Bir fonks: Janua tersi: f: A > B breebir re orter bir forksigen olom. fog = Is re jof = IA olacale selvi ldeki J. B -> A fonksigonena fin tersi denir re file gösterilir. Buna gore

f(a)=b => f-1(b)=a

Ugeri y=f(x) in varsa tersini balmak icin x yalnıt birakılır. Böylece f⁻¹ y nm bir fenlesiyen olarak elde edilir x ile y nm gerler degiştirilerek 0=f⁻¹(x)

Örnele: f: IR > IR, f(x) = x2-1 fanksigenman binebin ve örter oldifinn gostererek tersini bulunut.

x, +x olan x,, xz EIR inn

O halde of birebirdir.

Herhangi bin y EIR alalim f(x)=y placak sehilde XEIR var mi?

$$0=f(x)=x^{3}-1 \Rightarrow x^{3}=y+1 \Rightarrow x=\sqrt[3]{y+1}$$

O halde f(2/0+1) = o olup f ortendir.

f brebir re orten oldige ich fil ters fonlerige. nu randir.

Trigonometrik fonksynter:

AB yoginin ut-nl-g- $S = \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi r = \theta r$

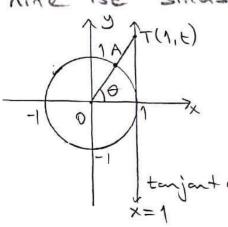
Eger genber: birin genber alirsak rel placaginden AB goginin næmlig - s=0 olur. Bu derste Dagisinin bleit birini blande radjan Kullanilacaji ion radyanile derece arasindali bagintija got atalimi 360° = 2TT radyon Derece = Radger rejer Derece = Radger 1800 = TT old-g-na gore yatabilirit Ornegin; 45° nin radger olerate karsiligi 45° = Radyon = Radyon = 17 45° = TT I radyonin derece danak karsilig. Derece = 7/6 => Dereco = 180°. IF. 1 = 30° Uyeri: Dereceden radgena: TT ile aarpilir. Radyanden derecege: 180° : le carpilir. Findi analitik dutlende orijin nerketli birin Gember vasitasigla trigonometrik fonksigenleri teninlayalin: Birin Gember interinde bir A noktası alalın Birin genber üterindeli Anoktasının Birin genber ûterhodeli A noktasinin apsisine & reel segisinin kosinînî, ordi-natina ise & reel segisinin sihûsû Actina ise & reel segisinin sihûsû -1 denir. Bana göre her ØEIR isin -14 sinøs1 -16 cosp < 1

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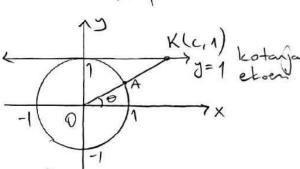
Birin genber literindeli A nobtesinin koordinatlar, A(coso, sino) selelindedir.

Koordinat dütleminde x eliserine kosinis, y else
nine ise sinis ekseni denir.

13 AT(1,t) tano = t



Her OEIR, 0 + II + LTI, LEZ, ion to OEIR dr. Uggelerde benterlik kullanlarak ton0 = sino

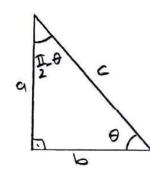


coto= c

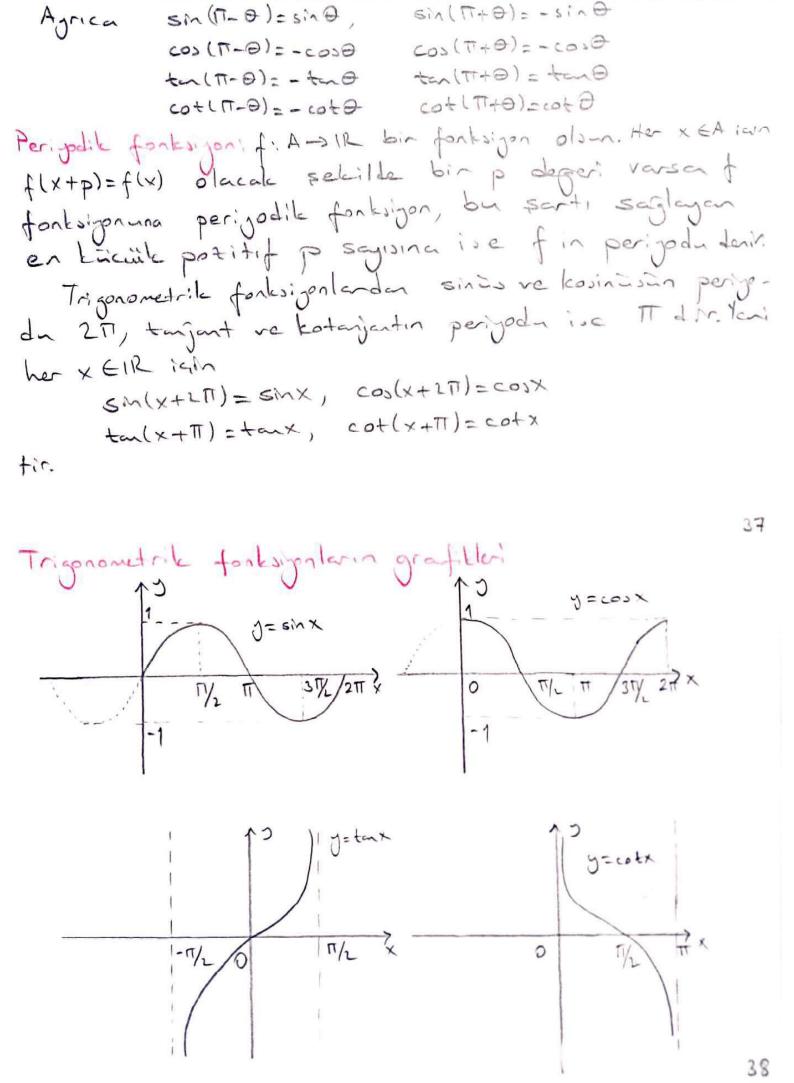
Her DEIR, O + IT+LIT, KEZ, ich cotOEIIL

Ujer: sin 0+cos 0=1, ten 0 cot0=1
sec 0=1+ten 0, cosec 0=1+cot 0

Dar acillaria trippometrik oranlari



$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan\theta = \frac{1}{3}$, $\cot\theta = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = \cos\theta$, $\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = \sin\theta$
 $\tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = \cot\theta$, $\cot(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = \tan\theta$



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Myer: cos(-x)=cosx, sin(-x)=-sinx, ten(-x)=-tenx, cot(-x)=-cotx olduge icon cosx gift, tanx, cotx, shx tek fonksigondur. Toplan - Fork formaller sin(a+b) = sinacosb + cosasinb cos(a + b) = cosacosb + sinasin b tan(a7b) = tana Ftanb 1t tanatanb cot(a+b) = cotacotb +1 cota 7 cot 6 Citt acu formilleri sin2a= 2sina cosa cos2 a = cos2 a - sh2 a = 2 cos2 a - 1 cotla = cota-1 =1-2 sm2a Yarım acıı formilleri cos2a=2cos2a-1 =) cos2a= 1+cos2a 2 $\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$ Kosinis Kurali c2= a2+62- 2abcos0

(lain (lengedir flores, por): Her & degri iain flx+p==f(x) elrec. bir degeri bulunabilijosa, f(x) fortu permodittir. Bigle er kurate p f ni peryadu denir. to (x+x) = tox $Sin(x+2\pi) = sin x$ $Gs(x+2\pi) = Gs x$ sin (x+4 ti) = smix 1 = G3 X (y=sinx D= (R=(-22 00) R= -1 < y < 1 -00 CX COD P = 24 R# -1 - 4 = 1 1=22 y=fox D= 1R- 5x=(k+1) TE, 6672 } X-10 5 1/2 = (g=ca+x) D=IR- jekt, E-ZI? R= -00 < g < 0 R=-004720 P=T P= TT ye seck= DI IR- 3x1 x= (beliz) Tibezzi R: サニー上 とすう上 1: 1R-9×1x= ETT, EFZ13 P. 21 35-1 - 17/L -12-CamScanner ile tarandı

Por Tripor metnik Fontsigente O fluessink form [-=] ordiginda 1-1 e orter olur. Bi ordinate tosi vardinak tosi orcani vega sint tontunte y= sinx () x = orcanis originate T-1.17 - F- F. F.]

 1(x)=mix

 $f^{-1}(x) = \alpha c \sin x$ $f^{-1}(x) = \alpha c \sin x$

· (foft)(x)= チ(x)=x を (からりx)= フ(x)=x のはden = (ocsがx)= x , -1 と x と 上 らか デザマナー な arch (かかx) = x , -変とx と変 dr.

- $arcain(\frac{1}{2}) = ain(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$ $(ain(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{1}{2})$
- · orcin (-1) = 12
- · orción 2 touch dejil sinx=2 olan x yoletur
- 2 flx=6sx, [o, I] ordered 1-12 tendrio y=6sx (x=occosy

f(x)=Gix in f-1(x)=arccorx olv.

65: [0] - [HJ] × -461x=4

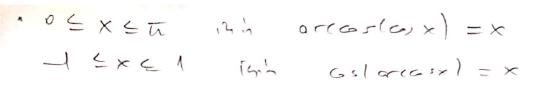
1(x)=6,x

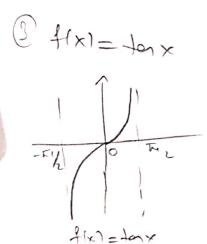
orcos! I-1.1] - (o.K)

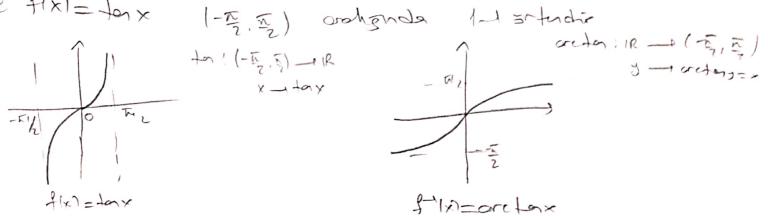
y - arccosy= x

f-1(x) = arcas

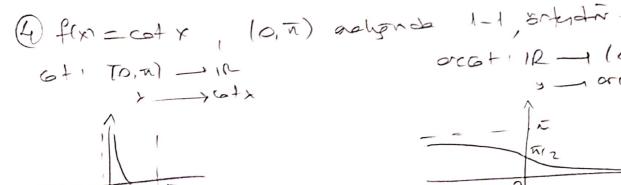
-33_

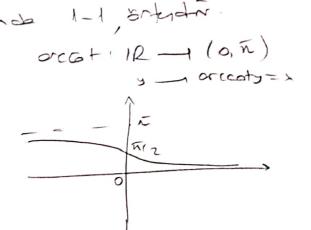






$$\frac{\pi}{2} \langle x \langle \frac{\pi}{2} | i \sin \alpha \cot \alpha (\tan x) = x$$
 $-\infty \langle x \langle \infty | i \sin \alpha \cot \alpha (\cot \alpha x) = x$





Trigonometrik denklenler 1) sinx = sinx, sinx = - sinx dentember Gotinii Sinx=sinx (X= x+2kT, LETK you X= T-a+2kT, KETK SINX=-SINA (=) X=-x+2lcT LETE uga X=TT+x+2lcT, LETE Ornele: smx= 1 derlelemmin Gotin kinnesini bulunut. Sinx= = = sinx=sin = = x= = + ZLT, EEZ you X= 17-13+2117= 511+211, KETZ ⇒ (K=fxeil: X= 晋+2kTV×= 晋+2kT, KEZ). Ornele: sinx=- 13 derkleminin gotin kinnevini bulunt. SMX=-== SMX=-SIN] =) X=- J+lET, KEZ VYG X= TT+5+2LT= 5T+2KT, LEZ GK= SXEIR: X=- J+2LTTV X= ST+2LTT, KEZZ. bulmnt.

Brack: SM3x = SM(2x+3) derkleninin Gotin kinnsini

3x=2x+5+2kT => x=5+1kT, LEZ

3x=17-2x-5+1k17 => 5x= 25+1k17=) X= 25+3k17, LET G.K= fx EIR: X= F+2kT V X= 2 + 3 LT, KEZ).

2) cosx = cosx, cosx = -cosx derlering cotimi cosx=cosx => X=x+2kT, kEZ vega x=-x+1kT, kEZ cosx=-cosx => X=TT-x+2kTT, kETK uga x=TT+x+2kTT, EETE

Orneli cosx=-1 derleleninin gotin kinnesini bulund. COOX=- =) COOX=- COSO =) X= TT- 0+21cT rga x= TT+0+21cT =) C, K = f x EIR: X= (2k+1) TT, KETZ }. Ornele: 2costx-5cosx+2=0 denkleminin Gotin kimesin! 2cos2x-5cosx+2=0 =) (2cosx-1)(cosx-2)=0 => 2cosx-1=0 vega cosx-2=0 =) cosx = 1 vega cosx = 2 -15 cosx <1 oldugaden cosx=2 olması minima degildir. => CK= SXEIR: X= 5+2ETT rga X=-5+2ETT, LETZ]. X=211-11+2KM Myari: X=- #+2kT, k ETZ gerine = 5TT+ZETT, KEZ de yatılabilir. Ornele: cas2x= sin 3 deleleminin ciòtim kimesini bulmut $\sin \alpha = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha)$ oldunganden $\sin \frac{3\pi}{8} = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{8}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{8}$ =) cos2x=cos # =) 2x=#+2kTT rya 2x=-#+2kTT, LEZ =) X= II + LTT rega X= - II + LT= II- II + LT = 15TT + LTT, LET => CK= {x∈IR; X= 16+kt rya x= 15T+kt, k∈ Z}. Ornel: 2cos2x + sinx +3=0 denteminin gotion kinneshi bulmut cos2x=1-2 sin2x olduren got onine alinina 2(1-2sin/x) + sinx+3=0 =) 4sin/x-sinx-5=0 =) (4shx-5)(shx+1)=0=)shx=== yea shx=-1

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5mx = 5 7,1 minking dog!

sinx=-1 =) sinx=-sin== = x=-=+2km y= x==+1+1km, k∈TL

=> X= 3 = +2km , wa x= 3 = +2km, kEZ

=> CIK= FXEIR: X= 3T+ 2KT, KEZZ.

3) tenx=tenx, cotx=cota duklenlerinin Gorimi

tanx=tanx => x= x+kT, LEZ

cotx=cota =) x=x+kT, kEZ

Brocks tanx = cotx derklening gotin kinneshi balant.

tanx=cotx =) tanx=tan(=x)=) x= =-x+ktt, k= Z

=) 2x= #+ kT, LEZ =) X= II+ KI, LEZ

=> C, K= \x \in IR: X = I+ EI, K = Z }.

Ornel: (tan 2x) cot (3x-5)=1 derkleuchin Gotim kinnesmi

bulunut.

tanxcotx=1 oldusum biligeruz. Buna gåre
cotx= 1 yatabilisiz o halde cot(3x-1)= 1
tanx
yatarsak, verilen derklem

 $\frac{\tan 2x}{\tan (3x-\overline{J})}=1 \Rightarrow \tan 2x = \tan (3x-\overline{J})$

halini alir.

=) 3x-J=2x+LTT, KEZ =) X= II+LTT, KEZ

=) GK= {X ∈ IR; X = \$\frac{17}{3} + \text{LT} }.

4) tanx=-tanx, cotx=-cotx denlemberinin gotimi tanx=-tanx =) X=T-X+KT, KEZ cotx = - cota =) X=T-x+lett, LETE.

Ornek: tanhx = - 13 dankleninin ciozin limesini bulunuz. tonhx=- [=] + tonhx=-ton [=] 4x=17- [+ LT] = 5# + ETT, EETE

=) X= 5TT + KT, KEZ

=) GK= {x < 1R: X = 5T + LT, K = Z}

5) a cosx + bshx=c derldeninin gotamil

Esitligh her iki tarafi a ile bölünerek coox in katsayısı olarak bulunan katsayısı olarak bulunan be yenne tana yatılarak denkleri götülür.

Örnek: J3 cosx+3 smx= J6 derklemmin götüm kümesini bulmur

cosx+3/31 smx=12 =) cosx+13 smx=12

13 gerne tan I jazilirsa cosx + tan II shx= (2 =) cosx + sin II shx= (2

=) cos I cosx + sh I shx = 2 cos I = 2 = cos I CO1(x-1)

=) X-J= = =+2kT vya x-J===+7kT, kEZ

=) X= \frac{1}{4} + 2 kT = \frac{77}{12} + 2 kT \quad \text{VGa} \times = \frac{77}{12} + 2 kT , ke72

=> CK= SXEIR: X= 717+2ktt vg= X= 1/2+2ktt, KEZ]

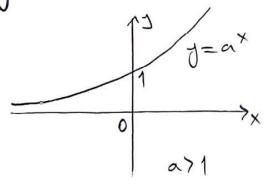
Orneli: tanx+cotx-43=0 derkleninh gözing kinnesini

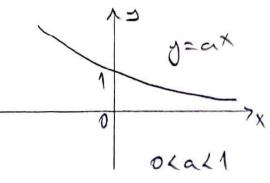
$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{4\Omega}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{4\Omega}{3}$$
(sinx) (cosx)

$$=) \frac{1}{\frac{5in2x}{2}} = \frac{4G}{3} =) 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4G} = sin2x =) sin2x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ustel-Logaritua Fonksiyonları

Tanini a EIRt, a # 1 olmak ütere f: IR > IR, f(x) = a x fonk-siyonma üstel fonks: yon, a sayısına ise üstel fonksiyonn taken denir.





Ustel forksigonen tanini ve grafikler got onine alining su dtellikler ifade edilebilir:

1) Üstel fonkstjonen tanim leinnest IR din O halde, a ob) seklm-deli bin istel fenkstjonen tanim krimesi balmurken; a EIR, att ve g(x) EIR duramlan incelernelidir.