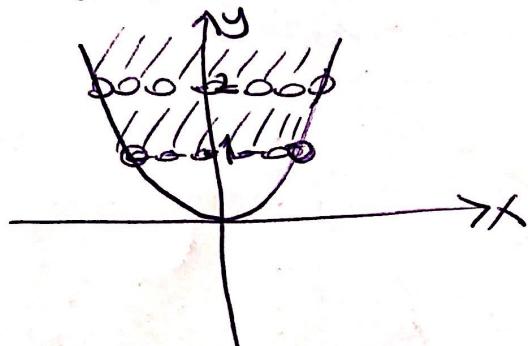


① $f(x,y) = \frac{\sqrt{y-x^2}}{\ln(y-1)}$ fonksiyonun tanım kumesini belirleyin ve şeklini çizin.

$$\sqrt{y-x^2} : y-x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq x^2$$

$$\ln(y-1) : y-1 > 0 \Rightarrow y > 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln(y-1)} : \ln(y-1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow y-1 \neq 1 \Rightarrow y \neq 2$$



② $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0^+, 2^-)} \frac{x+y-2}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2-y}} = ?$

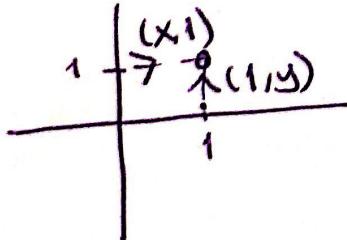
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0^+, 2^-)} \frac{(x+y-2)(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2-y})}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2-y})(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{2-y})}$$

$$(x \leftarrow (2-y))$$

$$= 0 //$$

③ $f(x,y) = \frac{x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} y}{x+y-2}$ fonksiyonunun $(1,1)$ noktası hakkında limitinin varlığını inceleyin.

noktadan dokı



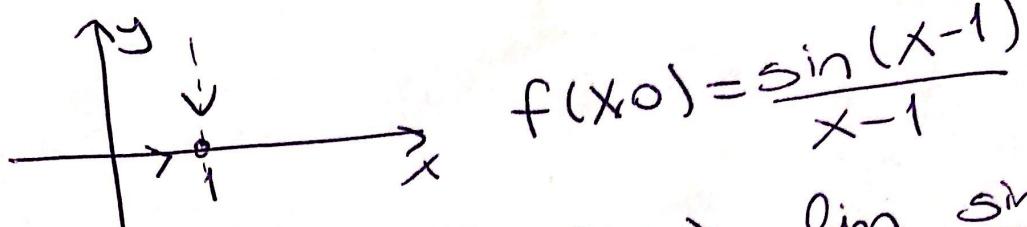
$$f(1,y) = \frac{1 \cdot \cos(\pi/2 \cdot y)}{1+y-2} = \frac{\cos(\pi/2 \cdot y)}{1+y-2}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 1} f(1,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cos(\pi/2 \cdot y)}{1+y-2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\pi/2 \sin(\pi/2 \cdot y)}{1+y-2} \stackrel{(0/0)}{=} \frac{0}{0}$$

$$f(x,1) = \frac{x \cos \pi/2}{x-1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x,1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 0 = 0 \quad \text{değil}\uparrow$$

④ $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sin(x+3y-1)}{x+y-1}$
 limitinin nereye olduğunu göster



$$f(x_0) = \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(x-1)}{x-1}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = 1$$

$$f(1, y) = \frac{\sin 3y}{y}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(1, y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3y}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3y}{3y} \cdot 3 = 3$$

$1 \neq 3$ limit yok!

⑤ $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

forksiyerenin origin hanesi her yerde sürekli olduğunu göster.

olduguunu göster. limitinin olmodigini göstermektedir.

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \quad (\text{f(0,0) depeki termi, olmodigini})$$

$y=mx$ boyunca yok loslum

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x(mx)}{x^2+(mx)^2}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (y=mx \text{ boyunca}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2mx^2}{x^2(1+m^2)} = \frac{2m}{1+m^2}$$

Sonra $m \neq 0$ oldugunden limit yoktur.

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3y}{x^2+y^4} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{o lüfürün!)} \\ \text{posteh} \\ (\delta-\varepsilon \text{ ile}) \end{array}$$

$0 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta$ iken

$$\left| \frac{x^3y}{x^2+y^4} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon \quad 0, \varepsilon \quad f = f(\varepsilon)$$

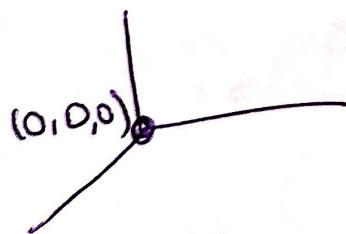
$$\left| \frac{x^3y}{x^2+y^4} \right| = |y| \left| \frac{x^3}{x^2+y^4} \right| \leq |y| \frac{|x^3|}{x^2} = |y| |x|$$

$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2} \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta \quad \begin{array}{l} \delta^2 = \varepsilon \\ \delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad (\varepsilon > 0) \end{array}$$

o yani şekilde
 $|y| < \delta$

o lüfüründen
limit doğrudur.

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)}$$



$$\frac{y^2+3xz^2}{x^2+2y^2+z^4}$$

$$x=y=z=t \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{bayan a} \\ \text{yok beslen} \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 + 3t \cdot t^2}{t^2 + 2t^2 + t^4}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+3t}{3+t^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} y \ln(x^2+y^2) = ?$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r \sin \theta \ln r^2 = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin \theta \ln r}{1/r}$$

$$= 2 \sin \theta \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r} = 0$$

$$(9) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3y}{x^4+3y^4} \text{ limitin olmadiğini göster}$$

$y=x$ boyunca:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \cdot x}{x^4+3x^4} = \frac{1}{4}, (x_0) \text{ boyunca:}$$

$$f(x_0) = \frac{x^3 \cdot 0}{x^4+3 \cdot 0^4} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \neq \text{ limit yok.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x_0) = 0$$

$$(10) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3y}{x^6+y^2} \text{ olmadiğini göster.}$$

$y=x$ boyunca

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \cdot x}{x^6+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^4+1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \neq \text{ limit yok.}$$

$y=x^3$ boyunca

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 \cdot x^3}{x^6+x^6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^6}{2x^6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(11) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{3x+1} \frac{\sin(x^2+5y^2)}{x^2+5y^2}, & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ e, & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

fonksiyonun $(0,0)$ noktasında sürekli olduğunu
olmadiğini inceleyin.

$$1) f(0,0) = e$$

$$2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} e^{3x+1}, \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2+5y^2)}{x^2+5y^2}$$

$$= e \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin t}{t} = e \cdot 1 = e$$

$$2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = f(0,0) = e \quad \text{oldupundan } (0,0) \text{ sureklidir.}$$

(12) $z = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow z_x(1,1)$
 ve $z_x(0,0)$ kuralı
 + tırexleme terminler
 hesaplayın

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

$$\rightarrow f_x(1,1) = z_x(1,1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h, 1) - f(1,1)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+h)^2 + 1 - 1 - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 + 2h}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h + 2 = 2$$

$$\rightarrow f_x(0,0) = z_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0,0)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h = 0,$$

(13) Aşağıdaki şekilde f_x ve f_y hesaplayın

$$a) f(x,y) = (xy-1)^2 \Rightarrow f_x = 2(xy-1) \cdot y, f_y = 2(xy-1) \cdot x$$

$$b) f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, f_y = \frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$c) f(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{xy-1} \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{(xy-1) - (x+y) \cdot y}{(xy-1)^2}$$

$$f_y = \frac{(xy-1) - (x+y) \cdot x}{(xy-1)^2}$$

$$d) f(x,y) = \ln(x+y) \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{1}{x+y}, f_y = \frac{1}{x+y}$$

$$e) f(x,y) = x^y \Rightarrow f_x = y \cdot x^{y-1}, f_y = 1 \cdot x^y \cdot \ln x$$

$$f) f(x,y) = \log_y x \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{1}{x} \log_y e$$

$$f(y) = \frac{\log x}{\log y} \Rightarrow f_y = -\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$9) f(x,y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (xy)^n \quad (|xy| < 1)$$

$$f(x,y) = 1 + xy + x^2y^2 + \dots + x^n y^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n y^{n-1}$$

$$f_x(x,y) = 0 + y + 2y^2x + \dots + nx^{n-1}y^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} y^n$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 0 + x + 2x^2y + \dots + nx^n y^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n y^{n-1}$$

$$(14) \quad w(p, v, \delta, \vartheta, \beta) = Pv + \frac{Ud\vartheta^2}{2\beta}$$

$$w_p, w_v, w_\delta, w_\vartheta, w_\beta = ?$$

$$w_p = U$$

$$w_v = P + \frac{fd\vartheta^2}{2\beta}$$

$$w_\vartheta = -\frac{Ud\vartheta^2}{2\beta^2}$$

$$w_\beta = \frac{U\vartheta^2}{2\beta}$$

$$w_\delta = \frac{2U\delta\vartheta}{2\beta}$$

$$(15) \quad f(x,y) = 1 - xy - 3x^2y, \quad f_x(1,2) \text{ ve } f_y(1,2)$$

Kısmi türevlerini limit tâminde bulun

$$\frac{\partial f(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f((x_0+h), y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h}$$

$$f_x(1,2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h, 2) - f(1, 2)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 1 - (1+h) + 2 - 3(1+h)^2 \cdot 2 - (1-1+2-3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2) = -13$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-6h^2 - 13h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -6h - 13 = -13$$

$$f_y(1,2) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\overset{x_0}{1}, \overset{y_0+k}{2}) - f(x_0, y_0)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-1+(2+k)-3 \cdot 1(2+k)-(1-1+2-3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2)}{k}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2k-4+4}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} -2 = -2$$

(16) Sandwich yontemini kullanarak
 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{4 - 4\cos|xy|}{|xy|}$ limitini bulun.
 $(\cos u) = 1 - \frac{u^2}{2!} + \frac{u^4}{4!} + \dots$ sei oasilimni kullanın)

$$\sqrt{|xy|} = u \text{ diyeлим.}$$

$$\cos u = 1 - \frac{u^2}{2!} + \frac{u^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$1 - \frac{u^2}{2!} < \cos u < 1 - \frac{u^2}{2!} + \frac{u^4}{4!}$$

$$1 - \frac{|xy|}{2!} < \cos|xy| < 1 - \frac{|xy|}{2!} + \frac{x^2y^2}{4!}$$

$$4 - 2|xy| < 4\cos|xy| < 4 - 2|xy| + \frac{x^2y^2}{6}$$

$$2|xy| - \frac{x^2y^2}{6} < 4 - 4\cos|xy| < 2|xy|$$

$$2 - \frac{|xy|}{6} < \frac{4 - 4\cos|xy|}{|xy|} < 2$$

limite secalirse

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(2 - \frac{|xy|}{6} \right) < \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{4 - 4\cos|xy|}{|xy|}$$

$$\underbrace{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left(2 - \frac{|xy|}{6} \right)}_2 < \underbrace{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{4 - 4\cos|xy|}{|xy|}}_2$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{4 - \cos|xy|}{|xy|} = 2$$

17) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ diferansiyelken inceleyin.

$$f(a+h, b+k) = f(a,b) + h f_x(a,b) + k f_y(b,k)$$

$$+ r(h,k,a,b) \sqrt{h^2+k^2}$$

$h, k \rightarrow 0$ için $r \rightarrow 0$

$$f(h,k) = f(0,0) + h f_x(0,0) + k f_y(0,0)$$

$$+ r(0,0,h,k) \sqrt{h^2+k^2} \quad (*)$$

$$\rightarrow f_x(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h,0) - f(0,0)}{h} \xrightarrow[h \rightarrow 0]{\text{f(0,0)}} 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,k) - f(0,0)}{k} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow f(0,0) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{|hk|} = 0 + h \cdot 0 + k \cdot 0 + r(0,0,h,k) \sqrt{h^2+k^2}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{xy}, & xy > 0 \\ \sqrt{-xy}, & xy < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow h, k \neq 0$ için

$$\sqrt{hk} = r \cdot \sqrt{h^2+k^2}$$

$$r(h,k) = \frac{\sqrt{hk}}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}} \Rightarrow \lim_{\substack{h,k \rightarrow 0 \\ n=mk \text{ ikin}}} \sqrt{\frac{hk}{h^2+k^2}}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\frac{m}{m+1} \cdot \frac{k}{K}} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{m+1}}$$

$hk \geq 0$ için yok
diferansiyelken

$\rightarrow hk < 0$ için

$$\sqrt{-hk} = r \cdot \sqrt{h^2+k^2}$$

$$\lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{-hk}}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2}}$$

$$n = mk \lim_{(h,k) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sqrt{\frac{-m}{m+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{-m}{m+1}}$$

$hk < 0$ için de diferansiyelken

Ödev

$$\rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} \frac{\sin(xy)}{x} = ?$$

$$\rightarrow z = x^2 + y^2 = f(x,y)$$

$f_x(1,1)$ ve $f_x(0,0)$
limit terminler bulun,

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{2 \cdot (2,2)^2 + e^{2 \cdot (-9,2)}} = ?$$

$$\rightarrow f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & xy \neq 0 \\ 1, & xy = 0 \end{cases}$$

a) fin originde sürekli olmadığını
gösterin

b) f_x ve f_y originde var oldugunu
gösterin.