

FONKSİYONLAR

Tanım: Bir A kümesinden bir B kümesine tanımlı bir fonksiyon, her bir $x \in A$ elemanına karşılık olarak (tek bir) $f(x) \in B$ elemanı eşleyen bir kuraldır.

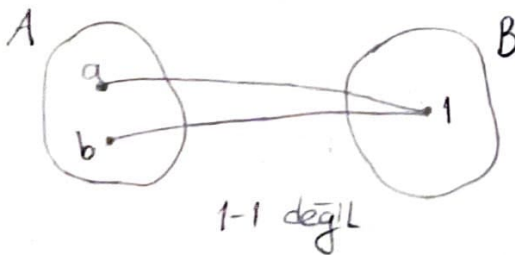
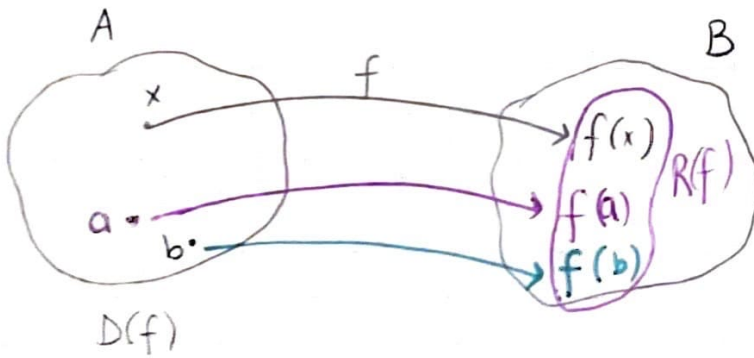
$$f: A \rightarrow B \quad \text{veya} \quad A \xrightarrow{f} B$$

$$y = f(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{bağımsız değişken (girdi)}} \\ \downarrow \text{bağımlı değişken (çıkı)} \end{array}$$

$$x \longrightarrow \boxed{f} \longrightarrow f(x)$$

$D(f) = A$: f nin tanım kümesi (olası tüm girdi değerlerinin kümesi)

$R(f) = \{y \in B \mid y = f(x), x \in A\} \subseteq B$: f nin görüntü kümesi
(olası tüm çıktı değerlerinin kümesi)



$$a \neq b \Rightarrow f(a) \neq f(b) \\ \Rightarrow f \text{ 1-1}$$

$$y = x^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} a = -1 \\ b = 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow f(1) = f(-1)$$

Örnek:

Fonksiyon

D(f)

R(f)

$$y = x^2$$

$$(-\infty, \infty) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$[0, \infty)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$
$$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$$\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$[0, \infty)$$

$$[0, \infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} 4-x \geq 0 \\ x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \sqrt{4-x}$$

$$(-\infty, 4]$$

$$[0, \infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-x^2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$[-1, 1]$$

$$[0, 1]$$

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

$$\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

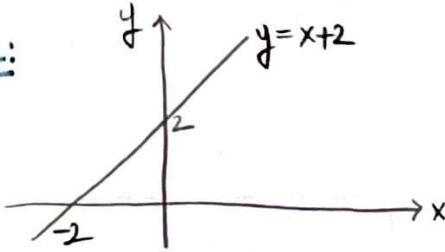
$$\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$y = x, x \neq 0$$

Bir Fonksiyonun Grafiği

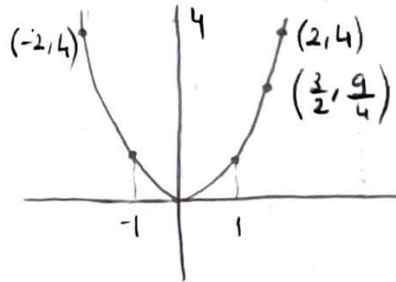
Bir f fonksiyonunun grafiği, $y = f(x)$ denklemini sağlayan noktaların Kartezyen düzlemde yerlerinin gösterilmesiyle oluşan grafikler.

Örnek:



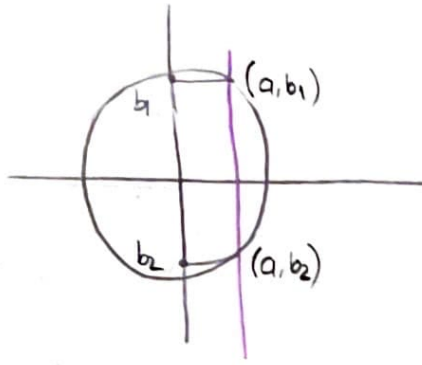
$[-2, 2]$ aralığında $y = x^2$

x	f(x)
-2	4
-1	1
0	0
1	1
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{9}{4}$
2	4



Bir Fonksiyon için Dikey Doğru Testi

Örnek:



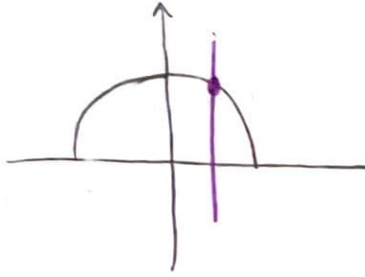
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$f(a) = b_1$$

$$f(a) = b_2$$

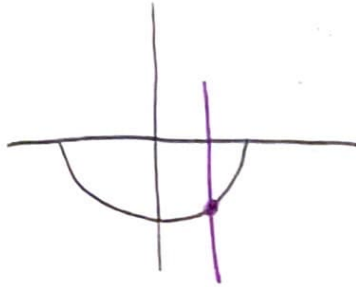
$\neq$

Fonksiyonlar
grafigi değildir.



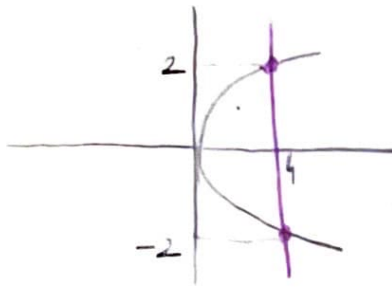
$$y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

Üst yarı çember



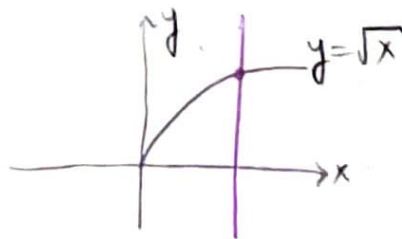
$$y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

Alt yarı.

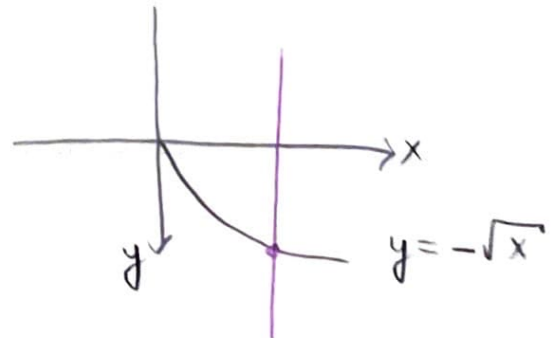


$$x = y^2$$

Fonksiyon grafigi değildir.



$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

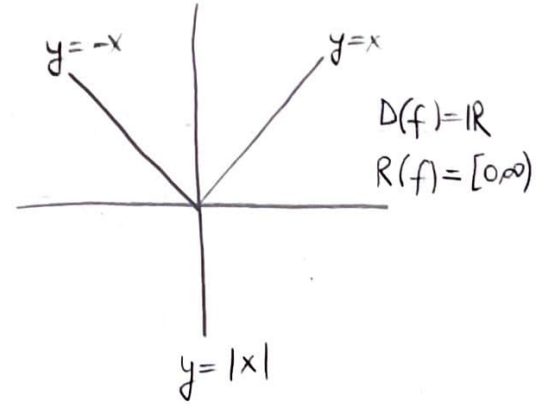


$$y = -\sqrt{x}$$

Parçalı Fonksiyonlar

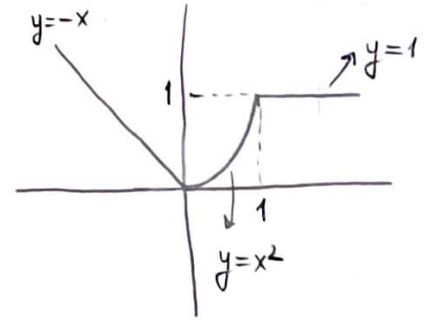
Örnek: mutlak değer fonksiyonu

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & , x \geq 0 \\ -x & , x < 0 \end{cases}$$



Örnek:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & , x < 0 \\ x^2 & , 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1 & , x > 1 \end{cases}$$



Artan ve Azalan Fonksiyonlar

a) $x_1 < x_2$ iken $f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow f$ artan

b) $x_1 < x_2$ iken $f(x_1) > f(x_2) \Rightarrow f$ azalan

$x < 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ azalan ($-2 < -1 \Rightarrow f(-2) > f(-1)$)

$0 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow f(x)$ artan

$x > 1$ iken ne artan ne azalan

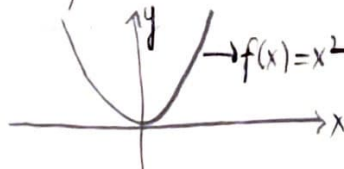
Tek-Çift Fonksiyonlar

$y = f(x)$ fonksiyonunun tanım kümesindeki her x için

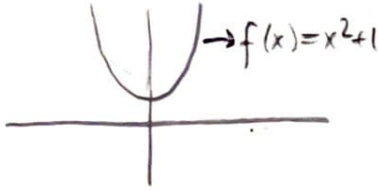
$f(-x) = f(x)$ ise çift fonksiyondur. y -eksenine göre simetrik

$f(-x) = -f(x)$ ise tek fonksiyondur. $orijine$ göre simetrik

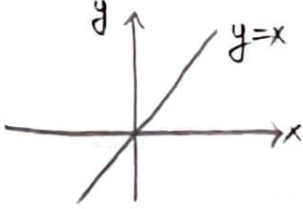
Örnek: $f(x) = x^2$ $f(-x) = (-x)^2 = x^2 = f(x) \Rightarrow f$ çift



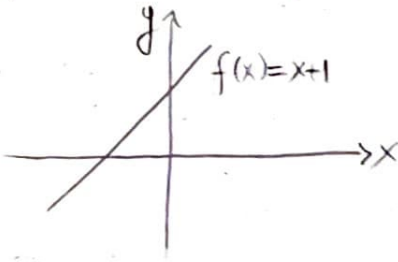
$$f(x) = x^2 + 1 \quad f(-x) = (-x)^2 + 1 = x^2 + 1 = f(x) \Rightarrow f \text{ çift}$$



$$f(x) = x \quad f(-x) = -x = -f(x) \Rightarrow \text{tek}$$

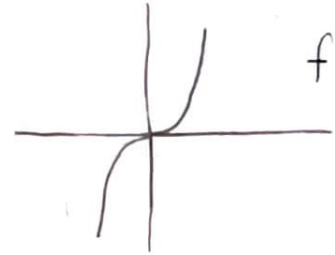


$$f(x) = x + 1 \Rightarrow f(-x) = -x + 1 \neq f(x) \neq -f(x)$$



ne tek
ne çift

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



f tek fonk.

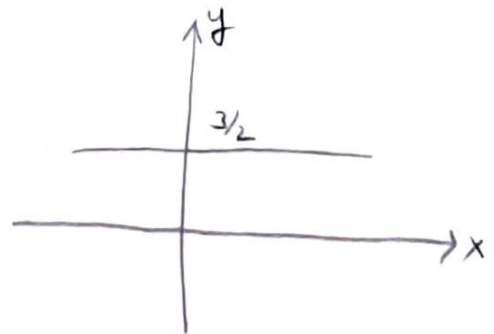
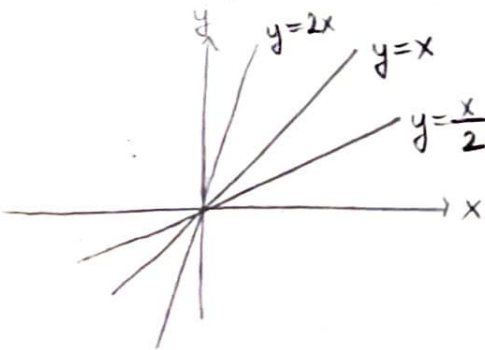
Linear Fonksiyonlar

$$f(x) = mx + b \quad m, b: \text{sabit}$$

↑
eğim

$$b=0, m=1 \Rightarrow f(x) = x \text{ birim fonksiyon}$$

$$m=0 \Rightarrow f(x) = b \text{ sabit fonksiyon}$$



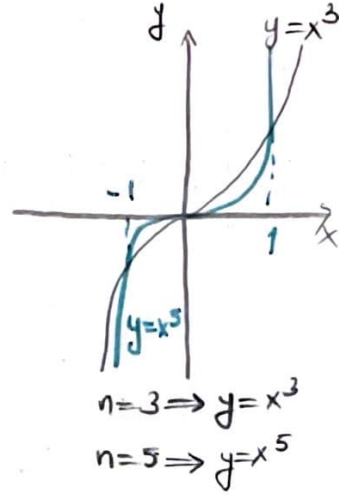
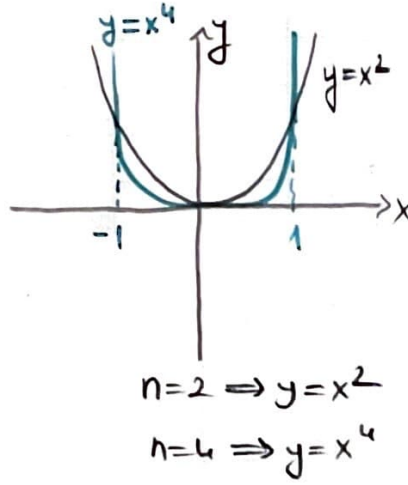
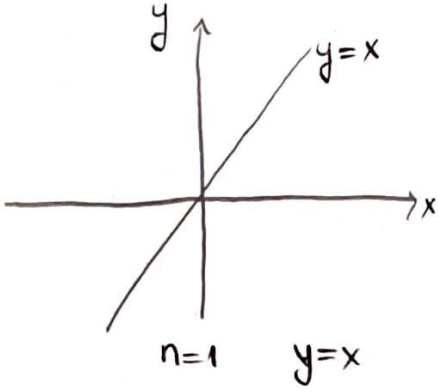
Kuvvet Fonksiyonları

Kuvvet Fonksiyonları

$$f(x) = x^n \quad (n \text{ sabit})$$

(i) $n > 0$ (n tam sayı)

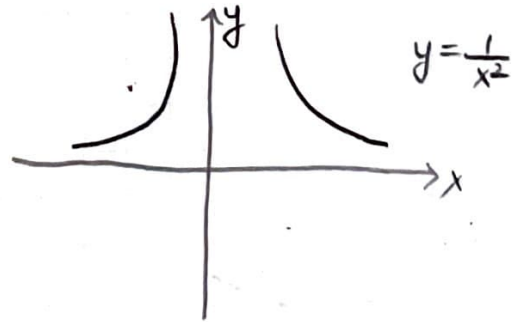
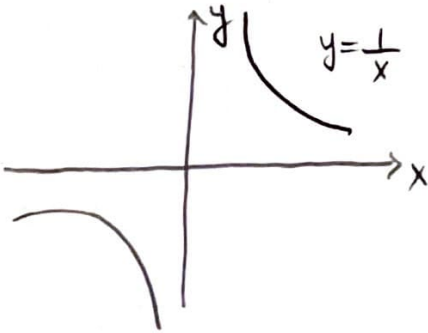
$$f(x) = x^n \quad n=1,2,3,4,5$$



(ii) $n = -1$ ve $n = -2$ ise

$$f(x) = x^n = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

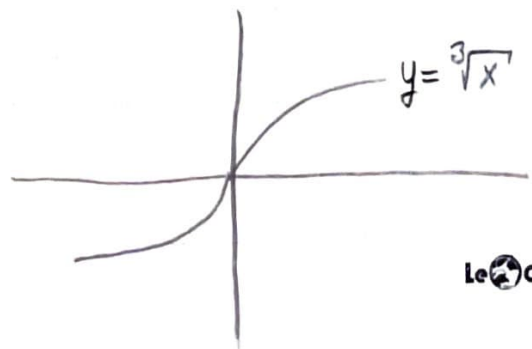
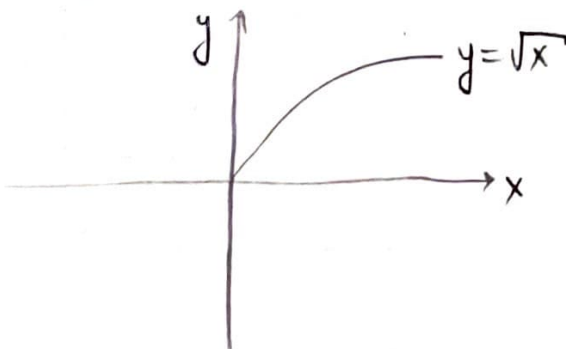
$$f(x) = x^n = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$



(iii) $n = \frac{1}{2}$ ve $n = \frac{1}{3}$ ise

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

$$f(x) = x^n = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



Polinomlar

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$\downarrow$
başkatsayı

$\nearrow$ derece ($a_n \neq 0$)

$$n \geq 0 \text{ ve } n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow p(x) = ax+b \Rightarrow \text{lineer}$$

$$D(p) = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow \text{kuadratik}$$

$$n=3 \Rightarrow p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \Rightarrow \text{kübik}$$

Rasyonel Fonksiyonlar

$$f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{Polinomlar} \\ ; \end{matrix} \quad q(x) \neq 0$$

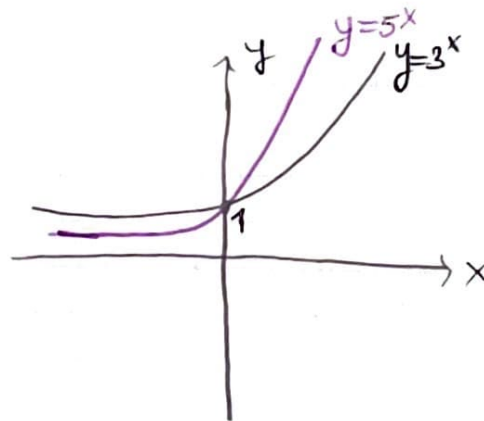
$$D(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid q(x) \neq 0\}$$

Üstel Fonksiyonlar

$$f(x) = a^x \quad a > 0 \quad a \neq 1$$

$$D(f) = (-\infty, \infty)$$

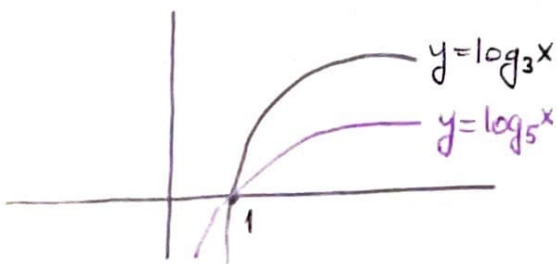
$$R(f) = (0, \infty)$$



Logaritmik Fonksiyonlar

$$f(x) = \log_a x \quad a > 0, a \neq 1$$

Üstel fonksiyonların ters fonksiyonlarıdır.

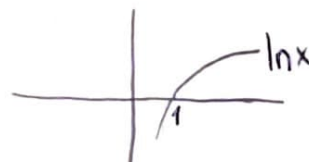


$$D(f) = (0, \infty)$$

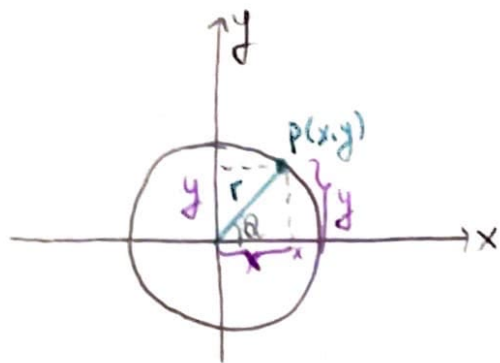
$$R(f) = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\log_a x = y \Leftrightarrow a^y = x$$

$$\log_e x = y \Leftrightarrow e^y = x \Leftrightarrow \ln x = y$$



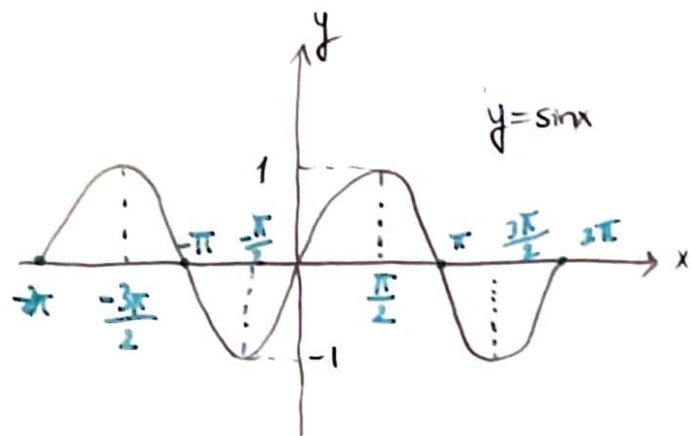
Trigonometrik Fonksiyonlar



$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} \quad \cot \theta = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{r}{x}, \quad \csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{r}{y}$$

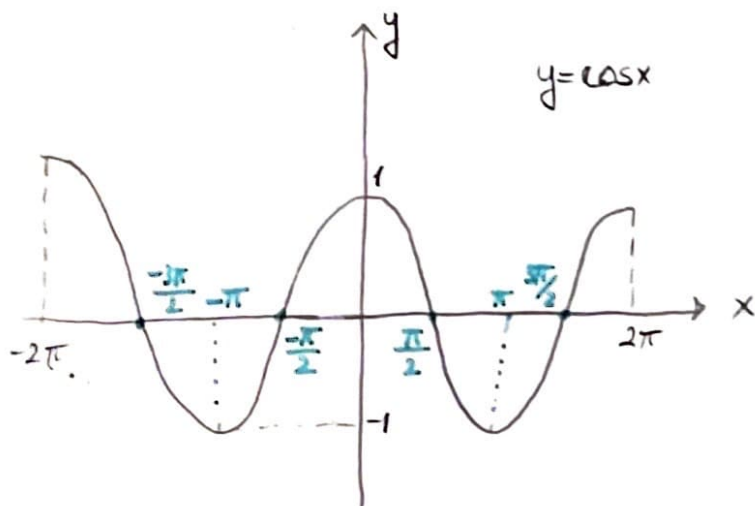


$$\sin(-x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow \text{tek fonksiyon}$$

$$D(\sin x) = (-\infty, \infty), \quad R(\sin x) = [-1, 1]$$

$$\sin 0 = 0, \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1, \quad \sin \pi = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1, \quad \sin 2\pi = 0$$



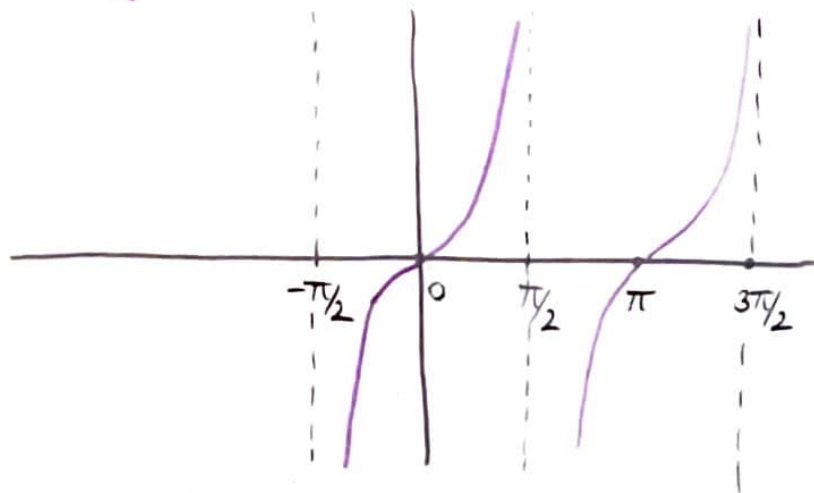
$$\cos(-x) = \cos x \Rightarrow \text{gitt fonksiyon}$$

$$D(\cos x) = (-\infty, \infty), \quad R(\cos x) = [-1, 1]$$

$$\cos 0 = 1, \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0, \quad \cos \pi = -1$$

$$\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0, \quad \cos 2\pi = 1$$

$$y = \tan x$$

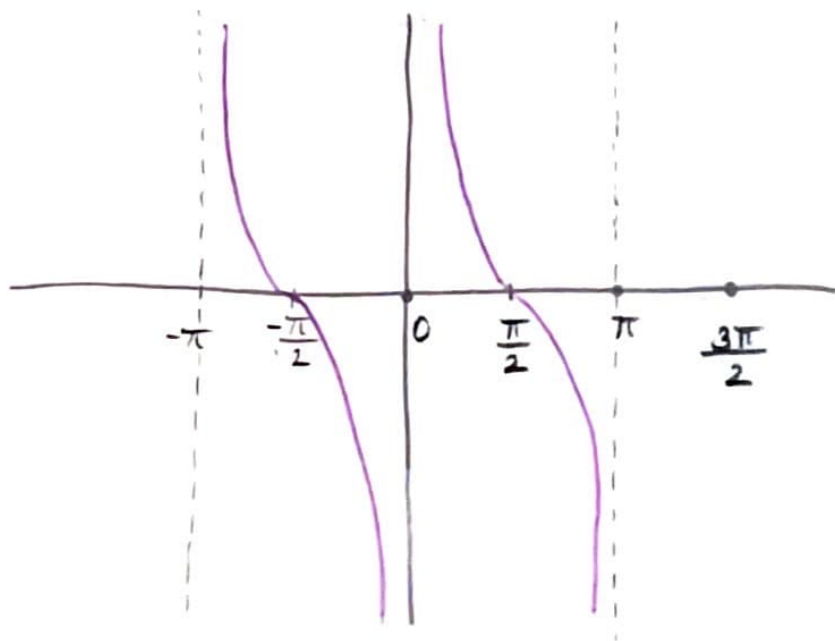


Tek fonksiyon

$$D(f) = \left\{ x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots \right\}$$

$$R(\tan x) = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$y = \cot x$$



Tek fonksiyon

$$D(f) : x \neq 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi$$

$$R(f) = (-\infty, \infty)$$

Trigonometrik Ödeşlikler

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 : x = r \cos \theta \text{ ve } y = r \sin \theta \text{ için}$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta = r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

Toplam Formülleri

- 1) $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
- 2) $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
- 3) $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
- 4) $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$

Fonksiyonların Özellikleri

$$1) (f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$$

$$2) (fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$$

$$3) \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} ; g(x) \neq 0$$

$$4) (cf)(x) = cf(x) \quad (c: \text{sabit})$$

$$(D = D(f) \cap D(g))$$

Bileşke Fonksiyon

$D(f \circ g)$: $g(x)$ in f 'nin tanım kümesinde olma koşuluyla g 'nin tanım kümesindeki x sayılarını içerir.

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) , g \circ f(x) = g(f(x))$$

$$\underbrace{f \circ g \neq g \circ f}$$

$$f \circ g: x \longrightarrow \boxed{g} \longrightarrow g(x) \longrightarrow \boxed{f} \longrightarrow f(g(x))$$

Örnek: $f(x) = x^2$ $g(x) = x-1$

$$\begin{aligned} f \circ g(x) &= f(g(x)) = f(x-1) = (x-1)^2 \\ g \circ f(x) &= g(f(x)) = g(x^2) = x^2 - 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{matrix} > \\ \neq \end{matrix}$$

Bir Fonksiyonun Grafiğinin Ötelenmesi

1) Dikey Öteleme:

$$y = f(x) + k$$

$k > 0 \Rightarrow f$ nin grafiği k birim yukarı kayar.

$k < 0 \Rightarrow f$ nin grafiği $|k|$ birim aşağı kayar.

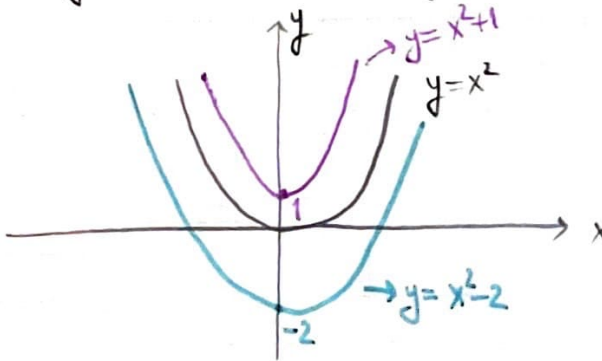
2) Yatay Öteleme:

$$y = f(x+h)$$

$h > 0 \Rightarrow f$ nin grafiği h kadar sola kayar.

$h < 0 \Rightarrow f$ nin grafiği $|h|$ birim sağa kayar.

Örnek: $y = x^2 + 1$ ve $y = x^2 - 2$



Örnek: $y = (x+3)^2$ ve $y = (x-2)^2$



Örnek: Aşağıdaki fonksiyonların tanım kümesini bulunuz.

$$1) y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x| - x}}$$

$$2) y = \ln x + \sqrt{9 - x^2}$$

$$3) \sqrt{\ln \frac{5x - x^2}{4}}$$

$$1) |x| - x \geq 0 \text{ ve } |x| - x \neq 0 \Rightarrow |x| - x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |x| > x$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 0 : (-\infty, 0)$$

$$2) \left. \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \text{ ve } \underbrace{9 - x^2 \geq 0} \\ -3 \leq x \leq 3 \end{array} \right\} D(f) = (0, 3]$$

$$3) \ln \frac{5x - x^2}{4} \geq 0 \text{ ve } \frac{5x - x^2}{4} > 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\frac{5x - x^2}{4} \geq 1 \Rightarrow 5x - x^2 \geq 4$$

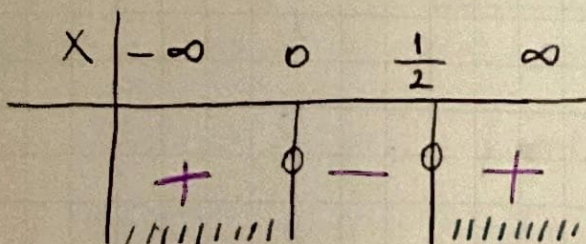
$$\Rightarrow (x - 4)(x - 1) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D(f) = [1, 4]$$

Örnek: $y = \sqrt{2x^2 - x} \Rightarrow D(f) = ?$

$$2x^2 - x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x(2x - 1) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \swarrow & \searrow \\ x = 0 & x = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$



$$D(f) = (-\infty, 0] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$$

~ Limi T ~

Bir Fonksiyonun Limiti

Örnek: $f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$ fonksiyonunun $x=1$ civarındaki davranışı nasıldır?

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1}, \quad x \neq 1$$

$$f(x) = x+1, \quad x \neq 1$$

x	f(x)
0.9	1.9
0.999	1.999
0.99999	1.99999
1.1	2.1
1.001	2.001
1.00001	2.00001

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2.$$

Tanım. $f(x)$, x_0 civarında (x_0 olmayabilir) bir açık aralıkta tanımlı olsun. x_0 'a yeterince yakın x değerleri için $f(x)$ keyfi L değerine yaklaşıyorsa x , x_0 'a yaklaşıırken f 'nin L limit değerine yaklaştığını söyleriz ve aşağıdaki gibi gösteririz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$$

Örnek: 1) $f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$ 2) $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1}, & x \neq 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$ 3) $h(x) = x+1$

$f(1)$ tanımlı değil ama $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2$

$$g(1) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x + 1 = 2$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{g(1) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x)}$$

$$h(1) = 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} h(x)$$

$$y = f(x), \quad x = a$$

- 1) $f(x)$, a yı içeren bir açık aralıkta tanımlı ve
- 2) $f(x)$ in grafiği herhangi bir kırılma olmadan $(a, f(a))$ noktasından geçiyorsa,

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

$f(x)$, $x=a$ da tanımlı değilse bazı uygun cebirsel işlemler yapılarak $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ hesaplanır.

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

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

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