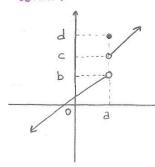


dimiT



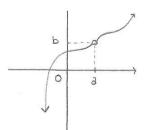
$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = c$$

$$\lim_{x \to a^{-}} f(x) = b$$

$$x \to a^{-}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
x \to a \\
& \text{lim } f(x) \neq \text{lim } f(x) \\
x \to a^{+} & x \to a^{-}
\end{array}$$

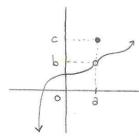
olduşundan x=a do limit yoktur.



$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \to a^{-}} f(x) = b$$

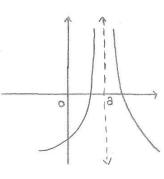
 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^-} f(x)$  olduğundan  $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^-} f(x)$  olduğundan  $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^+} f(x)$ 



$$\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = b$$

$$\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = b$$

x→d oldupundan x=d da limit vardır ve deperi b dir.

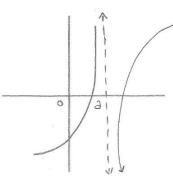


$$\lim_{x \to a^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to a^{-}} f(x) = +\infty$$

oldupundan X=2 da

limit vardır ve deperi top dur-



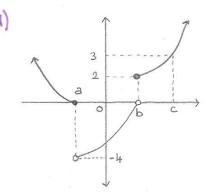
$$\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to 3^{-}} f(x) = +\infty$$

olduğundan X=a da 19m9t yoktur.

 $\lim_{x\to x_0^+} f(x) = L$  obygorso yani  $\lim_{x\to x_0^+} f(x) = L$  obygorso yani

sapdan ve soldan limitler birbirîne eşît oluyorsa  $X=X_0$  da limit vardır ve depen L ye eşîttir.



Yukanda y = f(x) fonksiyonunun grafigi

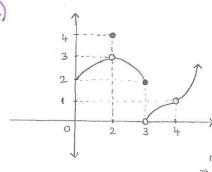
uerilmistic.

Buna gare  $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) + \lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) + \lim_{x\to c^+} f(x)$  toplamı

uegh!

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$$\begin{cases} & & & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ &$$



Jundo y= f(x)

fonksiyanunun

r grafiği verilmiştir.

Bu fonksiyanun

X in 2,3,4 de
ğerlerinden bazılan için var olan

Mimitleri toplamı nedir?

$$\begin{cases} & \text{fm } f(x) = 3 \\ x \to 2^+ \end{cases}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \text{ de limitin depent } 3 \text{ thr.} \end{cases}$$
 
$$x \to 2^- \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{lim } f(x) = 0 \\ x \rightarrow 3^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{lim } f(x) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \text{ te limit yoktur.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{f(x)} = 1 \\ x \to 4^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 4 \text{ te limit variative deperior} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 4 \text{ te limit variative deperior} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 4 \text{ te limit variative deperior} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 4 \text{ te limit variative deperior} \end{cases}$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & x = 3 \end{cases}$$

(x+a, x>3 le tanimianon f fonksiyo-

nunun X=3 te Amitinin olabilmesi için a kag almalidir?

$$\lim_{x\to 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 3^-} f(x)$$

4) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 2, & 1 < x \le 2 \end{cases}$$
 forksiyoni veriliyor.

$$\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)$$
 ned%?

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = 2 \\ \lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = 2 \\ \lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = 2 \end{cases}$$

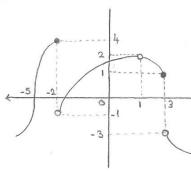
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 3, & x < 1 \\ 3b + 4, & x = 1 \\ 7x + 3a, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

fonksquonunun x=1 de bir limitinin olobilmesi igin a kog olmalidir?

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x)$$

$$7+3a = 2+3+3 \Rightarrow 7+3a = 3+5$$
  
 $2a = -2$   
 $a = -1$ 

6)



y = f(x)fonksiyonunun grafiği verilmistir. Bu fonksiyonun [-5,5] oral1 ginda kas tane tam sayı deperi 9997 limiti vardir?

9 tane noktada limiti vardır.

· dimitin Özellikleri:

• 
$$\lim_{x\to a} (f(x) \pm g(x)) = \lim_{x\to a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x\to a} g(x)$$

• 
$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \to a} g(x)$$

• 
$$\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$
 $\lim_{x\to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ 

• 
$$\lim_{x\to a} |f(x)| = |\lim_{x\to a} f(x)|$$

• 
$$\lim_{x \to a} \log(f(x)) = \log(\lim_{x \to a} f(x))$$

• 
$$\lim_{x \to a} b^{(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} f^{(x)}$$

Non 
$$g(x)$$

Non  $g(x)$ 

Non

1) 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^3+x}{x+5}$$
  $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^3+x}{x+5}$   $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^3+x}{x+5} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

8)  $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^3+x}{x+5} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ 
 $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^3+x}{x+5} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^3 + x}{x + 5} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

8) 
$$\lim_{X \to \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{S90X+1}{4.\cos 2X+2}$$
  $\pi = \cos 2X+2$ 

$$= \frac{5^{9} \cdot 130 + 1}{4 \cdot \cos 60 + 2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + 1}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

3) 
$$\lim_{X \to \frac{11}{6}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{3}$$
 depending near ?
$$= \frac{\sin 30 + \cos 30}{\frac{11}{6} - \frac{11}{11}}$$

$$= \frac{59030 + \cos 30}{\frac{11}{3} - \frac{11}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}!}{2}}{\frac{11}{6}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}!}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{11}$$
$$= \frac{3}{11} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{3}!)$$





· Mutlak değer fonksiyonun limiti:

Mutlok depenn içini sıfır yapan noktolor kritik noktalardır. Krîtîk noktalarda mutloka sağdan ve soldan limitlere bakılır Eper venilen nokta kritik nokta depilse yerine yazılması yeter-10016.

10) 
$$\lim_{X\to 2} (|x+1|+|x^2-1|+3)$$
 nedir?

$$=3+3+3$$

11) 
$$\lim_{X\to 5^+} \frac{|X-5|}{X-5}$$
 nedir?

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12) 
$$\lim_{x\to 5^-} \frac{|x-5|}{x-5}$$
 nedîr?

$$\lim_{X \to 5^{-}} \frac{-x+5}{x-5} = -1$$

13) 
$$\lim_{X\to 5} \frac{|X-5|}{X-5}$$
 nedîr?

$$\lim_{X \to 5^+} \frac{|x-5|}{x-5} + \lim_{X \to 5^-} \frac{|x-5|}{x-5} \quad \text{oldupundan} \quad x=5 \text{ te}$$

Rmite yoktur

14) 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} \frac{1-x^2}{|1-x|}$$
 limitinin depen nedir?

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

15) 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} \left( \frac{1(-x)}{1-x} + x \right)$$
  $\lim_{x\to 1^-} \left( \frac{1(-x)}{1-x} + x \right)$ 

$$\lim_{X \to 1^{-}} \left[ \frac{+(1-x)}{1-x} + x \right]$$

$$= \Re m \left( +1 + X \right)$$

$$X \to 1^{-}$$

· Genisletilmis reel sayılarda limit:

$$\lim_{X\to 0^+} \frac{1}{X} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0^{-}} \frac{1}{X} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{1}{X} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\infty} = 0$$

$$3^{-\infty} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\infty} = 0$$

16) 
$$\lim_{x\to -\infty} \left( 7^{\frac{x}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1 \right)$$
 ned%?

16) 
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$$
 nedîr?  
 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?  
 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?  
 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?  
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 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?  
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 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?  
 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?  
 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?  
 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?  
 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?  
 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (7^{\frac{1}{x}} + 5^{x} + 1)$  nedîr?

$$x \to 0^{-1} ighn$$
  $\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1}{3+2^{1/x}} = \frac{1}{3+2^{-\infty}} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

$$= \frac{1}{3+2^{\circ 0}} = \frac{1}{3+2^{\circ 0}} = \frac{1}{2^{\circ 0}} = 0$$

18) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{3+2^{1/x}} = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{3+2^{\infty}} = \frac{1}{3+2^{\infty}} = \frac{1}{3+2^{\infty}} = 0$$

18)  $\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{3+2^{1/x}} = \frac{1}{3+2^{\infty}} = 0$ 

19)  $\lim_{x\to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} + 3^{\frac{5}{x}} + 1\right) = 0$ 

18)  $\lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{1}{3+2^{1/x}} = \frac{1}{3+2^{\infty}} = 0$ 

$$=\frac{4}{60}+3^{\frac{5}{00}}+1$$

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20) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{4x+3}{3x-1}$$
 nedîr?
$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

21) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+4}$$
 ned  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+4}$ 

= 00

22) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{4x^4 + 3x + 1}{3x + 1}$$
 ned%?

23) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{(a+3)x^2+bx+1}{2x+5} = 3$$
 oldupuna gdre a.b nedît?

 $\frac{b}{2} = 3 \implies b = 6$ 
 $\frac{a+3}{2} = 3 \implies b = 6$ 

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{(2\pi - 10)x^3 + (m-3)x^2 + 2x - 3}{mx^3 - \pi x^2 + 7x + 5} = 2 \text{ oldupuno}$$

gore m+n toplami nedir?

$$\frac{2n-10}{m} = 2 \implies 2n-10 = 2m$$

$$\frac{4}{6n}$$

$$2n-10 = 12n$$

$$-10 = 10n$$

$$\Rightarrow n=-1$$

$$M=6\Pi \Rightarrow M=-6$$

$$m+n=-6+(-1)$$
  
=-7

·Trigonometrik fonksiyonların limiti:

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{sinax}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{lim} & \frac{\text{Sin ax}}{\text{Sin bx}} = \frac{a}{b} \\ \text{x to box} & \frac{b}{b} \end{array}$$

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$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0$$

$$=\frac{6}{2}=3$$

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$$= \frac{5}{3} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

27) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\tan x + \sin 4x}{2x + \sin 5x}\right) \operatorname{ned}^{\circ} P$$

$$=\frac{1+4}{2+5}=\frac{5}{7}$$

$$= \frac{1+4}{2+5} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$= 28$$
)  $\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{5 \ln 3x \cdot \tan x}{5x^2}$   $= 2 \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{5 \ln 3x}{5x} \cdot \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$ 

$$= \frac{3}{5}$$



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#### · Belirsialik durumları:

### · (0) Belirsialigi:

(0) Belissizligi varsa L'Hospital Kuralı kullanilir.

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

29)  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2 + 5x - 14}{x - 2}$  depen ned9r?

$$\lim_{X \to 2} \frac{2X+5}{1} = 9$$

30)  $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\ln x}$   $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\ln x}$ 

31)  $\lim_{X\to 0^+} \frac{1-\cos\sqrt{x}}{x}$   $\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{1-\cos\sqrt{x}}{t}$ 

$$\lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{X^{1}}} \cdot S^{2} \cap \sqrt{X^{1}}\right)}{1} = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{S^{2} \cap \sqrt{X^{1}}}{2\sqrt{X^{1}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

32)  $\lim_{d\to 1} \frac{S^2 \cap \Pi d}{1-d^2}$  ifodesinin depen nedir?

$$\lim_{d \to 1} \frac{\overline{\Pi} \cdot \operatorname{Cos}\overline{\Pi} d}{-2d} = -\overline{\underline{\Pi}} \cdot \operatorname{Cos}\overline{\overline{\Pi}} = \overline{\underline{\Pi}}$$

33)  $\lim_{y\to x} \frac{y^2-x^3}{y^2-x^2}$  limitinin depen nedir?

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & 3y^2 & = 3x \\
y \rightarrow x & 2y & 2
\end{array}$$

34) 99m X.Cos(iix)+1 ned91?

$$= \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{1 \cdot \cos(X + (-1) \cdot \sin(X \cdot X))}{1} = -1$$

35) 19m 3/x1-4 ned9r?

$$= \lim_{x \to 64} \frac{\frac{1}{3.\sqrt[3]{x^2}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3.16}}{\frac{1}{2.8}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

36) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{5\ln(x^2-4)}{x^4-16}$$
 depend ned91?

$$\Re m$$
  $\frac{2x \cdot \cos(x^2 - 4)}{4x^3} = \frac{4 \cdot 1}{32} = \frac{1}{8}$ 

37) 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$
 nedir?

$$\lim_{X \to 1} \frac{1}{\underline{x}\underline{x}} = \lim_{X \to 1} \frac{1}{\underline{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x} = 0$$

$$2. \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$38) \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos x} \text{ depense nealing}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{2x}{\text{sin}x} = (\frac{0}{0})$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2}{\cos x} = 2$$

39)  $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{3-\sqrt{a-x}}{x-2}$  non var olabilmes ign E x→2 x-2

a nin depen kag almalidir?

X=29999 paydo sifir aluyarsa payinda X=2

$$3-\sqrt{3-2} = 0$$
 $\sqrt{3-2} = 3$ 
 $3-2=9 \Rightarrow 3=11$ 

40) 
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{3x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$
 nedîr?

$$\lim_{X \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+3}} - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+1}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{2}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{X \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{2}{4}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{X \to 1} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{a \to x} = \lim_{X \to 2} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2 - 2 \cdot \cos(2x-2a)} = \lim_{X \to 2} \frac{-2x}{a \to x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{X \to 1} \frac{x^2 - a^2}{a \to x} = \lim_{X \to 2} \frac{-2x}{a \to x} = 0$$

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$$= \lim_{A \to X} \frac{-2A}{-2 \cdot \cos(2X - 2A)} = \lim_{A \to X} \frac{-2X}{-2 \cdot \cos(2X - 2A)}$$

$$= X$$



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42) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2^x+7^x}{5^x+7^{x-1}}$$
  $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2^x+7^x}{5^x+7^{x-1}}$ 

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{2^{X} + 7^{X}}{5^{X} + \frac{7^{X}}{7}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{7^{X} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^{X} + 1}{7^{X} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^{X} + \frac{1}{7}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{7}} = 7$$

43) 
$$\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{3^X+5^{X+1}}{2^X-5^{X-1}}$$
  $\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{3^X+5^{X+1}}{2^X-5^{X-1}}$ 

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{3^{X} + 5^{X} \cdot 5}{2^{X} - 5^{X}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{5^{X} \cdot \left[ \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{X} + 5 \right]}{5^{X} \cdot \left[ \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{X} - \frac{1}{5} \right]} = -25$$

44) 
$$\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{3x+\sqrt{4x^2+7x-1}}{x+\sqrt{x^2-x+4}}$$
 medir?

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{lim} & 3x + \sqrt{4x^2 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{7}{4x} - \frac{1}{4x^2}\right)^2} \\
x - 7 \circ \circ & X + \sqrt{x^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{4x^2}\right)^2}
\end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{3x + |2x|}{x + |x|} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{5x}{2x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

45) 
$$\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2+3x+1}}{5x+1}$$
 limitinin depen nedir?

$$\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{|3x|}{5x+1} = \lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{3x}{5x+1} = \frac{3}{5}$$

46) 
$$\lim_{x\to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2+3x+1}}{5x+1}$$
 limitinin depen nedic?

$$\lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{|3x|}{5x+1} = \lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{-3x}{5x+1} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

47) 
$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{X^2 + 4^1} + mX}{4 - \sqrt{4 + x^2 + 1}} = 4$$
 ise m nin deperi

ned9r?

$$\frac{19m}{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + mx}{4 - 2x} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{m+1}{-2} = 4$$

$$m+1 = -8$$

$$m = -9$$

· (00 -00) Bellestaligi:

48) 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{4}{x^2-4} \right) \lim \lim \lim n depen nedir?$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{(x-2).(x+2)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x}{(x^2).(x^2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(49) 
$$\lim_{x\to 4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} - \frac{4}{x-4}\right)$$
 limitinin depen nedir?

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{29m} & \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}-2}} - \frac{4}{(\sqrt{x^{2}-2}) \cdot (\sqrt{x^{2}+2})} \right) \\ & \left( \sqrt{x^{2}+2} \right) \end{array}$$

$$= \Re m \qquad \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 2)} \cdot (\sqrt{x^2 + 2})} = \Re m \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

a>0 PgPn

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{lPm} \quad \sqrt{3x^2 + bx + c} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \text{lPm} \quad |x + \frac{b}{2a}| \text{ dir.} \\
x \to \pm \infty \quad x \to \pm \infty
\end{array}$$

50) 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} (\sqrt{x^2-4x}-x)$$
 limitinin depen nedit?

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\sqrt{1!} & | x-2 | -x & = x-2-x \\
x \rightarrow +\infty & = -2 \\
\text{olduou rain} \\
\text{ayon gikar}
\end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{4} \cdot \left| x - \frac{1}{8} \right| - \sqrt{4} \cdot \left| x - \frac{8}{8} \right| \\
= 2 \cdot \left( x - \frac{1}{8} \right) - 2 \cdot \left( x - 1 \right) = 2x - \frac{1}{4} - 2x + 2 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$52$$
)  $\lim_{X\to -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2-6x+10}+x)$   $\operatorname{nedir} ?$ 

$$\sqrt{1!} \left[ \begin{array}{c} X-3 \end{array} \right] + X = -X + 3 + X$$

$$-X+3 = 3$$





· (0.00) Belirsizligi:

 $(\frac{0}{0})$  ya da  $(\frac{\infty}{\infty})$  konumuna getirilir ve L'Hospital kuralı kullanılır.

53) I'm (3n-2). 
$$\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$
 kogtir?

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\operatorname{Sin}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{3n-2}} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \quad L' \text{ Hospital}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{S^{n}(n^{-1})}{(3n-2)^{-1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{-1 \cdot n^{-2} \cdot \cos(n^{-1})}{-1 \cdot (3n-2)^{-2} \cdot 3}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)}{\frac{3}{(3n-2)^2}}$$

= 
$$\Re m$$
  $\frac{9\pi^2 - 12\pi + 4}{3\pi^2}$   $\frac{19m}{\pi \to \infty}$   $\cos\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right) = 3.1 = 3$ 

54)  $\lim_{X\to\infty} x. \ln\left(1+\frac{3}{x}\right)$  l?mitinin deperi nedir?

$$\lim_{X\to\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1+\frac{3}{X}\right)}{\frac{1}{X}} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \quad L' \text{ Hospital}$$

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln(1+3.X^{-1})}{X^{-1}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{-3.X^{-2}}{1+\frac{3}{X}}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{-3}{1 + \frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{\chi^2}{-1}$$

$$= \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{+3}{1+\frac{3}{x}}$$

$$=\frac{3}{1+0}=3$$

55) 
$$\lim_{X\to 1^+} (x-1) \cdot \ln(x^2-1) \lim_{X\to 1^+} (x-1) \cdot \ln(x^2-1)$$

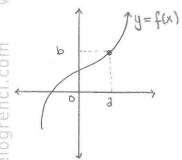
$$\frac{29m}{x \rightarrow 1^{+}} \frac{\ln(x^{2}-1)}{\frac{1}{x-1}} = \frac{(\infty)}{\infty} \text{ di Hospital}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 1^{+}} \frac{\ln(x^{2}-1)}{(x-1)^{-1}} = \lim_{X \to 1^{+}} \frac{\frac{2x}{x^{2}-1}}{-1.(x-1)^{-2}}$$

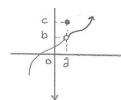
$$= \Re m + \frac{2x}{(x-1) \cdot (x+1)} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2}{-1}$$

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

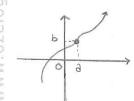
· Fanksiyonların sürekliliği:



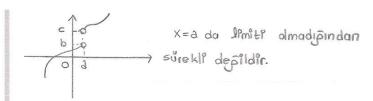
$$\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^-} f(x) = f(a)$$
 oluyorsa fonksiyon  $x=a$  du süreklidir.



X=2 da limiti vardır amo sürekli depildir.



x=a do limits our ue  $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^-} f(x) = f(a)$  olduğun dan x=a do süreklidir.





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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} mx + n, & x > 1 \\ 5, & x = 1 \\ x^2 + m, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$
 is a fonksiyonu R, de

strekli oldupuna gare n kastir?

$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = f(1)$$

$$m+\Pi = 1+m = 5 \Rightarrow \Pi = 1+$$

57) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \leq 1 \\ 3-ax^2, & x>1 \end{cases}$$
 fonksfyonunun sürekli bir

fonksiyon olması iqin anın deperi ne almalidir?

$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \le 1 \\ x^2 + 3x + b, & 1 < x < 3 \\ 5, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

fonksiyonu gerçel sayılar külmesinde sürekli olduğuna göre a-b nedir?

$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) \Rightarrow 1 + a + b = 1 \Rightarrow a + b = 0$$

l(m f(x) = l(m f(x) =) 5 = 9 + 3a + b =) 3a + b = -4x→3+ x→3-

$$-1/33+b=-4$$

$$3+b=0$$

$$-33-b=4$$

$$3+b=0$$

$$-2\partial = 4 \implies \partial = -2$$

$$b = +2$$

$$a-b=-2-2$$

59) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{3}, & x > -1 \\ \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}, & x < -1 \end{cases}$$
 ise

fonkstyonu hangt x deperinde süreksizdir? A) ( B) O C) -1 D) -2 E) -3

Bu fonksiyonun x=-1, x=2, x=-2 olmak beere 3 tane knitik deper worder.

$$\lim_{x \to -1^+} f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1^+} f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1^-} f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$X = -1 \text{ de süreklidir.}$$

$$X = 2 \text{ igin } f(x) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$X = -2 \text{ igin } f(-2) = \frac{1}{3} = \text{tunins} (x) \text{ add is } (x) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$X = 2 i cin f(2) = \frac{2}{3}$$

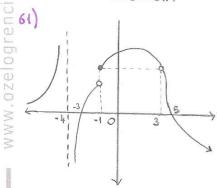
X=-2 için  $f(-2)=\frac{1}{0}=tanımsı2$  olduğundan

$$X = -2 \text{ de süreks}^2 2 \text{dir.}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} =$$

 $\stackrel{>}{\geq}$  Fonksiyon X=2, X=-2, X=1 ve X=-1 de sürekli depildir.

 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = f(0) = -2 \quad \text{oldupundan}$ X=0 da sürekli'dir.



Yandaki grafik y = f(x) fonkslyonuna alttir. Bu fonkslyon ->x [-6,6] aralipinda kag tane deperde streklidir ?

**Cozelogrencicom**