

ÇÖZÜMLER

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad 1 + \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} &= 1 + \frac{1 + \frac{4}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1+4}{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{5}{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 &= 1 + 15 \\
 &= 16
 \end{aligned}$$

Cevap: D

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad A &= \frac{5}{5 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{5}{\frac{21}{4}} = \frac{20}{21} \\
 B &= \frac{3}{1 - A} = \frac{3}{1 - \frac{20}{21}} = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{21}} = 63 \\
 A \cdot B &= \frac{20}{21} \cdot 63 = 60 \text{ bulunur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cevap: D

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \frac{\frac{2}{0,2} + \frac{0,3}{0,03}}{\frac{0,4}{4}} &= \frac{\frac{20}{2} + \frac{30}{3}}{\frac{4}{40}} \\
 &= \frac{10 + 10}{\frac{1}{10}} = 20 \cdot 10 = 200 \text{ olur.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cevap: E

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad K &= \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} - \sqrt{16 - \frac{1}{4}} + \frac{\sqrt{112}}{8} \\
 K &= \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{63}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{112}{8}} \\
 K &= \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{2} \\
 K &= \frac{\sqrt{21} - 3\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7}}{2} \\
 K &= \frac{\sqrt{21} - 2\sqrt{7}}{2} \text{ olur.} \\
 \frac{2K}{\sqrt{7}} &= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{21} - 2\sqrt{7}}{2}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}(\sqrt{3} - 2)}{\sqrt{7}} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Cevap: C

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \frac{6! - 7! + 8!}{(5!) \cdot (5!)} &= \frac{6! \cdot (1 - 7 + 8 \cdot 7)}{5! \cdot 5!} = \frac{6 \cdot 5! \cdot 50}{5! \cdot 120} = \frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cevap: A

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} \cdots \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} &= \frac{2}{11} \\
 \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdots \frac{1}{n+1} &= \frac{2}{11} \\
 \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdots \frac{n}{n+1} &= \frac{2}{11} \\
 \frac{2}{n+1} &= \frac{2}{11} \\
 2n &= 2n + 2 \\
 2n &= 20 \Rightarrow n = 10
 \end{aligned}$$

Cevap: C

7. $2^{ab} = 4^3 = (2^2)^3 = 2^6 \Rightarrow a.b=6$
 $2^{a.c} = 8^3 = (2^3)^3 = 2^9 \Rightarrow a.c=9$
 $2^{b.c} = 16^2 = (2^4)^2 = 2^8 \Rightarrow b.c=8$
 $\Rightarrow \underbrace{6 < 8 < 9}_{a.b < b.c < a.c}$
 $\Rightarrow a.b < b.c \quad b.c < a.c$
 $\Rightarrow a < c \quad b < a$
 $\Rightarrow b < a < c$ bulunur.

Cevap: B

8. $a = 12 \quad b = 15$
 $\begin{array}{r|l} 12 & 15 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{obeb} = 3$
 $\Rightarrow \text{okek} = 3.4.5 = 60$
 $|a - b| = |15 - 12| = 3$

Cevap: B

9. $\frac{7}{1+a^x} + \frac{1}{1+a^{-x}} = k$
 $\frac{6}{1+a^x} + \frac{1}{1+a^x} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a^x}} = k$
 $\frac{6}{1+a^x} + \frac{1}{1+a^x} + \frac{a^x}{a^x+1} = k$
 $\frac{6}{1+a^x} + \frac{1+a^x}{1+a^x} = k$
 $\frac{6}{1+a^x} = k-1$

$$\frac{13}{1+a^x} + \frac{1}{1+a^{-x}} = \frac{6}{1+a^x} + \frac{7}{1+a^x} + \frac{1}{1+a^{-x}}$$

$$= k-1 + k$$

$$= 2k-1$$

Cevap: D

10. $\frac{yx^2-4x^2-4x+yx-6y+24}{xy^2+3y^2-2yx-6y-8x-24} + \frac{2}{y+2}$
 $= \frac{x^2(y-4)-x(4-y)-6(y-4)}{y^2(x+3)-2y(x+3)-8(x+3)} + \frac{2}{y+2}$
 $= \frac{(y-4)(x^2+x-6)}{(x+3)(y^2-2y-8)} + \frac{2}{y+2}$
 $= \frac{(y-4)(x+3)(x-2)}{(x+3)(y-4).(y+2)} + \frac{2}{y+2}$
 $= \frac{x-2}{y+2} + \frac{2}{y+2} = \frac{x}{y+2}$

Cevap: E

11. $ab = c + 8$
 $ac = b + 10$
 $c = 3 - b$

I. $ab = 3 - b + 8 = 11 - b$

II. $a(3-b) = b + 10$

$3a - ab = b + 10$ (ab yerine yazılır.)

$3a - (11 - b) = b + 10$

$3a - 11 + b = b + 10$

$3a = 21$

$a = 7$ bulunur.

Cevap: D

12. $625^x = 16^{y+1}$
 $8^x = 125^{y-1}$

$$\frac{5^{4x} = 2^{4y+4}}{2^{3x} = 5^{3y-3}}$$

$5^{4x} = 5^{3y-3}$

$2^{3x} = 2^{4y+4}$

$4x = 3y - 3$

$3x = 4y + 4$

$4x - 3y = -3$

$3x - 4y = 4$

$4x - 3y = -3$

$+ \quad 3x - 4y = 4$

$7(x-y) = 1$

$x-y = \frac{1}{7}$

Cevap: B

$$13. \frac{a+b}{c+7} = \frac{b+3c}{4a} = 1$$

$$I) a+b=c+7$$

$$a+b-c=7$$

↓

$$a+b+c=21$$

$$\frac{-1}{a+b-c=7}$$

$$2c=14$$

$$c=7$$

$$II) b+3c=4a$$

$$b+3c-4a=0$$

↓

$$a+b+c=21$$

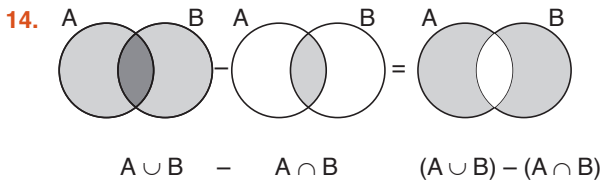
$$\frac{b+3c-4a=0}{-1/a+b=14}$$

$$b-4a=-21$$

$$-5a=-35$$

$$a=7$$

Cevap: C



$(A \cup B) - (A \cap B) = (A-B) \cup (B-A)$ elde edilir.

Cevap: C

$$15. f(x\sqrt{3}) = (a-2)x^2 + b$$

$$f(0) = b = 12$$

$$g(x\sqrt{5}) = (a+2)x^2 + c$$

$$g(0) = c = 12$$

$$f(x\sqrt{3}) = (a-2)x^2 + 12$$

$$f(\sqrt{15}) \Rightarrow x\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{15} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

$$x = \sqrt{5}$$

$$f(\sqrt{15}) = (a-2)(\sqrt{5})^2 + 12$$

$$f(\sqrt{15}) = (a-2)5 + 12 = 5a - 10 + 12$$

$$f(\sqrt{15}) = 5a + 2$$

$$g(x\sqrt{15}) = (a+2)x^2 + 12$$

$$g(\sqrt{15}) \Rightarrow x\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$g(\sqrt{15}) = (a+2)(\sqrt{3})^2 + 12$$

$$= (a+2) \cdot 3 + 12$$

$$= 3a + 6 + 12$$

$$g(\sqrt{15}) = 3a + 18$$

$$g(\sqrt{15}) = f(\sqrt{15})$$

$$5a + 2 = 3a + 18$$

$$2a = 16$$

$$a = 8$$

$$f(x\sqrt{3}) = 6x^2 + 12$$

$$g(x\sqrt{5}) = 10x + 12$$

$$f(1) \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f(1) = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 12 \Rightarrow 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 12 = 14$$

$$g(1) \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$g(1) = 10 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 + 12 \Rightarrow 10 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 12 = 14$$

$$f(1) + g(1) = 14 + 14 = 28$$

Cevap: E

$$\begin{aligned}
 16. \quad P(x) &= ax^2 + bx + c \\
 P(x-1) &= a(x-1)^2 + b(x-1) + c \\
 P(x+1) &= a(x+1)^2 + b(x+1) + c \\
 P(x-1) &= ax^2 - 2ax + a + bx - b + c \\
 P(x+1) &= ax^2 + 2ax + a + bx + b + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x-1) + P(x+1) &= 2ax^2 + 2bx + 2(a+c) \\
 6x^2 - 4x + 12 &= 2ax^2 + 2bx + 2(a+c) \\
 2a &= 6 & 2b &= -4 & 2(a+c) &= 12 \\
 a &= 3 & b &= -2 & 2(3+c) &= 12 \\
 & & & & c &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$P(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 3 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

$$17. \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 4 + 1} = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2 + 1}$$

$\Rightarrow (x+2)^2 + 1$ min seçilmeli

$$0 \leftarrow (x+2)^2 + 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1 \text{ olur.}$$

$$18. a < b < 0 < c$$

$$\underbrace{|a+b-2c|}_{-} - \underbrace{|-2b|}_{+} - \sqrt{a^2 - 2ab + b^2}$$

$$-(a+b-2c) - (-2b) - \sqrt{(a-b)^2}$$

$$-a-b+2c+2b - \underbrace{|a-b|}_{-}$$

$$-a-b+2c+2b+a-b=2c$$

Cevap: B

$$19. \quad a - b = 30$$

$$-1/b + c = 14$$

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

$$a - b = 30$$

$$-b - c = -14$$

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

$$a - 2b - 2c + d = 4 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: D

$$20. \quad z = 27 \text{ olsun.}$$

Bu durumda $y = 26$ ve $x = 13$ olmalıdır.

$$27 + 26 + 13 = 66 \text{ elde edilir.}$$

Cevap: E

$$21. \quad \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} < 0 \text{ olduğundan } \frac{y-x}{x \cdot y} < 0 \text{ 'dir.}$$

$x \cdot y < 0$ olduğundan $y - x > 0$ olmalıdır.
 $y > x$ bulunur.

$x \cdot y < 0$ için x ve y zıt işaretli olmalıdır.

$y > x$ olduğundan $y > 0 > x$ 'dir.

$y > 0 > x$ için $y + z < x$ olması için $z < 0$ olmalıdır.

$y > 0 > x$ ve $z < 0$ olduğundan

x, y ve z reel sayılarının işaretleri sırasıyla

$-, +, -$ şeklinde olacaktır.

Cevap: C

$$22. \quad e < b < a < c < d$$

$$-7 \quad -3 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b + c + d + e = 3 - 3 + 4 + 5 - 7 = 2$$

Cevap: A

23.
$$\begin{array}{r} K L M \\ - M L K \\ \hline 198 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow KLM - MLK = 198$

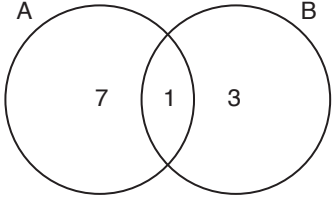
$100K + 104 + M - 100M - 104 - K = 198$

$99K - 99M = 198$

$K - M = 2 \Rightarrow K + M = 3 + 1 = 4$

3 1

Cevap: C

24. 

$n(B) = 4 \cdot \frac{n(A \cup B)}{1}$

$n(A) = 2n(B) \Rightarrow n(A) = 8$

$\Rightarrow n(A \cup B) = 7 + 1 + 3 = 11$

Cevap: D

25. $n = 3 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{4+3}{2} \cdot a_2$

$n = 4 \Rightarrow a_4 = \frac{4+4}{2} \cdot a_3$

$n = 5 \Rightarrow a_5 = \frac{4+5}{2} \cdot a_4$

$n = 6 \Rightarrow a_6 = \frac{4+6}{2} \cdot a_5$

$$a_6 = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{10^5}{2} \cdot a_2$$

$a_6 = 7 \cdot 9 \cdot 5 \cdot a_2 = 315$

Cevap: E

26. $\frac{4(1+2+3+\dots+30)}{5(1+2+3+\dots+30)} = \frac{x}{y}$

$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{x}{y} \quad \begin{array}{l} x=4 \\ y=5 \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow x - y = 4 - 5 = -1$

Cevap: C

27. $\frac{x^2 + 2mx + 7}{x^2 + 6x + 5} = \frac{x+7}{x+5}$

$\frac{x^2 + 2mx + 7}{(x+5)(x+1)} = \frac{x+7}{x+5}$

$x^2 + 2mx + 7 = (x+1)(x+7)$

$x^2 + 2mx + 7 = x^2 + 8x + 7$

$\Rightarrow 2m = 8$ ve $m = 4$

Cevap: B

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

28. $(f \circ g^{-1} \circ f)(0) = f \circ g^{-1} \left(\frac{f(0)}{8} \right)$

$= (f \circ g^{-1})(8)$

$= f(g^{-1}(8)) = f(2) = 0$

\downarrow

2 $\Rightarrow g^{-1}(x^3) = x \stackrel{x=2}{\Rightarrow} g^{-1}(8) = 2$

Cevap: A

29. $f(x) = 3x - 6 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+6}{3}$

$(g \circ f^{-1})(x) = g(f^{-1}(x)) = \left(\frac{x+6}{3} - 2 \right)^2$

$= \left(\frac{x}{3} \right)^2$

$= \frac{x^2}{9}$

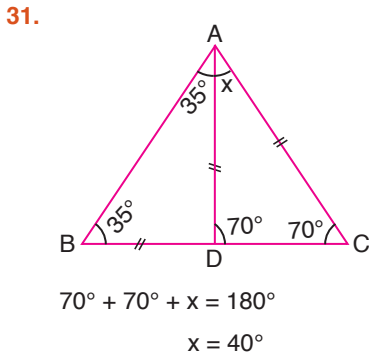
$(g \circ f^{-1})(3) = \frac{3^2}{9} = \frac{9}{9} = 1$ bulunur.

Cevap: E

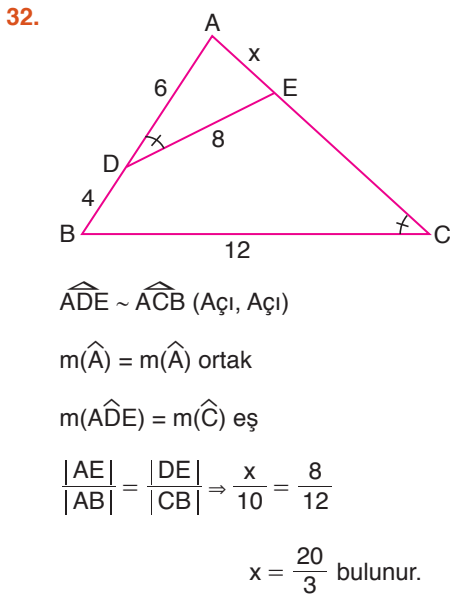
30. $x^3 + ax - 8 = (x-2) \cdot P(x)$
 $P(2)$ için $x = 2 \Rightarrow 2^3 + 2a - 8 = (2-2) \cdot P(2)$
 $8 + 2a - 8 = 0 \cdot P(2)$
 $2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$

$x^3 + ax - 8 = (x-2) \cdot P(x)$
 $x^3 - 8 = (x-2) \cdot P(x)$
 $(x-2) \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 4) = (x-2) \cdot P(x)$
 $P(x) = x^2 + 2x + 4$
 $P(2) = 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 4$
 $= 4 + 4 + 4$
 $= 12$ bulunur.

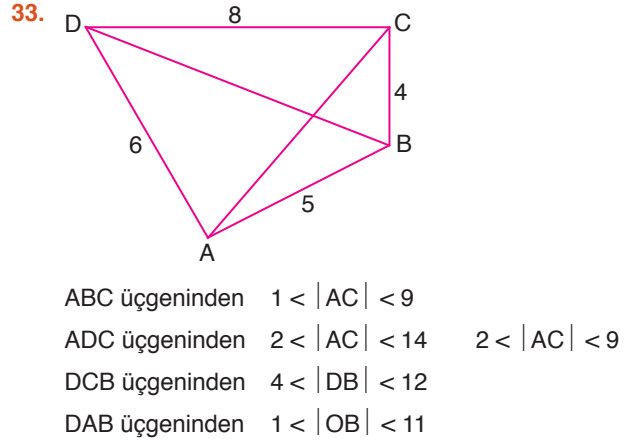
Cevap: B



Cevap: D



Cevap: B

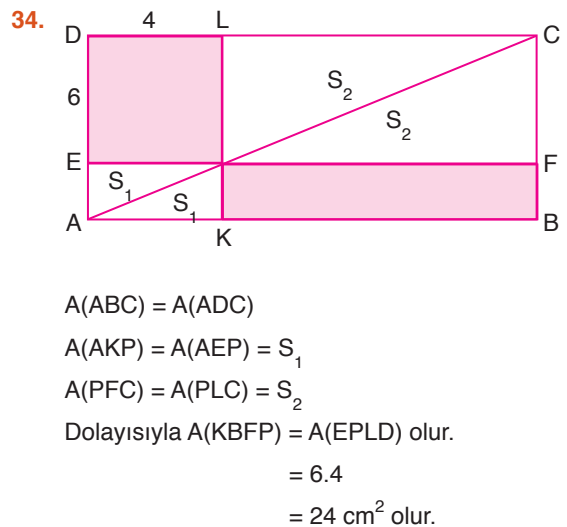


$2 < |AC| < 9$
 $+ 4 < |DB| < 11$

 $6 < |AC| + |DB| < 20$
 $\max(|AC| + |DB|) 19$

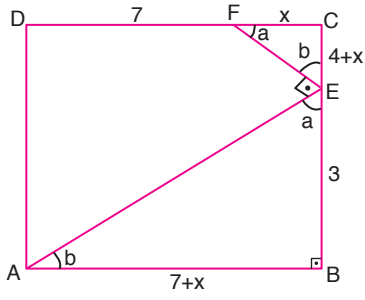
Cevap: B

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI



Cevap: D

35.



(\widehat{FCE}) ve (\widehat{EBA}) üçgen benzerliğinden;

$$\frac{4+x}{7+x} = \frac{x}{3} \rightarrow 12 + 3x = 7x + x^2$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$x \quad 6$$

$$x \quad -2$$

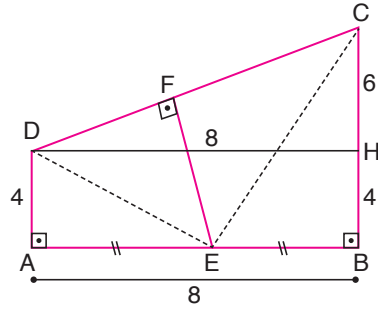
$$(x+6) \cdot (x-2) = 0$$

$$x \neq -6 \quad x = 2$$

$$\text{Ç}(\text{ABCD}) = 4 \cdot 9 = 36$$

Cevap: A

37.



$$\text{DHC üçgeninde } |DC|^2 = |DH|^2 + |HC|^2$$

$$|DC|^2 = 8^2 + 6^2$$

$$|DC|^2 = 64 + 36 = 100$$

$$|DC| = 10 \text{ br}$$

$$A(\text{ABCD}) = |CD| \cdot |EF|$$

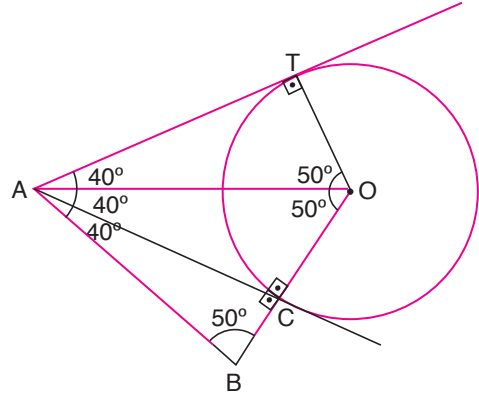
$$\frac{(4+10) \cdot 8}{2} = 10 \cdot |EF|$$

$$|EF| = 5,6 \text{ br}$$

Cevap: E

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

38.

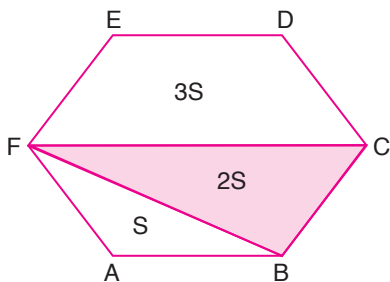


[OT] [AT] ABO ikizkenar AC çembere teğettir.

$m(\widehat{ABO}) = 50^\circ$ bulunur.

Cevap: D

36.



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

Cevap: B

39. $\widehat{OCD} - \widehat{OAB}$

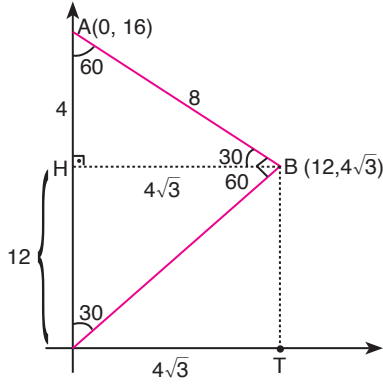
$$\frac{|OD|}{|OB|} = \frac{|CD|}{|AB|}$$

$$\frac{8}{16} = \frac{12}{|AB|}$$

$$|AB| = 24 \text{ cm olur.}$$

Cevap: D

40.



B noktasının apsisi $4\sqrt{3}$ yan yana yazılabilir. Ordinatı 12 dir.

Cevap: C

41. $6 \xrightarrow{4} x = \frac{4^6}{6.4} = \frac{4^6}{24}$

$3 \xrightarrow{8} y = \frac{8^3}{3.8} = \frac{8^3}{24}$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\frac{4^6}{24}}{\frac{8^3}{24}} = \frac{2^{12}}{2^9} \cdot \frac{24}{24}$$

$= 2^3 = 8$ bulunur.

Cevap: C

42. 1. $\rightarrow 1$

2. $\rightarrow 1 + 2 = 3$

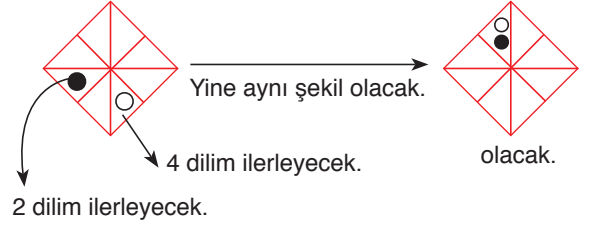
3. $\rightarrow 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$

4. $\rightarrow 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$

10. $\rightarrow 1 + 2 + 3 \dots + 10 = \frac{10.11}{2} = 55$

Cevap: B

43.



Cevap: C

44. Grafiğe göre;

K \rightarrow %15	K	%100	360°
L \rightarrow %40		%15	a
M \rightarrow %35		<hr/>	
N \rightarrow %10		a° = 54°	
		<hr/>	
		%100	

L	%100	360°	M	%100	360°
	%40	b°		%35	c°
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	b° = 144°			c° = 126°	

N	%100	360°
	%10	d°
	<hr/>	
	d° = 36°	

Cevap: A

45. Şekle göre;

$a^2 - c^2 = 5,$ $a.b = 18$ $b.c = N$

$\frac{d + a^2}{2} = 5,$ $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 50$

$\Rightarrow d + a^2 = 10$ $a.b = 18$

$\downarrow \downarrow$

3 6

$a = 3$ olursa, $9 - c^2 = 5 \Rightarrow c = 2$ bulunur.

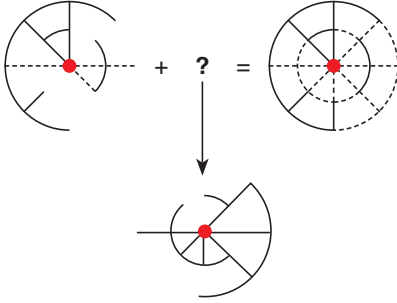
$d + a^2 = 10 \Rightarrow d = 1$ olur.

$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 3^2 + 6^2 + 2^2 + 1 = 9 + 36 + 4 + 1 = 50$

O halde $N = b.c = 6.2 = 12$

Cevap: A

46. Şeklimiz tamamlandığında;



Cevap: A

47.

$$\begin{array}{r} A \\ B \\ C \\ \hline + \\ \textcircled{A}C \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} A B \\ \times C B \\ \hline A 7 A \\ + A A 4 \\ \hline A \bullet \bullet A \end{array}$$

1 veya 2 olabilir. B.B'nin birler basamağının 1 veya 2 olabileceği tek durum B = 9 olursa,

B – C'nin birler basamağının 4 olabileceği

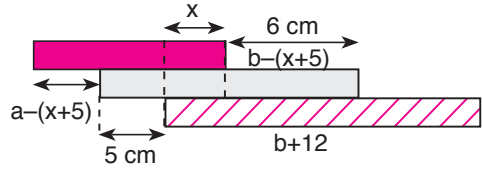
↓
9 durum C = 6 olduğunda

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 9 \\ \hline + 6 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ \times 69 \\ \hline 171 \\ + 114 \\ \hline 1311 \end{array}$$

Cevap: D

48.



$$b-(x+5) = 6 \Rightarrow b - x - 5 = 6$$

$$b - x = 11$$

$$a - (x+5) + 5 + b + 12 = 40$$

$$a - x - 5 + 5 + b + 12 = 40$$



$$11$$

$$a + 23 = 40$$

$$a = 17 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

49.

I.	II.	
5 2 0 1	} ⇒ {	REVA
9 2 7 1		CIVA
6 1 4 2		HALI
4 3 8 2		VEDA
5 3 4 2		RAKI

$$4382 = ?$$

$$A = 2, \quad I = 1, \quad V = 4, \quad D = 8$$

$$E = 3, \quad R = 5, \quad H = 9, \quad L = 7$$

$$K = 0$$

$$4382$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$$

$$VEDA$$

Cevap: D

50. $a \odot b = 2a \odot \frac{b}{2}$

$$a \odot b = \frac{a \cdot b}{a + b}$$

$$6 \odot 8 = 2 \cdot 6 \odot \frac{8}{2} = 12 \odot 4$$

$$12 \odot 4 = \frac{12 \cdot 4}{12 + 4} = \frac{48}{16} = 3 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

51.  → x,  → y,  → z

I. $3x = 2y$

II. $y + z + x = y + 3z \Rightarrow x = 2z$

III. $y + z = ?$

* $3 \cdot 2z = 2y \Rightarrow y = 3z$

O halde;

$y + x \longrightarrow 3z + 2z = 5z$

Yani; 

Cevap: D

53.

$x_1 \dots$	$x_3 \dots$	$x_5 \dots$	$x_7 \dots$	x_{21}
4	7	10	13	A
x_2	x_4	x_6	$x_8 \dots$	x_{32}
5	7	9	11	B

$3a + 1$ formülü kullanılırsa

$a = 1 \rightarrow 4$

$a = 2 \rightarrow 7$

x_{21} terim olarak $\frac{21-1}{2} + 1 = 11$. terim

$a = 11 \rightarrow 3 \cdot 11 + 1 = 34$ bulunur A

$2y + 3$ formülü kullanılırsa

$y = 1 \rightarrow 5$

$y = 2 \rightarrow 7$

x_{32} terim olarak $\frac{32-2}{2} + 1 = 16$.

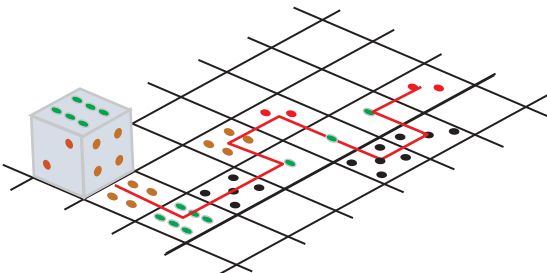
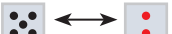
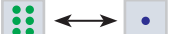
$y = 16$ için $2 \cdot 16 + 3 = 35$ bulunur B

$A + B = 34 + 35$

$= 69$

Cevap: D

52.  Karşılıklı yüzeyler



Alt yüz  ise üst yüz 

Cevap: E

54. $12 \times 12 = 144 \rightarrow 1 + 4 + 4 = 9$
 $13 \times 13 = 169 \rightarrow 1 + 6 + 9 = 16$
 $15 \times 15 = 225 \rightarrow 2 + 2 + 5 = 9$
 $25 \times 25 = 625 \rightarrow 6 + 2 + 5 = 13$

Cevap: D

62.

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ A B A \end{array} \rightarrow (B A) \times 3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} C \\ C D C \\ C D E D C \end{array} \rightarrow (E D C) \times 7$$

$$\begin{array}{c} D \\ D C D \\ D C B C D \\ D C B A B C D \end{array} \rightarrow (A B C D) \times 15$$

Cevap: B

63. 1. şekil üçgen iki çizgi

$$3.2 = 6 \text{ (Ardışık)}$$

2. şekil dörtgen iki çizgi

$$4.3 = 12 \text{ (dış şekilden içerdeki çizgi kadar ardışık sayının çarpımı)}$$

3. şekil beşgen üç çizgi

$$5.4.3 = 60$$

5. şekil sekizgen üç çizgi

$$8.7.6 = 336$$

64. • Üçgen daire içi rakamlardan yan yana iki basamaklı sayı oluşuyor.

• Kare dörtgen içi rakamlardan yan yana iki basamaklı sayı oluşuyor.

Bu sayıların farkı altına yazılıyor.

I. $39 - 24 = 15$

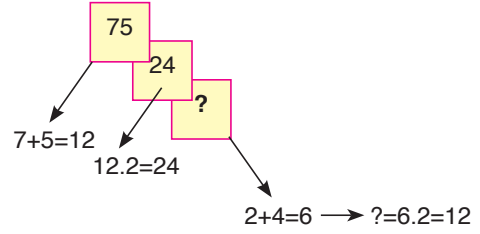
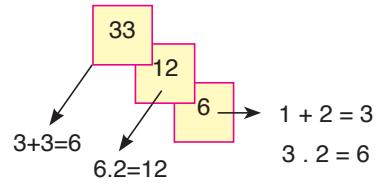
II. $75 - 61 = 14$

III. $48 - 35 = 13$

IV. $81 - 60 = 21 = x$ bulunur.

Cevap: E

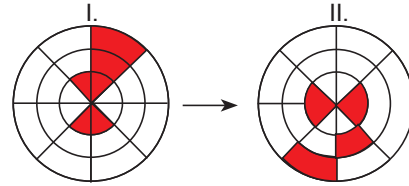
65.



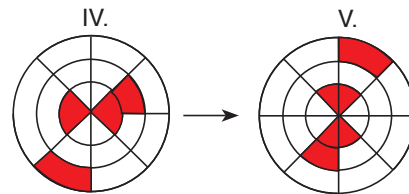
Cevap: C

Cevap: B






66.



- İç daire 90° lık açı ile dönmekte.
- İçten ikinci dairedeki taralı kısım 3 bölme ilerlemekte.
- En dıştaki dairedeki taralı kısım 4 bölme ilerlemekte.

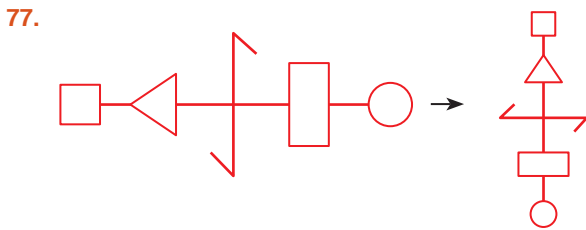
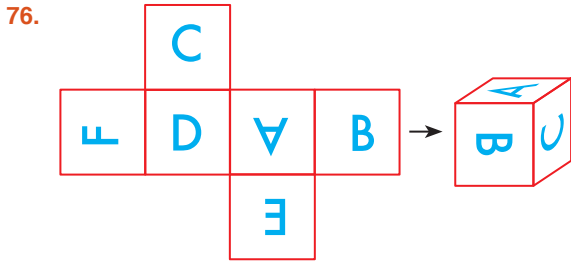


Cevap: C

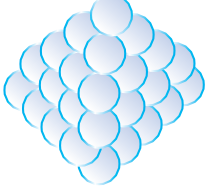
74.  1. şekil 5 gen $\rightarrow 15$
 2. şekil 4 gen $\rightarrow 24$
 3. şekil 3 gen $\rightarrow 33$
 4. şekil daire $\rightarrow 40$
 5. şekil 8 gen $\rightarrow 58$

75.


	+1	+2	+3	
3	4	6	9	
6	7	9	12	
8	9	11	14	
9	10	12	15	



Cevap: B

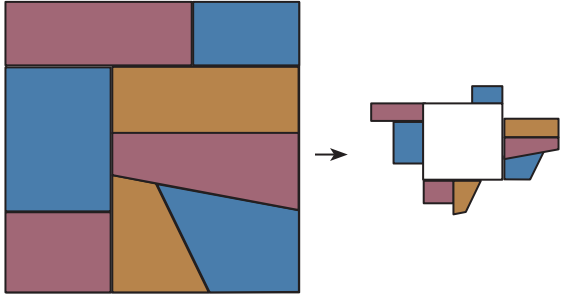
- 78.
- 
- $$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow 1 &= 1 \\ &\rightarrow 1+2 &= 3 \\ &\rightarrow 1+2+3 &= 6 \\ &\rightarrow 1+2+3+4 &= 10 \\ &\rightarrow 1+2+3+4+5 &= \underline{+ 15} \\ &&35 \end{aligned}$$
- Cevap: B

Cevap: B

- 79.
- 
- Cevap: C

Cevap: B

TASARI EĞİTİM YAYINLARI

- 80.
- 
- Cevap: C