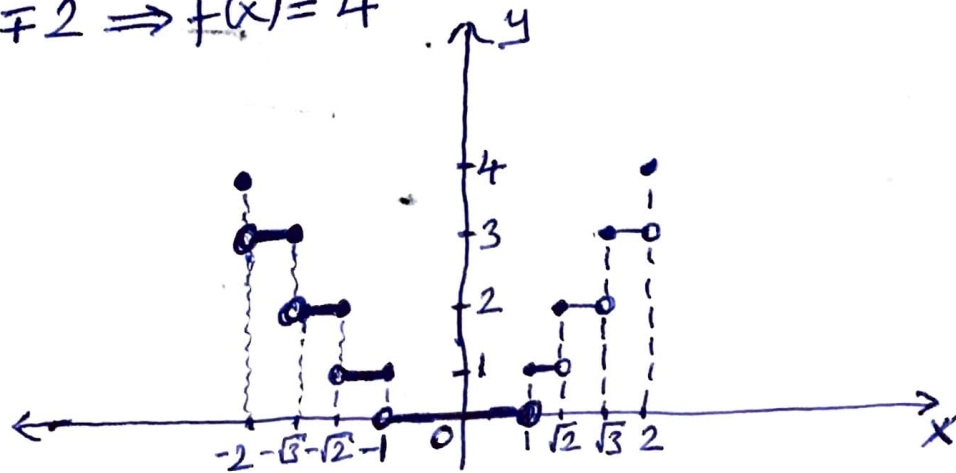
$$f(x) = \llbracket x^2 \rrbracket = 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 < 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ veya } -1 < x \leq 0 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$$

$$f(x) = \llbracket x^2 \rrbracket = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x^2 < 2 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x < \sqrt{2} \text{ veya } -\sqrt{2} < x \leq -1$$

$$f(x) = \llbracket x^2 \rrbracket = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \leq x^2 < 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \leq x < \sqrt{3} \text{ veya } -\sqrt{3} < x \leq -\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x) = \llbracket x^2 \rrbracket = 3 \Rightarrow 3 \leq x^2 < 4 \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} \leq x < 2 \text{ veya } -2 < x \leq -\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \pm 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = 4$$



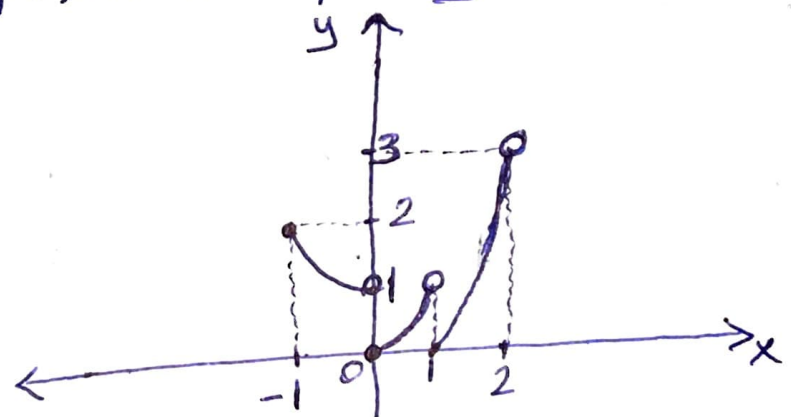
Örnek: $f: [-1, 2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2 - \llbracket x \rrbracket$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

Çözüm:

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2$$

$$1 \leq x < 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - 1$$

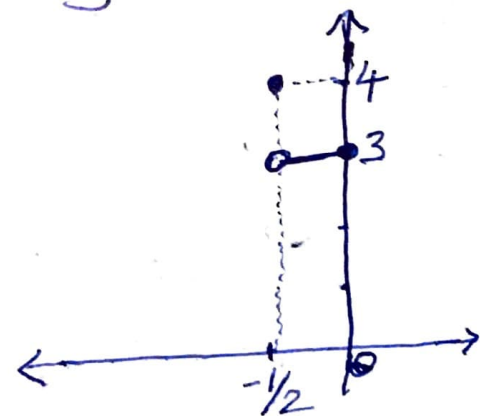


Örnek: $f: [-\frac{1}{2}, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \llbracket \frac{2x+3}{x+1} \rrbracket$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

Çözüm: $f(x) = \llbracket 2 + \frac{1}{x+1} \rrbracket = 2 + \llbracket \frac{1}{x+1} \rrbracket$

$$f(x) = 2 + \llbracket \frac{1}{x+1} \rrbracket = 4 \Rightarrow 2 \leq \frac{1}{x+1} < 3 \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} < x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 2 + \llbracket \frac{1}{x+1} \rrbracket = 3 \Rightarrow 1 \leq \frac{1}{x+1} < 2 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 0$$



Mutlak Değer Fonksiyonu:

$A \subset \mathbb{R}$ ve $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bir fonksiyon olsun.

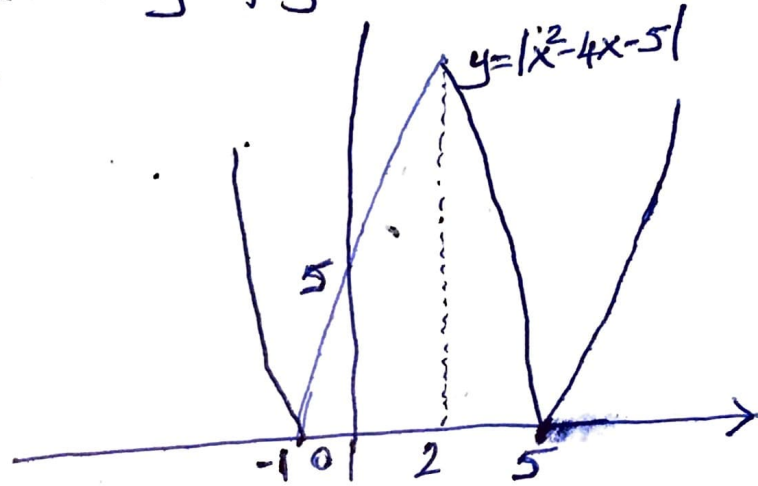
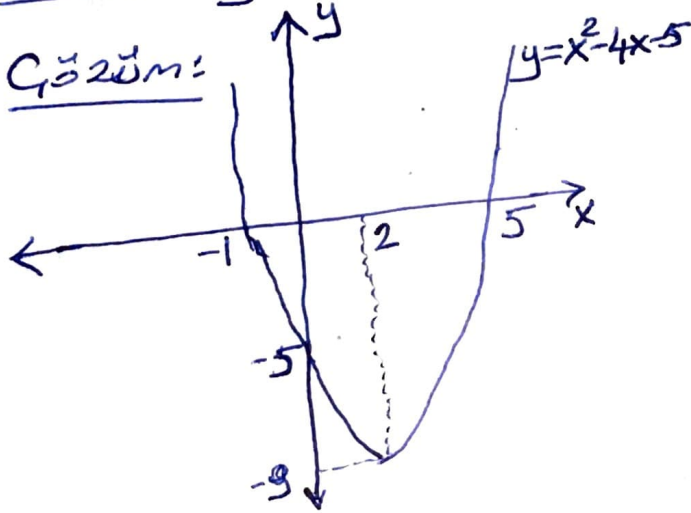
$$|f|(x) = |f(x)| = \begin{cases} f(x), & f(x) \geq 0 \\ -f(x), & f(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

ile tanımlı fonksiyona mutlak değer fonksiyonu denir.

$y = |f(x)|$ eğrisini çizmek için $f(x) \geq 0$ ise $y = f(x)$ eğrisi, $f(x) \leq 0$ ise $y = f(x)$ eğrisinin Ox eksenine göre simetrisi çizilir.

Örnek: $y = |x^2 - 4x - 5|$ eğrisinin grafiğini çiziniz.

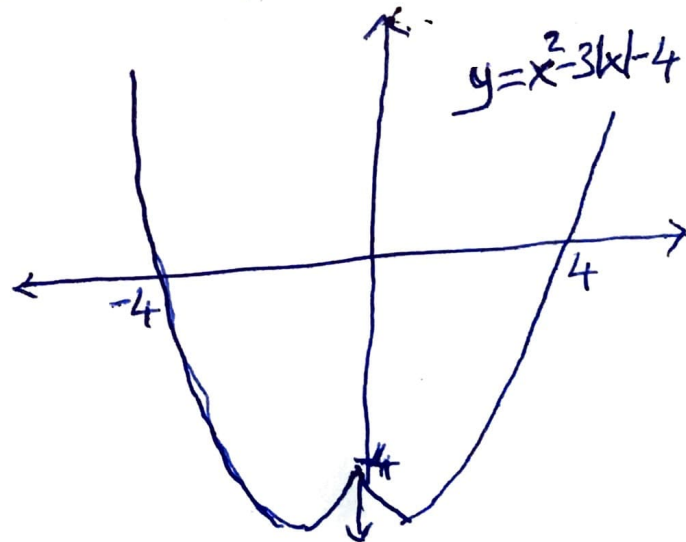
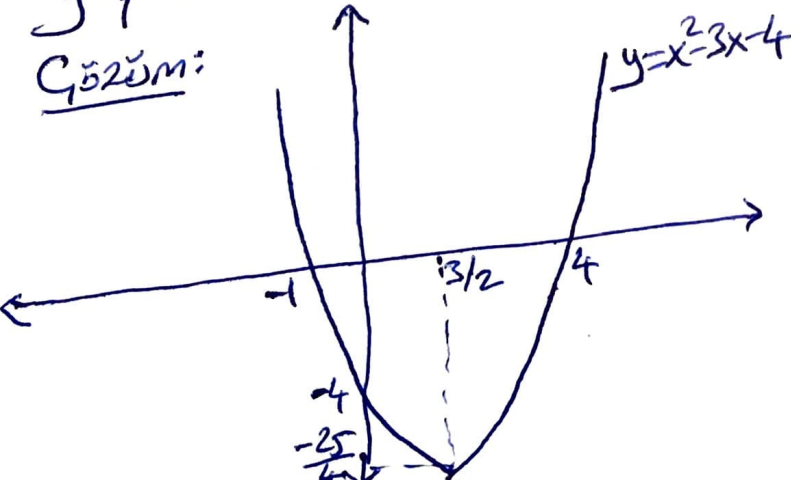
Çözüm:

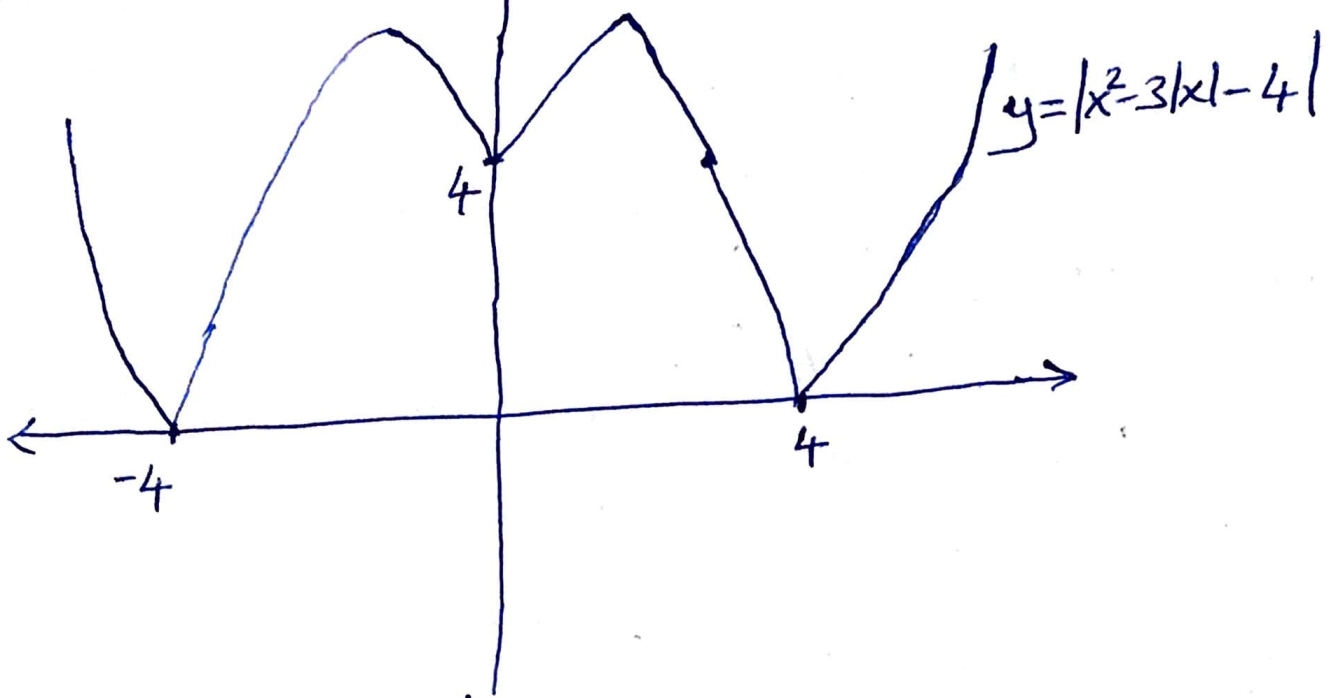


Örnek: $y = |x^2 - 3|x| - 4|$ eğrisini çiziniz.

Not: $y = f(|x|)$ eğrisini çizmek için $x \geq 0$ için çizimi yapılır ve Oy eksenine göre simetrisi alınır.

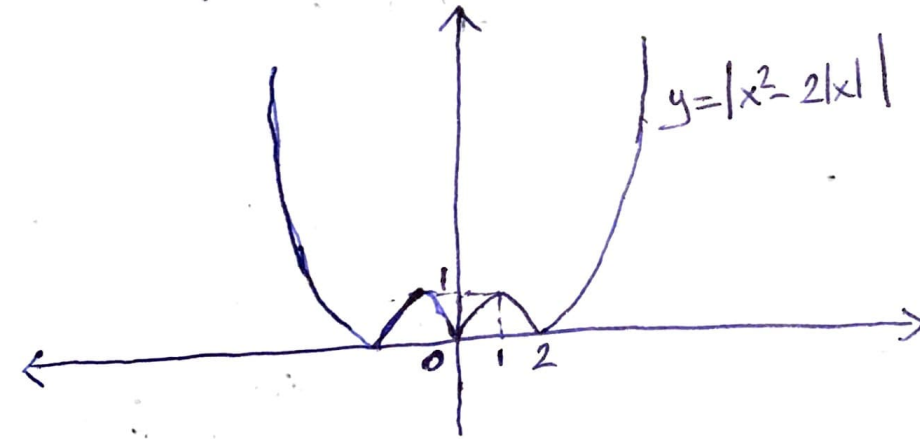
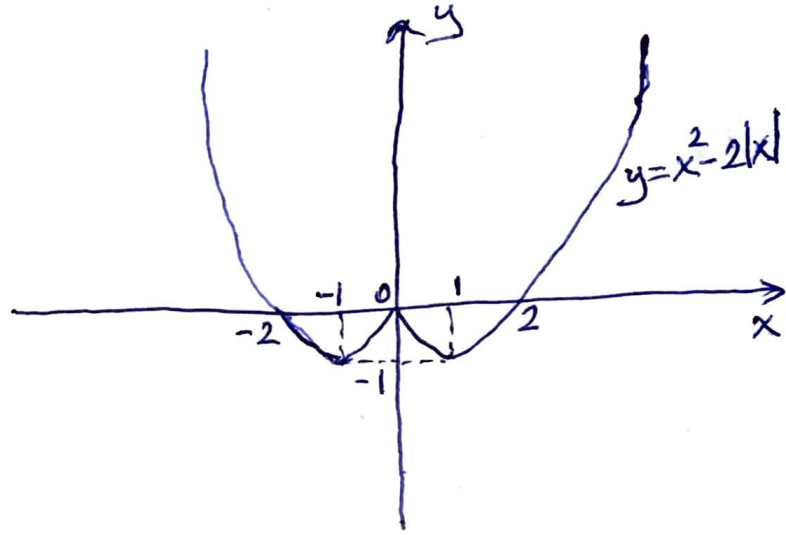
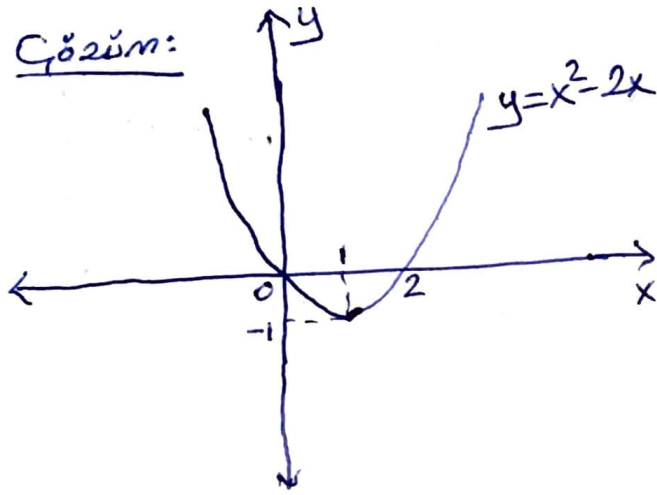
Çözüm:





Örnek: $y = |x^2 - 2|x||$ eğrisini çiziniz.

Çözüm:



İşaret Fonksiyonu:

$A \subset \mathbb{R}$ ve $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bir fonksiyon olsun.

$$(\operatorname{sgn} f)(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(f(x)) = \begin{cases} \frac{|f(x)|}{f(x)}, & f(x) \neq 0 \\ 0, & f(x) = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -1, & f(x) < 0 \\ 0, & f(x) = 0 \\ 1, & f(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

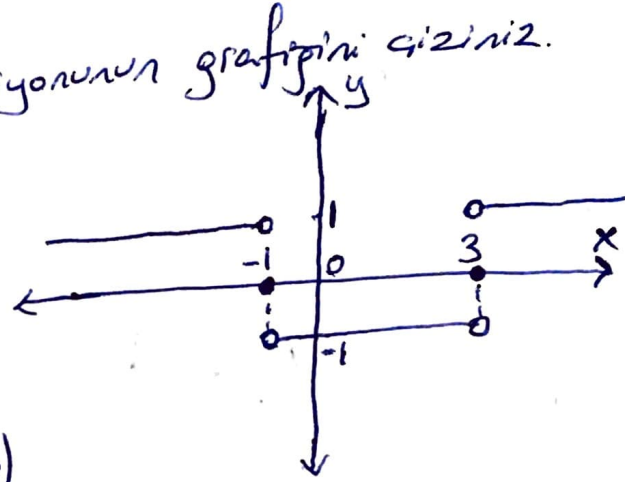
fonksiyonuna işaret fonksiyonu derir.

Örnek: $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 2x - 3)$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

Çözüm:

$x^2 - 2x - 3$	-1	3
	+	-

$$\operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - 2x - 3) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \in (-1, 3) \\ 0, & x \in \{-1, 3\} \\ 1, & x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (3, +\infty) \end{cases}$$



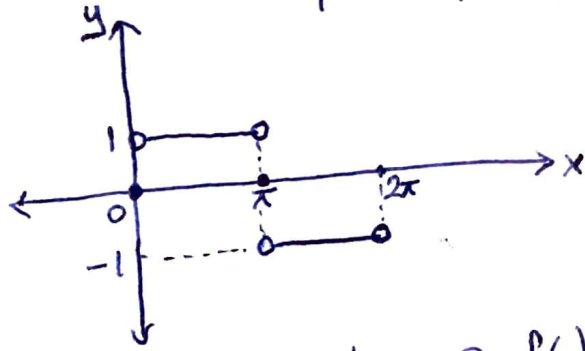
Örnek: $f: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini

çiziniz.

Çözüm:

$\sin x$	0	π	2π
	+	-	

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \in (\pi, 2\pi) \\ 0, & x \in \{0, \pi, 2\pi\} \\ 1, & x \in (0, \pi) \end{cases}$$

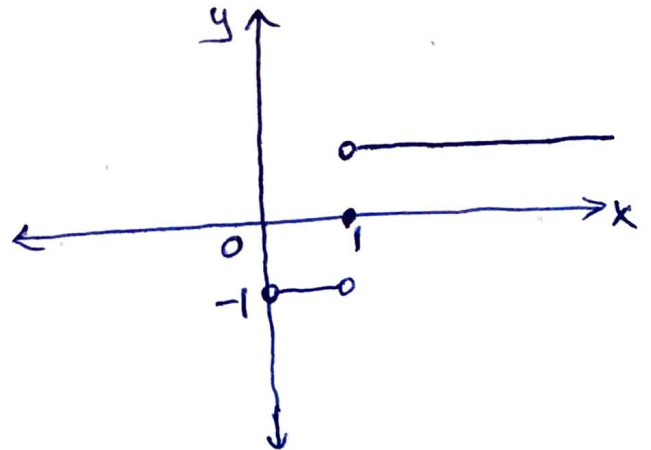


Örnek: $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\ln x)$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

Çözüm:

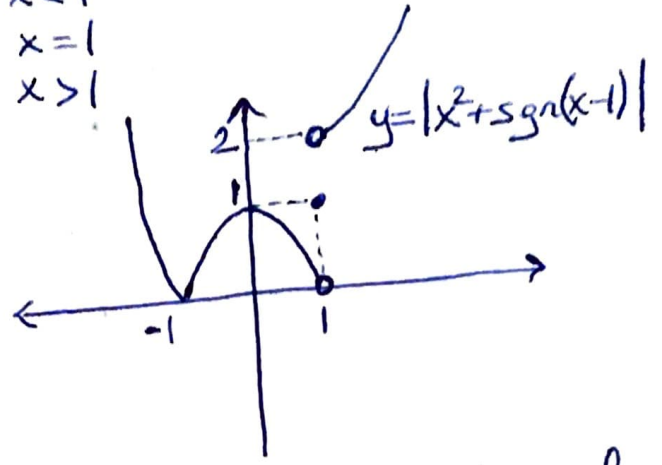
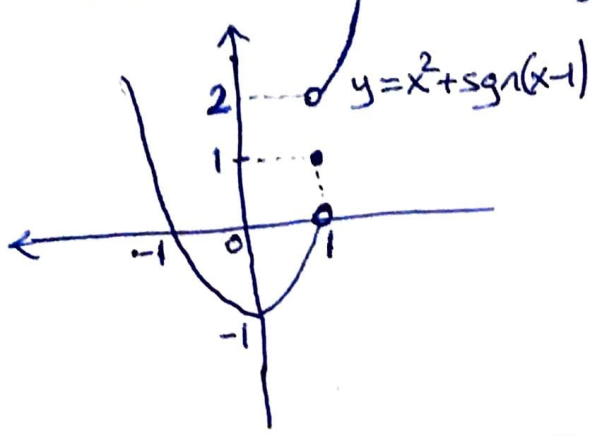
$\ln x$	0	1	$+\infty$
	-	+	

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x \in (0, 1) \\ 0, & x = 1 \\ 1, & x \in (1, \infty) \end{cases}$$



Örnek: $y = |x^2 + \text{sgn}(x-1)|$ eğrisini çiziniz.

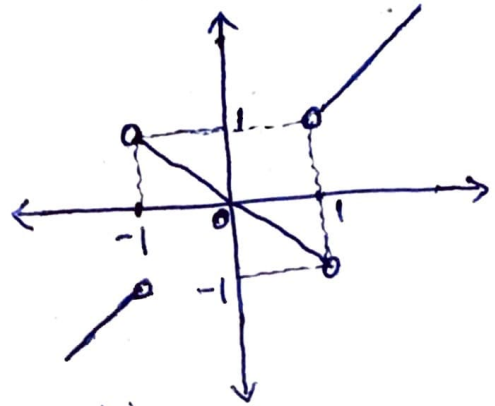
Çözüm: $x^2 + \text{sgn}(x-1) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x < 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \\ x^2 + 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$



Örnek: $f: \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{x}{\text{sgn}(x^2-1)}$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

Çözüm: $x^2 - 1 \begin{matrix} -1 & 1 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \\ -x, & x \in (-1, 1) \end{cases}$$



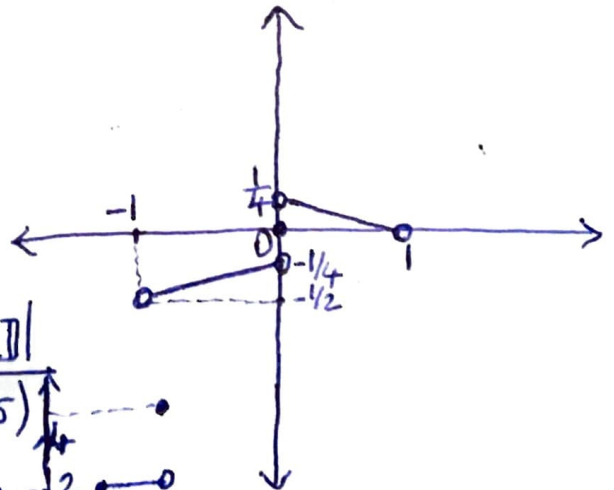
Örnek: $f: (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{|x| - \text{sgn}(x)}{\lfloor x^2 - 4 \rfloor}$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

Çözüm: $\text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} -x, & x \leq 0 \\ x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lfloor x^2 - 4 \rfloor = -4 \Rightarrow -4 \leq x^2 - 4 < -3 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x^2 < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-x+1}{-4}, & -1 < x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ \frac{x-1}{-4}, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$



Ödev: $f: [-1, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{\lfloor |x| \rfloor + \lfloor x \rfloor}{\text{sgn}(x+5)}$ fonksiyonunun grafiğini çiziniz.

