SORU (1): $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x} + \ln \frac{x+1}{x-3}$ jonkeigenman en genis tanim aratizini bulunu.

Formin: f(x)=Vx2-4x, f2(x)= n x+1 lentirse

f fonksiyonunun tanım aralığı fi ve fi fonksiyonlarının tanım aralıklarının arakesitidir. Buna göre

for former 2-4x >0 icin tommer alup

$$\frac{x^{2}-4x=x(x-4)>0 day}{x^{2}-4x} + \phi - \phi + coccos$$

for formunuy tanim aralige T.A1 = (-00,0]U[4,+00) int.

fr forme x+1 > 0 isin tanımlı olup

fz fornunum tanım aralığı T. Az= (-00, -1]U(3,+00) dur.

francon T.A. = T.A1 NT.A2 = (-0,-1] U[4,+0) dur.

SORU 2: $f(n) = \sqrt{\frac{4-n^2}{n}} + Arcsin(\log \frac{n}{10})$ fonksiyonunun en genis tanım aralızını bulunuz Gorum: fi(x) = \(\frac{4-\pi^2}{\pi}\) ve f_2(x) = Arcsin(\log\frac{\pi}{10}) denitirse, f fornum tanım aralığı for ve fz fonksiyonlarının tanım aralıklarının arakesitidir, for former 4-22 >0 icin tammerdir. $\frac{4-x^2}{x} = \frac{(2+x)(2-x)}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + 0 - 1$ f, fornumum tanım aralize TiA1= (-00,-2] U(0,2] dir. for formuna tammle olmoss isin -15 log 2 51 ve 10>0 olmander Jani 1270 ühen -1 ≤ log 10 ≤1 almolider. -1 < los 10 < 1 > -los 10 < log 10 < log 10 > lagio stor 20 stor 10 stor 10 stor 10 dan 1 = x = 100 clup fz nin tanım aralığı T. Az = [1, 100] f nin tanım avaller T.A=T.A, NT.Az=[1,2] dir.

Not: 11 francour tanim prolego igin ele agiklama:

$$\frac{(2-n)(2+n)}{n} > 0 den$$

$$\frac{2-n}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{$$

+8 jun lim (1-cosen)
$$\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) = \lim_{n\to 0} \frac{2\sin^2 n \cdot \ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{\tan^2 3n \cdot (e^{2\sqrt{x}}-1)} = \frac{2\sin^2 n \cdot \ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{\tan^2 3n \cdot (e^{2\sqrt{x}}-1)}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n^2}{\tan^2 3n} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n^2}}{e^{2\sqrt{x}} - 1}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to0} 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 \cdot \lim_{n\to0} \frac{9x^2}{9 \cdot \tan^2 3n} \cdot \lim_{n\to0} \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \lim_{n\to0} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2 \cdot (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}-1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{n\to0} 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 \cdot \lim_{n\to0} \frac{9x^2}{n \cdot \sin^2 3n} \cdot \lim_{n\to0} \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \lim_{n\to0} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2 \cdot (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}-1)} =$$

$$= 2.1. \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{3\chi}{\tan 3\chi} \right)^2 \cdot \lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{\chi}}{e^{2\sqrt{\chi}}} \right) = 2.1 \cdot \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\lim_{u\to 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = 1 , \lim_{u\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} = 1 ,$$

SORU(4):
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+6}{x+3} \right)^{2x+1} = ?$$
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+6}{x+3} \right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+3+3}{x+2} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x+3} \right) = \lim_{x$

TOKU (G):
$$\sin\left(\operatorname{Arctan}\frac{1}{7} + \operatorname{Arcsin}\frac{3}{5}\right) = ?$$

Given: $\operatorname{Arctan}\frac{3}{7} = x$ dentitive $\operatorname{Arcsin}\frac{3}{7} = \operatorname{Arctan}\frac{3}{7}$ to $\operatorname{Arctan}\frac{3}{7} + \operatorname{Arcsin}\frac{3}{7} = \operatorname{Arctan}\frac{3}{7} + \operatorname{Arctan}\frac{3}{7} = \operatorname{Arctan}\frac{3}{7} + \operatorname{Arctan}\frac{3}{7} = \operatorname{Arctan}\frac{3}{7} + \operatorname{Arctan}\frac{3}{7} = \operatorname{Arc$

SORU®: 2 Arctan
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 + Arctan $\frac{1}{4}$ is lemining sonucunu bulunus;

2 Arctan $\frac{1}{3}$ + Arctan $\frac{1}{4}$ = Arctan $\frac{1}{3}$ + (Arctan $\frac{1}{4}$) = Arctan $\frac{1}{3}$ + Arctan $\frac{1}{2}$ = Arctan $\frac{1}{3}$ + Arctan $\frac{1}{2}$ = Arctan $\frac{1}{3}$ + Arctan $\frac{1}{2}$ = Arctan $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ = Arctan $\frac{1}{3}$ + Arctan $\frac{1}{2}$ + Arctan

SORU(D):
$$f(x) = \frac{|\cos 2x|}{4x-\pi} \quad \text{fonksiyonunum} \quad x \to \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{ising}$$

$$\text{Soldan we sassan limiting fournung}.$$

$$\text{Cosium: } \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{|\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4}-p)|}{4(\frac{\pi}{4}-p)-\pi} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{|\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4}-p)|}{-4p} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{|\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4}-p)|}{-2(2p)} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{4\pi} f(x) \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{|\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4}-p)|}{\pi + 4p - \pi} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{|\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4}+p)|}{\pi + 4p - \pi} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{|\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4}+p)|}{\pi + 4p - \pi} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{|\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4}+p)|}{\pi + 4p - \pi} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{|\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4}+p)|}{\pi + 4p - \pi} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{|\cos 2(\frac{\pi}{4}+p)|}{\pi + 4p - \pi} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{|\sin 2p|}{4p} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{|\sin 2p|}$$

SORU(1): $f(x) = \frac{|\ln x|}{x-1}$ for numar $x \to 1$ isin soldan ve sapdan limitini bulunus. $\varphi_{2\overline{y}}^{-1} \lim_{n \to 1} f(n) = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{|\ln(1-p)|}{(1-p)-1} = \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{-\ln(1-p)}{-p} = -1 \text{ dir.}$ $\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{p\to 0} \frac{|\ln(1+p)|}{x+p-x} = \lim_{p\to 0} \frac{|\ln(1+p)|}{p} = \lim_{p\to 0} \frac{\ln(1+p)}{p} = 1 \text{ dir}$ = 2000 = 100 = 100 = 100Gözüm: $\lim_{N\to\infty} \left(\frac{\chi^2+3\chi+3}{\chi^2+1}\right)^{\frac{\chi}{2}} = \lim_{\chi\to\infty} \left(\frac{\chi^2+1+3\chi+2}{\chi^2+1}\right)^{\frac{\chi}{2}} = \lim_{\chi\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{3\chi+2}{\chi^2+1}\right)^{\frac{\chi}{2}} = \lim_{\chi\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{\chi^2+1}{\chi^2+1}\right)^{\frac{\chi}{2}} = \lim_{\chi\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{\chi^2+$ $=\lim_{\kappa\to\infty}\left[\left(1+\frac{3\kappa+2}{\kappa^2+1}\right)^{\frac{3}{3}\frac{2}{\kappa+2}}\right] = \lim_{\kappa\to\infty}\left[\left(1+\frac{3\kappa+2}{\kappa^2+1}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}\frac{2}{\kappa^2+2}}\right] = \lim_{\kappa\to\infty}\left[\left(1+\frac{3\kappa+2}{\kappa^2+1}\right)^{\frac{3}{3}\frac{2}{\kappa+2}}\right]$ Not: $\lim_{y\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{y}\right)^{1/2} = e$; $\lim_{y\to\infty} \left(1+y\right)^{1/2} = e$ dir. Not: y_4 $x=1-p,p_0$ $y=\ln x$ $y=\ln$

SORU(3):
$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}$$
 fonksiyonunun süreksiz-
nohtadaki süreksizliğin cinsini belirtiniz

quandan $x=1$ için $f(1)=\frac{1+1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}=\frac{2}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}$ = tanımsız oldu-

gundan $x=1$ de fo. tanımsızdır.

 $x=1$ deki süreksizliğin cinsine gelince;

 $x=1$ $\frac{(1-p)+1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}=\lim_{p\to 0}\frac{2-p^{\frac{1}{2}-2}}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}-2}}=\frac{2}{1+0}=\frac{2}{1+0}$

lim $f(x)=\lim_{p\to 0}\frac{(1+p)+1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}=\lim_{p\to 0}\frac{2+p^{\frac{1}{2}-2}}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}-2}}=0$

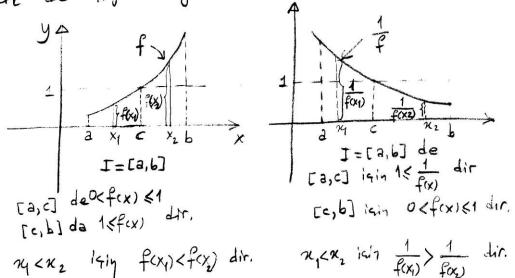
Um $f(x)=\lim_{p\to 0}\frac{(1+p)+1}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}-1}}=\lim_{p\to 0}\frac{2+p^{\frac{1}{2}-2}}{1+2^{\frac{1}{2}-2}}=0$

O halde $x=1$ de $x=1$ için $x=1$ i için $x=1$ içi

* Bu soruda h yerine, her zaman pozitifliğini de vurgulamak için p harfi kullanıldı. Zira sapdan, soldan limit çalışmalarındaki h daima pozitiftir. Tanımdan hareketle türevde kullanılan h ise pozitif ya da negatif olabilir. Biz bu h yerine de Ax almayı yeğliyoruz (tereih ediyoruz).

SORU(11): f fonksiyonu I aralizinda tanımlı ve pozitif deperler alsın. f fonksiyonun artan ise $\frac{1}{f}$ fonksiyonunun azalan olduğunu gösteriniz $\frac{1}{f}$ fonksiyonunun Gözümi f foinu I da artan olduğundan her $x_1, x_2 \in I$ ve $x_1 < x_2$ isin $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ dir. Yanı $f(x_1) - f(x_2) < 0$ dir. $f(x_1) - \frac{1}{f(x_2)} = \frac{f_2(x_1) - f_2(x_1)}{f(x_2)} > 0$ dir. Yanı $f(x_1) - \frac{1}{f(x_2)} > 0$ dir. Yanı $f(x_2) - \frac{1}{f(x_1)} > 0$ dir. Yanı $f(x_1) - \frac{1}{f(x_2)} > 0$ dir.

Not: Bu problem isin asagradahi acılılayıcı grafikleri de gizebiliriz.



NOT: Bu 14.soruda kısaca, " $x_1 < x_2$ için $0 < f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ ise eşitsizlik özelliğinden $\frac{1}{f(x_1)} > \frac{1}{f(x_2)} \text{ dir." denilebilirdi.}$

Ayrıca 10. sayfanın altıncı satırındaki son büyük kesrin payındaki ilk fonksiyon $f_2(x)$ değil $f(x_2)$ olacak. Düzeltir, özür dileriz. Gözden kaçan başka hataları bildirirseniz seviniriz.

Ayrıca 7. sayfanın dördüncü satırındaki ilk kesrin payındaki mutlak değerin içi $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-2p)$ olacaktır.

Soru(1):
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\sqrt{3x^2 + 12x + 5} + 3x + 4 \right] = ?$$

Gorum: $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{3x^2 + 6x + c} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{3(x^2 + \frac{1}{9}x + \frac{c}{4})} = \frac{1}{x \to +\infty}$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{9}x + \frac{1}{9}x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{(x + \frac{1}{29})^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{29}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{29}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{29}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{29}} = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\sqrt{9x^2 + 12x + 5} + 3x + 4 \right] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\sqrt{9x^2 + 12x + 5} + 3x + 4 \right] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\sqrt{9x^2 + 12x + 5} + 3x + 4 \right] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\sqrt{9x^2 + 12x + 5} + 3x + 4 \right] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\sqrt{9x^2 + 12x + 5} + 3x + 4 \right] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\sqrt{9x^2 + 12x + 5} - (3x + 4) \right] = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{9x^2 + 12x + 5}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 12x + 5}} - (3x + 4) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{-12x - 11}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 12x + 5}} = \lim_{x \to$$

SORU(16): f(x) = secx formunum turevinin f(x) = secx. tanx olduğunu türevin tanımından hareketle (limit yolundan) gösterintz 4820m: $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{sec(x+\Delta x) - secx}{\Delta x}$ = $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x+\Delta x)} - \frac{1}{\cos x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cos(x+\Delta x)}{\Delta x \cdot \cos(x+\Delta x) \cdot \cos x} =$ $=\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{-2\sin\frac{x+(n+\Delta x)}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{x-(n+\Delta x)}{2}}{\Delta x \cdot \cos(x+\Delta x) \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{-2\sin(x+\frac{\Delta x}{2}) \cdot \sin\frac{-\Delta x}{2}}{\Delta x \cdot \cos(x+\Delta x) \cdot \cos x} =$ $=\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{-2.\sin(\pi + \frac{\Delta x}{2}).\sin\frac{-\Delta x}{2}}{-2.\cos(\pi + \frac{\Delta x}{2}).\cos\pi} = \frac{\sin\pi}{\cos\pi.\cos\pi} = \frac{1}{\cos\pi}.\frac{\sin\pi}{\cos\pi} = \frac{1}{\cos\pi}.\frac{\sin\pi}{\sin\pi} = \frac{1}{\cos\pi}.\frac{\sin\pi}{\sin\pi} = \frac{1}{\cos\pi}.\frac{\sin\pi}{\sin\pi} = \frac{1}{\sin\pi}.\frac{\sin\pi}{\sin\pi} = \frac{$ = secr. tann bulunur. Not: Bu sormy Dx yerine & yozip ho isin limiti alınız Secn = 1 cosp cosk = -2 sin p+k sin p-k dir. SORU(17): f(n) = a in, tanımdan harehetle, türevi nedir? $f'(n) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(n)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{x+h}{h} = \frac{x}{h}$ $=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{a^{\varkappa}(a^{h}-1)}{h}=a^{\varkappa}\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{a^{h}-1}{h}=a^{\varkappa}\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{t\cdot \ln a}{\ln (1+t)}=$ $=a^{\varkappa}\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{a^{\varkappa}(a^{h}-1)}{h}=a^{\varkappa}\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{t\cdot \ln a}{\ln (1+t)}=$ $=a^{\varkappa}\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{a^{\varkappa}(a^{h}-1)}{(\ln (1+t))}=a^{\varkappa}\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{t\cdot \ln a}{\ln (1+t)}=$ $=a^{\varkappa}\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{a^{\varkappa}(a^{h}-1)}{(\ln (1+t))}=a^{\varkappa}\lim_{t\to 0}\frac{t\cdot \ln a}{\ln (1+t)}=$ Not: By soruda hitaptahi gibi hartmanihtan (poz.veyaneg.) hullandmistr. Siz de aynı soruyu h=bx yazarah yenden

SORU (18): f(x) = sin2x fonksiyonunun turevinin f(x) = sin2x olduğunu, türenin tanımından hareketle (limit yolundan) gösteriniz Gözüm: $f(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2(x+\Delta x) - \sin^2 x}{\Delta x} =$ $= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{[\sin(x+\Delta x) + \sin x] \cdot [\sin(x+\Delta x) - \sin x]}{\Delta x} =$ = lim [sin(n+An)+sinn]. lim sin(n+An)-sinn = = $2 \sin \pi$. $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{2 \cos \frac{(x + \Delta x) + x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{(x + \Delta x) - x}{2}}{2} = 2 \sin \pi$. $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{2 \cos (x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}) \cdot \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2}}{2} = 2 \sin \pi \cdot \cos x = \sin 2x$ bulunut. Not: $sinp-sinq = 2\cos\frac{p+q}{2} - \sin\frac{p-q}{2}$ dir. lim sinu = 1 dir (özel limit) Ek sorular: Asagradhi fonksiyonların herbirinin türevinin karsılarında yazılı fo.lar olduğunu tanımdan hareketle gösteriniz: * $f(n) = \tan n \Rightarrow f'(n) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 n} = 1 + \tan^2 n \, dr$ $\begin{array}{lll}
+ & f(x) = e^{3x} \Rightarrow f(x) = 3 \cdot e^{3x} & \text{dir.} \\
+ & f(x) = e^{5x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5 \cdot e^{5x} \ln 2 & \text{dir.} \\
+ & f(x) = e^{\sin x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x \cdot e & \text{dir.}
\end{array}$ * $f(x) = shx \Rightarrow f'(x) = chx dir.$ * $f(x) = chx \Rightarrow f'(n) = shn dir.$ * $f(x) = cosn \Rightarrow f'(n) = -sinn dir.$

SORU (B): f(x) = log x in turevinin f(x) = 1 olduğunu turevin tanımından hareketle (limit yolu ile) gösteriniz

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_a(x + \Delta x) - \log_a x}{\Delta x} = \frac{\log_a(x + \Delta x) - \log_a x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \frac{\pi + \Delta x}{\pi}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{\pi}\right)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\log_3 \left(1$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\Delta x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \log_{3} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{$$

$$=\frac{1}{\pi}.\log_2 e = \frac{\log_2 e}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi.\ln 2}$$

Not:
$$lap_a b = \frac{1}{log_b a}$$
 der. $log_b = \frac{log_b b}{log_e a}$ der.

Ek sorular: Assandshi herbir fonksiyonun türevinin korşılarında yazılı follar olduğunu, tanımdan harehetle gösteriniz

*
$$f(n) = \tan^2 n$$
 \Rightarrow $f(n) = 2 \tan n \cdot (1 + \tan^2 n)$ dir.

*
$$f(x) = \ln \sqrt{x} \implies f'(x) = \frac{1}{2x} dir.$$

*
$$f(x) = l_n(1+x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} dir.$$

*
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 \Rightarrow $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$ dir.

SORU (20):
$$f(n) = \sqrt{1+\kappa'}$$
 fonksiyonunun türevini, türevin
tanımından hareketle (limit yolundan) bulunuz
 $f'(\kappa) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\kappa + \Delta x) - f(\kappa x)}{\Delta \kappa} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+(\kappa + \Delta x)} - \sqrt{1+\kappa'}}{\Delta \kappa} =$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \kappa \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+(\kappa + \Delta \kappa)} - \sqrt{1+\kappa'}}{\Delta \kappa} = \lim_{\Delta \kappa \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+(\kappa + \Delta \kappa)} - (\sqrt{1+\kappa})}{\Delta \kappa \cdot (\sqrt{1+\kappa + \Delta \kappa} + \sqrt{1+\kappa'})} =$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \kappa \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta \kappa \cdot (\sqrt{1+\kappa + \Delta \kappa} + \sqrt{1+\kappa'})} = \lim_{\Delta \kappa \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\kappa'} + \sqrt{1+\kappa'}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\kappa'} + \sqrt{1+\kappa'}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1+\kappa'}} = \lim_{\Delta \kappa \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\kappa'} + \sqrt{1+\kappa'}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\kappa'} + \sqrt{1+\kappa'}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1+\kappa'}} = \lim_{\Delta \kappa \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\kappa'} + \sqrt{1+\kappa'}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\kappa'} + \sqrt{1+\kappa'}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1+\kappa'}} = \frac{1}{2$$

SORU (21): f(x) = Arctank in the time $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+n^2}$ olduğunu türevin tanımından hareketle (limit yolundan) gösteriniz. $f'(n) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(n+\Delta x) - f(n)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{Arctan(n+\Delta x) - Arctanx}{\Delta x} =$ = $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{Arctan}{1 + (x + \Delta x) \cdot x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x}$ $=\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{1 + (x + \Delta x) \cdot x} =$ = $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta x}{[1+(x+\delta x)\cdot x]} = \frac{1}{1+(x+\delta x)\cdot x} = \frac{1}{1+(x+\delta x)\cdot x} = \frac{1}{1+(x+\delta x)\cdot x}$ Not: Bu soru, tammdan horehetle degit de bileske fonksiyonun türevi yolundan Gözmek istenseydi; y=f(x)=Arctanne (tany=n olup her ihi yanın n'e göre türevi alınırsa (y nin n'in bir fonksiyonu olduğu gözönünde tutularak) $\frac{d(\tan y)}{dx} = \frac{d(\tan y)}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(x)}{dx} \Rightarrow (1 + \tan^2 y) \cdot y' = 1 \quad \text{den}$ y'= 1 = 1 bulunurdu. Yani (Arctan x) = 1 / 1+x2