

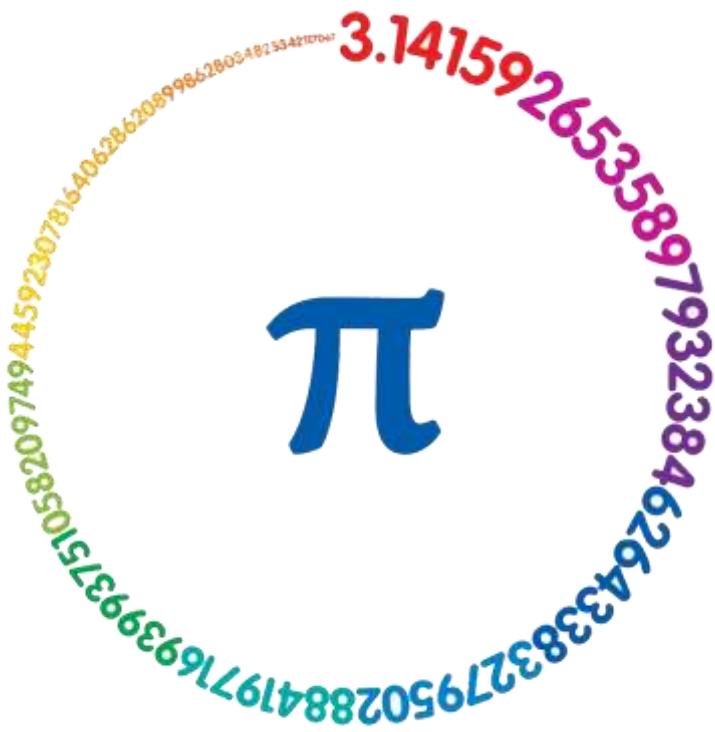
ЖАҲОН

Matematika fanidan

qo'llanma

Funksiya qiymatlarining o'zgarishi
Funksiya grafigining asimptotallari

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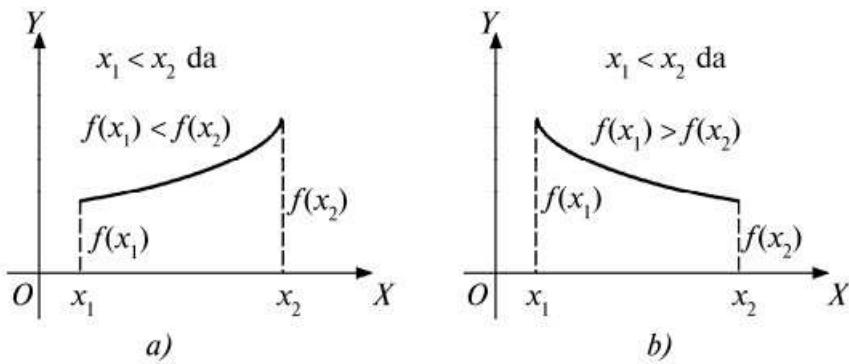
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D.JUMANAZAROV

FUNKSIYA QIYMATLARINING O'ZGARISHI

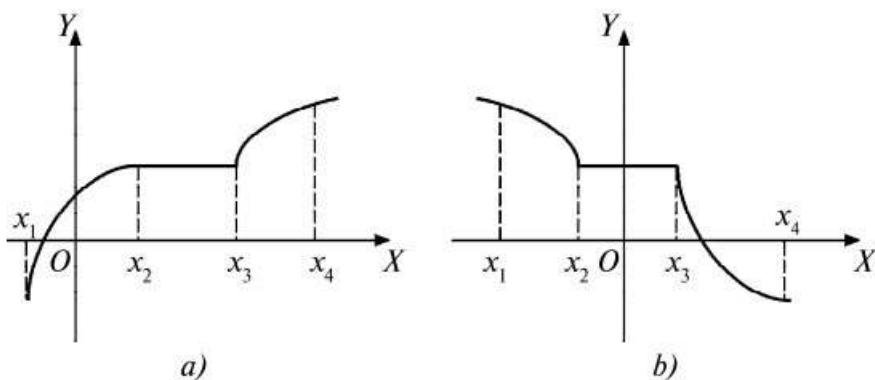
Agar X to‘plamda x argument qiymatining ortishi bilan f funksiyaning qiymatlari ham ortsa (kamaysa), funksiya shu to‘plamda o‘suvchi (kamayuvchi) funksiya deyiladi.

Boshqacha aytganda, $x_1 \in X$, $x_2 \in X$, $x_1 < x_2$ qiymatlarda $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ bo‘lsa, f funksiya X to‘plamda o‘suvchi, agar $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ bo‘lsa, funksiya kamayuvchi bo‘ladi ($1-a$, b rasm).



1- rasm.

Agar $x_1 \in X$, $x_2 \in X$, $x_1 < x_2$ da $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$ (mosh ravishda $f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$) bo‘lsa, f funksiyaga X to‘plamda **noqat’iy o‘suvchi** (mosh ravishda **noqat’iy kamayuvchi**) deyiladi. Bunday funksiyalar grafigi o’sish (kamayish) oraliqlaridan tashqari gorizontallik oraliqlariga ham ega bo‘lishlari mumkin ($2-a$, b rasm).



2 - rasm.

X to‘plamda o‘suvchi yoki kamayuvchi funksiyalar shu to‘plamda **monoton**, noqat’iy o‘suvchi yoki noqat’iy kamayuvchi funksiyalar shu X to‘plamda **noqat’iy monoton** funksiyalar deyiladi.

$y = x^2$ funksiya $(-\infty; 0]$ oraliqda monoton, chunki unda kamayuvchi, $[0; +\infty)$ oraliqda ham monoton, unda o'sadi, lekin $(-\infty; +\infty)$ da monoton emas, chunki unda kamayuvchi ham emas, o'suvchi ham emas.

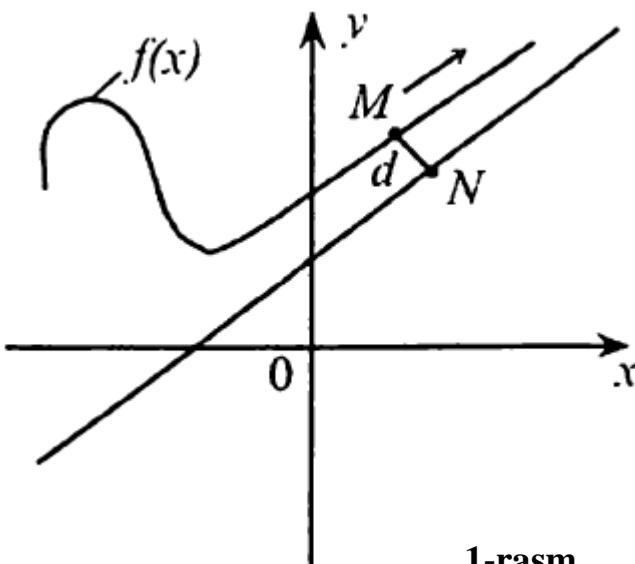
Funksiyalarning monotonligini isbotlashda quyidagi ta'kidlardan foydalanish mumkin:

1. agar X to'plamda f funksiya o'suvchi bo'lsa, har qanday c sonida $f + c$ funksiya ham X da o'sadi;
2. agar f funksiya X to'plamda o'suvchi va $c > 0$ bo'lsa, cf funksiya ham X da o'sadi;
3. agar f funksiya X to'plamda o'ssa, $-f$ funksiya unda kamayadi;
4. agar $f (f(x) \neq 0)$ funksiya X to'plamda o'ssa va o'z ishorasini saqlasa, $\frac{1}{f}$ funksiya shu to'plamda kamayadi;
5. agar f va g funksiyalar X to'plamda o'suvchi bo'lsa, ularning $f + g$ yig'indisi ham shu to'plamda o'sadi;
6. agar f va g funksiyalar X to'plamda o'suvchi va nomanfiy bo'lsa, ularning $f \cdot g$ ko'paytmasi ham shu to'plamda o'suvchi bo'ladi;
7. agar f funksiya X to'plamda o'suvchi va nomanfiy, n esa natural son bo'lsa, f^n funksiya ham shu to'plamda o'suvchi bo'ladi;
8. agar f funksiya X to'plamda o'suvchi, g funksiya esa f funksiyaning $E(f)$ qiymatlari to'plamida o'suvchi bo'lsa, bu funksiyalarning $g \cdot f$ kompozitsiyasi ham X da o'suvchi bo'ladi.

FUNKSIYA GRAFIGINING ASIMPTOTALARI

Funksiyani tekshirayotganda uning grafigi koordinatalar boshidan cheksiz uzoqlashganda, yoki boshqacha aytganda, uning o'zgaruvchan nuqtasi cheksizlikka intilganda grafikning ko'rinishini bilib olish muhim.

Ta'rif: Agar o'zgaruvchi $M(x; y)$ nuqta funksiya grafigi bo'yicha koordinatalar boshidan cheksiz uzoqlashganda $y = f(x)$ funksiya grafigidagi o'zgaruvchi $M(x; y)$ nuqtadan to'g'ri chiziqdagi $N(x_1; y_1)$ nuqtagacha bo'lgan $d = MN$ masofa nolga intilsa, bu to'g'ri chiziq $y = f(x)$ funksiya grafigining *asimptotasi* deyiladi (1-rasm).



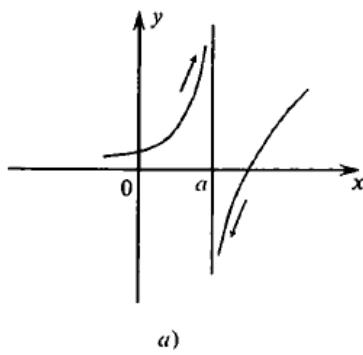
1-rasm

Oy va Ox o'qlarga parallel hamda koordinata o'qlariga parallel bo'lmagan asimptotalami qaraymiz.

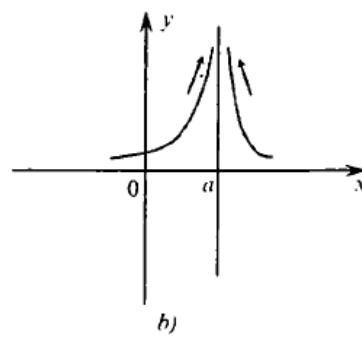
Vertikal asimptota

$y = f(x)$ funksiya a nuqtaning biror $\varepsilon > 0$ atrofida aniqlangan, ya'ni $x \in U_\varepsilon(a)$ bo'lsin.

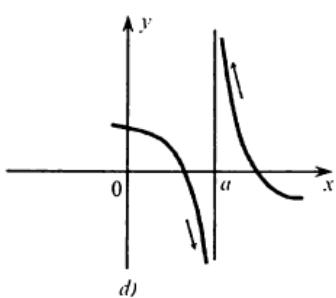
Ta'rif: Agar $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x)$ lardan biri yoki ularning ikkalasi ham cheksiz bo`lsa, $x = a$ to'g'ri chiziq $f(x)$ funksiya grafigining *vertikal* yoki Oy o'qqa parallel asimptotasi deyiladi (2- a, b, d, e rasm).



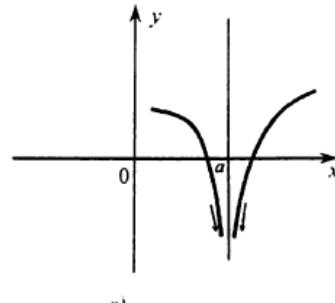
a)



b)



d)



e)

2-rasm

Demak, $y = f(x)$ funksiya grafigining vertikal asimptotalarini izlash uchun funksiyaning qiymatini cheksizlikka aylantiradigan (cheksiz uzilishga ega bo`lgan) $x = a$ nuqtani topish kerak ekan. Bunda $x = a$ to`g`ri chiziq vertikal asimptota bo`ladi.

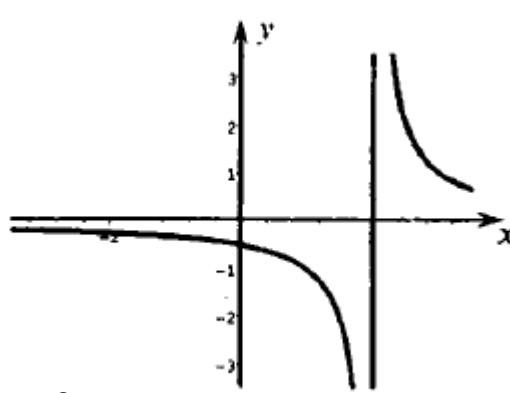
Eslatma: Umuman aytganda, $y = f(x)$ funksiyaning grafigi bir nechta vertikal asimptotalarga ega bo`lishi ham mumkin.

Misol: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$, $x \in [-2; 3]$ funksiya grafigining vertikal asimptotasini toping.

Yechilishi: Berilgan funksiyaning maxraji $x = 2$ nuqtada nolga aylanadi. $x \rightarrow 2 \pm 0$ da berilgan funksiyaning limitini hisoblaymiz:

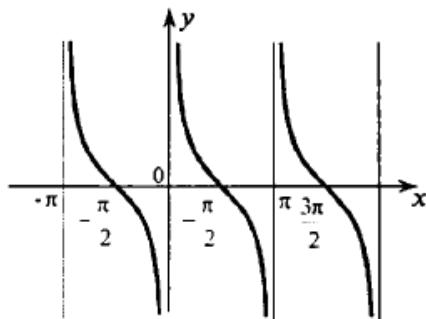
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{1}{x-2} = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{1}{x-2} = +\infty$$

Demak, ta`rifga ko`ra berilgan funksiyaning grafigi uchun $x = 2$ to`g`ri chiziq vertikal asimptota bo`ladi (3-rasm).

**3-rasm**

Misol: $f(x) = \operatorname{ctgx}$ funksiya grafigining vertikal asimptotasini toping.

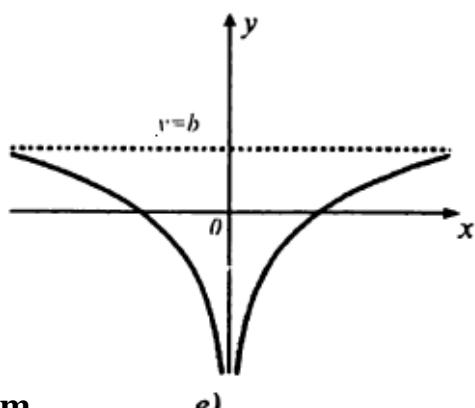
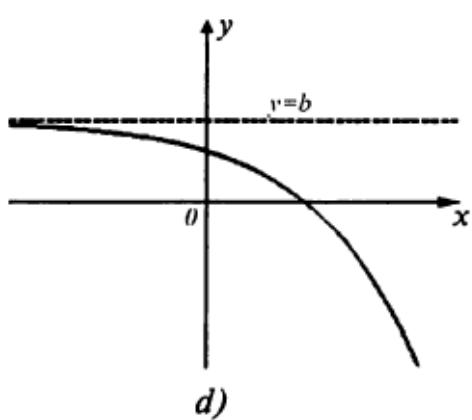
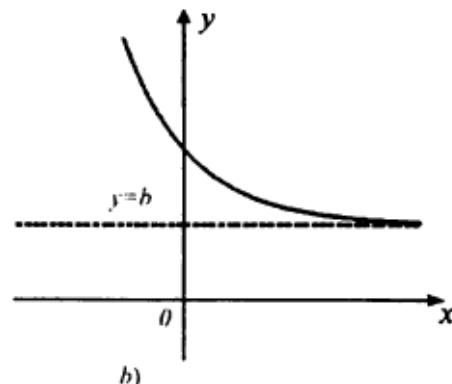
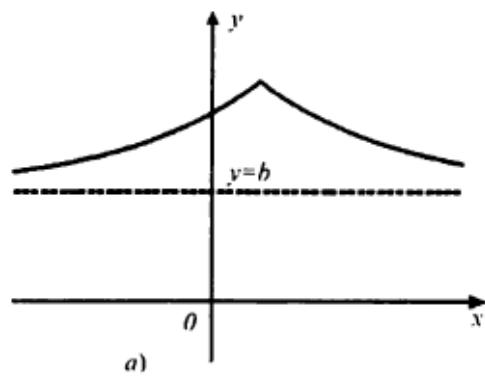
Yechilishi: Berilgan funksiya $x = \pi n$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$) nuqtalarda 2 - tur uzelishga ega. $x \rightarrow \pi n \pm 0$ ($n \in \mathbb{Z}$) da berilgan funksiyaning limiti $\pm\infty$ ga aylanadi. Shuning uchun, 2 - ta'rifga asosan, funksiyaning grafigi cheksiz ko'p vertikal asimptotalarga ega (4-rasm): $x = 0, x = \pm 2\pi, \dots, x = \pm\pi n$.



4-rasm

Gorizontal asimptotalar

Ta'rif: Agar $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = b$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = b$ ($b \in R^1$) bo'lsa, $y = b$ to'g'ri chiziq $x \rightarrow +\infty$ ($x \rightarrow -\infty$) da $y = f(x)$ funksiya grafigining gorizontal yoki Ox o'qqa parallel asimptotasi deyiladi. (5- a, b, d, e rasmlar)



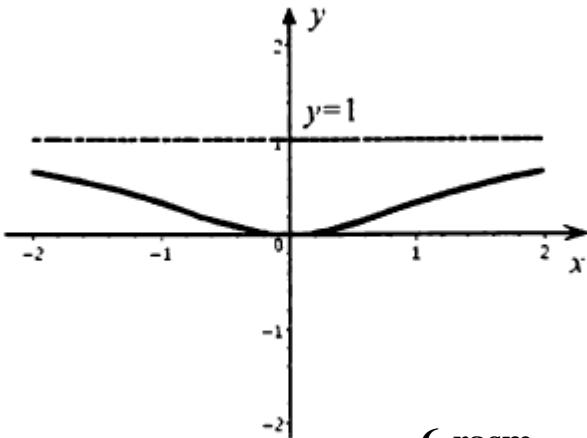
5-rasm

Misol: $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2}$ funksiya grafigining gorizontal asimptotasini toping.

Yechilishi: Berilgan funksiya R^1 da aniqlangan. $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ da berilgan funksiyaning limitini hisoblaymiz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}} = 1$$

Demak, ta'rifga ko'ra, berilgan funksiyaning grafigi uchun $y = 1$ to`g`ri chiziq gorizontal asimptota bo`ladi. (6-rasm)

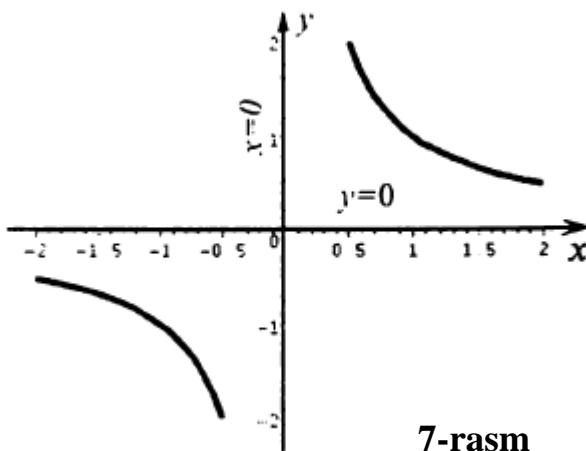


6-rasm

Misol: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ funksiya grafigining vertikal va gorizontal asimptotalarini toping.

Yechilishi: Ravshanki, $\frac{1}{x}$ funksiyaning grafigi uchun $x = 0$ va $y = 0$ to`g`ri chiziqlar, mos ravishda, vertikal va gorizontal asimptotalar bo`ladi:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} \frac{1}{x} = \pm\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad (7\text{-rasm})$$



7-rasm