

$(x-2y)^5$ açılımının tüm terimlerinden sadece bir terimin negatif olma olasılığı kaçtır?

$$\begin{aligned} s(E) &= 3 \\ s(A) &= 4 \\ P(A) &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned} \quad + - + - + - + - +$$

Limit

$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bir fonksiyon olsun $a \in A$ için $x \rightarrow a$ yaklaşıyor iken $f(x) \rightarrow L$ gibi bir sayıya yaklaşıyorsa x a ya giderken $f(x)$ 'in limiti L dir. Denir.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = L_1 \rightarrow \text{sagdan limit}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L_2 \rightarrow \text{soldan limit}$$

Sag limit sol limite esit ise o noktada limit vardır. Esit degilse limiti yoktur.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = L$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \text{limit yoktur.}$$

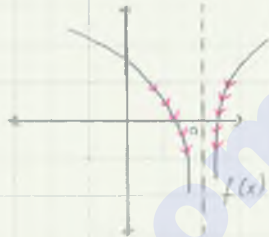
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) &= d \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) &= b \end{aligned} \right\} \text{sag limit sol limite esit degildir. Yani limit yoktur}$$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$
 limit var.
 sağ limit = sol limit



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = +\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -\infty$
 limit yok



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty$
 limit var $\rightarrow -\infty$

$** \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -1$
 } = limit var $\rightarrow -1$

$* \lim_{x \rightarrow -6^+} f(x) = 1$

$** \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 1$
 } = limit var $\rightarrow 1$

$* \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 4$

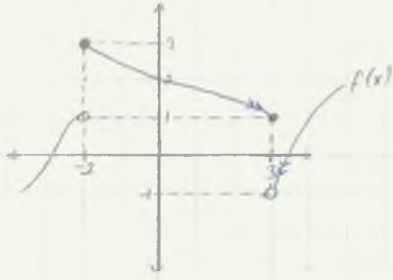
$* \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 1$

$* \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 0$



$[-5, 3]$ aralanan limit degerleri kaç tanedir?

$\checkmark, \checkmark, \checkmark, \checkmark, \checkmark, \checkmark, \checkmark, \checkmark, \checkmark, \checkmark$
 $-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$



NOT: Fonksiyon grafiğinde kopmanın olduğu yerlerde limit yoktur.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x+1) = f(3^+) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(2x-1) = f(3^-) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x-3) = f(0) = 2$$

Örnek: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (x^2 + 3x)$
 $= 9 + 9 = 18$

Örnek: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2x - \sin \pi x}{1 + \cos \pi x}$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Örnek: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\cos(\cos x)}$

$$\frac{\sin(\sin \frac{\pi}{2})}{\cos(\cos \frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{\sin(1)}{\cos(0)} = \sin 1$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+|x|}{|x+1|+x} = \frac{2+|2|}{3+2} = 5$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (f(x)+x^2-1) = 7$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = ? - 8$$

$$f(4)+15=7$$

$$f(4) = -8$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (f^{-1}(3x+2)) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(11x+2) = ?$$

$$f^{-1}(-1) = 2 \quad f(2)$$

$$f(2) = -1$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3-3x^2}{x^2-9}$$

$$\frac{x^2(3-x)}{(3-x)(3+x)} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{6}{x^2-9} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{6}{x^2-9} = \frac{x+3}{(x-3)(x+3)} - \frac{6}{x^2-9}$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \left(\frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow x} \left(\frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{x^3-x^3}{x^2+x^2} = \frac{0}{2x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{(x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)}{(x+y)(x-y)} =$$

ÖZEL TANIMLI FONKSİYON LİMİTİ

1) Parçalı Fonksiyon:

Parçalı fonk. kırılma noktaları kritik noktalardır.
Kritik noktaların limitine bakılırken sağ limit ve sol limitte bakılır.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x < a \\ h(x) & x \geq a \end{cases} \quad \text{kritik nokta}$$

Örnek: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & x > 3 \\ 3 & x = 3 \\ 2x - 1 & x < 3 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x)$$

$$2 \cdot 2 - 1 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x)$$

$$5^2 - 1 = 24$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x^2 - 1) = 8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(2x - 1) = 5$$

\neq limit yok

Örnek: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - x + 1 & x < -1 \\ 2 & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ x^2 - 7 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 2 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (x^2 - x + 1) = 1 \quad \text{limit yok}$$

Örnek: $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + 3 & x \geq -2 \\ 2x - 1 & x < -2 \end{cases}$

$x = -2$ de limit varsa a?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x)$$

$$-2a + 3 = 2(-2) - 1$$

$$-2a + 3 = -5$$

$$-2a = -8$$

$$a = 4$$

2) Mutlak Değer Fonksiyon

Mutlak değer in içerisini 0 yapan noktalar kritik noktalardır. Kritik noktada sağdan ve soldan limitlere bakılır.

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+|x|}{|x-2|+x} = \frac{x+x}{x-2+x} = \frac{2x}{2x-2} = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x-3}{x-3} = 1 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{-x+3}{x-3} = -1$$

limit yoktur.

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(x + \frac{|2-x|}{x-2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(x + \frac{x-2}{x-2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (2+1) = 3$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|x-3|}{|x-3|+3-x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{3-x}{-3x+9+3-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{3-x}{-4x+12} = \frac{3-x}{4(-x+3)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{|\sin x|}{\sin x} \quad \text{2. bölge}$$

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

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{|\cos x|}{\cos x} + 3x \quad \text{2. bölge (-)}$$

$$\frac{-\cos x}{\cos x} = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} (-1) = -1 + 3\pi$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{|\tan x|}{\tan x} \quad \text{3. bölge}$$

$$\frac{\tan x}{\tan x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}} (1) = 1$$

$$\text{Örnek: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{6}} (\tan x + 2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tan 65 + 2 \\ \hookrightarrow \frac{\sin 65}{\cos 65} = 1 \end{array} \right\} 1 + 2 = 3$$

NOT:



$$\frac{\text{sayı}}{0} = \infty$$

$$\frac{\text{sayı}}{\infty} = 0$$

Örnek: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3+12^{1/x}}{5-9^{1/x}} \right)$

$$= \frac{3+12^{1/\infty}}{5-9^{1/\infty}} = \frac{3+1}{5-1} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

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

Örnek: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (3^x + 3^{1/x})$

$$3^0 + 3^{1/0} = \infty$$

$$3^0 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\infty} = 1$$

NOT: $-1 < r < 1$ için

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} r^x = 0$$

Örnek: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (7^x + 5^{1/x} + 2)$

$$7^{-\infty} + 5^{1/(-\infty)} + 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{\infty} + 5^0 + 2$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$0 + 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

Örnek: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2}{x-1}$

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

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

} limit yok

$$-3^2 = 9 \quad -3^3 = -27$$

$$r < -1 \text{ için}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} r^x = \text{limit yok}$$

$r > 1$ için

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} r^x = +\infty$$

$$\text{Limit} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 6^{\frac{1}{x-3}}$$

$$6^{\frac{1}{0}} = 6^{-\infty}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\infty} = 0$$

$$\text{Limit} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi^+}{2}} \frac{2 \sin x}{1 + 3^{\tan x}}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{1 + 3^{\tan \frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{1 + 3^{\infty}} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\text{Limit} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$$



3) Trigonometrik Fonksiyonun Limiti:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\sin bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan ax}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{x} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\tan bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{bx} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{Limit} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$\text{Limit} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x-9}{\sin(2x-6)}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{8x} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\text{Limit} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 4x}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} = 4 \cdot 4 = 16$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(x-2)}{4x-8} = \frac{(x-2)}{4(x-2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin 8x}{7x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(\cos x)}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan 2x - \sin x}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x + \tan 3x}{4x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{4x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{4x} = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{x - \pi}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}{2x - \frac{\pi}{2}} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)}{2x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\frac{\pi - 6x}{4}}{\frac{6x - \pi}{2}} = -2$$

$\frac{0}{0}$ Belirsizliği:

$\frac{0}{0}$ belirsizliğinde ifade çarpanlarına ayrılabilir ise çarpanlarına ayrıldıktan sonra en sade haliyle işlem yapılır.

Köklü sayıda $\frac{0}{0}$ belirsizliği var ise eşleniğiyle genişleterek işlem yapılır.

Hiçbir işlem yapamıyorsa türev konusunda L'HOSPITAL kullanılarak işlem yapılır.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(x-2)}{x^2-4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(x-2)}{(x-2)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+2} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Contoh: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{0}{0}$

$$\frac{(x-5)(x-1)}{(x-2)(x-1)} = \frac{-4 \cdot 1}{-1} = 4$$

Contoh: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2}{x^2 - 9}$

$$\frac{x^2(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Contoh: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+1-2\sqrt{x}}{(x-1)^2}$

$$\frac{t^2 + 1 - 2t}{(t-1)^2} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{(t-1)^2(t+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Contoh: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$

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

Contoh: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \right)$

$$\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(\sqrt{x}-1)}$$

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

Contoh: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{1-\sqrt[3]{2-x}}$

$$2-x = t^3$$

$$x = 2-t^3$$

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

Let $m, n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 2x + m}{x^3 - x - 6} = n \quad (11n+m) = ?$$

$$\frac{x^3 - x - 6}{x^3 - 2x} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{2-2-6}{8-4} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - k - 6}{-2x^2 + 4x}$$

$$\frac{3x-6}{3x-6}$$

$$\frac{(x+6)(x-2)}{(x^2+2x+3)(x-2)} = \frac{6}{11} = n$$

$$2^2 + 6 + m = 0$$

$$m = -8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1 + \sqrt[3]{2-x} + \sqrt[3]{(2-x)^2})$$

$$1+1+1=3$$

Contoh: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 + ax - 1}{x^2 - 1} = k$ $k = ?$

$$2+a-1=0 \quad a=-1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

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

Contoh: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{k + \sqrt{8x+1}}{1-x}$ limiti versa

$$k = ?$$

$$k + \sqrt{8x+1} = 0$$

$$k + 3 = 0$$

$$k = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{2-\sqrt{6-x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(2+\sqrt{6-x})}{(4-(6-x))}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(2+\sqrt{6-x})}{-2+x} = 2 + \sqrt{6-2} = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\cancel{\cos x} - \cancel{\sin x})(\cos x + \sin x)}{\cancel{\cos x} - \cancel{\sin x}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}}{3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{1 - 1 + 2\sin^2 x}}{3x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sin x}{3x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\cos x - \cos a}{\sin x - \sin a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{x+a}{2}\right)} = -\tan a$$

$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ Belirsizliği

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^n + bx^{n-1} + \dots + c}{kx^m + lx^{m-1} + \dots + l} \quad \text{tan}$$

$n > m$ ise

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$

$n = m$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{a}{k}$$

$n < m$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Limit: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6x^3 + 2x + 7}{2x^3 + 8}$$

Büyüklerde işlem yapılır,

$$\frac{6x^3}{2x^3} = 2$$

$$\text{2. soru: } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+7}{x^4 + 2x + 7}$$

$$\frac{1}{-\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{2^x}$$

$x \rightarrow \infty$ iken $x^x > x^1 > a^x > x^a > \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

$$= \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x(x+1)}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2 \cdot x}{2}}{3x^2 + 1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x}{6x^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x+2\sqrt{x^2-3x+4}}{4x-2}$$

$$\frac{x+2|x|}{4x} - \frac{-x}{4x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Limit: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^3 + 2x}{x^2 + 3}$$

$$\frac{5x^3}{x^2} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{x+1} + 5^{x+1}}{2^x + 5^{x-1}}$$

$$\frac{5^{x+1}}{5^{x-1}} = 5^2 = 25$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{2^x + \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 - 5x + 1}}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(a+1)x^3 + (b-1)x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 2x + 5} = 2$$

$$a \cdot b = ?$$

$$a+1=0$$

$$a=-1$$

$$\frac{b-1}{1}=2$$

$$b-1=2$$

$$b=3$$

SÜREKLİLİK

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = f(a)$$

limit var

sürekli

Örnek: $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2-ax+6}$

- a) \mathbb{R} sürekli ise a 'nın değer aralığı?
 b) $\mathbb{R} - \{m\}$ ise " " "
 c) $\mathbb{R} - \{m, n\}$ " " "

a) $\Delta < 0$
 $a^2 - 16 < 0$
 $-4 < a < 4$

b) $\Delta = 0$
 $a^2 - 16 = 0$
 $a = 4 \quad a = -4$

c) $\Delta > 0$
 $a^2 - 16 > 0$
 $a < -4 \quad a > 4$
 $\mathbb{R} - [-4, 4]$

Örnek: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{x}, & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{x^2-4}, & -1 \leq x < 3 \\ |x+1|, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

Süreksizlik noktaları?

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = f(-1)$

$\frac{1}{-3} \neq \frac{3}{-1}$

limit yok = süreksizlik yok
 $x = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = f(3)$

$\frac{1}{9-4} \neq 13+11$

limit yok = süreksizlik yok
 $x = 3$

$$\text{Örnek: } f(x) = \begin{cases} mx+n & x < 3 \\ 2 & x = 3 \\ m-nx^2 & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

\mathbb{R} sürekli ise $m+n=?$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = f(3)$$

$$3m+n = m-9n = 2$$

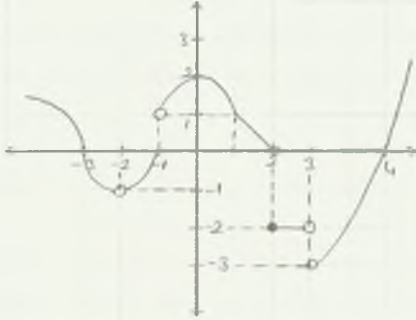
$$\begin{array}{l} 9/ \\ 3m+n=2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{m-9n=2}{28m=20}$$

$$m = \frac{20}{28}$$

$$n = \frac{-4}{28}$$

$$m+n = \frac{20-4}{28} = \frac{16}{28} = \frac{4}{7}$$



$[-3, 4]$ aralığındaki kaç doğal sayı değeri için limitlidir. Sürekli dir.

limitlidir $\rightarrow -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

sürekli dir $\rightarrow -3, \cancel{2}, 0, 1, 4$

NOT: Süreklilik için kopma, kırılma ve boşluk olmamalıdır.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \leq 1 \\ x^2+ax+b & 1 < x < 3 \\ 5 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

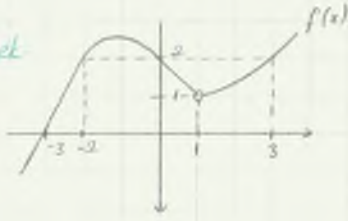
\mathbb{R} sürekli ise $a-b=?$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = f(1)$$

lim

$$1+a+b=1 \rightarrow a+b=0$$

Örnek



$g(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)-2}$ fonk. süreksiz olduğu nokta?
 $f(x)-2=0$

$f(x)=2$ olduğu noktalar $= -2, 0, 3$

TÜREV

$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$a \in A$ $x=a$ sürekli fonk. ise $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a}$ fonksiyonuna ya da limitine f 'in $x=a$ noktasındaki türevi denir.

$$\left. \frac{df(x)}{d(x)} \right|_{x=a}, \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=a}, f'(x)$$

$\frac{dx}{a} = x$ in a ya göre limiti

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

Bir fonksiyonun türevi olabilmesi için sürekli olması gerekir.
 f fonksiyonunun t türevindeki $x=x_0$ değerine fonksiyonun bu noktadaki teğetinin eğimi denir.

Örnek: $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ $x=4$ nok. teğetinin eğimi?

$$f'(4) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{f(x)-f(4)}{x-4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x-4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(\sqrt{x}-2)}{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Örnek: $f(x) = x^2+4$ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = ?$

$$\frac{(x+h)^2+4-x^2-4}{h} = \frac{x^2+2xh+h^2-x^2-4+4}{h} = \frac{h(2x+h)}{h} = 2x+h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 2x$$

$$f(x) = x^2+x-4 \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}$$

$$\frac{(1+h)^2+(1+h)-4-2}{h} = \frac{1+2h+h^2+1+h-2-2}{h}$$

$$\frac{3h+h^2}{h} = h+3 = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h+3 = 3$$

Türev Alma Kuralları:

1) $f(x) = c \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$

2) $f(x) = x^n \rightarrow f'(x) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$

3) $(f(x) \pm g(x)) \rightarrow f'(x) \pm g'(x)$

Örnek: $f(x) = x^2 + x - 4$
 $f'(x) = ?$

$2x + x^0 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3$

Örnek: $f(x) = 2\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt{x} + 1$ $f'(x) = ?$

$f(x) = 2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1$

$f'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}-1} - \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}$

$= \frac{2}{3} x^{-2/3} - \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} = \frac{2}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

Örnek: $f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x^{10}}$ $f'(1) = ?$

$f(x) = 1 + x^{-1} + x^{-2} + \dots + x^{-10}$

$f'(x) = -x^{-2} - 2x^{-3} - 3x^{-4} - \dots - 10x^{-11}$

$f'(1) = -1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - \dots - 10$

$-(1+2+3+\dots+10) = \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} = -55$

Örnek: $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b, & x < 1 \\ x^2+bx+3, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ türevli ise $a, b = ?$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2+bx+3) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (ax+b)$

$1+b+3 = a+b$
 $a = 4$

Örnek: $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^2}}$ $f'(1) = ?$

$x^3 + x^2 - x^{-3} - x^{-2/5}$
 $3x^2 + 2x + 3x^{-4} - \frac{2}{5} x^{-7/5}$
 $3 + 2 + 3 + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{42}{5}$

NOT: Bir fonk. bir noktada türevli olabilmesi için sağ türevin sol türeve eşit olması gerekir.

Örnek: $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + 2x + 1, & x < 1 \\ bx^3 + 2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ türevli ise $a, b = ?$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (bx^3 + 2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (ax^2 + 2x + 1)$

$b + 2 = a + 3$ $b - a = 1$

$f'(1^+) = f'(1^-)$

$3bx^2 \Big|_{x=1} = (2ax + 2) \Big|_{x=1}$

$3b = 2a + 2$

$3b - 2a = 2$
 $\frac{-2}{-2} \cdot \frac{b - a = 1}{b - a = 1}$

$b = 0$

$a = -1$

$\frac{f'(1^+) - f'(1^-)}{(x^2+bx+3)' \Big|_{x=1} - (ax+b)' \Big|_{x=1}}$

$2x + b \Big|_{x=1} = a = 4$

$2 + b = 4$ $b = 2$

$a, b = 8$

$$4) (f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + g'(x) \cdot f(x)$$

$$\text{Örn: } f(x) = (x^3 - x^2 + 5)(x^2 + 7x + 8) \quad f'(x) = ?$$

$$(3x^2 - 2x) \cdot (x^2 + 7x + 8) + (2x + 7)(x^3 - x^2 + 5)$$

$$\text{Örnek: } f(x) = (x+1)(x+2)(x+3) \quad f'(x) = ?$$

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

$$(2x+3)(x+3) + (1) \cdot (x^2 + 3x + 2)$$

$$\text{Örnek: } f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}{(x^2 - 5x + 6)} \quad f'(1) = ?$$

$$f'(x) = (x^2 - 5x + 6) + (x-1)(2x+5)$$

$$f'(1) = 1 - 5 + 6 = 2$$

$$5) \left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right)' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - g'(x) \cdot f(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

$$\text{Örnek: } f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 + 4} \quad f'(1) = ?$$

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

$$f'(1) = \frac{15 - 20}{25} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{Örnek: } f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 6x - 1}{(m-2)x - m^2 - 3} \quad \text{tüm gerçel sayılarda türevli ise } f'(m+1) = ?$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 6x - 1}{4 - 3} = x^2 + 6x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 6$$

$$f'(3) = 2 \cdot 3 + 6 = 12$$

$$\text{Örnek: } f(x) = \frac{(x+2)}{x-3} \quad f'(4) = ?$$