

Tek Sifte 51.

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= (-x)^2 + 2 \\ &= x^2 + 2 \end{aligned}$$

Sifte

$$f(x) = x^3$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= -x^3 \\ P(x) &= x^{2-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$-(f(x)) = f(-x)$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = -x}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f(x) = -f(-x) \\ \text{Tek} \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 5x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= (-x)^3 + 5(-x) \\ &= -x^3 - 5x \\ -f(x) &= -(-x^3 - 5x) \\ &= x^3 + 5x \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(-x) = -f(x)}$$

o halde tek

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= (-x)^2 + (-x) \\ &= x^2 - x \\ -f(x) &= -(x^2 + x) \\ &= -x^2 - x \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$f(-x) = ? f(x)$$

$$x^2 - x = ? x^2 + x$$

Sifte dejil

$$f(-x) = ? -f(x)$$

$$x^2 - x = ? -x^2 - x$$

tek dejil

ne tek

ne sifte

<sup>1</sup> Özel Lökssel  
Polinomalar

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 8 = f(x)$$

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

$$f(x) = x + 5$$

$$f(x) = x^6 - 2x^5$$

Bir polinominin  
derecesi kodan  
kökü verdir.  $f(x)=0$

Köklər reel yada  
kompleks olabilir.

$$x+i=0 \Rightarrow 1 \text{ kök} \text{ ver}$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0 / 2 \text{ kök} \text{ ver}$$

$$x^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ kök} \text{ ver}$$

$$x = i$$

$$x = -i$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 / 2 \text{ kök} \text{ ver}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 / 2 \text{ kök} \text{ ver}$$

$$x = +1$$

$$x = +1$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0 / 2 \text{ kök} \text{ ver}$$

$$x = 1 + i$$

$$x = 1 - i$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 8$$

$$x = 2 + 2i$$

$$x = 2 - 2i$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$$

3 kök

$$x = +1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - 4 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 1 + i$$

$$x = 1 - i$$

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 11x - 15 = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 1 + 2i$$

$$x = 1 - 2i$$

$$x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x - 15 = 0$$

4 kök

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 1 + 2i$$

$$x = 1 - 2i$$

$$x^5 - 8x^4 + 22x^3 - 28x^2 + x + 60 = 0$$

5 kök

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 1 + 2i$$

$$x = 1 - 2i$$

$$x^3 - 1 = 0$$

3 kök

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -0,5 + 0,86i$$

$$x = -0,5 - 0,86i$$

$$x^3 + 8 = 0$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = 1 + 1,73i$$

$$x = 1 - 1,73i$$

Polinomun kökçü

kompleks ise

eslenigide kökter

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$$

$-1+i$  kök

o halde

$-1-i$  kök

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - 4 = 0$$

$1+i$  kök

o halde

$-i$  kök

$$x^3 - 5x^2 - 33x + 315 = 0$$

$6+3i$  kök

o halde

$6-3i$  kök

difektot -7

~~difektot -7~~

$$\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$$

posyonel

~~fonksiyon~~

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

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 8x - 11}{8x^2 + 8}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x + 1}{x^2 + 2}$$

posyonel dgl.

$$f(x) = \frac{\log(x^2) + 2}{x + 8}$$

posyonel dgl.

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özel lnx

posyonel lnx

(önem kumesi)

$$f(x) = \frac{a(x) + b(x)}{c(x) + d(x)}$$

a, b, c, d den

biri tammsiz

ise lnx tammsiz. tammsiz olabilir

hepsi tammsiz ~~birde bir~~

lnx. tammsiz.

$$\sqrt{x-1}$$

$x > 1$  için  
tammsiz

$$\sqrt{2-x}$$

$x < 2$  için  
tammsiz

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + 2}{\sqrt{2-x} + 8}$$

hicbir yerde

~~x degeri yoktur~~

$f(x)$  i street

yapan hic

$x$  degeri yoktur

$$\frac{\sqrt{x-2} + 1}{\sqrt{x-3} + 8}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + 2}{\sqrt{2-x} + 8}$$

$x > 1$  için

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$$\frac{4}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}}$$

$\sqrt{x-1}$ ,  $x \geq 1$  icin tanimli

$\sqrt{2-x}$ ,  $x \leq 2$  icin tanimli

$\sqrt{x^2-1}$ ,  $x^2 \geq 1$  icin tanimli,  $x \leq -1$ ,  $x \geq 1$

$\sqrt{4-x^2}$ ,  $x^2 \leq 4$  icin tanimli,  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$

$\sqrt{(x-2)(x+3)}$ ,

x	$-\infty$	-3	0	2	$\infty$
$x-2$	-	-	-	0	+
$x+3$	-	-	0	+	+
$(x-2)(x+3)$	+	+	-	-	+

$x \leq -3$ ,  $x \geq 2$  icin tanimli

$\log(x+1)$ ,  $x > -1$  icin tanimli

$\log(x^2+1)$ , butun x ler icin tanimli

$\sqrt{x^2+1}$ , butun x ler icin tanimli

$\sin(x)$ , butun x ler icin tanimli

$\tan(x)$ , butun x ler icin tanimli

$\sin^{-1}(x) = \arcsin(x)$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ , icin tanimli

$e^x$ , butun x ler icin tanimli

$\frac{x-2}{x+1}$ ,  $x = -1$  haric butun x ler icin tanimli.

$\frac{x-2}{\log(x+1)}$ ,  $x = 0$  haric,  $x > -1$  icin tanimli.

$\frac{x-2}{\log(x^2+1)}$ ,  $x = 0$  haric, butun x ler icin tanimli

$\frac{\log(x^2+1)}{x-2}$ , butun x ler icin tanimli

$\sqrt{x-y}$ ,  $x \geq y$  icin tanimli

$\sqrt{y-2x}$ ,  $y \geq 2x$  icin tanimli

$\sqrt{x^2-y}$ ,  $x^2 \geq y$  icin tanimli,  $x \leq -\sqrt{y}$ ,  $x \geq \sqrt{y}$

$\sqrt{y^2-x^2}$ ,  $y^2 \geq x^2$  icin tanimli,

$\sqrt{\frac{y-x}{x+y^2}}$ ,  $\frac{y-x}{x+y^2} \geq 0$  icin tanimli,

Tan kisimlar

$\Delta(x)[x]$

$[2,3] = 2$

$[5,1] = 5$

$[5,3,5] = 5$

$[-1,2] = -2$

$[-0,5] = -1$

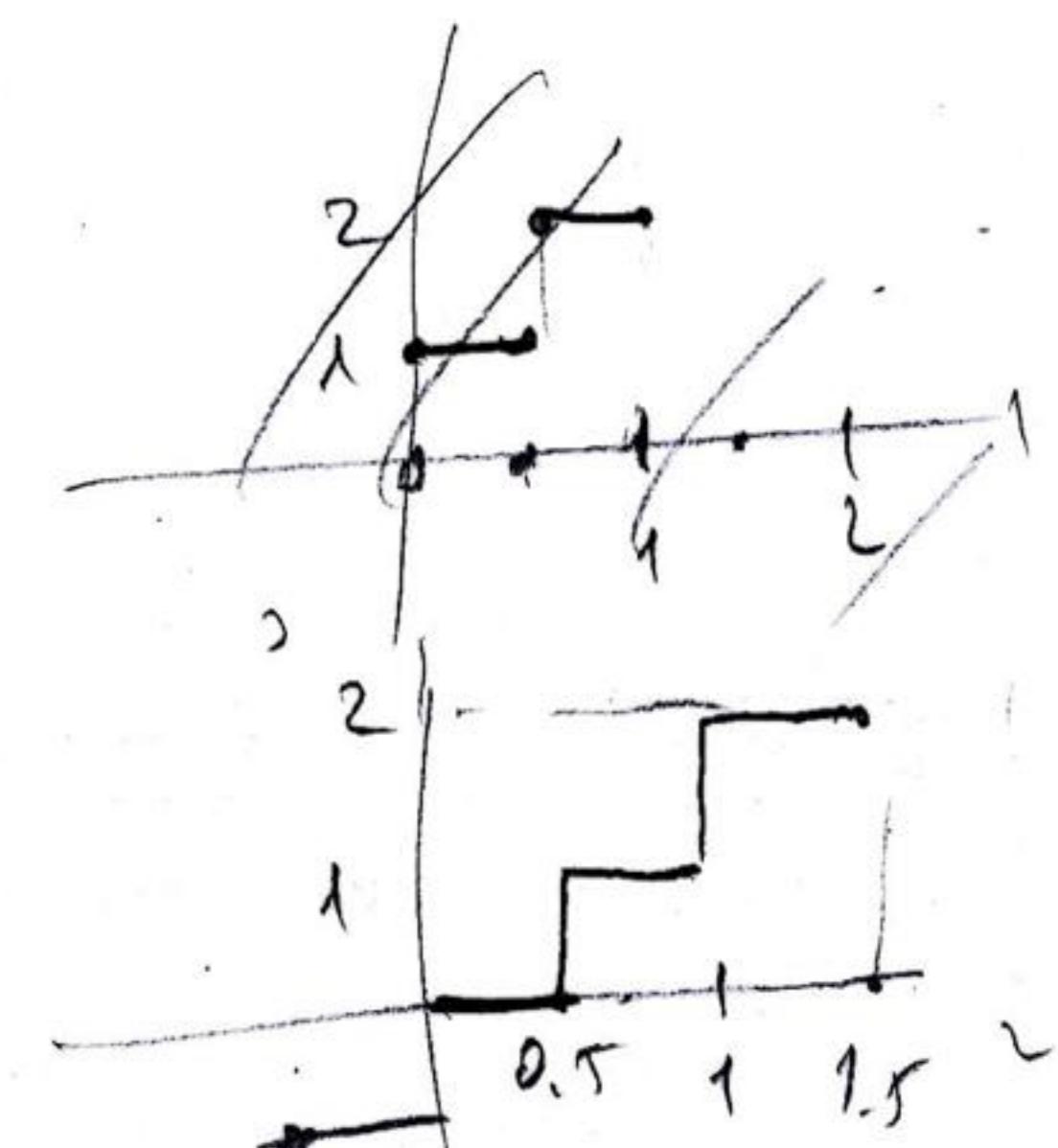
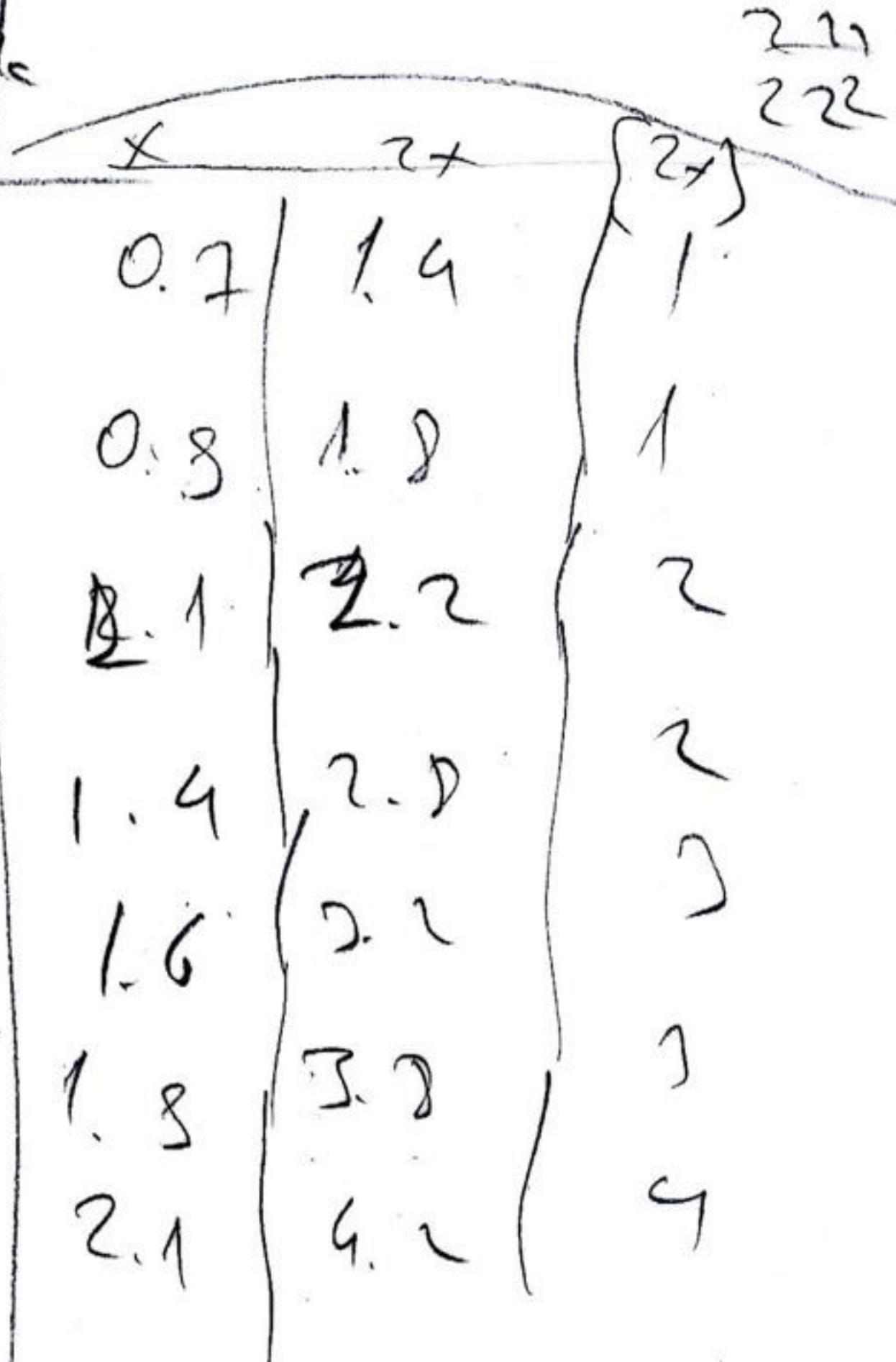
$[-8,6] = -8$

graph 56 da

$f(x) = [2x]$

$x | 2x | [2x]$

0.1	0	0
0.1	0.2	0
0.6	1.2	1



$$f(x) = [x^2]$$

$x$	$x^2$	$[x^2]$
0	0	0
0.1	0.01	0
0.3	0.09	0
1.1	1.21	1
1.4	1.96	1
1.5	2.25	2
1.7	2.89	2
1.8	3.24	3
1.9	3.61	3
2.1	4.41	4

Sonra 54 56 de

Küdepten COC

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metode differans

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$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$(2) = 2$$

$$(2.5) = 2.5$$

$$(0.5) = 0.5$$

$$(-1) = 1$$

$$(-2.1) = 2.1$$

$$f(x) = |x - 2|$$

$x$	$x - 2$	$ x - 2 $
0	-2	2
0.5	-1.5	1.5
1	-1	1
2	0	0
2.5	0.5	0.5
10	8	8

$$f(x) = |x^2 - 4|$$

$x$	$x^2 - 4$	$ x^2 - 4 $
-5	21	21
-3	5	5
-1	-3	3
0	-4	4
1	-3	3

21

5

3

4

3

5

21

$$f(x) = |g(x)|$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) > 0 & f(x) = g(x) \\ g(x) < 0 & f(x) = -g(x) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = |x+1|$$

$$x+1 > 0 \text{ ise } f(x) = x+1$$

$$x+1 < 0 \text{ ise } f(x) = -(x+1)$$

$$x+1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -1$$

$$x > -1 \text{ ise } f(x) = x+1$$

$$x < -1 \text{ ise } f(x) = -(x+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline -10 & -(x+1) = -(-10+1) = 9 \\ -8 & -(x+1) = -(-8+1) = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x+1 \\ 1 & x+1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

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$$f(x) = |x-3|$$

$$x-3 > 0 \text{ ise } f(x) = x-3$$

$$x-3 < 0 \text{ ise } f(x) = -(x-3)$$

$$x-3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline -100 & -(x-3) \\ -50 & -(x-3) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x-3 \\ 2 & x-3 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 4 & x-3 \\ 10 & x-3 \\ 100 & x-3 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = |6-2x|$$

$$6-2x > 0 \quad 6-2x$$

$$6-2x < 0 \quad -(6-2x)$$

$$6-2x > 0$$

$$6 > 2x$$

$$3 > x$$

$$x < 3 \Rightarrow 6-2x$$

$$x > 3 \Rightarrow -(6-2x) = 2x-6 \quad (x-2)(x+1) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline -100 & 6-2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline -50 & 6-2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline -1 & 6-2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 0 & 6-2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 1 & 6-2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 2 & 6-2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 4 & 2x-6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 10 & 2x-6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 100 & 2x-6 \end{array}$$

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$$f(x) = |x^2 - 4|$$

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

$$x^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow -(x^2 - 4) = 4 - x^2$$

$$x^2 - 4 > 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+2) > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline -\infty & - \\ -2 & - \\ 2 & + \\ \infty & - \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline -2 & - \\ 2 & + \\ \infty & + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline -1 & - \\ 1 & + \\ \infty & + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 2 & - \\ 4 & + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 2 & - \\ 4 & + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 2 & - \\ 4 & + \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & f(x) \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 2 & - \\ 4 & + \end{array}$$