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1) a) $f(2)=4 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(4)=2, \quad f'(2)=\frac{1}{3}$

$$(f^{-1})'(4) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(4))} = \frac{1}{f'(2)} = \frac{1}{1/3} = 3$$

b) $f(x) = \frac{x^4}{x+1}, \quad x=1, \quad \Delta x = -0,1 \quad \text{alınırsa}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{4x^3(x+1) - x^4}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{3x^4 + 4x^3}{(x+1)^2}, \quad f'(1) = \frac{7}{4}, \quad f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x+\Delta x) \approx f(x) + f'(x) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$f(0,9) = \frac{(0,9)^4}{0,9+1} \approx f(1) + f'(1) \cdot \Delta x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{4}(0,1) = \frac{13}{40} = 0,325$$

2) f fonksiyonu $\mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$ de tanımlı olduğundan [1,4] aralığında iyi tanımlıdır ve sürekli dir. Ayrıca f fonksiyonu (1,4) aralığında türevlenebilirdir. O halde Ortalama Değer Teoremi uygulanabilir.

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+1) \cdot 1 - x \cdot 1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{2}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(4) - f(1)}{4-1} = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{(c+2)^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow (c+2)^2 = 18 \Rightarrow c_1 = 3\sqrt{2} - 2 \in (1,4) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \\ c_2 = -3\sqrt{2} - 2 \notin (1,4)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 3\sqrt{2} - 2 \text{ olmalıdır.}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\tan x)^{2x-\pi} = [0^\circ]$$

belirsizliği olup bu limite K denilirse

$$K = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} (\tan x)^{2x-\pi} \Rightarrow \ln \text{funk. u}$$

sürekli olduğunu

$$\ln K = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \tan x^{(2x-\pi)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (2x-\pi) \cdot \ln (\tan x)$$

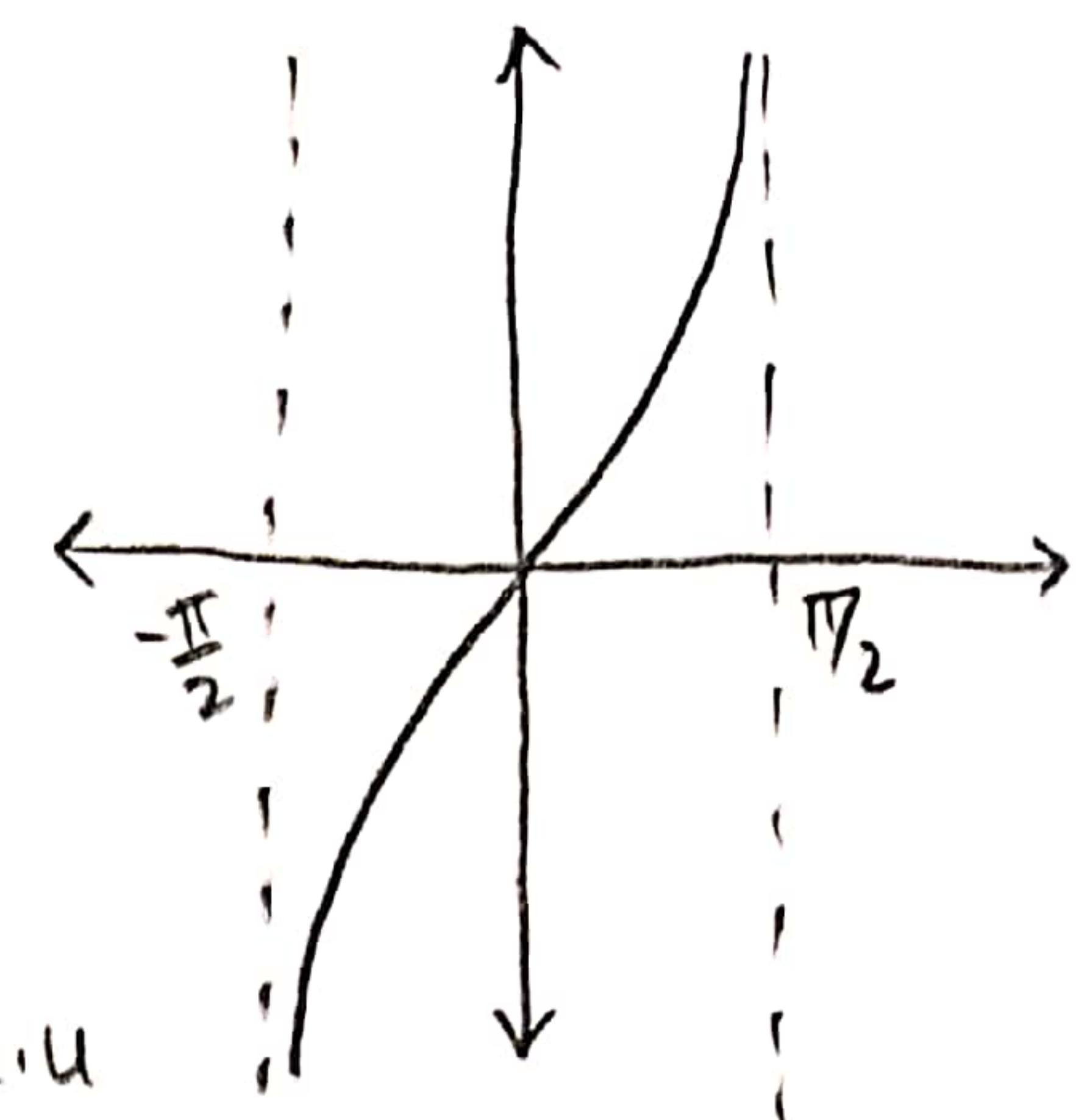
$$= [0, \infty] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} \frac{\ln (\tan x)}{\frac{1}{2x-\pi}} = \left(\frac{+\infty}{-\infty} \right) \Rightarrow \text{L'Hospital}$$

$$\text{Re } \ln K = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} \frac{\ln (\tan x)}{\frac{1}{2x-\pi}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x}{\frac{-1}{(2x-\pi)^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} \cdot \frac{(2x-\pi)^2}{-1}}{\frac{-1}{(2x-\pi)^2}} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^-} \frac{2(2x-\pi) \cdot 2}{-[\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x]} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{4(2x-\pi)}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{0}{1} = 0 \text{ olur. } \ln K = 0 \Rightarrow K = e^0 = 1 \text{ dir.}$$



④ $f(x) = 2^{\frac{-1}{x^2-1}}$ Tzuu

1) $D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, +1\}$ dir. $f(-x) = f(x)$ old. dan
bir çift fonksiyon (y -eks. simetrik) olur. Periyodik
olmaya p $A(0, 2)$ noktasından geçer.

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 2^{-\frac{1}{x^2-1}} = 2^{-\frac{1}{0^+}} = 2^{-\infty} = 0$$

$x=1$ clopen
solidan číslo

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1^-}} 2^{\frac{1}{x^2-1}} = 2^{\frac{1}{0^+}} = 2^{+\infty} = \infty$$

asintot olur.

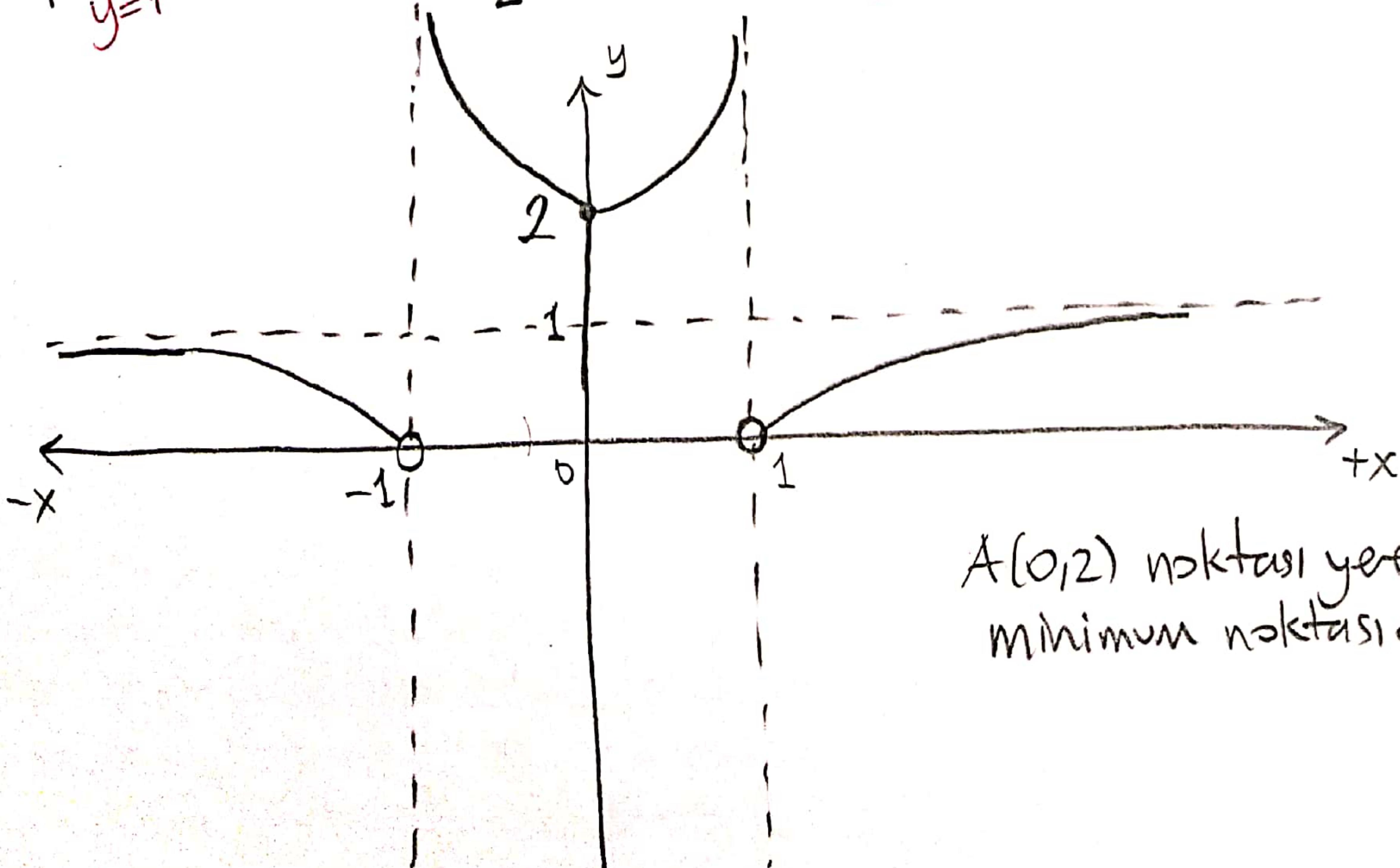
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{\frac{-1}{x^2-1}} = 2^0 = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} y=1 \text{ doğrusu } +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 2^{\frac{-1}{x^2-1}} = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{kollar da yitay asimptur.}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$

3) $f'(x) = 2^{\frac{1}{1-x^2}} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2}$ okup $x=0, x=\pm 1$

noktalası, kritik noktalar da.



$A(0,2)$ noktası yel
minimum noktasıdır.

$$5a \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = t^3 + 3t \\ y(t) = t \cdot \arctant - \ln \sqrt{1+t^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{\arctant + t \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2t}{3t^2 + 3}$$

$$= \frac{\arctant}{3t^2 + 3}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{(y'_t)'}{(x'_t)'} = \frac{\left[\frac{\arctant}{3t^2 + 3} \right]'}{3t^2 + 3}$$

$$= \frac{1 - 2t \cdot \arctant}{9(t^2 + 1)^3} \text{ olur.}$$

5b

$f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^{\sqrt{\tan \sqrt{x}}}$ -in türevini logaritmik türev alma yöntemi ile bulursak

$$\ln f(x) = \sqrt{\tan \sqrt{x}} \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{2} (\tan \sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \sec^2 \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1) + \sqrt{\tan \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

den

$$f'(x) = f(x) \cdot \left[\frac{\sec^2 \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1)}{4\sqrt{x} \cdot \tan \sqrt{x}} + \frac{2x\sqrt{\tan \sqrt{x}}}{x^2 + 1} \right]$$

bulunur.