

TOSHKENT ISLOM UNIVERSITETI
INFORMATIKA VA AXBOROT
TEXNOLOGIYALARI YO'NALISHI

laboratoriya ishi

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

Funskiyani to'la
tekshirish

Amliyotni bajargan:

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Toshkent 2010

Laboratoriya ishi

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

Funskiyani to'la tekshiring

Funksiyani to'la tekshirish va grafigini hosil qilish uchun funksiyaning quyidagi tartibda tekshirib chiqiladi.



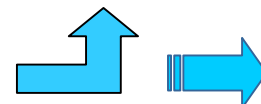
1) Funksiyani aniqlanish sohasini topamiz

Funksiyani aniqlanish sohasi – bu funksiyaning argumenti qabul qilishi mumkin bo'lgan qiymatlar to'plamidir.

Qaralayotgan funksiya kasr ko'rinishida bo'lgani sababli kasr mahrajini 0 dan farqli qilib ishlaymiz.

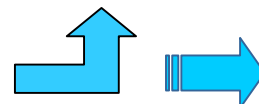
Chunki kasrning mahraji 0 ga teng bo'lganda ifoda ma'noga ega emas, shuning uchun

$$D(y) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; \infty)$$



2) Funksiyadan hosila olamiz

$$y' = \frac{(x^2 - 1) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1 - 2x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = -\frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$



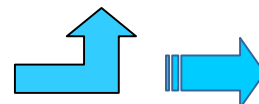
3) Funksiyaning hosilasini 0 ga tenglaymiz

$$y' = -\frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0$$

$$x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 \neq -1$$

**Kritik nuqtalar yo'q faqat uzilish
nuqtalari mavjud**



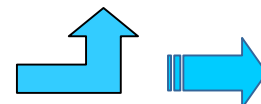
4) Funksiyaning minimum va maksimum nuqtalarini topamiz

Teorema. Agar x_0 nuqtadan chapdan o'ngga o'tishda $f'(x)$ o'z ishorasini musbatdan manfiyga o'zgartirsa, u holda x_0 nuqtada funksiya maksimumga erishadi.

Agar x_0 nuqtadan chapdan o'ngga o'tishda $f'(x)$ o'z ishorasini manfiydan musbatga o'zgartirsa, u holda x_0 nuqtada funksiya minimumga erishadi.



$x = -1$ va $x = 1$ uzilish nuqtalari

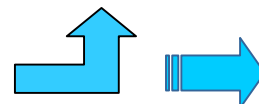


5) Funksiyani kamayuvchi yoki o'suvchiligini aniqlaymiz

Teorema. Agar (a,b) oraliqda differensiallanuvchi $y=f(x)$ funksiya musbat hosilaga ega bo'lsa, ya'ni $f'(x) > 0$, u holda funksiya shu oraliqda o'suvchi funksiya bo'ladi.

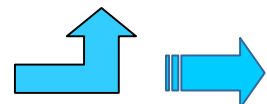
Agar (a,b) oraliqda differensiallanuvchi $y=f(x)$ funksiya manfiy hosilaga ega bo'lsa, ya'ni $f'(x) < 0$, u holda funksiya shu oraliqda kamayuvchi funksiya bo'ladi.

$(-\infty; \infty)$ oraliqda funksiya kamayuvchi



6) Funksiyadan 2-tartibli hosila olamiz

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{-1 \cdot (2x(x^2 - 1))^2 - (x^2 + 1) \cdot 2 \cdot (x^2 - 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 1)^4} = \\ &= \frac{-2x \cdot (x^2 - 1) \cdot (x^2 - 1 - 2x^2 - 2)}{(x^2 - 1)^4} = \frac{2x(x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 - 1)^3} = \frac{2x^3 + 6x}{(x^2 - 1)^3} \end{aligned}$$



7) Funksiyaning 2-tartibli hosilasini 0 ga tenglaymiz

$$y'' = \frac{2x^3 + 6x}{(x^2 - 1)^3} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 \neq 1$$

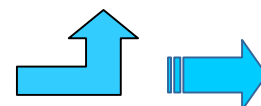
$$2x(x^2 + 3) = 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$2x = 0$$

$$x \neq -1$$

$$x = 0$$



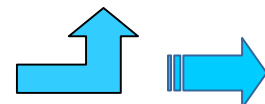
8) Funksiyaning qavariq yoki botiqligini tekshiramiz

Teorema. Agar (a,b) oraliqda differensiallanuvchi $y=f(x)$ funksiyaning 2-tartibli hosilasi manfiy, ya'ni $f''(x)<0$ bo'lsa, u holda bu oraliqda funksiya grafigi qavariq bo'ladi.

Agar (a,b) oraliqda differensiallanuvchi $y=f(x)$ funksiyaning 2-tartibli hosilasi musbat, ya'ni $f''(x)>0$ bo'lsa, u holda bu oraliqda funksiya grafigi botiq bo'ladi.

$(-\infty;-1)$ va $(0;1)$ oraliqlarda qavariq
 $(-1; 0)$ va $(1; \infty)$ oraliqlarda botiq

Bu yerda $x=0$ nuqta burilish nuqtasi deyiladi



10) Funksiyaning asimptotalarini topamiz

1) Vertikal asimptota

$x=a$ vertikal asimptota bo'ladi, agar $y=kx+b$ Bunda,

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

Bu funksiyada

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = \infty$$

va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = \infty$$

bo'lganligi sababli,

$x=-1$ va $x=1$ vertikal asimptotalar

2) Og'ma asimptota

$y=kx+b$ Bunda,

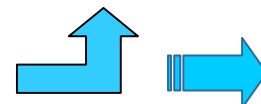
$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - kx)$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x(x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} = 0$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 - 1} - 0 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = 0$$

$y=0$ og'ma asimptota



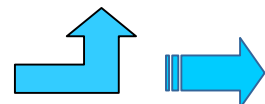
11) Funksiya grafigi og'ma asimptotadan yuqorida yoki pastda joylashganini aniqlaymiz

Teorema. Agar $\hat{y}$ $f(x)$ funksiyaning og'ma asimptotasi bo'lsa, $f(x) - \hat{y}$ ifoda musbat qiymat qiladigan oraliqda funksiya grafigi $\hat{y}$ og'ma asimptotadan yuqorida, da manfiy qiymat qiladigan oraliqda funksiya grafigi $\hat{y}$ og'ma asimptotadan pastda joylashgan bo'ladi.

$$f(x) - \hat{y} = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} - 0 = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$(-\infty; -1) \cup (0; 1)$ oraliqlarda grafik og'ma asimptotadan pastda joylashgan

$(-1; 0) \cup (1; \infty)$ oraliqda grafik og'ma asimptotadan yuqorida joylashgan



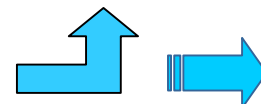
12) Vertikal asimptotaga funksiya grafigi chap va o'ng tomondan intilgandagi quymatlarni hisoblaymiz

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1-0} \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1+0} \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = +\infty$$



13) Ox va Oy o'qlarini kesib o'tadigan
qiymatlarni aniqlaymiz

$$y=0 \quad \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} = 0 \quad x=0$$

$$x=0 \quad y(0) = \frac{0}{0^2 - 1} = 0$$

