

## UYGULAMA

$a \neq 0$  sabit olmak üzere  $f(x,y) = \frac{2a}{x} + \frac{a}{y} + 4a^4xy$  fonksiyonunun ekstremum noktalarını bulunuz.

$$f_x(x,y) = -2 \cdot \frac{a}{x^2} + 4a^4y$$

$$f_x(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2a}{x^2} = 4a^4y \Rightarrow 2a = 4a^4y^2$$

$$f_y(x,y) = -\frac{a}{y^2} + 4a^4x$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{y^2} = 4a^4x \Rightarrow 2a = 8a^4xy^2$$

olup  $a \neq 0$  için

$$4a^4y^2 = 8a^4xy^2 \quad \text{esitliginden}$$

$$y^{x^2} = 2xy^2 \quad \text{elde edilir. } x \neq 0, y \neq 0$$

oldugundan  $x=2y$  bulunur.

$$a = 4a^4xy^2 \Rightarrow a = 4a^4 \cdot 2y \cdot y^2 \Rightarrow a = 8a^4y^3 \Rightarrow a \neq 0 \quad 8a^3y^3 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$x = 2y \Rightarrow x = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(x,y) = \left( \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{2a} \right) \quad \text{Kritik Nokta}$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{4a}{x^3} \Rightarrow f_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{2a}\right) = \frac{4a}{\frac{1}{a^3}} = 4a^4$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = 4a^4 \Rightarrow f_{xy}\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{2a}\right) = 4a^4$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = \frac{2a}{y^3} \Rightarrow f_{yy}\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{2a}\right) = \frac{2a}{\frac{1}{a^3}} = 16a^4$$

$$\Delta = (4a^4)^2 - 4a^4 \cdot 16a^4 = 16a^8 - 64a^8 = -48a^8 < 0 \quad \left. \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{2a} \right) \text{ yerel minimum noktası} \right\}$$

$$f_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{2a}\right) = 4a^4 > 0$$

24)  $f(x,y) = x \cdot (\ln x)^2 + y^2$  fonksiyonunun ekstremum noktalarını bulunuz.

$$f_x(x,y) = ((\ln x)^2 + y^2) + x \cdot 2 \cdot (\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = (\ln x)^2 + y^2 + 2 \ln x = 0$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 2xy = 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ veya } y=0$$

$x=0$  olamaz, çünkü  $\ln x$  fonksiyonunun tanımlı olabilmesi için  $x > 0$  olmalıdır.

Dolayısıyla  $y=0$  dir. Bu durumda  $f_x(x,y)=0$  ve  $y=0$  eşitliklerinden  $(\ln x)^2 + 2 \ln x = 0$  elde edilir.

$\ln x = u$  diyelim.

$$u^2 + 2u = 0 \Rightarrow u=0 \text{ veya } u=-2$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x = 0 \text{ veya } \ln x = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow x=1 \text{ veya } x=e^{-2}$$

A(1,0) ve B( $e^{-2}, 0$ ) kritik noktalar

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = 2(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x}$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = 2y$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = 2x$$

A(1,0) için  $f_{xx}(1,0) = 2$ ,  $f_{xy}(1,0) = 0$ ,  $f_{yy}(1,0) = 2$  dir.

$$\Delta = 0 - 2 \cdot 2 = -4 < 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A(1,0) \text{ min. noktası}$$

$$f_{xx}(1,0) = 2 > 0$$

B( $e^{-2}, 0$ ) için  $f_{xx}(e^{-2}, 0) = -2e^2$ ,  $f_{xy}(e^{-2}, 0) = 0$ ,  $f_{yy}(e^{-2}, 0) = 2e^{-2}$  dir.

$$\Delta = 0 - (-2e^2) \cdot (2e^{-2}) = 4 > 0 \Rightarrow B(e^{-2}, 0) \text{ eyer noktası}$$

**GÖRÜ:**  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$     Küresindeki  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  noktasının  $T(x_1, y_1, z_1) = 400xyz^2$  dir. Küredeki santigrad en yüksek ve en düşük sıcaklıkların yerini bulunuz.

**Gözüm:**  $T(x_1, y_1, z_1) = 400xyz^2$

$$g(x_1, y_1, z_1) = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \lambda \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \Rightarrow 400yz^2 = \lambda \cdot 2x \Rightarrow \lambda x = 200yz^2$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \lambda \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \Rightarrow 400xz^2 = \lambda \cdot 2y \Rightarrow \lambda y = 200xz^2$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \lambda \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \Rightarrow 800xyz = \lambda \cdot 2z \Rightarrow \lambda z = 400xy^2$$

$$z \neq 0 \text{ ise } \lambda = 400xy$$

$$400xyx = 200y^2z^2$$

$$y \neq 0 \text{ ise } 2x^2 = z^2$$

$$x = \pm \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$400xyy = 200x^2z^2$$

$$x \neq 0 \text{ ise}$$

$$2y^2 = z^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^2}{2} + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 2z^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$T\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \mp 50$$

$$z=0, y=0 \Rightarrow x = \mp 1$$

$$T(\mp 1, 0, 0) = 0$$

$$z=0, x=0 \Rightarrow y = \mp 1$$

$$T(0, \mp 1, 0) = 0$$

$$z=0 \Rightarrow \lambda x = 0 \vee \lambda y = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0 \text{ or } y \neq 0$$

**Soru:**  $2y + 4z = 5$  düzleme ile  $z^2 = 4x^2 + 4y^2$  konusmin kesim eğrisi üzerinde origine en yakın noktayı bulunuz.

**Gözüm:**  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

$$g_1(x, y, z) = 2y + 4z - 5 = 0$$

$$g_2(x, y, z) = z^2 - 4x^2 - 4y^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \lambda_1 \cdot \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x} + \lambda_2 \cdot \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x} \Rightarrow 2x = \lambda_1 \cdot 0 + \lambda_2 \cdot (-8x) \\ &\Rightarrow 2x = -8\lambda_2 x \Rightarrow x = -4\lambda_2 x \\ &\Rightarrow (1+4\lambda_2)x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \lambda_1 \cdot \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y} + \lambda_2 \cdot \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y} \Rightarrow 2y = \lambda_1 \cdot 2 + \lambda_2 \cdot (-8y) \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{y = \lambda_1 - 4\lambda_2 y} \Rightarrow (1+4\lambda_2)y = \lambda_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} &= \lambda_1 \cdot \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial z} + \lambda_2 \cdot \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial z} \Rightarrow 2z = \lambda_1 \cdot 4 + \lambda_2 \cdot 2z \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{z = 2\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1-\lambda_2)z = 2\lambda_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=0 &\Rightarrow z^2 = (2y)^2 \Rightarrow z = \mp 2y \\ z = -2y &\Rightarrow 2y - 8y = 5 \Rightarrow -6y = 5 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{6} \\ &\Rightarrow z = \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(0, -\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{3})$$

$$z = 2y \Rightarrow 2y + 8y = 5 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \quad z = 1$$

$$(0, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow y = \lambda_1 + y \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\lambda_2)z = 0$$

$$\stackrel{\lambda_2 \neq 1}{=} z = 0$$

$$\stackrel{\text{yol}}{=} y = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$0 = 4x^2 + 4\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2$$

x yok

$$\boxed{f(0, -\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{3}) = \frac{125}{36}, \quad f(0, \frac{1}{2}, 1) = \frac{5}{4}}$$

Problem:

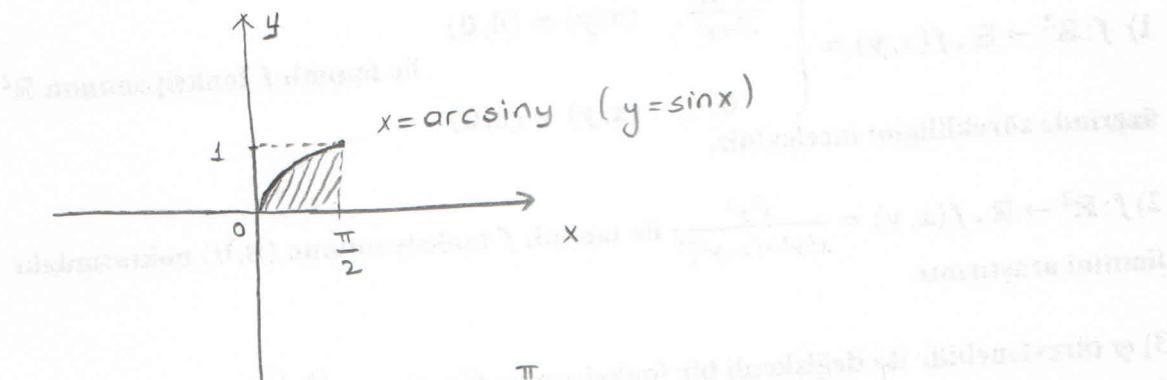
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\arcsin y} e^{\cos x} dx dy$$

integralini hesaplayınız.

Cözüm:

$$x = \arcsin y$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\sin x} e^{\cos x} dy dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\cos x} y \Big|_0^{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\cos x} \sin x dx$$

$$\cos x = u$$

$$-\sin x dx = du$$

$$\sin x dx = -du$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

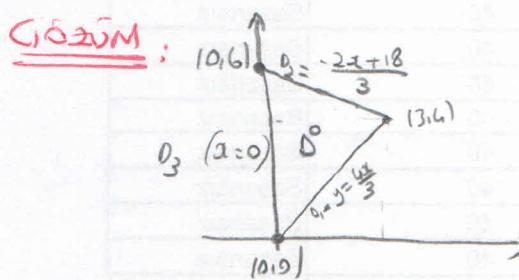
$$= \int_1^0 e^u (-du) = - \int_1^0 e^u du$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^u du$$

$$= e^u \Big|_0^1$$

$$= e - 1$$

Soru:  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + 4xy - 5x + 3y$  fonksiyonun köşeleri  $(0,0), (3,4)$  ve  $(0,6)$  dan üçgensel bölge üzerindeki maksimum ve minimum değerlerini bulunuz.



$$m_{D_1} = \frac{4}{3} \quad (y-0) = \frac{4}{3}(x-0)$$

$$m_{D_2} = \frac{6-4}{-3} = -\frac{2}{3} \quad (y-6) = -\frac{2}{3}x$$

$$y = -\frac{2x+18}{3}$$

Üçgensel bölgenin içi için

$$D_1 f(x,y) = 2x + 4y - 5, \quad D_2 f(x,y) = 2y + 4x + 3 \quad \text{olup}$$

$$\text{grad } f(x,y) = (2x+4y-5, 2y+4x+3) = (0,0) \quad \text{olsa}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+4y-5=0 \\ 2y+4x+3=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4x-8y+10=0 \\ 2y+4x+3=0 \end{cases}$$

$$-6y = -13 \Rightarrow y = \frac{13}{6}, \quad 2x + \frac{26}{3} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{11}{6} \quad \text{olup} \quad \left(-\frac{11}{6}, \frac{13}{6}\right) \notin D^o \text{ dir. Etalonum olmasa.}$$

Simdi üçgenin kenarları için inceleme yapalım.

D<sub>3</sub> deðriði parçası için;  $(0,y)$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 6$  durumu vardır.

$$f(0,y) = y^2 + 3y \quad \text{olup} \quad f' = 2y + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2} \notin [0,6] \text{ dir.}$$

D<sub>2</sub> deðriði parçası için;  $\left(x, -\frac{2x+18}{3}\right)$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 3$  olup

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(x, -\frac{2x+18}{3}\right) &= x^2 + \left(-\frac{2x+18}{3}\right)^2 + 4x\left(-\frac{2x+18}{3}\right) - 5x + 3\left(-\frac{2x+18}{3}\right) \\ &= x^2 + \frac{4x^2 - 72x + 18^2}{9} + \frac{-8x^2 + 4.18x}{3} - 5x - 2x + 18 \\ &= \frac{3x^2 + 4x^2 - 72x + 18^2 - 24x^2 + 12.18x - 63x + 3.18}{9} \\ &= \frac{-11x^2 + 81x + 486}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$f' = \frac{-22x+81}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{81}{22} \notin [0,3] \quad \text{olsa}$$

D<sub>1</sub> deðriði parçası için;  $\left(x, \frac{4x}{3}\right)$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 3$

$$f\left(x, \frac{4x}{3}\right) = x^2 + \frac{16x^2}{9} + \frac{16x^2}{3} - \frac{5x + 4x}{3} = \frac{3x^2 + 64x^2 - 3x}{3} = \frac{73x^2 - 3x}{3}$$

$$\text{ölustür, } f' = \frac{146x-3}{9} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{146} \in [0, 3] \text{ dir.}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{146}^3 = \frac{6}{23} \quad \text{dur.} \quad f\left(\frac{3}{146}, \frac{6}{23}\right) = -\frac{3}{232} \quad \text{dir.}$$

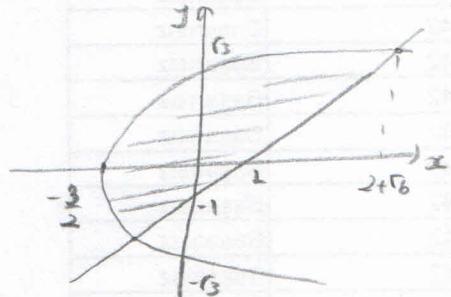
$$f(0,0) = 0, \quad f(0,3) = 36 + 18 = 54$$

$$f(3,4) = 3+16+4 \cdot 12 - 15+12 = 10+48+12 = 70$$

dur. 0 holdsa  $f$ nin maksimum değeri 70 minimum değeri  $-\frac{3}{232}$  dir.

Son:  $f(x,y) = 2x^2 - 3y^2 + 2x + 3$  fonksiyonunun  $y^2 = 2x + 3$  parabolü ve  $y = x - 1$  doğrusu arasında kalan bölge üzerinde maksimum ve minimum değerlerini bulunuz.

GÖZÜM:  $y^2 = 2x + 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$  parabolü  $y = x - 1$  doğrusu



$y^2 = 2x + 3$  ile  $y = x - 1$  ortak çözümlerse

$$(x-1)^2 = 2x+3 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2x + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 8 = 24$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2} = 2 \mp \sqrt{6}$$

Bölgemin içinde  $\partial^\circ$  denirse  $\text{grad } f(4,1) = (4x+2, -6y) = (10,0)$

$$\Rightarrow y=0, \quad x=-\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ölustür} \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \in \partial^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

$$D_1^2 + f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = 4 \quad D_2^2 + f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = -6 \quad D_1 D_2 + f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = 0$$

$$\text{ölustür } \Delta = D_1^2 f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \cdot D_2^2 + f\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) - 0 = -24 < 0 \quad \text{nokta ekstremum}$$

degildir.

$y^2 = 2x + 3$  parabolü için:

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 3(2x+3) + 2x + 3 =$$

$$= 2x^2 - 6x - 9 + 2x + 3 =$$

$$= 2x^2 - 4x - 6$$

$$f'(x) = 4x - 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x=1$$

$$y^2 = 5 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{5}, \quad (1, -\sqrt{5}) \notin D, \quad \boxed{f(1, \sqrt{5}) = -8}$$

$y = x - 1$ ,  $2 - \sqrt{6} \leq x \leq 2 + \sqrt{6}$  degen fonsi in

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, x-1) &= 2x^2 - 3(x-1)^2 + 2x + 3 \\&= 2x^2 - 3x^2 + 6x - 3 + 2x + 3 \\&= -x^2 + 8x\end{aligned}\Rightarrow f' = -2x + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow y = 3 \quad \text{d.h. } (4, 3) \in D \quad f(4, 3) = 16$$

Son alarak  $(2 - \sqrt{6}, 1 - \sqrt{6})$ ,  $(2 + \sqrt{6}, 1 + \sqrt{6})$  noktaları in;

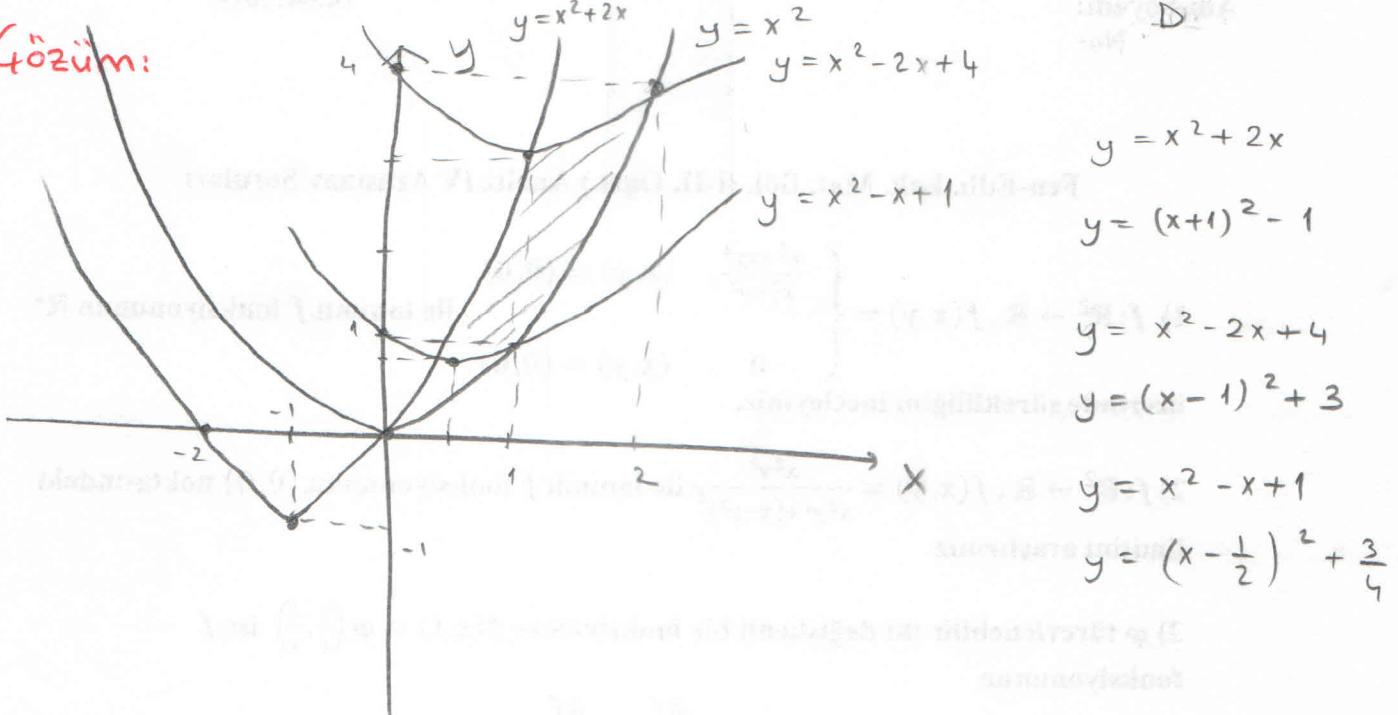
$$\begin{aligned}f(2 - \sqrt{6}, 1 - \sqrt{6}) &= -(2 - \sqrt{6})^2 + 8(2 - \sqrt{6}) = -4 + 4\sqrt{6} - 6 + 16 - 8\sqrt{6} \\&= 6 - 4\sqrt{6}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(2 + \sqrt{6}, 1 + \sqrt{6}) &= -(2 + \sqrt{6})^2 + 8(2 + \sqrt{6}) \\&= -4 + 4\sqrt{6} - 6 + 16 + 8\sqrt{6} \\&= 6 + 4\sqrt{6}\end{aligned}$$

$f$  nin minimum degen  $-8$ , maksimum degen  $16$  dir.

**Problem:** D bölgesi,  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = x^2 + 2x$ ,  $y = x^2 - 2x + 4$  ve  $y = x^2 - x + 1$  eğrileri ile sınırlanmış olmak üzere  $\iint_D x \, dA = ?$

**Gözüm:**



$$u = y - x^2 \quad v = x^2 + 2x - y$$

$$v = (x^2 - y) + 2x = -u + 2x \Rightarrow 2x = u + v$$

$$x = \frac{u+v}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2(u+v)}{4} + 1 & \frac{2(u+v)}{4} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x - v$$

$$y = \frac{(u+v)^2}{4} + u + v - v$$

$$y = \frac{(u+v)^2}{4} + u$$

$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow u = 0$$

$$y = x^2 + 2x \Rightarrow v = 0$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 4 \Rightarrow y - x^2 + 2x = 4 \Rightarrow 2u + v = 4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow u = -2$$

$$y = x^2 - x + 1 \Rightarrow y - x^2 + x = 1 \Rightarrow 3u + v = 2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad v = 8$$

$$\iint_D x \, dA = \iint_{D'} \frac{u+v}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \, du \, dv = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^8 \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + vu \right) \Big|_{-2}^0 \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^8 - (2 - 2u) \, du = \frac{1}{4} (-2u + u^2) \Big|_0^8 = 12$$

## INTEGRAL

1) R bölgesi,  $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ ,  $x^2 - y^2 = 4$  hiperbolleri ile  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$  gemberlerinin arasında kalan bölge olsun.  $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$  olmak üzere  $\iint_R xy \, dy \, dx$  integralini  $u = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $v = x^2 + y^2$  dönüşümleri yardımcıyla çözünüz.

**Gözüm:**

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 - y^2 \\ v = x^2 + y^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow v = 9$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow u = 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16 \Rightarrow v = 16$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u+v=2x^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{u+v}{2}} \\ x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{u+v}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u-v = -2y^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v-u}{2}} \\ y \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{v-u}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|J| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u+v}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u+v}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v-u}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{v-u}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v^2-u^2}} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v^2-u^2}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{v^2-u^2}}$$

$$\iint_R xy \, dy \, dx = \iint_{\substack{u \\ v}} \frac{\sqrt{u+v}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{v-u}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{4\sqrt{v^2-u^2}} \cdot du \, dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_9^{16} 3 \, dv = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 3 \cdot 7 = \frac{21}{8} //$$

**Problem:**  $y = 2-3x$  doğrusu ve  $y = x^2 - 4x$  eğrisi ile sınırlı bölgenin alanını bulunuz.

**Gözüm:**

$$y = x^2 - 4x = (x-2)^2 - 4$$

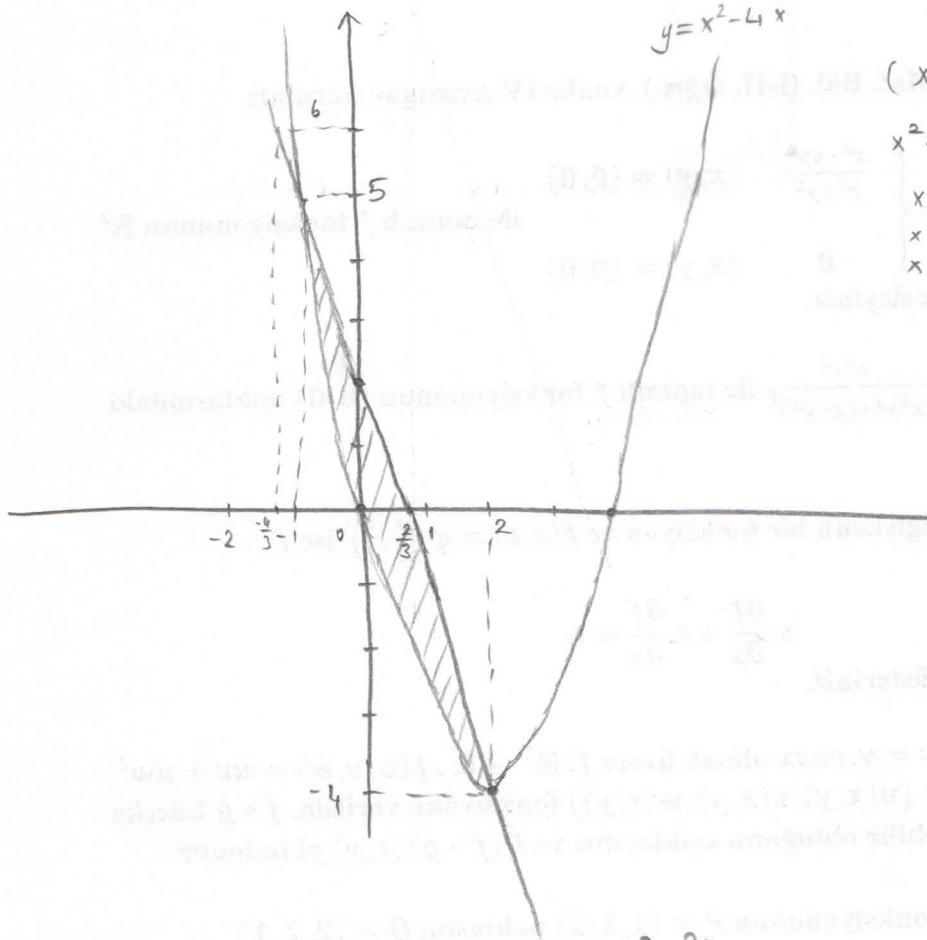
$$(x-2)^2 - 4 = 2-3x$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 - 4 = 2-3x$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} x & -2 \\ x & +1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow x = 2, x = -1$$

$$y = -4, y = 5$$



$$\int_{-1}^2 \int_{x^2-4x}^{2-3x} dy dx = \int_{-1}^2 2-3x - x^2 + 4x dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 2-x^2+x dx$$

$$= \left( 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^2$$

$$= 4 - \frac{8}{3} + 2 - \left( -2 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= 6 - \frac{8}{3} + 2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 8 - 3 - \frac{1}{2} = 5 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} //$$