

1. (a)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 2x + y = 0$ ,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 2y + x = 0$  farkı almırsa

$$3(x^2 - y^2 - x + y) = 3(x - y)(x + y - 1) = 0$$

$$x = y \text{ veya } x + y = 1$$

$$x = y \text{ ise } 3x^2 - x = 0, \quad x = y = 0 \text{ veya } x = y = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{K N:}(0,0) \text{ ve } (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$x + y = 1 \text{ ise } 3(1 - x)^2 - 2(1 - x) + x = 0, \quad 3x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \text{ gerçel kökü yok}$$

$$\text{Kritik Noktalar:}(0,0) \text{ ve } (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x - 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y - 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 1 \quad \Delta = (6x - 2)(6y - 2) - 1$$

$$\Delta(0,0) = 3 > 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = -2 < 0 \quad (0,0) \text{ da yerel maksimum var.}$$

$$\Delta(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = -1 < 0, \quad (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) \text{ da eyer noktası.}$$

- (b) Zincir Kuralından:  $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} 2t + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} 3t^2$  Çarpım Kuralı ile

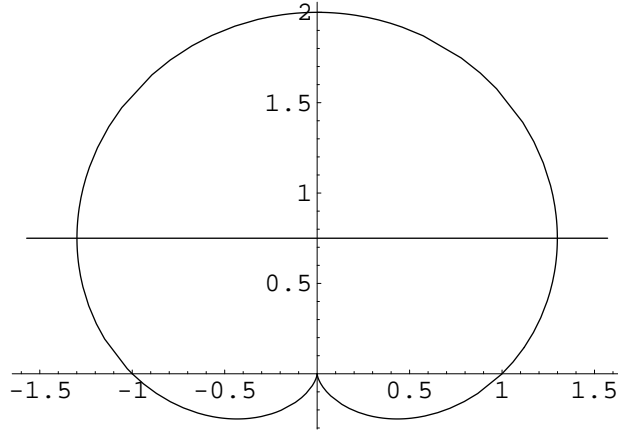
$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = \frac{d(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})}{dt} 2t + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} 2 + \frac{d(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})}{dt} 3t^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} 6t, \text{ Tekrar Zincir Kuralı ile:}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} 2t + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} 3t^2 \right) 2t + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} 2 + \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} 2t + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} 3t^2 \right) 3t^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} 6t$$

$$(\text{İkinci Basamaktan Karışık Kısmi Türevlerin Eşitliği Teoreminden } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y})$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} 4t^2 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} 12t^3 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} 9t^4 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} 2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} 6t$$

$$= 4t^2 z_{xx} + 12t^3 z_{xy} + 9t^4 z_{yy} + 2z_x + 6tz_y \text{ bulunur.}$$



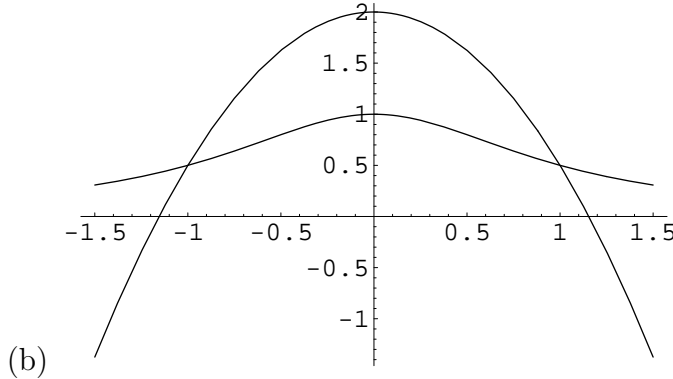
2. (a)

$$y = \frac{3}{4}, \quad y = r \sin \theta \Rightarrow r = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\sin \theta} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \operatorname{cosec} \theta \quad 1 + \sin \theta = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\sin \theta \neq \frac{-3}{2}) \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6} \text{ Kesişme noktaları.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Alan} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} (1 + \sin \theta)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{4} \operatorname{cosec} \theta\right)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} (1 + 2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta - \frac{9}{16} \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} \theta - 2 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta + \frac{9}{16} \cot \theta \right) \Big|_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{16} \end{aligned}$$



(b)  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$ ,  $y = 2 - \frac{3x^2}{2}$  Her ikisi de çift fonksiyon olduğundan bölge  $y$ -eksenine göre simetriktir. Bu nedenle  $\bar{x} = 0$  olur.

Kesişme noktaları:  $\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} = 2 - \frac{3x^2}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$  olur.

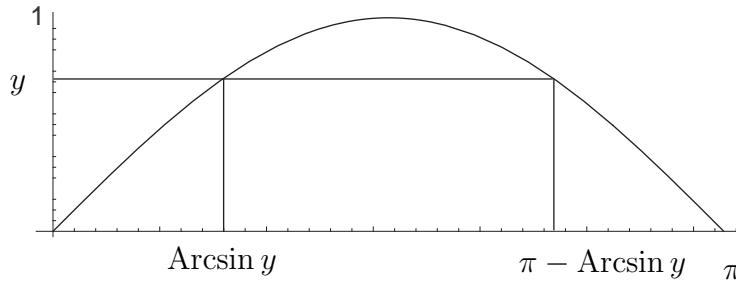
$$\text{Alan} = \int_{-1}^1 \left( 2 - \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx = \left( 2x - \frac{x^3}{2} - \operatorname{Arctan} x \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = 3 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \left( 2 - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = \frac{11}{5} - \frac{\pi}{8}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{88 - 5\pi}{120 - 20\pi}$$

3. (a) Yay Uzunluğu =  $\int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{4x^2}\right)^2} dx = \int_1^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{4x^2}\right) dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{4x}\right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{59}{24}$ .

(b) i.  $\int_0^\pi 2\pi x \sin x dx = 2\pi(-x \cos x + \sin x) \Big|_0^\pi = 2\pi^2$  (Silindirik Tabaka)

ii.  $\pi \int_0^1 ((\pi - \operatorname{Arcsin} y)^2 - (\operatorname{Arcsin} y)^2) dy = \pi^2 \int_0^1 (\pi - 2 \operatorname{Arcsin} y) dy$  (Disk)



4. (a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n2^{n-1}} (x+1)^n$ ,  $x = -1$  için yakınsaktır.  $x \neq -1$  iken  $U_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n2^{n-1}} (x+1)^n$  olsun (Mutlak) Oran Testi ile:

$$\lim \left| \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} \right| = \lim \frac{n|x+1|}{2(n+1)} = \frac{|x+1|}{2}$$

olduğundan  $|x+1| < 2$  için M. Yakınsak,  $|x+1| > 2$  için iraksaktır. Uçlar: 1, -3

$x = -3$  için seri  $\sum \frac{-2}{n} = -2 \sum \frac{1}{n}$  harmonik seri iraksaktır.  $x = 1$  için seri

$\sum \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n} = 2 \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$  işaret değişimli Harmonik seri olur.  $\lim \frac{1}{n} = 0$  ve  $(\frac{1}{n})$

azalan olduğundan İşaret Değişimli Seri Teoreminden yakınsaktır. Yakınsaklık Aralığı:  $(-3, 1]$

(b) Kuvvet Serilerinin Terim-Terime Türevlenebilmesi Teoreminden ( $-3 < x < 1$  için)

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} (x+1)^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{-(x+1)}{2} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x+1}{2}} = \frac{2}{x+3}$$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{2}{x+3} dx = 2 \ln(x+3) + C, \quad f(-1) = 0 \text{ olduğundan, } C = -2 \ln 2 \text{ olur}$$

$$f(x) = 2 \ln(x+3) - 2 \ln 2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

5. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \operatorname{Arctan}(x+1) dx &= \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{Arctan}(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+(x+1)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{Arctan}(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \left( 1 - \frac{2x+2}{1+(x+1)^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{Arctan}(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} (x - \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2)) + C \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $x = u^2$  ( $u \geq 0$ ) olsun.  $\sqrt{x} = u$ ,  $2u du = dx$  olur

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-1} dx &= \int \frac{u}{u^2-1} 2u du = 2 \int \frac{u^2}{u^2-1} du \\ &= 2 \int \left( 1 + \frac{1}{(u-1)(u+1)} \right) du = 2 \left( \int \left( 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{u-1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{u+1} \right) du \right) \\ &= 2 \left( u + \frac{1}{2} (\ln|u-1| - \ln|u+1|) \right) + C = 2u + \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| + C \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} + \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

6. (a)  $y > 0$  bölgesi konveks olduğundan (Konveks Kümelerde Kapalı Formların Tam oluşu Teoreminden)

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y^3 \cos(xy^2) + x \right) = \frac{-1}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \frac{x}{y^3} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + 3y^2 \cos(xy^2) - 2xy^4 \sin(xy^2)$$

olacak şekilde bir  $R(x, y)$  fonksiyonu bulmak yeterlidir.

$$\begin{aligned}
 R(x, y) &= \int \left( \frac{-1}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \frac{x}{y^3} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + 3y^2 \cos(xy^2) - 2xy^4 \sin(xy^2) \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{-1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} - \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + 2xy^2 \cos(xy^2) + \sin(xy^2) + C \\
 &= -\frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + 2xy^2 \cos(xy^2) + \sin(xy^2) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

( $C$  bir sabit) şeklinde olması gerekli ve yeterlidir.

(b)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y^3 \cos(xy^2) + x$  ve  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + 2xy^2 \cos(xy^2) + \sin(xy^2)$  olmalı.

$$f(x, y) = \int \left( \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y^3 \cos(xy^2) + x \right) dx = e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y \sin(xy^2) + \frac{x^2}{2} + \phi(y) \text{ olmalı.}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + 2xy^2 \cos(xy^2) + \sin(xy^2) + \phi'(y) = -\frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + 2xy^2 \cos(xy^2) + \sin(xy^2)$$

olmasından  $\phi'(y) = 0$  ve  $\phi(y) = C$  olur.

$$f(x, y) = e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y \sin(xy^2) + \frac{x^2}{2} + C \text{ olur.}$$

**İkinci yol:**  $y > 0$  için:

$$f(x, y) = \int \left( \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y^3 \cos(xy^2) + x \right) dx = e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y \sin(xy^2) + \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ olsun.}$$

$$R(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + 2xy^2 \cos(xy^2) + \sin(xy^2) \text{ alalım.}$$

$$\omega = \left( \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} + y^3 \cos(xy^2) + x \right) dx + R(x, y) dy = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy = df$$

olduğundan a) ve b) birlikte gösterilmiş olur.