

## ÇÖZÜMLER

$$1. \left(2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}\right) : \left(1 + 3\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{4}\right) : \left(1 + \frac{7}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{6}{4} : \frac{9}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \frac{12}{36} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

$$2. \frac{0,06\text{①}}{0,003} - \frac{0,004\text{②}}{0,0008}$$

$$= \frac{60}{3} - \frac{40}{8}$$

$$= 20 - 5$$

$$= 15$$

$$3. \frac{8^4 - 2^4}{10^2 - 7^2} = \frac{(8^2 - 2^2) \cdot (8^2 + 2^2)}{(10 - 7) \cdot (10 + 7)}$$

$$= \frac{(64 - 4) \cdot (64 + 4)}{3 \cdot 17}$$

$$= \frac{60 \cdot 68}{3 \cdot 17} = 80$$

Cevap: A

$$4. \frac{5^{10} + 5^7 - 1 - 5^3}{5^7 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{5^7(5^3 + 1) - (1 + 5^3)}{5^7 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{(5^3 + 1) \cdot (5^7 - 1)}{(5^7 - 1)}$$

$$= 5^3 + 1$$

$$= 125 + 1$$

$$= 126$$

Cevap: D

$$5. 3^{a-b} = 6 \quad \text{ve} \quad 9^{a+b} = 81 = 9^2$$

$$a + b = 2$$

$$b = 2 - a$$

yerine yazalım.

$$3^{a-(2-a)} = 6$$

$$3^{a-2+a} = 6$$

$$3^{2a} \cdot 3^{-2} = 6$$

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

$$3^{2a} = 54$$

$$9^a = 54 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

$$6. (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) \cdot \left( \frac{7\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{3}} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \right)$$

$$= (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) \cdot \left( \frac{7\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{3})}{7} - \frac{5(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{1} \right)$$

$$= (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) \cdot (\sqrt{50} + \sqrt{15} - 5\sqrt{2} + 5)$$

$$= (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) \cdot (5\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{15} - 5\sqrt{2} + 5)$$

$$= (\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}) \cdot (\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}))$$

$$= \sqrt{5}(5 - 3)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{5}$$

Cevap: A

$$7. \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{9x^2+9x}}{9x-1} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} + 3\sqrt{x(x+1)} = 9x - 1$$

$$\sqrt{x+1}(1 + 3\sqrt{x}) = (3\sqrt{x+1})(3\sqrt{x} - 1)$$

$$(\sqrt{x+1})^2 = (3\sqrt{x} - 1)^2$$

$$x + 1 = 9x + 1 - 6\sqrt{x}$$

$$6\sqrt{x} = 8x$$

$$6\sqrt{x} = 8\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x}$$

$$6 = 8\sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{6}{8} = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x = \frac{9}{16} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

$$8. \frac{(n+3)!}{(n+1)!} = 42$$

$$\frac{(n+3) \cdot (n+2) \cdot \cancel{(n+1)!}}{\cancel{(n+1)!}} = 42$$

$$(n+3) \cdot (n+2) = 42 \Rightarrow n = 4 \text{ olur.}$$

O halde  $n! = 4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24$  bulunur.

**Cevap: D**

$$9. \frac{9!}{6!} \cdot \left( \frac{7!}{9!} + \frac{2!}{4!} \right)$$

$$= \frac{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6!}{6!} \cdot \left( \frac{7!}{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7!} + \frac{2!}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2!} \right)$$

$$= 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \left( \frac{1}{9 \cdot 8} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3} \right)$$

$$= 7 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 7$$

$$= 7 + 42$$

$$= 49 \text{ bulunur.}$$

**Cevap: E**

$$10. x < 0$$

$$4xy - 20x < 0$$

$$4xy < 20x$$

$x < 0$  olduğundan her taraf  $4x$  ile bölünürse eşitsizlik yön değiştirir.

$$\frac{4xy}{4x} < \frac{20x}{4x}$$

Buna göre  $y$ 'nin en küçük değeri 6 olur.

$\min(y) = 6$  bulunur.

**Cevap: C**

11.  $x$  ve  $y$  tamsayı olduğundan değer verilerek sonuca ulaşırız.

- pay olan  $x + 4$  büyük ve payda olan  $y + 6$  küçük olmalı ki sonuç büyük olmalı.

O halde  $x = 20$  ve  $y = 6$  olmalıdır.

$$\frac{x+4}{y+6} = \frac{20+4}{6+6} = \frac{24}{12} = 2 \text{ olur.}$$

**Cevap: B**

$$12. a < 0$$

$$a = 5b \Rightarrow a = -5$$

↓

-1

$$b = \frac{c}{3} \Rightarrow c = -3$$

↓

-1

O halde  $a = -5$ ,  $b = -1$ ,  $c = -3$

$b > c > a$  bulunur.

**Cevap: D**

$$13. \frac{a \cdot 4}{b} \Rightarrow a \cdot b = 28$$

$$a \cdot b \cdot c = 84$$

$$28 \cdot c = 84$$

$$c = 3 \text{ bulunur.}$$

**Cevap: B**

$$14. \begin{array}{r} \text{ABC} \\ - \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \Big| 7 \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{ABC} \\ - \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \Big| 10$$

ABC üç basamaklı sayısı hem 7 hem de 10 ile tam bölünebilmektedir. Bu durumda 70'in tam olarak bölüdüğü en büyük üç basamaklı sayıyı arıyoruz bu da 980 sayısıdır.

Cevap: D

$$15. \begin{array}{ccccccc} & 1 & & 1 & & & 1 \\ & \overbrace{\hspace{1cm}} & & \overbrace{\hspace{1cm}} & & & \overbrace{\hspace{1cm}} \\ 3031 & - & 3030 & + & 3029 & - & 3028 & + & \dots & + & 3 & - & 2 & + & 1 \end{array}$$

1515 tane 1 bulunmakta  
1515+ 1 = 1516 bulunur.

Cevap: C

$$16. (191)_{10} = (362)_m$$

$$191 = 3m^2 + 6m + 2m^0$$

$$0 = 3m^2 + 6m + 2 - 191$$

$$0 = 3m^2 + 6m - 189$$

$$0 = m^2 + 2m - 63$$

$$0 = (m - 7).(m + 9)$$

$$m = 7 \text{ veya } m = -9$$

taban -9 olamaz.

Cevap: B

$$17. A = 5x + 1 = 6y + 1 = 7z + 1$$

$$A - 1 = 5x = 6y = 7z$$

OKEK(5, 6, 7) = 210'dur.

$$A - 1 = 210 \Rightarrow A = 211 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

$$18. 8! = 2^n \cdot a \quad \max(n) = ?$$

$$8 \begin{array}{l} \swarrow 2 \\ \textcircled{4} \swarrow 2 \\ \textcircled{2} \swarrow 2 \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array}$$

$$\max(n) = 4 + 2 + 1 = 7 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

$$19. |16 - x^2| = |x - 4|$$

$$|x^2 - 16| = |x - 4|$$

$$|x - 4| \cdot |x + 4| = |x - 4|$$

$$|x + 4| = 1 \text{ ise } x + 4 = 1 \text{ ve } x + 4 = -1$$

$$x = -3 \text{ ve } x = -5$$

$$|x - 4| = 0 \text{ ise } x = 4 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\Sigma x = -3 - 5 + 4 = -4 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

$$20. \sqrt{x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2} + |y - x| + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2}} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x + 2y)^2} + |y - x| + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{x + 2y} + |y - x| + \frac{y}{|y|} = 8$$

$$-x - 2y - y + x + \frac{y}{-y} = 8$$

$$-3y - 1 = 8$$

$$-9 = 3y$$

$$-3 = y \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: A

$$21. \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = 6$$

$$a = 6b \text{ ve } c = 6d$$

$$3a + 9c = 360$$

$$3 \cdot 6b + 9 \cdot 6d = 360$$

$$18b + 54d = 360$$

$$18(b + 3d) = 360$$

$$b + 3d = 20 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: E

$$22. x = \frac{1}{y+3} \Rightarrow xy + 3x = 1$$

$$= y + \underbrace{yx + 3x}_1 - \frac{1}{x} + 5$$

$$= y - \frac{1}{x} + 6$$

$$x \text{ yerine } \frac{1}{y+3} \text{ yazalım.}$$

$$= y - (y+3) + 6$$

$$= y - y - 3 + 6$$

$$= 3 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

$$23. \quad a - b = 34$$

$$-1 / b + c = 21$$

$$-1 / c - d = 12$$

$$\hline a - b = 34$$

$$-b - c = -21$$

$$+ \quad -c + d = -12$$

$$\hline a - 2b - 2c + d = 1 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: A

$$24. \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{3x^2 + 4x} : \frac{x^3 - 1}{3x^2 + x - 4} = ?$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{x} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

$$25. \frac{(378^2 - 78^2) - 300.451}{3a} = 25$$

$$\frac{(378 - 78)(378 + 78) - 300.451}{3a} = 25$$

$$75 \cdot a = 300.456 - 300.451$$

$$75 \cdot a = 300(456 - 451)$$

$$75 \cdot a = 300 \cdot 5$$

$$a = \frac{300 \cdot 5}{75} = 20 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: E

$$26. A = \{x < 200, \quad x = 2m, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, \dots, 198\}$$

$$n(A) = \frac{198 - 2}{2} + 1 = 99$$

$$B = \{x < 251, \quad x = 3m, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$$

$$B = \{3, 6, 9, \dots, 249\}$$

$$n(B) = \frac{249 - 3}{3} + 1 = 83$$

$$A \cap B = \{6, 12, 18, \dots, 198\}$$

$$n(A \cap B) = \frac{198 - 6}{6} + 1 = 33$$

O halde

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$

$$= 99 + 83 - 33$$

$$= 149 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: D

27.  $f(x) = 3x + 1 - f(x + 1)$   
 $x = 4$  için  
 $f(4) = 12 + 1 - f(5)$   
 $f(4) = 13 - 3 = 10$   
 $x = 3$  için  
 $f(3) = 9 + 1 - f(4)$   
 $f(3) = 10 - 10 = 0$  bulunur.

Cevap: A

28.  $g(x)$  grafiğe göre  $g(1) = 2$   
 $(f \circ g)(2) = f(g(2)) = f(3)$   
 $g(2) = 3$   
 $f(3) = 0$  ve  $f(4) = -2$   
 O halde  
 $\frac{g(1) + f \circ g(2)}{f(4)} = \frac{2 + 0}{-2}$   
 $= -1$  bulunur.

Cevap: B

29.  $(x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) = 15$   
 $x_1 \cdot x_2 - x_1 - x_2 + 1 = 15$   
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $\frac{c}{a} - \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right) = 14$   
 $\frac{3m+1}{1} + \frac{4m-1}{1} = 14$   
 $7m = 14 \Rightarrow m = 2$  bulunur.

Cevap: B

30.  $P(x+2) + Q(x-1) = x^2 + x + 3$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} P(x) & x-3 \\ \hline - & \\ \hline & 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} Q(x) & x \\ \hline - & \\ \hline & ? \end{array}$$

$$P(3) = 6 \text{ ve } Q(0) = ?$$

$$P(x+2) + Q(x-1) = x^2 + x + 3 \text{ eşitliğinde}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$P(3) + Q(0) = 1 + 1 + 3$$

$$6 + Q(0) = 5$$

$$Q(0) = -1 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: A

31.  $P(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + ax + b$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} P(x) & x^2 - x + 1 \\ \hline - & \\ \hline & x + m \\ \hline & 7x - 5 \end{array}$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + ax + b = (x + m)(x^2 - x + 1) + 7x - 5$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + ax + b = x^3 + mx^2 - x^2 - mx + x + 1 + 7x - 5$$

$$= x^3 + (m-1)x^2 + (8-m)x + m - 5$$

$$m - 1 = 3 \Rightarrow m = 4$$

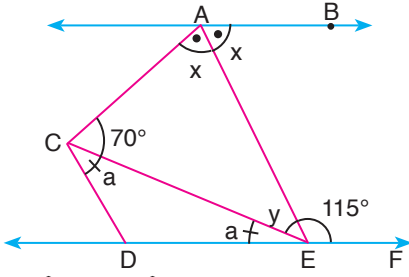
$$8 - m = a \Rightarrow a = 8 - 4 = 4$$

$$m - 5 = b \Rightarrow b = 4 - 5 = -1$$

$$\text{O halde } a + b = 4 - 1 = 3 \text{ olur.}$$

Cevap: C

32.



$$s(\widehat{CAE}) = s(\widehat{EAB}) = x \text{ olsun.}$$

$$s(\widehat{DCE}) = s(\widehat{CED}) = a \text{ olsun.}$$

İçters açıdan  $x = a + y$

$$a + y + 115^\circ = 180^\circ \Rightarrow a + y = x = 65^\circ$$

$$\widehat{ACE} \text{ üçgeninden } 70^\circ + 65^\circ + y = 180^\circ$$

$$y = 45^\circ$$

Bu durumda  $a = 20^\circ$  olur.

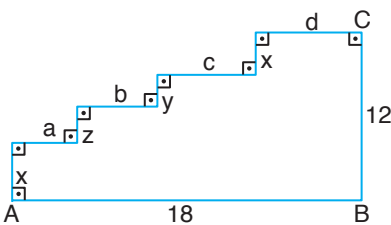
$\widehat{CDE}$  üçgeninden

$$a + a + s(\widehat{CDE}) = 180^\circ$$

$$s(\widehat{CDE}) = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: E

33.



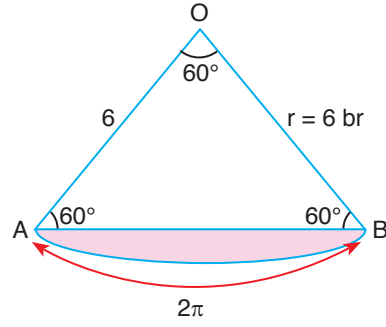
$$a + b + c + d = 18 \text{ cm}$$

$$x + y + z + t = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O halde şeklin çevresi} &= 18 + 12 + 18 + 12 \\ &= 60 \text{ cm'dir.} \end{aligned}$$

Cevap: E

34.



AB yayının uzunluğu  $2\pi$  br ise ve  $r = 6$  br

$$|AB| = 2\pi r \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ}$$

$$2\pi = 2\pi \cdot 6 \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ \text{ olur.}$$

AOB daire diliminin bütün alanı

$$\text{Alan} = \pi r^2 \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ} = \pi 6^2 \cdot \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} = 6\pi \text{ br}^2 \text{ dir.}$$

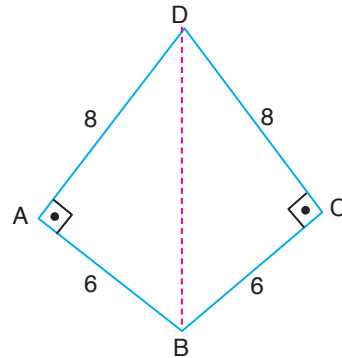
$$\text{AOB eşkenar üçgenin alanı} = \frac{6^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4} = 9\sqrt{3} \text{ br}^2$$

Bu durumda Taralı Alan  $= 6\pi - 9\sqrt{3} \text{ br}^2$  dir.

Cevap: D

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

35.



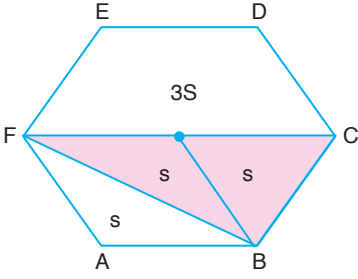
$$A(ABCD) = A(DAB) + A(DCB)$$

$$= \frac{8 \cdot 6}{2} + \frac{8 \cdot 6}{2}$$

$$= 24 + 24 = 48 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: D

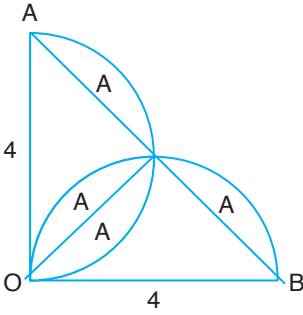
36.



Buna göre  $\frac{A(ABCDEF)}{A(FBC)} = \frac{6S}{2S} = 3$  olur

Cevap: B

37.

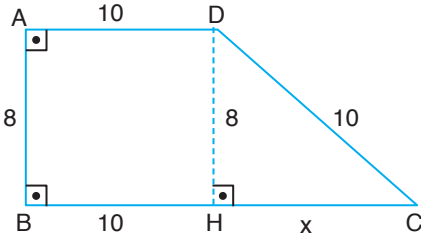


Şekilde görüldüğü gibi taralı alan ikizkenar dik üçgenin alanına eşittir.

Taralı Alan =  $\frac{4 \cdot 4}{2} = 8 \text{ cm}^2$  olur.

Cevap: B

38.



$$x^2 + 8^2 = 10^2$$

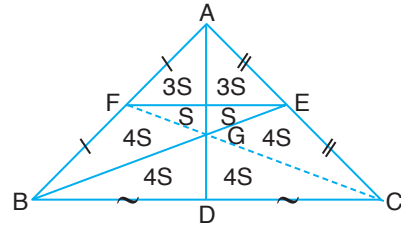
$$x^2 = 100 - 64 = 36$$

$$x = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$|BC| = 10 + 6 = 16 \text{ cm}$  bulunur.

Cevap: B

39.



$$A(\widehat{ABC}) = 24S$$

$$A(\widehat{BFE}) = 6S$$

$$24S = 96$$

$$S = 4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A(\widehat{BFE}) = 6S = 6 \cdot 4 = 24 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ dir.}$$

Cevap: C

40.  $|BC| = a$  olsun.

ABC dik üçgenine pisagor uygulayalım.

$$a^2 = 15^2 + 20^2$$

$$a^2 = 225 + 400 = 625$$

$$a = 25 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Öklit kenar bağıntısından

$$x \cdot a = 20^2$$

$$x \cdot 25 = 400$$

$$x = 16 \text{ olur.}$$

Cevap: D

41. Soldan ikinci harf "i"den yararlanarak  $\dot{I} = 6$  olduğu görülür.

K → 3	R → 7	L → 9
İ → 6	E → 5	İ → 6
L → 9	N → 4	R → 7
E → 5	D → 0	İ → 6
R → 7	E → 5	K → 3

D → 0	Ş → 8
İ → 6	A → 2
K → 3	L → 9
İ → 6	L → 9
Ş → 8	I → 1

Cevap: A

42. Şekillerde en sağda bulunan ▲ den ▲ iki ifadede en sağda bu da ▲ = 7 olduğunu göstermekte.

• ▲ ★ ● ▲ → 7 0 1 7  
★ → 0, ● → 1

• ● ◆ ○ ● → 1 4 3 8  
◆ → 4, ○ → 3, ● → 8

• ● △ ○ ★ → 8 2 3 0  
△ → 2, ○ → 3

• ○ ◇ ● ● → 3 5 8 1  
◇ ○ ★ ▲ → 5 6 0 7

• ◇ → 5, ● → 6

O halde

● ◆ ○ ● → 1 4 5 8

Cevap: D

43.  $(a^2 + 1) \bullet (b^3 - 1) = 2a - \frac{3b}{2} + 3$

$10 \bullet 7 = ?$

$a^2 + 1 = 10$  ve  $b^3 - 1 = 7$

$a^2 = 9$   $b^3 = 8 = 2^3$

$a = \pm 3$   $b = 2$

$10 \bullet 7 = 2 \cdot 3 - \frac{3 \cdot 2}{2} + 3 = 6 - 3 + 3 = 6$

$(2a - 1) \blacktriangle (3b - 2) = \frac{a}{3} + 2b$

$11 \blacktriangle 7 = ?$

$2a - 1 = 11$  ve  $3b - 2 = 7$

$2a = 12$   $3b = 9$

$a = 6$   $b = 3$

$11 \blacktriangle 7 = \frac{6}{3} + 2 \cdot 3 = 2 + 6 = 8$

O halde  $(10 \bullet 7) + (11 \blacktriangle 7) = ?$

$6 + 8 = 14$  bulunur.

Cevap: C

44. I. Grafiğe göre,  
K→1, L→3, M→2, N→4, P→3, R→1

II. Grafiğe göre,

A→1, B→1, C→2, D→3, E→2, F→1

•  $X = K + N + B + C$   
 $X = 1 + 4 + 1 + 2 = 8$

•  $Y = L + R + A + F$   
 $Y = 3 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6$

•  $Z = M + P + D + A$   
 $Z = 2 + 3 + 3 + 2 = 10$

$X + Y + Z = 8 + 6 + 10 = 24$

$\frac{24}{8} = 360^\circ$  ise

$\frac{?}{8} = ?$

$? = \frac{360 \cdot 8}{24} = 120^\circ$  bulunur.

Cevap: D



45. Tablo - 1

$$a + b = 6$$

Tablo - 2

$$a \times c = 10$$

$$c \times b = 26$$

$$c \times d = 6$$

$$c(a + b) = 36$$

$$6$$

$$c = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow c \times d = 6$$

$d = 1$  bulunur.

Cevap: D

46. I. Terazi

▲ = a, ■ = b, ● = c olsun.

$$3a = 4b$$

II. Terazi

ve

III. terazi

$$3b = 2c$$

$$2b + 3a = ?$$

↓

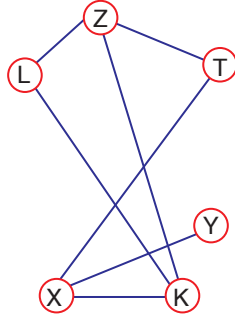
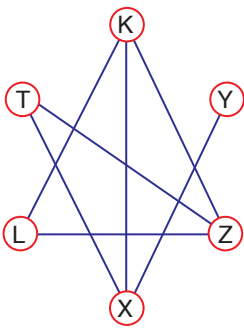
$$2b + 4b = 6b$$

$$3b = 2c$$

$$6b = 4c \text{ olur.}$$

Cevap: B

47.

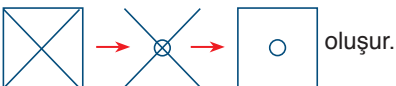


$C = L$  ve  $d = T$  bulunur.

Cevap: D

48. I. ve II. adım incelendiğinde

Soldan I. şekil, II. şeklin üstüne konulmakta aynı şekiller yok olmakta

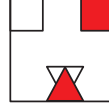


Cevap: C

49. I. Beyaz kare katlandı.

II. Alt beyaz üçgen katlandı.

III. Sağ üst renkli kare katlanacak.



Cevap: B

50. I.

$$15 - 3 = 12 \leftarrow$$

15

$$\rightarrow 15 + 3 = 18$$

3

II.

$$15 - 5 = 10 \leftarrow$$

15

$$\rightarrow 15 + 5 = 20$$

5

III.

$$A + B = 8$$

$$+ A - B = 6$$

$$2A = 14$$

$$A = 7 \text{ ve } B = 1$$

Cevap: D

51.

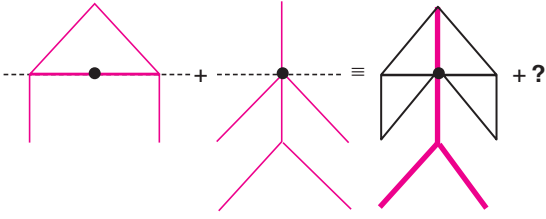
Aynı olan şekiller kalan üçüncü kutunun içine alınıyor.

O halde



Cevap: D

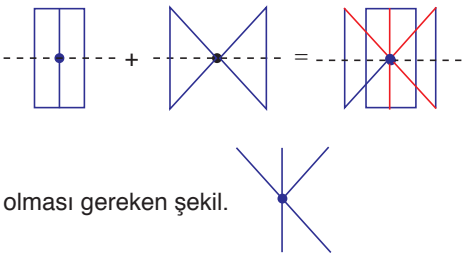
52.



olması gereken C seçeneğini al !

Cevap: C

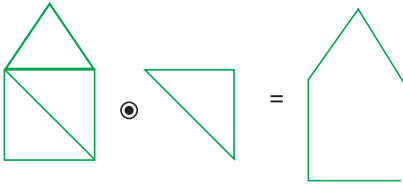
53.



olması gereken şekil.

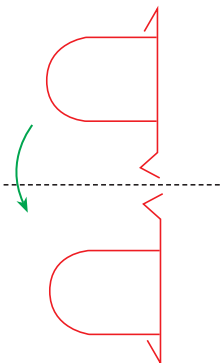
Cevap: A

54. İki şekil birleştğinde ortak olan çizgiler alınmıyor.



Cevap: D

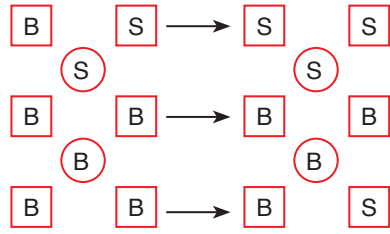
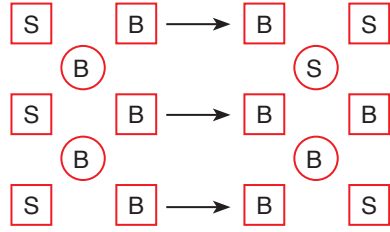
55.



Cevap: C

56.

S → SARI      B → BEYAZ



Cevap: B

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

57.

- I.
- II.
- III.
- IV.

Cevap: B

58.

$$a = 4 \quad k = c + d$$

$$a^d = 16 \Rightarrow 4^2 = 16, d = 2$$

$$\frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow 4 + b = 9$$

$$b = 5 \text{ olur.}$$

$$b^c = 1 \Rightarrow 5^0 = 1 \text{ ve } c = 0 \text{ 'dır.}$$

$$K = c + d = 0 + 2 = 2$$

Cevap: E

59.  $b = 2$

$a^d = 1,$

$b^c = 16$

$2^c = 16 \Rightarrow$

$2^c = 2^4$

$c = 4$

ve  $d = 3$

$a^d = 1 \quad a^3 = 1 \quad a = 1$

$L = \frac{a \cdot b}{c \cdot d} = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{6}$  bulunur.

Cevap: C

60.

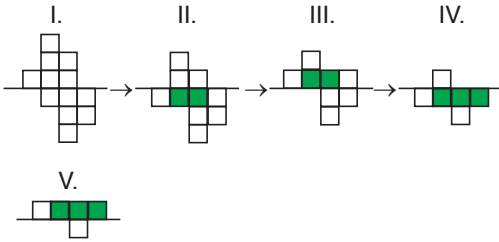
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 2 & 3 & \\ \hline 3 & -1 & 11 & 5 \\ \hline 5 & -3 & 8 & 9 \\ \hline 4 & -2 & 6 & 4 \\ \hline & -6 & -11 & \\ \hline \end{array}
 + 
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 0 & 4 & \\ \hline 8 & 2 & -3 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 4 & 0 & -2 \\ \hline 4 & -2 & -3 & 7 \\ \hline & 5 & 6 & \\ \hline \end{array}
 = 
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 2 & 7 & \\ \hline 11 & 1 & 8 & 8 \\ \hline 7 & 1 & 8 & 7 \\ \hline 8 & -4 & 3 & 11 \\ \hline & -1 & 5 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$K + L + M = ?$

$0 + 8 - 2 = 6$  bulunur.

Cevap: B

61.

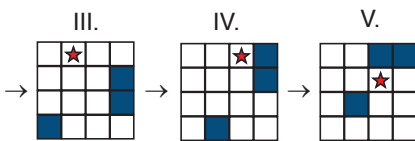


62. I. sütun → Bir kare aşağı en sonda sağa doğru

II. sütun → Bir kare yukarı en sonda sağa doğru

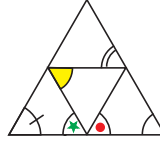
III. sütun → Saatin ters yönü bir kare

IV. sütun → Saatin ters yönü bir kare



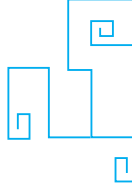
Cevap: E

63.



Cevap: B

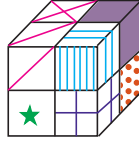
64.



Cevap: A

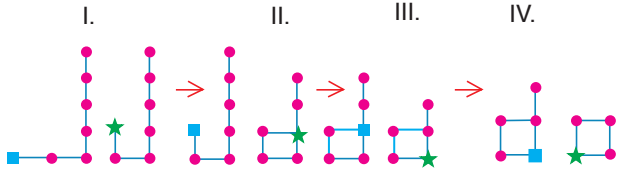
TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

65.



Cevap: C

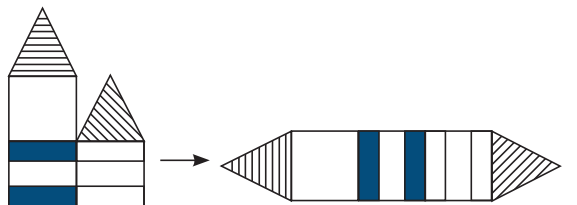
66.



Cevap: C

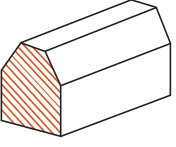
Cevap: E

67.



Cevap: B

68.



69.



→ İçindeki sayı 3 ile çarpılacak.



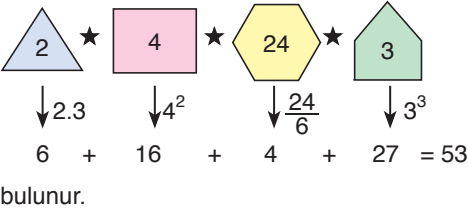
→ İçindeki karesi



→ İçindeki sayı 6 ile bölünecek.

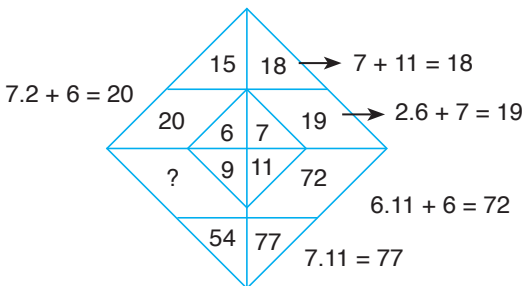


→ İçindeki sayının küpü alınacak.



Cevap: A

70.

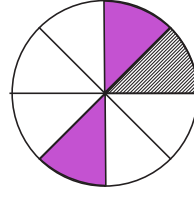


$9 \cdot 7 + 7 = 63 + 7 = 70$  bulunur.

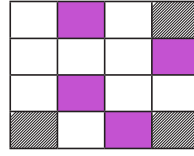
Cevap: B

71.  $(\text{Mor sayısı})^3 - (\text{Siyah S.})^2 + (\text{Mor S.}) \cdot (\text{Siyah S.})$ 

Tüm parçalar + (Beyaz-Mor)



$$\rightarrow \frac{(2)^3 - (1)^2 + 2 \cdot 1}{8 + (5 - 2)} = \frac{8 - 1 + 2}{8 + 3}$$



$$\rightarrow \frac{(4)^3 - (3)^2 + 4 \cdot 3}{16 + (9 - 4)}$$

$$= \frac{64 - 9 + 12}{16 + 5}$$

$$= \frac{67}{21} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

72.

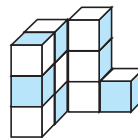
$$\alpha = \left| \frac{11 \cdot \text{dakika} - 60 \text{ saat}}{2} \right| \quad 21 : 28 = 09 : 28$$

$$\alpha = \left| \frac{11 \cdot 28 - 60 \cdot 9}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{308 - 540}{2} \right|$$

$$\alpha = \left| \frac{-332}{2} \right| = 116 \text{ bulunur.}$$

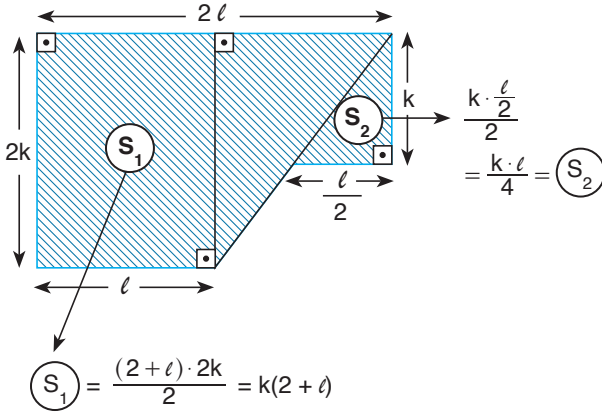
Cevap: D

73.



Cevap: C

74.

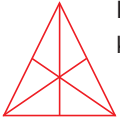


$$S_1 = \frac{(2+l) \cdot 2k}{2} = k(2+l)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S_1 + S_2 &= k(2+l) + \frac{k \cdot l}{4} \\ &= k\left(2+l+\frac{l}{4}\right) \\ &= k\left(\frac{8+5l}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Cevap: A

75.



Köşeden tek doğru çıkmakta diğerlerinde köşelerden birden fazla doğrular çıkmakta.

Cevap: E

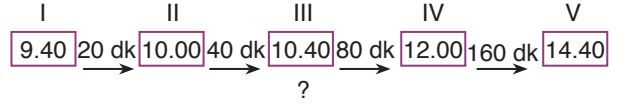
76.

$$\text{I. } 4^2 + 5^2 = 16 + 25 = \textcircled{41} \quad \text{II. } 3^2 + 6^2 = 9 + 36 = \textcircled{45}$$

$$\text{III. } 5^2 + 2^2 = 25 + 4 = \textcircled{29} \text{ olur.}$$

Cevap: C

77.



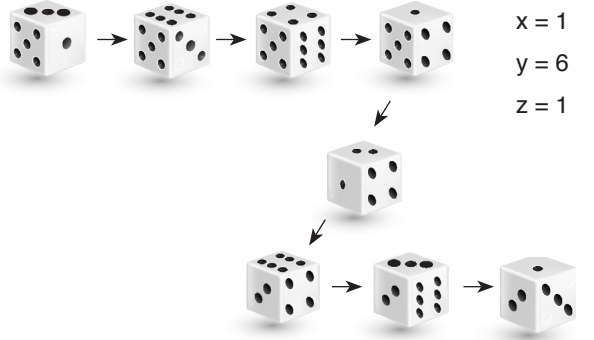
Cevap: C

78. Karşılık gelinen noktalar.

1 → 6

2 → 5

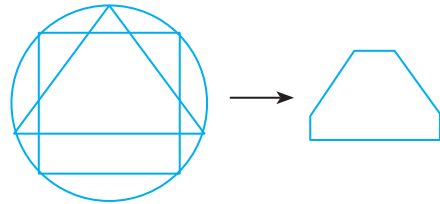
3 → 4



$$x + y + z = 1 + 6 + 1 = 8$$

Cevap: C

79. Üç şeklin kesişen ortak bölgesi alınmakta.



Cevap: D

$$80. 5 \cdot 9 = 45 \rightarrow 45 - 14 = 31$$

$$7 \cdot 2 = 14$$

$$11 \cdot 6 = 66 \rightarrow 66 - 24 = 42$$

$$8 \cdot 3 = 24$$

$$8 \cdot 12 = 96 \rightarrow 96 - 54 = 42 \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$9 \cdot 6 = 54$$

Cevap: B