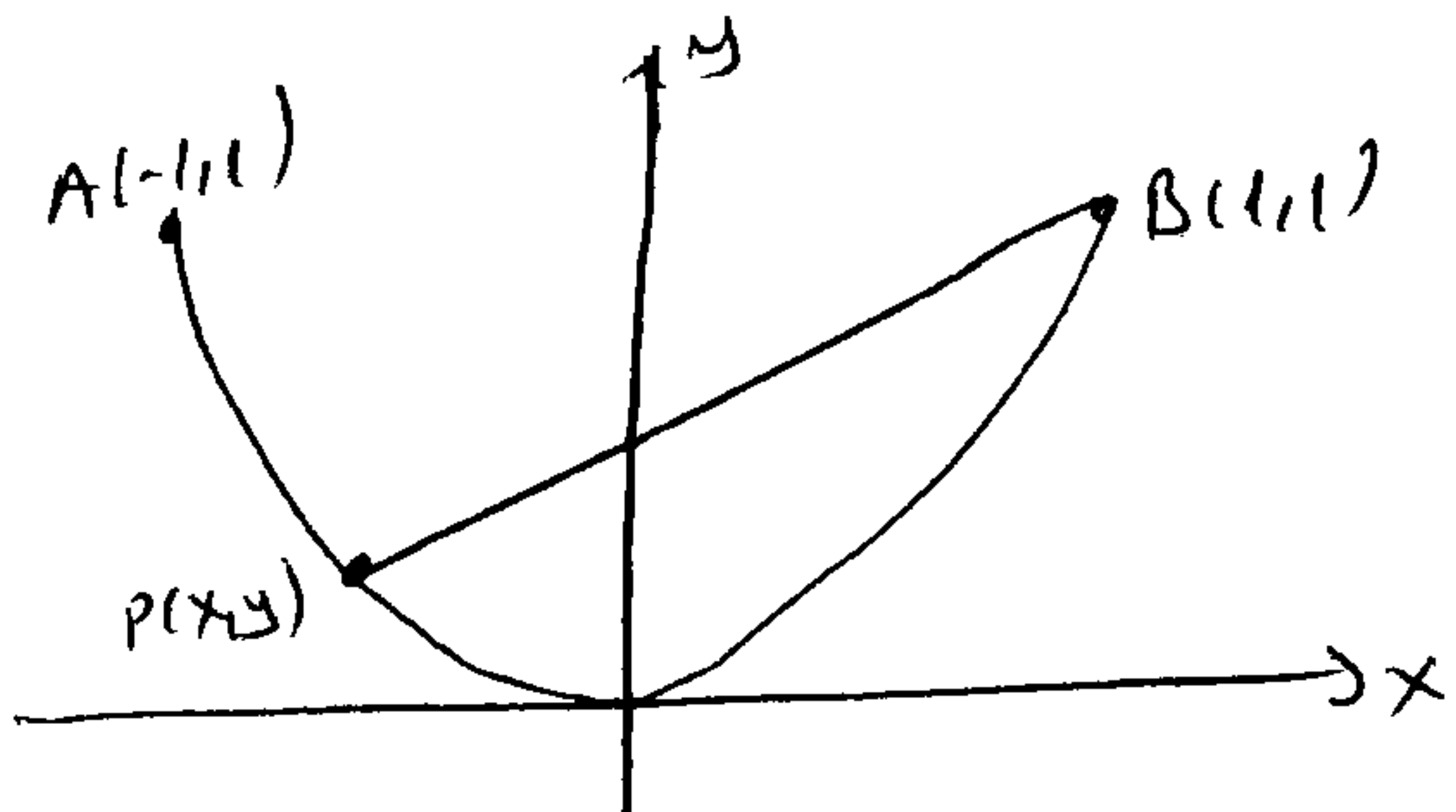


MAT102 ANALİZ II FINAL SORULARI VE ÇÖZÜMLERİ

① A (2,4) ve B(-1,1) noktaları verilsin. $|PA|^2 + |PB|^2$ toplamını en küçük yapan $y=x^2$ parabolü üzerindeki P noktasını bulunuz.

Çözüm:



$$|PA|^2 + |PB|^2 = (x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2$$

$y=x^2$ olduğundan

$$f(x) = (x+1)^2 + (x^2-1)^2 + (x-1)^2 + (x^2-1)^2$$

ifadesi \mathbb{R} de minimum yapılacaktır.

Düzenlenirse $f(x) = 2 \cdot (x^4 - x^2 + 2)$ bulunur.

$$f'(x) = 2(4x^3 - 2x) = 4x(2x^2 - 1)$$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ kritik noktalardır.

	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
$4x$	-	0	+
$2x^2-1$	+	0	-
f'	-	+	-
f	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\nearrow

$\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ min. noktalar $f(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{7}{2}$ min. değer.

② Ders notlarında var.

③ Ters fonksiyonun türevi teoremini kullanarak $x \in [-5, \infty)$ olmak üzere $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3x+15}-2}{2}$ için $(f^{-1})'(-9)$ değerini bulunuz.

Çözüm: $x \geq -5$ old. f sürekli,

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x+15}} = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{3x+15}} > 0 \Rightarrow f$$

f 1-1, $f(-2) = -9$ old.,

$$f^{-1}(-9) = -2 \text{ dir.}$$

$$(f^{-1})'(-9) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(-9))} = \frac{1}{f'(-2)} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3(-2)+15}} = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{(f^{-1})'(-9) = 4} \text{ olur.}$$

④ Aşağıdaki limitlerden istediğiniz iki tanesini L'Hospital kuralını kullanarak çözünüz.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \tan 3x$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sin x)^{\sin x}$

Çözüm:

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \tan 3x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cot(3x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{-3 \csc^2(3x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2(3x)}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot (\ln x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot (\ln x)^{n-1}}{x} = \frac{0}{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (\ln x)^{n-2}}{x} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (\ln x)^{n-n}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{x} = 0 \text{ dir.}$$

(c) 0^0 belirsizliği var. $f(x) = (\sin x)^{\sin x} \Rightarrow \ln f(x) = \sin x \cdot \ln(\sin x)$

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

$$= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{\sin x} = e^0 = 1 \text{ bulunur.}$$

5) Aşağıdaki integralleri hesaplayınız.

(a) $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{12+4x-x^2}} dx = ?$ (b) $\int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi/3} \frac{dx}{1+\sin x - \cos x} = ?$

Çözüm: (a)

$$I = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{12+4x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-(x^2-4x-12)}} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-(x^2-4x+2^2-2^2-12)}} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{-(x-2)^2-4^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4^2-(x-2)^2}} dx \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-2 = 4 \sin t \text{ dön. yapılır.} \\ dx = 4 \cos t dt, \\ \sqrt{16-(x-2)^2} = 4 \cos t \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \int \frac{(2+4 \sin t)^2}{4 \cos t} \cdot 4 \cos t dt = \int (4+16 \sin t + 16 \sin^2 t) dt =$$

$$= 4t - 16 \cos t + \frac{16}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2t) dt = 4t - 16 \cos t + 8t - 4 \sin 2t + C$$

$$= 12t - 16 \cos t - 8 \sin t \cos t + C$$

$$b) I = \int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi/3} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x - \cos x}$$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{dön. yapılır a}$$

$$dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+t} = \int \frac{dt}{t(1+t)} =$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{t(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} \right. \\ \left. A=1, B=-1 \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t} - \int \frac{dt}{t+1} = \ln t - \ln|t+1| = \ln \left| \frac{t}{t+1} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C$$

$$\int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi/3} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x - \cos x}$$

$$= \left(\ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| \right)_{\pi/2}^{2\pi/3}$$

$2\pi/3$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\tan \pi/3}{1 + \tan \pi/2} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{\tan \pi/4}{1 + \tan \pi/4} \right|$$

$$= \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}} + \ln 2$$

bulunur -

⑥ $[1, 3]$ için P düzgin olduğundan

$$\|P\| = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \dots = \Delta_5 = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left[1, \frac{7}{5}\right], \left[\frac{7}{5}, \frac{9}{5}\right], \left[\frac{9}{5}, \frac{11}{5}\right], \left[\frac{11}{5}, \frac{13}{5}\right], \left[\frac{13}{5}, 3\right]$$

kapalı alt aralıklar olsun.

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

$f'(x) < 0$ dir. 0 zaman

$$A(f, P) = f\left(\frac{7}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{5} + f\left(\frac{9}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{5} + f\left(\frac{11}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{5} +$$

$$f\left(\frac{13}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{5} + f(3) \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 0,73102$$

⑦ $f, g \in \mathcal{R}([a, b])$ olsun. O zaman $f, g \in \mathcal{B}([a, b])$ olup $F = f + g$ için $F \in \mathcal{B}([a, b])$ dir.

Ayrıca $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ için öyle bir $\delta > 0$ vardır ki

$\|P\| < \delta$ olduğunda

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k(f) \Delta_k < \varepsilon \quad \vee \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k(g) \Delta_k < \varepsilon$$

o.ş. $\exists P \in \mathcal{P}$ vardır. Buradan $\forall k \in 1, 2, \dots, n$ için

$$\omega_k(F) = \sup \{ |(f+g)(x) - (f+g)(y)| : x, y \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] \}$$

$$\leq \omega_k(f) + \omega_k(g)$$

olduğundan $\|P\| < \delta$ old. da

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k(F) \Delta_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k(f) \Delta_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k(g) \Delta_k < 2\varepsilon$$

ifadesi yanlıştır. Bu ise $F = f + g \in \mathcal{R}([a, b])$

demektir. Öte yandan $[a, b]$ 'nin her (P, γ)

parçellenmiş parçalanması için

$$\int_a^b (f+g)(x) dx = \lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n [f(\gamma_k) + g(\gamma_k)] \Delta_k$$

$$= \lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\gamma_k) \Delta_k + \lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n g(\gamma_k) \Delta_k$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx \text{ dir.}$$

aynı limitler
var old. dan

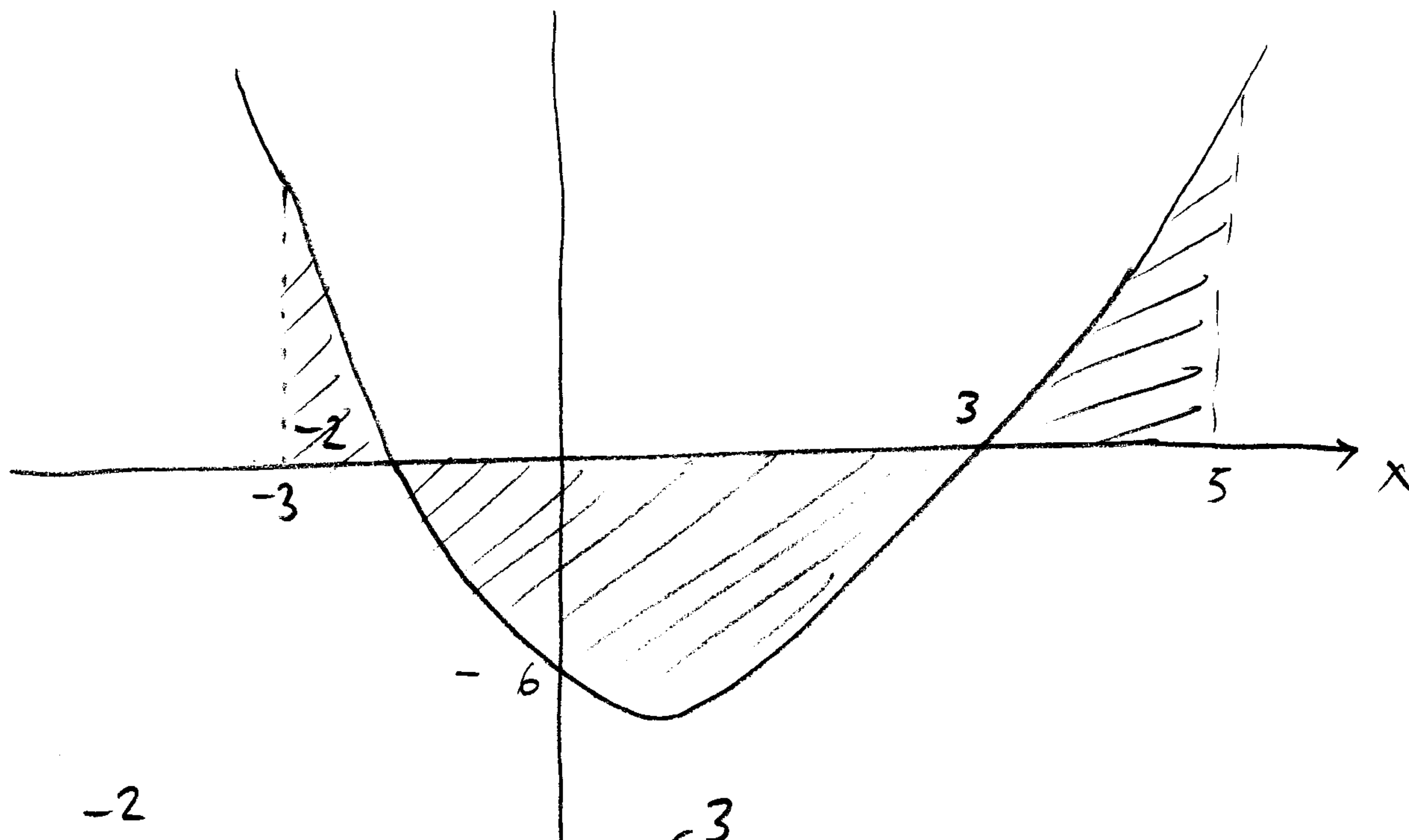
⑧ $|x+1|$ nin kritik noluca $x = -1$

$|2x-1|$ nin kritik noluca $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$\left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor$ nin adim boyu 2 br oluy

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-2}^3 (|x+1| + \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \cdot |2x-1|) dx = \\ & \int_{-2}^3 |x+1| \cdot dx + \int_{-2}^3 \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \cdot |2x-1| \cdot dx = \\ & \int_{-2}^{-1} |x+1| \cdot dx + \int_{-1}^3 |x+1| \cdot dx + \int_{-2}^0 \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \cdot |2x-1| \cdot dx + \\ & \int_0^2 \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \cdot |2x-1| \cdot dx + \int_2^3 \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2} \right\rfloor \cdot |2x-1| \cdot dx = \\ & = \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x-1) dx + \int_{-1}^3 (x+1) dx + \int_{-2}^0 -|2x-1| dx + \\ & \int_2^3 |2x-1| \cdot dx \\ & = \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^3 + (x^2 - x) \Big|_{-2}^0 \\ & \quad + (x^2 - x) \Big|_2^3 = \frac{17}{2} + (-6) + 4 = \frac{13}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad y = x^2 - x - 6 = (x-3)(x+2)$$

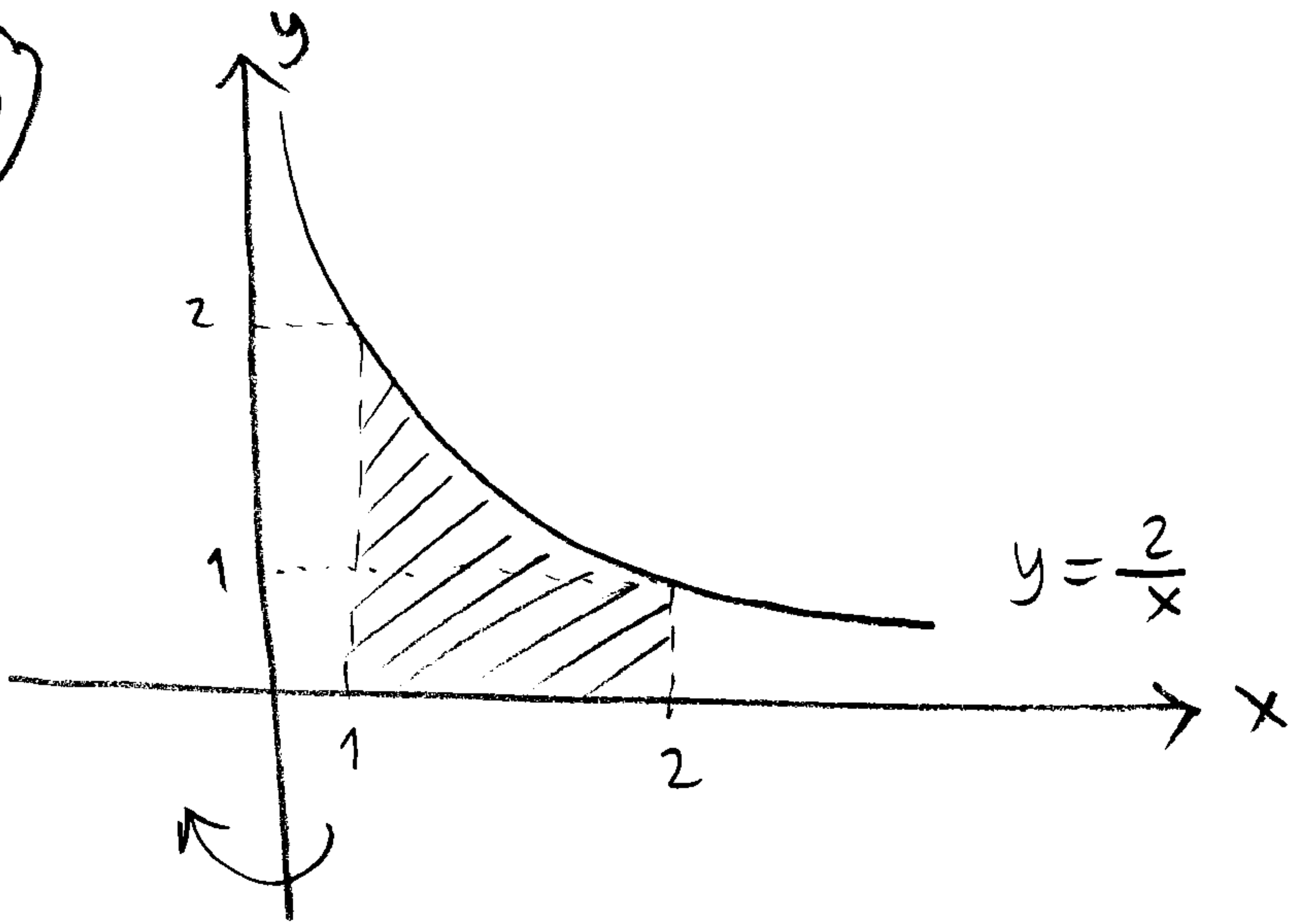


$$A = \int_{-3}^{-2} (x^2 - x - 6) dx + \int_{-2}^3 (-x^2 + x + 6) dx + \int_3^5 (x^2 - x - 6) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x \right) \Big|_{-3}^{-2} + \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x \right) \Big|_{-2}^3 + \left(6x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_3^5$$

$$= \frac{109}{3}$$

10



Kabuk yöntemiyle

$$V = 2\pi \int_1^2 |x| \cdot \left| \frac{2}{x} - 0 \right| dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_1^2 2 dx = 2\pi (2x) \Big|_1^2 = 6\pi \text{ br}^3.$$

Disk yöntemiyle

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (2^2 - 1^2) dy + \pi \int_1^2 \left(\frac{4}{y^2} - 1 \right) dy$$

$$= 3\pi + \pi \cdot \left(\frac{-4}{y} - y \right) \Big|_1^2 = 6\pi \text{ br}^3.$$