

1) (20p)  $f(x) = 2 \arccos x + 2x \sqrt{1-x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = ?$  &  $f''(x) = ?$

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

$$f''(x) = -4 \left[ \frac{2x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - x^2 \frac{(-2x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} \right] = \frac{-4}{(1-x^2)} \left[ \frac{2x(1-x^2) + x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-4}{(1-x^2)} \left[ \frac{2x - 2x^3 + x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] = \frac{-4(2x - x^3)}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{4x(x^2 - 2)}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} //$$

2)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-\cos(x)}{x} & , x \neq 0 \\ a & , x = 0 \end{cases}$  *olmolt otve*

a) (7p)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = a$  *olmolt otve*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos(x)}{x} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1} = \sin(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$
 *olmolt otve*

b) (8p)  $f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1-\cos(h)}{h} - \frac{0}{0}}{h}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos(h)}{h^2} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(h)}{2h} = \frac{1}{2} < \infty$$

Booleca,  $f'(0) = 1/2$  *olmolt otve*

Ayrica,  $x \neq 0$  qan  $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x \cdot x - 1 \cdot (1-\cos x)}{x^2} = \frac{x \cdot \sin x + \cos x - 1}{x^2}$

c) (Bonus 10p)

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cdot \sin x + \cos x - 1}{x^2} & , x \neq 0 \\ 1/2 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

Böylece  $f'(x)$  fonksiyonu  $x=0$  da sürekli.

3) (15P)  $x^2 + y^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 2x + 2y \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{y' = -\frac{x}{y}}$  05

$(-3, 4)$  noktasındaki teğetin eğimi  $m_{T_1} = \frac{+3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$  ve denklemler

$T_1: y - 4 = \frac{3}{4}(x + 3) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{3}{4}(x + 3) + 4}$  03

$(-3, -4)$  noktasındaki teğetin eğimi  $m_{T_2} = \frac{-3}{-4} = \frac{3}{4}$  ve denklemler 03

$T_2: y + 4 = \frac{3}{4}(x + 3) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{3}{4}(x + 3) - 4}$  03

$T_1$  ve  $T_2$  teğetlerinin kesişim noktası:  $\frac{3}{4}(x + 3) + 4 = \frac{3}{4}(x + 3) - 4$  04

$$2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}(x + 3) = -8 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2}(x + 3) = -8$$

$$3x + 9 = -16 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{25}{3}}$$

$x = -\frac{25}{3}$  için  $y = \frac{3}{4}(x + 3) + 4 = \frac{3}{4}\left(-\frac{25}{3} + 3\right) + 4 = \frac{3}{4}\left(-\frac{16}{3}\right) + 4 = 0$

Böylece teğetlerin kesişim noktası  $\left(-\frac{25}{3}, 0\right)$  dir.

4) (4p) Limitlerin herhangi iki teresi yapılacaktır

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3x}{3x+2} \right)^x = ? \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3x}{3x+2} \right) = 1 \text{ olduğundan } (1^\infty) \text{ belirsizliğidir.}$$

$$y = \left( \frac{3x}{3x+2} \right)^x \Rightarrow \ln y = x \ln \left( \frac{3x}{3x+2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \left( \frac{3x}{3x+2} \right) (\infty \cdot 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \left( \frac{3x}{3x+2} \right)}{1/x} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3x+2}{3x} \cdot \left[ \frac{3(3x+2) - 3 \cdot 3x}{(3x+2)^2} \right]}{-2/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{3x(3x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{3x(3x+2)} \cdot (-x^2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{3x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-x}{x \left( 3 + \frac{2}{x} \right)} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

$$\text{Böylece, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3x}{3x+2} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln y} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y} = e^{-1/3} //$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arccos(x^2)}{x^2} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \frac{1}{1} //$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \sqrt{x^2-x} \right) (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(x^2+x+1) - (x^2-x)}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \sqrt{x^2-x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)} + \sqrt{x^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right)}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(2+1/x)}{-x \left[ \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} \right]}$$

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

5) (15p)  $f(x) = \arctan(x) + \arctan(1/x)$  ism

a) (10p)  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{-1/x^2}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1/x^2}{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$  ODT'nin herhangi bir  $f(x) = C \in \mathbb{R}$  sabitidir

b) (5p)  $f(x) = \arctan(x) + \arctan(1/x) = C \Rightarrow f(1) = \arctan(1) + \arctan(1) = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Böylece  $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$  olur

ve  $x=0$  ism  $f(0) = \arctan(0) + \arctan(\infty) = 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

6) (15p) a) (3p)  $f(x) = x\sqrt{8-x^2}$  ism  $D(f) = ?$

$8-x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 8 > x^2 \Leftrightarrow -2\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow D(f) = [-2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}]$  Sahnur

b) (12p)  $f'(x) = \sqrt{8-x^2} + x \cdot \frac{(-2x)}{2\sqrt{8-x^2}} = \frac{(8-x^2) - x^2}{\sqrt{8-x^2}} = \frac{8-2x^2}{\sqrt{8-x^2}}$  04

\*  $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 8-2x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 = 8 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = \pm 2}$  Kritik noktalar 01

\*  $\sqrt{8-x^2} = 0$  yepin noktalarında türev tanımsız olur. Yani,  $x = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \in D(f)$  Tebii noktalar 01

x	$-2\sqrt{2}$	-2	2	$2\sqrt{2}$
$f'$	-	+	-	
$f$	↓	↓	↑	↓
	max	min	max	min

$f'(x) = \frac{8-2x^2}{\sqrt{8-x^2}}$

\*  $-2 < x < 2$  ism  $8-2x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$  03

\*  $-2\sqrt{2} < x < -2$  ve  $2 < x < 2\sqrt{2}$  ism  $8-2x^2 < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0$

Böylece,  $x = -2\sqrt{2}$  ve  $2$  yerel maksimum noktalarıdır ve  $f(2) = 4$  ve  $f(-2\sqrt{2}) = 0$

$x = -2$  ve  $2\sqrt{2}$  yerel min. noktalarıdır ve  $f(-2) = -4$  ve  $f(2\sqrt{2}) = 0$  olur.

Dolayısıyla,  $x = 2$  mutlak maksimum ve  $x = -2$  de mutlak min. noktalarıdır. 03

7) (26 ptn)  $y_1(t)$  u  $y_2(t)$  : t modeli farsadan sozuv.

$$\frac{dy_1}{dt} = k_1 y_1 \Rightarrow y_1(t) = G_1 \cdot e^{k_1 t} \quad \text{u} \quad y_1(0) = 100 \quad \text{oldigundan} \quad \underline{G_1 = 100} \text{ shukur}$$

(Virus onasi)

$$y_1(2) = 200e^2 = 100 \cdot e^{k_1 \cdot 2} \Leftrightarrow e^2 = e^{2k_1} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{k_1 = 1 > 0} \text{ shukur}$$

Bozilar  $\boxed{y_1(t) = 100 e^t}$  shukur (Bozilar model)

$$y_1(5) = 100 e^5$$

Virus jonroi :  $\frac{dy_2}{dt} = k_2 y_2 \Rightarrow y_2(t) = G_2 \cdot e^{k_2 t}$  u  $y_2(0) = y_1(5) = 100e^5$

oldigundan  $y_2(0) = G_2 = 100e^5$  shukur  $y_2(t) = 100 e^{5+t \cdot k_2}$

$$y_2(2) = 200e = 100 e^{5+2k_2} \Leftrightarrow 5+2k_2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow -4 = 2k_2 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{k_2 = -2}$$

#  $\boxed{y_2(t) = 100 e^{5-2t}}$ ,  $k_2 = -2 < 0$  atalmi model

$$y_2(5) = 100 \cdot e^{5-10} = 100 \cdot e^{-5} \approx 0,67 \text{ farsadan olar}$$

$$\stackrel{\parallel}{y_1(5)}$$