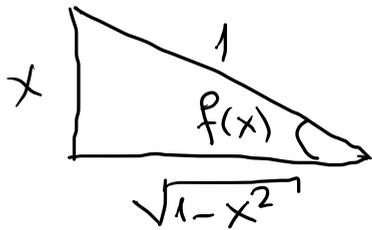


Uygulama ve tekrar

$$y = \sin x \rightarrow y' = \cos x$$

$$y = \arcsin x \Leftrightarrow x = \sin y$$

$$f(x) = \arcsin x \Leftrightarrow x = \sin y = \sin [f(x)]$$



$x = \sin [f(x)] \rightarrow x'$ e göre türetelim

$$1 = f'(x) \cdot \cos [f(x)]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos [f(x)]} = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

1) $y = 2^x + \cos^3 x + \arcsin(x \ln x) \Rightarrow y' = ?$

$$y' = 2^x \cdot \ln 2 + 3 \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot (-\sin x) + \frac{(x \ln x)'}{\sqrt{1 - (x \ln x)^2}}$$

$$= 2^x \ln 2 - 3 \cos^2 x \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 \ln^2 x}} \cdot \left[\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$u = u(x) \Rightarrow y = \arcsin u$$

$$y' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

2) $(x^5+x)^y = y^{x+1}$ denklemi ile kapalı olarak verilen $y = f(x)$ fonksiyonu için $y' |_{(1,2)}$ değerini bulunuz.

$$(x^5+x)^y = y^{x+1}$$

$$\ln [(x^5+x)^y] = \ln (y^{x+1})$$

$$y \ln(x^5+x) = (x+1) \cdot \ln y$$

$$y' \cdot \ln(x^5+x) + y \cdot \frac{5x^4+1}{x^5+x} = \ln y + (x+1) \cdot \frac{y'}{y}$$

$$y' \left[\ln(x^5+x) - \frac{(x+1)}{y} \right] = \ln y - y \cdot \frac{5x^4+1}{x^5+x}$$

$$(1,2) \rightarrow y' [\ln 2 - 1] = \ln 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{6}{2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\ln 2 - 6}{\ln 2 - 1}$$

3) $x \neq 0$ ve $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ olmak üzere $f(x) = ax + \frac{b}{x}$ eğrisine $(3, 2)$ noktasında normal olan doğrunun denklemi $y = 11 - 3x$ ise, $b + a$ sayısı nedir?

$y = f(x)$ için (c, d) noktasındaki normal doğrusunun denklemi $y = -\frac{1}{f'(c)}(x - c) + d$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0) + y_0 \end{array} \right.$

$$f'(x) = a - \frac{b}{x^2}$$

$$f'(3) = a - \frac{b}{9}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{a - \frac{b}{9}}(x - 3) + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-(x - 3)}{a - \frac{b}{9}} + 2 = 11 - 3x$$

$$-\frac{1}{a - \frac{b}{9}}x + \left[2 + \frac{3}{a - \frac{b}{9}} \right] = 11 - 3x$$

$$3 = \frac{1}{a - \frac{b}{9}} \quad \text{ve} \quad 11 = 2 + \frac{3}{a - \frac{b}{9}}$$

$$3a - \frac{b}{3} = 1$$

$$9a - b = 3$$

$$f(3) = 2 \Rightarrow 3a + \frac{b}{3} = 2$$

$$9a + b = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9a - b = 3 \\ 9a + b = 6 \\ \hline 18a = 9 \end{array}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$a + b = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = 2$$

4) $f(x) = e^{4x} + x^3 + 2$ fonksiyonu için $(f^{-1})'(3) = ?$

$$y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow x = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$y = f^{-1}(x) \Leftrightarrow x = f(y)$$

$$3 = f(y)$$

$$y = 3 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 4e^{4x} + 3x^2$$

$$1 = y' \cdot f'(y)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{f'(y)} = \frac{1}{4e^{4y} + 3y^2} \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

5) $f(x)$ ve $g(x)$ fonksiyonları $x=1$ noktasında türelenebilir fonk. olmak üzere $f(1)=2$, $g(1)=-3$, $g'(1)=7$, $\left. \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right) \right|_{x=1} = \frac{3}{4}$

olsun. Buna göre $f(x)$ 'in $x=1$ 'deki lineerizasyonunu bulunuz.

$$L(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = f(1) + f'(1)(x - 1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right) = \frac{g'(x) \cdot f(x) - f'(x) \cdot g(x)}{[f(x)]^2}$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right) \right|_{x=1} = \frac{g'(1) \cdot f(1) - f'(1) \cdot g(1)}{[f(1)]^2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7 \cdot 2 - f'(1) \cdot (-3)}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 14 + 3f'(1) = 3$$
$$f'(1) = -\frac{11}{3}$$

$$L(x) = 2 - \frac{11}{3}(x-1)$$

$$6) f(x) = \arcsin\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \arccos(\ln e^x) - \operatorname{arccot}(2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \operatorname{arccot}(1) \\ &= 0 - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= -\frac{7\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$7) f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(\sin x) & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} \sin x^2 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} x=0 \text{ 'da s\u00fcrekli midir?} \\ \text{t\u00fcrelenebilir midir?} \end{array}$$

$$f(0) = \sin(\sin 0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x^2}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x \cdot \cos x^2}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin(\sinh x) = 0 \quad f(x) \quad x=0 \text{ 'da s\u00fcrekl\u00fcd\u00fcr.}$$

$$f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_-(0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{1}{h} \cdot \sinh^2 - 0}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sinh^2}{h^2} = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sinh^2}{h^2}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(0) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(\sinh h) - 0}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cosh h \cdot \cos(\sinh h)}{1} = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cosh h \cdot \cos(\sinh h)}{1}} \right\} =$$

$f(x)$ $x=0$ 'da t\u00fcrelenebilir.

$$8) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\cot x)^{\cos x} = 0^0 ?$$

$$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\cot x)^{\cos x} \Rightarrow \ln y = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\cot x)^{\cos x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \left[\ln (\cot x)^{\cos x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \left[\cos x \cdot \ln (\cot x) \right] \rightarrow 0 \cdot \infty$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\ln (\cot x)}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\ln (\cot x)}{\sec x}$$

$$\stackrel{8/8}{=} \stackrel{2/4}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{-\csc^2 x}{\cot x} = - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\csc^2 x}{\frac{\sec x}{\cot x}}$$

$$= - \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = 0 \Rightarrow \ln y = 0 \Rightarrow y = e^0 = 1$$

9) f ve g türetilenebilen fonksiyonlar du. üzere g fonksiyonu $g(3) = -6$ ve $x \neq 3$ için $g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{1 - [f(x)]^3}$ olarak tanımlansın.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} g(x)$ L'Hopital kuralı kullanılarak hesaplanabildiğine göre

$f(3) + f'(3)$ toplamını bulunuz.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{1 - [f(x)]^3} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x}{3[f(x)]^2 \cdot f'(x)} = \frac{6}{-3[f(3)]^2 \cdot f'(3)} = g(3)$$

$$g(3) = -6 \Rightarrow \frac{(-3)^2 - 9}{1 - [f(3)]^3} = -6 \Rightarrow -6 + 6[f(3)]^3 = 0$$

$$[f(3)]^3 = 1$$

$$f(3) = 1$$

$$\frac{6}{-3 \cdot 1 \cdot f'(3)} = -6$$

$$+18 f'(3) = 6 \Rightarrow f'(3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(3) + f'(3) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$10) f(x) = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{x-5} + \frac{1}{2} \right] (x-1)}{x-3}$$

$$= \frac{[2 + (x-5)] (x-1)}{2(x-5)(x-3)}$$

sürekliliğini inceleyiniz.

$$= \frac{2x - 2 + x^2 - 6x + 5}{2(x-5)(x-3)}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{2(x-5)(x-3)} = \frac{\cancel{(x-3)}(x-1)}{2(x-5)\cancel{(x-3)}}$$

$$= \frac{x-1}{2(x-5)}$$

$x=5$ 'te sonsuz süreksizlik.

kaldırılabilir süreksizlik

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) \neq f(3)$$

11) f türelenebilen bir fonk. olm. üzere $g(x) = f[x^2 f(x) + f(x^2)]$

olsun. $f(2) = 1$, $f(4) = 2$, $f'(2) = 4$, $f'(4) = -2$ ve $g(x)$ 'in $x=2$ noktasındaki teğet doğrusu $y = 24x + 25$ ise $f'(6) = ?$

$$y = g(2) + g'(2)(x-2) = f(6) + 12f'(6)[x-2] = (2 \times f'(6) - 24f'(6) + f(6))$$

$$g(2) = f[4 \cdot f(2) + f(4)] = f[4 \cdot 1 + 2] = f(6)$$

$$g'(x) = [2x \cdot f(x) + x^2 f'(x) + 2x \cdot f'(x^2)] \cdot f'[x^2 f(x) + f(x^2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(2) = [4 \cdot f(2) + 4 f'(2) + 4 f'(4)] \cdot f'[4 \cdot f(2) + f(4)]$$

$$= [4 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot (-2)] \cdot f'[4 \cdot 1 + 2]$$

$$= 12 f'(6)$$

$$12 f'(6) = 24 \Rightarrow f'(6) = 2$$

$$12) \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x^3}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^3}} = 0$$

$$\checkmark \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} = g(0)$$

$$\checkmark \quad h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin x^2 & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h(0) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} = 1 = h(0)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 13) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - x}) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} - \cancel{x^2} + x}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x - \sqrt{x^2(1 - \frac{1}{x})}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x + x\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$