ilker Kalecik 02220224041

	02220224041
$\frac{1}{x^2-2x^2-5}$ $\frac{1}{x^2-2x^2-5}$	$ 2-\rangle \times^{3} + 4 \times^{2} = 10$ $ 1 L(2) = -5$ $L(2) = L(1)$
f(z). f(m) <0 1-adim	$f(1) \cdot f(2) \downarrow 0$
f(1) = -5 $F(3) = 4$ $f(1) = -5$ $f(2) = -5$	$f(1) = -5$ $f(1) = -5$ $f(1) = -5$ $2 \cdot adm$
$2 \cdot adim$ $f(3) = 4$ $f(2 \cdot 5) = -1,87$ $f(3) \cdot f(2 \cdot 5) < 0$	f(1,2s) = -1,797 $f(1,s) = 2,335$ $f(1,2s) - f(2s) < 0$
$3 \cdot adim$ $f(2,35) = 0.546$ $f(2,5) = -1.87$ $f(2,35) - f(2.1) \ge 0$ $f(2,35) - f(2.1) \ge 0$	3. adm F(1,375)=0,161 F(1,25)=-1,797 F(1,375)-F(1,25)<0
F(2,625) = -0,694 F(2,75) = 0,546	4(1, 42) = -0,85 4(1,375) = 0,161

(3-) \times (1/3) (-2/3) (-2/3)f'(x)=4-615, =015x f(2) = 2 F'(1) =3 X1 = 2/3 XZ = 0/793 De 0, 7937- (0, 793) 13 L (0,793) = 0,681 Xb1 = 01681 - (01681) 1 - (0,682)-2/3 = 0,693 = 2,60,5 XS = 0,693 - 0,877 =01847 2) x2=2,7052002 00624 3) 73 = 1,7052110 4) ×4 = 2,7052110 Son Harasyon Logrisal bis Lonkstyn oldunden tickten ozalelazica & By metody kullaramen