

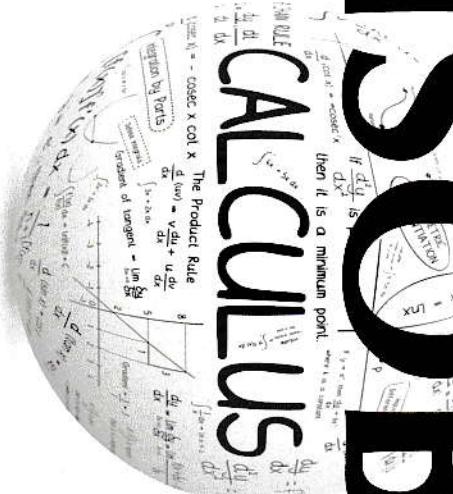
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# HISOB

## CALCULUS



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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI AXBOROT  
TEKNOLOGIVALARINI VA KOMMUNIKATSIYALARINI  
RIVOJLANTIRISH VAZIRLIGI

TOSHKENT AXBOROT TEKNOLOGIVALARI  
UNIVERSITETI QARSHI FILIALI

DASTURIV INJINIRING KAFEDRASI

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# HISOB (CALCULUS)

O'zbekiston Respublikasi olyi va o'rta  
maxsus ta'lim vazirligi tomonidan  
o'quv qo'llanma sifatida tavsiya etilgan

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLYI TA'LIM,  
FAN VA INNOVATSIVALAR VAZIRLIGI  
CHIRCHIQ DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI  
AXBOROT RESURS MARKAZI

TOSHKENT  
"CHINOR FAYZI BALAND"  
2022

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLYI TA'LIM,  
FAN VA INNOVATSIVALAR VAZIRLIGI  
CHIRCHIQ DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI  
AXBOROT RESURS MARKAZI  
1-FILIAL

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Ushbu o'quv qo'llamma Hisob (Calculus) fanidan Oly ta'lim muassasalarining 5330600-Dasturiy injiniringi, 5330500-Kompyuter injiniringi ta'lim yo'naliishlari kunduzgi va sirtqi ta'lim bakalavr talabalariiga mo'jallab yozilgan. Unda Hisob (Calculus) fanining asoslarini sodda tilda ifodalashga harakat qilingan. O'quv qo'llannada mavzularni chuqur o'zlashirish maqsadida o'z-o'zini tekshirish uchun savollar va mustaqil yechishiga mo'ljallangan masollar ham keltirigan. O'quv qo'llamma ko'proq amaly tavsiiga ega bo'lib, undan talabalar, tadqiqotchilar va professor-o'qituvchilar foydalanishi mumkin.

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Hisob fanidan qo'llanmani yozishdan maqsad-talabalarda amaliy iqtisodiyotga yo'naltirishni kuchaytirish bilan, ularning fundamental matematik tuyyorgartlik darajasini oshirish nazarda tutilgan.

Zamonaviy kadrlarni yetishtirish borasida shunday xulosa chiqarish kerakki, horizontali zamonda fundamental fanlar bilan bir qatorda ularning tadbiqiga bug'i shlangan maxsus kurslarni ko'proq o'qitish dolzarb masalalardan biri bo'lib bormoqda. O'quv materiallarni talabalar o'zlashtirishi qiyin bo'lmasi uchun mavzularga doir misollar yechib ko'satilgan.

Mualliflar o'quv qo'llanna to'g'risidagi tanqidiy fikr va mulohazalarni munumiyyat bilan qabul qiladi.

## KIRISH

Bugungi kunda yoshlarni zamон talablariga mos raqobatbardosh kadrlar qilib tuyyorlash dolzarb masala hisoblanib, mamlakatimizda bu masalaga juda katta e'tibor berilmoqda. Jumladan, 2017-yilning 7-fevralida yurtboshimiz Sh.M.Mirziyoyev tashabbusi bilan qabul qilingan 2017-2021 yillarga muljallangan O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha «Harakatlar strategiyasi» dasturi hamda 2020-yil 7-maydagi «Matematika sohaisidagi ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ilmiy tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish chora-tadbiqlari to'g'risida»gi qarorlarining ishlab chiqilishi va tasdiqlanishi kelajakda bajarishimiz lozim bo'lgan bir qator vazifalarni belgilab berdi.

Respublikamizda matematika faniga yuqori hissa qo'shgan olimlar va akademik-larimizdan shu jumladan mamlakatimizdan tashqarida ham ma'lum. Yuqori natiyalarga ega bo'lishda matematiklardan V.I.Romanovskiy, T.N.Qorij-Niyoziy, T.A.Sarimsoqov, S.X.Sirojiddinov, M.S.Saloxiddinov, T.A.Azlarov, Sh.A.Ayupov, Sh.A.Alimov, A.A.Abdushukurov va boshqalarning xizmatlari nihoyatdu kattadir.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanna Davlat ta'lim standarti talablariga mos Dasturiy injiring, Kompyuter injiringi talabalari uchun "Hisob" fani namunaviy dasturi usosha yozilgan.

## I BO'LIM. DIFFERENSIAL HISobi

ya'ni

$$\forall n \in N \text{ uchun } x_n \leq x_{n+1} \quad (\forall n \in N \text{ uchun } x_n < x_{n+1})$$

### § 1. Sonlar ketma-ketlik tushunchasi. Ketma-ketlikning limiti. Funksiya tushunchasi. Funksiya limiti. Funksiya limitini hisoblash

#### 1.1. Sonlar ketma-ketligi tushunchasi va uning limiti

Aytaylik, biror qoidaga ko'ra har bir natural  $n$  soga ( $n \in N$ ) bitta  $x_n$  haqiqiy son mos qo'yilgan bo'lsin ( $f: n \rightarrow x_n$ ). Ravshanki, bu holda argumenti  $n$  bo'lgan funksiyaga ega bo'lamiz. Bunday funksiya natural argumentli funksiya deyiladi:

$$x_n = f(n).$$

Bu funksiya qiymlaridan iborat ushbu

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \dots \quad (1.1)$$

to'plan sonlar ketma-ketligi deyiladi va  $\{x_n\}$  kabi belgilanadi.  $x_1, x_2, \dots$  sonlar

(1.1) ketma-ketlikning hadlari,  $x_n$  esa (1.1) ketma-ketlikning umumiy yoki  $n$ -hadi deyiladi.

Odatda, ketma-ketlik, uning umumiy hadi orqali belgilanadi.

Masalan,

- 1)  $x_n = \frac{n+1}{n}; \quad \frac{2}{1}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, \dots, \frac{n+1}{n}, \dots$
- 2)  $x_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}; \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}, \dots$  - ketma-ketliklar bo'ladi.

Ketma-ketlikning har bir  $x_n$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) hadi sonlar o'qida bitta nuqtani tasvirlaydi.

Biror  $\{x_n\}$ :

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \dots \quad (1.1)$$

ketma-ketlik berilgan bo'lsin.

Agar (1.1) ketma-ketlikning hadlari uchun

$$x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq \dots \quad (x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \dots < x_n < \dots),$$

ya'ni

$\forall n \in N$  uchun  $x_n \leq x_{n+1}$  ( $\forall n \in N$  uchun  $x_n < x_{n+1}$ ) bo'lsa, (1.1) ketma-ketlik o'suvchi (qat'iy o'suvchi) deyiladi. Agar (1.1) ketma-ketlikning hadlari uchun

$$x_1 \geq x_2 \geq x_3 \geq \dots \geq x_n \geq \dots \quad (x_1 > x_2 > x_3 > \dots > x_n > \dots),$$

ya'ni

$$\forall n \in N \text{ uchun } x_n \geq x_{n+1} \quad (\forall n \in N \text{ uchun } x_n > x_{n+1})$$

bo'lsa, (1.1) ketma-ketlik kamayuvchi (qat'iy kamayuvchi) deyiladi.

O'suvchi hamda kamayuvchi ketma-ketliklar umumiy nom bilan monoton ketma-ketliklar deyiladi.

*Idarif.* Agar a maqalaning ixтиорији  $U_\varepsilon(a)$  atrofi olinganda ham (1.1) ketma-ketlikning biror hadidan boshlab keyingi barcha hadlari shu atrofiga tegishli bo'lsa, a son  $x_n$  ketma-ketlikning limiti deyiladi va

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \quad yoki \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad da \quad x_n \rightarrow a$$

kabi yoziladi.

Ta'rifdagi "biror hadidan boshlab, keyingi barcha hadidan" iborasi "shunday natural  $n_0$  topilib,  $\forall n > n_0$  uchun" deb aytishini bildiradi.

Demak,  $\forall n > n_0$  uchun  $x_n \in U_\varepsilon(a) = (a - \varepsilon, a + \varepsilon)$  bo'lishi bunday hadlarning

ushbu

$$a - \varepsilon < x_n < a + \varepsilon, \quad -\varepsilon < x_n - a < \varepsilon$$

ya'ni

tengsizlikning bajarilishini keltirib chiqaradi.  $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$

Unda yuqorida ketirilgan ta'rifini quyidagicha ham aytса bo'ladi: agar istiyorly  $\varepsilon > 0$  son olinganda ham shunday natural  $n_0$  son topilib, barcha  $n > n_0$  uchun  $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, a son  $x_n$  ketma-ketlikning limiti deyiladi.

*Misol. Ushbu*

$$x_n = \frac{1}{n};$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots$$

*ketma-ketlikning limiti 0 bo'lishi isbotlansin.*

► Ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  sonni olamiz. Ravshanki berilgan ketma-ketlikning limiti 0 bo'lishi uchun

$$|x_n - 0| = \left| \frac{1}{n} - 0 \right| < \varepsilon \quad (1.2)$$

tengsizlikning  $n$  ning biror qymatidan boshlab o'rini bo'lishini ko'satish yetarli. Keyingi tengsizlik

$$\frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon \quad (1.3)$$

ni yechib,  $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$  bo'lishini topamiz. Agar  $x_0$  sifatida  $\left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right]$  ( $[a] - a$  sonining  $a$  dan katta bo'lmagan butun qismi) olinsa,  $x_0 = \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right]$  unda barcha  $n > n_0$  da (1.3) demak,

(1.2) tengsizlik bajariladi. Ta'rifga binoan  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$  bo'ladi. ▶

Agar  $\{\alpha_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti 0 ga teng bo'lsa, bu ketma-ketlik cheksiz kichik miqdor deyiladi.

Masalan,  $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{n}$  ketma-ketlik cheksiz kichik miqdor bo'ladi, chunki

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0.$$

Aytaylik,  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti  $a$  ga teng bo'lsin:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a.$$

U holda  $\alpha_n = x_n - a$  dan  $|\alpha_n| < \varepsilon$  bo'shib, u cheksiz kichik miqdor bo'ladi.

Natijada  $x_n = a + \alpha_n$  bo'ladi. Masalan,  $x_n = \frac{n+1}{n}$  ketma-ketlik uchun  $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$  bo'lib,

$\alpha_n = \frac{1}{n}$  cheksiz kichik miqdor bo'lganligidan  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.

Biror  $\{x_n\}$ :

$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \dots$ , ketma-ketlik berilgan bo'lsin.

Agar har qanday musbat  $M$  son olinganda ham, ketma-ketlikning biror hadidan boshlab, keyingi barcha hadari uchun  $|x_n| > M$  bo'lsa,  $x_n$  ketma-ketlikning limiti cheksiz deyiladi va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$  kabi yoziladi.

Masalan,

$$x_n = (-1)^n \cdot n: -1, 2, -3, 4, \dots$$

ketma-ketlikning limiti  $\infty$  bo'ladi, chunki

$$|x_n| = |(-1)^n n| = n$$

bo'lb, har qanday musbat  $M$  son olinganda ham shunday natural  $n$  son topiladiki,  $n > M$  tengsizlik bajariladi.

Agar  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti cheksiz,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$  bo'lsa,  $\{x_n\}$  cheksiz katta miqdor deyiladi.

Masalan,  $x_n = n: 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$  ketma-ketlik cheksiz katta miqdor bo'ladi, chunki  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$ .

## 1.2. Funksiya ta'rif. Funksiyaning aniqlanish va o'zgarish sohalari

### (to'plamlari)

Aytaylik,  $x$  va  $y$  o'zgaruvchilar mos ravishda  $E(E \subset R)$  hamda  $F(F \subset R)$  haqiqiy sonlar to'plamlarida o'zgarsin:  $x \in E$ ,  $y \in F$ .

*I-ta'rif. Agar  $E$  to'plamidan olingan har bir  $x$  songa bior f qoidaga (yoki qonunga) ko'ra  $F$  to'plamning bitta tajin  $y$  soni mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa,  $E$  to'plamda funksiya aniqlangan deyiladi.*

Bunda  $E$  to'plam funksiyaning aniqlanish (berilish) sohasi,  $\{y = f(x): x \in E\} = F$  to'plam funksiyaning o'zgarish sohasi,  $x$  - erkli o'zgaruvchi, funksiya argumenti,  $y$  - erksiz o'zgaruvchi,  $x$  ning funksiyasi deyiladi.

Ta'rifdagi  $x$ ,  $y$  va  $f$  larni birlashtirib,  $y$  o'zgaruvchi  $x$  ning funksiyasi deyilishini

$$y = f(x) \quad (1.4)$$

kabi yoziladi va "igrek teng efiks" deb o'qiladi.

Ravshanki, har bir  $x$  ga boshqa qoidaga ko'ra bitta tayin  $y$  mos qo'yiladigan bo'lsa, unda boshqa funksiya hosil bo'ladi. U, masalan,  $y = \varphi(x)$  kabi yozilishi mumkin.

**Estatma.** Funksiya ta'rifida  $E$   $y = f(x)$   
 $\rightarrow$   $y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$  va  $F$   
 $\rightarrow$   $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow a$  dari limiti deyiladi va  
 $f(x) = A$

$ma'noga ega bo'lsin$ . Masalan, da, uning ma'noga ega bo'lishi uchun  $4-x^2 \geq 0$   
 $bo'lishi kerak$ . Keyingi tengsizlikni yechamiz:  
 $4-x^2 \geq 0$ ,  $x^2-4 \leq 0$ ,  
 $(x-2)(x+2) \leq 0$ ,  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ .

Demak, qaralayotgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi ( $\rightarrow$  planning)  $E = [-2, 2]$   
 $\rightarrow$  bo'ladi. Bu funksiyaning o'zgarish sohasi esa  $F = [0, 2]$  bo'ladi.

Funksiya ta'riddagi mos qo'yuvchi qoida turilcha usul-analitik, jadval,  
grafik va boshqa usullarda bo'lishi mumkin.

### 1.3. Funksiya limiti ta'rifi

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $E(E \subset R)$  to'plamda berilgan bo'lib,  $a$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofida to'planning cheksiz ko'p nuqtalari bo'lsin. Ushbu

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \dots \quad (1.5)$$

ketma-ketlik quyidagi ikki shartni qanoatlantirishin:

- 1) (1) ketma-ketlikning barcha hadari  $f(x)$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $E$  ga tegishli va  $\forall n \in N$  uchun  $x_n \neq a$
- 2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  mayjud.

Bu ikki shartni qanoatlantiruvchi ketma-ketliklar cheksiz ko'p bo'ladi.

Modomiki,  $x_n \in E$  ( $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) ekan, bu nuqtalarda  $f(x)$  funksiya tayin  $f(x_n)$  qiyamatlarga ega bo'lib, ular

$$f(x), f(x_2), f(x_3), \dots, f(x_n), \dots \quad (1.6)$$

ketma-ketlikni (sonlar ketma-ketligini) hosil qiladi. Ravshanki, bunday ketma-ketliklar ham cheksiz ko'p bo'ladi.

**Ta'rif:** Agar ikkala shartni qanoatlantiruvchi har qanday (1.5) ketma-ketlik uchun, funksiya qiyamatidan iborat (1.6) ketma-ketlik har doim bitta  $A$  limitiga ega bo'lsa, A  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow a$  dari limiti deyiladi va

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

kabi belgilanadi.

Ta'riddagi  $a$  va  $A$  lar chekli yoki cheksiz bo'lishi mumkin. Agar  $A$  chekli son bo'lsa, funksiya limiti chekli deviladi.

Demak,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$$

bo'lishidan

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqsa, unda A  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow a$  dari limiti bo'ladi.

**Misol.** Ushbu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+1}$$

limit topilsin.

**Yechish usullari.**

$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$  funksiya  $E = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$  to'plamda aniqlangan. Har bir hadi

shu to'plamga tegishli bo'lgan va 2 ga intiluvchi (limiti 2 bo'lgan) ixtiyoriy  $x_n$ :  
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \dots$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$ ,  $x_n \neq 2$

$$\frac{1}{x_1+1}, \frac{1}{x_2+1}, \frac{1}{x_3+1}, \dots, \frac{1}{x_n+1}, \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x_n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(x_n+1)} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n+1)} = \frac{1}{2+1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3} \blacksquare$$

Funksiya limiti ta'rifidan quyidagilar kelib chiqadi:

- 1) Ixtiyoriy  $a$  (chekli yoki cheksiz) uchun  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} x = a$  bo'ladi,
- 2) Agar barcha  $x$  larda  $f(x) = c = \text{const}$  bo'lsa, ixtiyoriy  $a$  (chekli yoki cheksiz) uchun  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = c$  bo'ladi. Aytaylik,  $a$  va  $A$  lar chekli bo'lsin. Unda  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x) \rightarrow A$  bo'tishini quyidagicha ham ta'riflasa bo'ladi:

*Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son olinganda ham shunday  $\delta > 0$  son topilsaki.*

$$0 < |x - a| < \delta$$

*tengsizlikni qanoatlaniruvchi barcha  $x \in E$  uchun*

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$$

*Tengsizlik bajarilsa, A son  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow a$  dagi limiti deyiladi.*

Ravshanki,  $|x - a| < \delta$  tengsizlik  $a - \delta < x < a + \delta$  ga ekvivalent, ya'ni bir yo'la  $a - \delta < x < a$  va  $a < x < a + \delta$  bajariladi.

Agar  $a - \delta < x < a$  bo'lganda  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$  bo'sa, A son  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow a$  dagi chap limiti deyiladi va

$$f(a - 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = A$$

kabi belgilanadi.

Agar  $a < x < a + \delta$  bo'lganda  $f(a + 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = A$   $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$

bo'lsa, A son  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow a$  dagi o'ng limiti deyiladi va kabi belgilanadi.

*Eslatma. Funksiyaning o'rg f(a+0), chap f(a-0) limitlari bir-biriga teng bo'lishi ham mumkin, teng bo'imasligi ham mumkin. f(a+0) = f(a-0) bo'lgan holda f(x) funksiya x → a da limitiga ega bo'ladi.*

*Misol.Ushbu*

$$x_n = \frac{n}{n+1} : \quad \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots, \frac{n}{n+1}, \dots$$

*ketma-ketlik monotoniylka tekshirilsin.*

*Yechish usullari.*

*X<sub>n+1</sub> - X<sub>n</sub>*

$$X_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{n+2} = \frac{n+1}{n+1+1} = \frac{n+1}{n+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} > 0 \quad X_{n+1} - X_n > 0 \quad X_n < X_{n+1}$$

Berilgan ketma-ketlik qat'iy o'suvchi.  $\blacksquare$

*Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar*

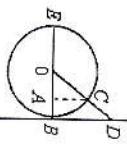
$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 4x}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x^2 - 5x}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-16}{x^2 - 25}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 3x}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 9}$$



2.1-chizma

Trigonometrik funksiyalar:  $\sin x, \cos x, \operatorname{tg} x$  larning ta'riflariiga binoan

$$AC = |\sin x|,$$

$$OA = |\cos x|,$$

$$BD = |\operatorname{tg} x|,$$

bo'ladi. Aytaylik,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  bo'lsin, unda  $BC$  yoyi  $BC$  vattardan kichik bo'Imaganligi va o'z navbatida vatar  $AC$  dan kichik bo'Imaganligi uchun

$$\left| \sin x \right| \leq |x| \quad (2.1)$$

bo'ladi. Shuningdek,  $OCA$  uchburchakda uning bir tomoni qolgan ikki tomonlari ayirmasidan kichik emasligi haqidagi tasdiqqa ko'ra

$$\cos x \geq 1 - |\sin x| \quad (2.2)$$

bo'ladi.

Ravshanki, (2.1) tengsizlikdan

$$-|x| \leq \sin x \leq |x|$$

bo'tishi kelib chiqadi. Ayni paytda,  $x \rightarrow 0$  da

$$-|x| \rightarrow 0, \quad |x| \rightarrow 0$$

bo'lganligi uchun 1-teoremaga ko'ra

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$$

bo'ladi.

Ravshanki,  $\cos x \leq 1$ . Unda (2.2) munosabatga muvofiq

$$1 - |\sin x| \leq \cos x \leq 1$$

bo'lib, 1-teoremaga ko'ra

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$$

bo'ladi.

Ma'lumki,  $\Delta OAC$  ning yuzi  $\frac{1}{2} \cos x \cdot |\sin x|$

$ABC$  sektorining yuzi  $\frac{1}{2}|x|$ ,  $\Delta OBD$  ning yuzi  $\frac{1}{2}|\operatorname{tg} x|$

bo'lib, ular uchun

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos x \cdot |\sin x| \leq \frac{1}{2}|x| \leq \frac{1}{2}|\operatorname{tg} x|$$

tengsizliklar bajariladi. Bu tengsizliklardan,

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{|\sin x|}{|x|}, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

munosabatlarni e'tiborga olgan holda

$$\cos x \leq \frac{x}{\sin x} \leq \frac{1}{\cos x},$$

bo'lishini topamiz. Ma'lumki,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1.$$

Unda 1-teoremaga ko'ra  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$  bo'ladi.

$$2) Ushbu \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \text{ limit isbotlansin.}$$

$$\text{Ma'lumki, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e.$$

Aytaylik,  $x > 1$  bo'lsin. Agar  $x$  ning butun qismini  $n$  desak, unda

$$n \leq x < n+1$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

bo'ladi. Bu munosabatlardan

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

bo'tishi kelib chiqadi. Ravshanki,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{-1} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{-1} = e \cdot 1 = e, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = e \cdot 1 = e. \end{aligned}$$

Unda 1-teoremaga ko'ra

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

bo'ladi. Aytaylik,  $x < -1$  bo'lsin. Agar  $x = -t$  deyilsa, u holda

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^{t-1} = \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{t-1}\right)^t = e \cdot 1 = e \end{aligned}$$

bo'ladi. Demak,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$ .

Keyingi muhim limitlarni keltirish bilan kifoyalanamiz.

$$3) Ushbu \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \log_a e, \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

xususan,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$  munosabat o'rini.

$$4) Ushbu \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a \quad (a > 0) \text{ tenglik o'rini.}$$

$$5) Ushbu \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \alpha \text{ tenglik o'rini.}$$

$$6) Ushbu \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [U(x)]^{v(x)} = C \text{ limitida:}$$

$$\text{a) agar } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} U(x) = A, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} v(x) = B \quad bo'lsa,$$

$$\text{b) agar } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} U(x) = A \neq 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} v(x) = \pm\infty$$

bo'lsa, qaralayotgan limit bevosita hisoblanadi.

$$\text{d) agar } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} U(x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} v(x) = \infty \text{ bo'lsa, u holda } C = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [v(x)-1]U'(x)}$$

bo'ladi. ▶

Funksiya limiti haqidagi ma'lumotlardan, shuningdek muhim limitlardan foydalananib funksiyalarning limitini hisoblaymiz.

**1-Misol.** Ushbu  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{\sin x}$  limit hisoblanasin.

### Yechish usullari

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} = \frac{\ln 2}{1} = \ln 2. \blacktriangleleft$$

**2-Misol.** Ushbu  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x}$  hisoblanasin.

### Yechish usullari

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e \cdot e = e^2. \blacktriangleleft$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos x}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin x}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{1 + \sin 2x}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{1 - \sin 2x}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin 2x}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}$$

### § 3. Funksiyaning uzlaksizligi. Uzlilik nuqtalari va ularning turлari

Aytaylik,  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $E$  to'plamda ( $E \subset R$ ) berilgan bo'lib,  $x_0 \in E$  bo'lsin.

#### I-ta'rif. Agar

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \quad (3.1)$$

Masalan  $y = f(x) = x^2$  funksiya ixtiyoriy  $x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  da uzlusiz bo'jadi,

$$\text{chunki } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x \cdot x) = x_0 \cdot x_0 = x_0^2 = f(x_0).$$

Agar  $f(x_0 + 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada o'ngdan,

$$\text{agar } f(x_0 - 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada chapdan uzlusiz deyiladi.

Masalan	$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2, & \text{agar } x \leq 2 \\ x, & \text{agar } x > 2 \end{cases}$	funksiya	uchun
---------	--	----------	-------

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} \left( -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) = -2 = f(2), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} x = 2 \neq f(2)$$

bo'jadi. Demak berilgan funksiya  $x_0 = 2$  nuqtada chapdan uzlusiz.

$$y = f(x)$$
 funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtada uzlusiz bo'ishi sharti  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$  ni quyidagicha yozish mumkin:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) - f(x_0)] = 0$ .

Quyidagi belgilashlarni kiritamiz:

$$\Delta x = x - x_0, \quad \Delta y = \Delta f(x_0) = f(x) - f(x_0) \quad (3.2)$$

Odatda,  $\Delta x$  argument ortirmasi,  $\Delta y$  esa funksiya ortirmasi deyiladi.

$$x = x_0 + \Delta x, \quad \Delta y = \Delta f(x_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0).$$

$\Delta x$  va  $\Delta y$  larning geometrik ma'nolari 3.1-

chizmada keltirilgan.

(3.1) va (3.2) munosabatlardan

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta f(x_0) = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.

Demak, (3.3) munosabat  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtada uzlusizligi ta'rif sifatida qaratilishi mumkin.

Masalan,  $f(x) = \text{const}$  funksiya ixtiyoriy  $x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$  nuqtada uzlusiz

$$\text{bo'jadi, chunki } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta f(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} [f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)] = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (c - c) = 0.$$

*Z-qa'ref. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya E to'planning har bir mafqasida uzlusiz bo'lsa, funksiya to'plamda uzlusiz deyiladi.*

### 3.1. Funksiyaning uzilishi va uzilish turlari

Ma'lumki,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$  bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada uzlusiz deyiladi,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtada uzlusiz bo'ishi ushu

- 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$  ning mayjudigi,
- 2)  $A = f(x_0)$  bo'ishi shartlarining bajarilishi bilan ifodalanadi.

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

munosabat bajarilmasa,  $f(x)$  funksiya uzhishga ega,  $x_0$  nuqta esa uzhish nuqtasi deyiladi.

Ma'lumki,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi  $f(x_0 + 0)$  o'ng limiti,  $f(x_0 - 0)$  cheq limiti mavjud bo'lib,

$$f(x_0 + 0) \neq f(x_0 - 0)$$

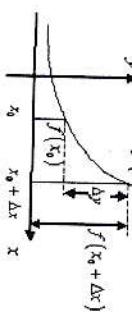
bo'lsa, yoki bu limitlardan hech bo'lmaganida biri mavjud bo'lmasa,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning limiti mavjud bo'lmaydi. Binobarin, bu holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada uzhishga ega bo'jadi.

Masalan,	$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{agar } x < 0 \\ 0, & \text{agar } x = 0 \\ 1, & \text{agar } x > 0 \end{cases}$	funksiya	uchun
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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} 1 = 1, \quad f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} (-1) = -1$$

bo'lib,  $x = 0$  nuqtada funksiyaning o'ng va chap limitlari bir-biriga teng bo'lmaydi.

Demak, berilgan funksiya uzhishga ega va  $x = 0$  nuqtada uning uzhish nuqtasi bo'jadi.



3.1-chizma

Ushbu funksiya uchun

$$f(0+0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \sin \frac{1}{x} - \text{mayjud}$$

$$f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} (-x) = 0 \text{ bo'libdi. Demak, bu funksiya } x=0 \text{ nuqtada uziladi.}$$

$$\text{Ushbu } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{agar } x \neq 0 \\ 1, & \text{agar } x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ bo'lsa,}$$

uchun bo'lib, u berilgan funksiyaning  $x=0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$  nuqtadagi qiymatiga teng emas:  $f(0) \neq 0$ . Demak, funksiya  $x=0$  nuqtada uziladi.

Funksiyaning uzilish nuqtalari qatoriga uning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli bo'Imagan, sobaning chegaraviy nuqtalari ham kiritildi.

Xususan, funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi intervaldan iborat bo'lsa, intervalning chegaraviy nuqtalari uzilish nuqtalarib o'lishi mumkin.

Masalan,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  funksiya  $E = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$  da aniqlangan bo'lib,  $x=0$  nuqta (ravshanki, bu nuqta funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli emas va u oraligining chegarasi) uzilish nuqta bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib,

- 1)  $x_0$  nuqta funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasiga  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$  tegishli va shart bajariilmaganda,

- 2)  $x_0$  nuqta aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli bo'lmasdan, uning chegaraviy nuqtasi bo'lsa, u holda  $x_0$  funksiyaning uzilish nuqtasi bo'libdi.

$f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi o'ng va chap limitlari mayjud bo'lib,

$$f(x_0+0) \neq f(x_0-0)$$

bo'lganda, uning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi uzilishi birinchi tur uzilish deyildi. Ushbu

$$f(x_0+0) - f(x_0-0)$$

miqdor funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi sakrashi deyildi.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x}, & \text{agar } x > 0 \\ -x, & \text{agar } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{ bo'lsa,}$$

emas,  $f(0-0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} (-x) = 0$  bo'libdi. Demak, bu funksiya  $x=0$  nuqtada uziladi.

funksiyaning  $x=0$  nuqtadagi uzilishi birinchi tur uzilishi bo'lib, uning  $x=0$  nuqtadagi sakrashi 2 ga teng bo'libdi (3.2-chizma):

$f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi boshqa uzilishlari

$$(\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A, A \neq f(x_0)) \text{ holdan tashqari) ikkinchi tur uzilishi deyladi.}$$

3.2-chizma

*Misol.*

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & \text{agar } x > 0 \\ x^2, & \text{agar } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \text{ bo'lsa,}$$

*Yechish usullari*

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

bo'lib, bu funksiyaning  $x=0$  nuqtadagi uzilishi ikkinchi tur uzilish bo'libdi.

$$\text{Masalan, ushbu } f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{agar } x < 0 \\ 0, & \text{agar } x = 0 \\ 1, & \text{agar } x > 0 \end{cases} \text{ bo'lsa,}$$

$$\text{Masalan, ushbu } f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{agar } x = 0 \\ \text{bo'lsa,} & \\ 1, & \text{agar } x > 0 \end{cases} \text{ bo'lsa,}$$

*Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar*

*Funksiyalarning uzilishi: ligini tekshiring*

$$1. f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2 \quad x_0 = 5$$

$$2. f(x) = \cos x + \sin x - \tan x \quad x_0 = 0$$

$$1. f(x) = \cos x - \sin x - \cos^2 x \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2. f(x) = \cos x + \sin x - \cos^2 x \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$4. f(x) = \sqrt{x} - \tan x \quad x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$3. f(x) = \cos x + \sin x - \cos^2 x \quad x_0 = 0$$

#### § 4. Hosilasi tushunchasi va misollar. Hosilani hisoblash. Yuqori taribili

**hosila. Oshkormas va parametrik funksiyalar hosilasini hisoblash. Teskari funksiya hosilasi**

Aytaylik,  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  intervalda berilgan bo'lib,  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  bo'lsin.  $x_0$  nuqta b'ilan birga shu  $(a, b)$  ga tegishli bo'lgan  $x_0 + \Delta x$  ni  $(\Delta x \neq 0)$  qaraymiz. Natijada funksiya ushbu  $\Delta y = \Delta f(x_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$  ortirmaga ega bo'ldi. Ravshanki,  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$  nisbat muayyan  $f(x)$  va tayin  $x_0$  da  $\Delta x$  ning funksiyasiga aylanadi.  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  da bu nisbat limiti funksiya hosilasi tushunchasiga olib keladi.

$$Ta'rif. Agar \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \quad (4.1)$$

limit mayjud bo'lsa, bu limit  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi hosilasi deyiladi

$$va f'(x_0) yoki \frac{df(x_0)}{dx} yoki y'_{x=x_0} kabi belgilanadi.$$

Agar (4.1) limit chekli bo'lsa, hosila chekli deyiladi, (4.1) limit cheksiz bo'lsa, hosila cheksiz deyiladi.

*Eslatma. Funksiyaning tayin nuqtadagi chekli hosilasi soni ifodalaydi.*

Agar  $(a, b)$  oraliqning har bir  $x$  nuqtasida funksiyaning chekli hosilasi mavjud bo'lsa, unda hosila  $x$  ning funksiyasiga aylanadi.

Funksiyaning o'ng va chap limitlari singari funksiyaning o'ng va chap

hosilalari ta'iflanadi. Ushbu  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}, \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$  limitlari mavjud bo'lsa, ular mos ravishda funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi o'ng va chap hosilalari deyiladi va  $f'(x_0 + 0), f'(x_0 - 0)$  kabi belgilanadi:

$$f'(x_0 + 0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x},$$

$$f'(x_0 - 0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x_0 - \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}.$$

Xaqusun,  $[a, b]$  segmentda berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi hosilasi  $(b-a)$  uning shu nuqtadan o'ng hosilasi,  $b$  nuqtadagi hosilasi deganda uning shu nuqtadagi chap hosilasi tushiniadi.

**Misol.**  $y = \frac{2x+1}{3x+1}$ . Bu funksiyaning hosilasini ta'rifga ko'ra hisoblaymiz.

**Yechish usuli.**

$$\Delta y = \frac{2(x+\Delta x)+1}{3(x+\Delta x)+1} - \frac{2x+1}{3x+1} = -\frac{\Delta x}{(3(x+\Delta x)+1)(3x+1)},$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = -\frac{1}{(3(x+\Delta x)+1)(3x+1)},$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta x \rightarrow 0}} \left[ -\frac{1}{(3(x+\Delta x)+1)(3x+1)} \right] = -\frac{1}{(3x+1)^2}.$$

#### 4.1. Murakkab va teskari funksiyaning hosilasi

Aytaylik,  $u = \varphi(x)$  va  $y = f(u)$  bo'lib, ular yordamida  $y = f(\varphi(x))$  murakkab funksiya tuzilgan bo'lsin.

Agar  $u = \varphi(x)$  funksiya  $x$  nuqtada  $u' = \varphi'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lib,  $y = f(u)$  funksiya  $u$  nuqtada ( $u = \varphi(x)$ )  $f'(u)$  hosilaga ega bo'lsa,  $u$  holda  $y = f(\varphi(x))$  murakkab funksiya  $x$  nuqtada hosilaga ega va

$$y'_x = f'(u) \cdot u'_x, ya'ni y'_x = f'(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

dirasati.

Aytaylik,  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da berilgan bo'lib,  $u$  teskari  $x = \varphi(y)$  funksiyaga ega bo'lsin. Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $x \in (a, b)$  nuqtada  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lib,  $f'(x) \neq 0$  bo'lsa, teskari funksiya  $\varphi(y)$  ham  $y$  nuqtada ( $y = f(x)$ ) hosilaga ega va  $\varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$  bo'ldi.

►  $x$  va  $y$  o'zgaruvchilarning ortirmalari  $\Delta x$  va  $\Delta y$  lar uchun

$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} = \frac{1}{y'} \quad (\Delta y \neq 0)$$

bo'lib, Ayni paytda  $\Delta y \neq 0$  da  $\Delta x \neq 0$  bo'lib,  $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$  da  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ . Keyingi

bo'lsa,  $y' = (\cos x)' = -\sin x$  bo'libi.

$$\text{Agar } y = \operatorname{tg} u, \quad u = u(x) \quad \text{bo'lsa, } y' = (\operatorname{tg} u)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \cdot u'$$

bo'libi.

$$\lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} = \frac{1}{y'}, \quad \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x)$$

tenglikdan topamiz:

$$\text{Demak, } \varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}. \blacktriangleleft$$

$y' = \arcsin x, \quad y = \arccos x, \quad y = \operatorname{arcctg} x, \quad y = \operatorname{arccotg} x$

berilgan bo'lsin.

Ravshanki bu funksiyalar mos ravishda

$$x = \sin y, \quad x = \cos y, \quad x = \operatorname{tg} y, \quad x = \operatorname{ctg} y$$

funksiyalarga nisbatan teskari funksiyalardir.

Teskari funksiyaning hisoblash qoidasidan foydalaniib topamiz:

$$y' = (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{(\sin y)'} = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 y}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$y' = (\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{(\cos y)'} = -\frac{1}{\sin y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 y}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$y' = (\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{tg} y)'} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 y} = \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$

$$y' = (\operatorname{arccotg} x)' = \frac{1}{(\operatorname{ctg} y)'} = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 y} = -\frac{1}{1+\operatorname{ctg}^2 y} = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

Agar  $y = \arcsin u, \quad y = \arccos u, \quad y = \operatorname{arcctg} u, \quad y = \operatorname{arccotg} u$  bo'lib,  $u = u(x)$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$(\arcsin u)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot u', \quad (\arccos u)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot u',$$

$$(\operatorname{arcctg} u)' = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot u', \quad (\operatorname{arccotg} u)' = -\frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot u'$$

Agar  $y = \sin u, \quad u = u(x)$  bo'lsa,  $y' = (\sin u)' = \cos u \cdot u'$  bo'libi.

Xuddi yuqoridaqidek ko'satish mumkinli,  $y = \cos x$

Hosilalar jadvali. Yuqorida funksiya hosilalari uchun topilgan formulalarni jamlab, ularni jadval ko'rinishida yozamiz:

$$1) \quad (x^a)' = a \cdot x^{a-1}, \quad (u^a)' = a u^{a-1} \cdot u'$$

$$2) \quad (a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a, \quad (a^u)' = a^u \cdot \ln a \cdot u'$$

$$3) \quad (e^x)' = e^x, \quad (e^u)' = e^u \cdot u'$$

$$4) \quad (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e, \quad (\log_a u)' = \frac{1}{u} \log_a e \cdot u'$$

$$5) \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}, \quad (\ln u)' = \frac{1}{u} \cdot u'$$

$$6) \quad (\sin x)' = \cos x, \quad (\sin u)' = \cos u \cdot u'$$

$$7) \quad (\cos x)' = -\sin x, \quad (\cos u)' = -\sin u \cdot u'$$

$$8) \quad (\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}, \quad (\operatorname{tg} u)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \cdot u'$$

$$9) \quad (\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}, \quad (\operatorname{ctg} u)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 u} \cdot u'$$

$$10) \quad (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad (\arcsin u)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot u'$$

$$11) \quad (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad (\arccos u)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot u'$$

$$12) \quad (\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad (\operatorname{arcctg} u)' = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot u'$$

$$13) \quad (\operatorname{arccotg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad (\operatorname{arccotg} u)' = -\frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot u'$$

## 4.2. Yuqori taribili hosilalari

**Eslama.** Yuqorida keltirilgan funksiyarning  $n$ -taribili hosilalarini formulalar induksiya usuli yordamida isbotlanadi.

Aytaylik,  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da berilgan bo'lib, uning ixtiyoriy  $x \in (a, b)$  nuqtasida  $y' = f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lsin. Ravshanki,  $f'(x)$  ham  $x$  ning funksiyasi bo'lib, u ham hosilaga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

$f'(x)$  ning hosilasi berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning ikkinchi taribili hosilasi deviladi va  $y'', yoki f''(x) yoki \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  kabi belgilanadi. Demak,

$$y'' = (y')', \quad f''(x) = (f'(x))' \cdot f'(x)$$

ning hosilasi berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning uchinchchi taribili hosilasi deviladi va  $y''', yoki f'''(x) yoki \frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$  kabi belgilanadi.

Xuddi shunga o'xshash  $f(x)$  funksiyaning to'rtinchchi va h.k.,  $n$ -taribili

hosilalari ta'riflanadi va bu yuqori taribili hosilalar quyidagicha  $f^{(n)}(x), \dots, f^{(n)}(x)$  belgilanadi.

Masalan,  $y = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 1$  funksiyaning yuqori taribili hosilari bo'ladi.

Funksiyaning yuqori taribili hosilalarini topish uchun, umuman aytganda, uning hamma avvalgi taribili hosilalarini hisoblash kerak bo'ladi. Ayrim funksiyalarning yuqori taribili hosilalarini bir yo'la hisoblash mumkin.

**Misol.**  $y = \sin x$  funksiyaning yuqori taribili hosilalarini topamiz:

$$y' = \cos x \quad y' = 6x^2 - 10x, \quad y'' = 12x - 10, \quad y''' = 12,$$

$$y'' = (y')' \quad y'' = y^{(r)} = y^{(r)} = \dots = 0$$

$$y''' = [-\sin x]$$

.....

$$y^{(n)} = \sin x$$

Xuddi shunga o'xshash, agar  $y = \cos x$  bo'lsa, u holda  $y^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  bo'ladi.

### Mustaqill yechish uchun misollar

$$1, l(x) = \cos 3x + \sin 5x - \tan x + e^x, f'(x) = ?$$

$$2, l(x) = \cos^8 x + \sin^8 x, f'(x) = ?$$

$$3, l(x) = e^x + x^2 - \cos x, f'(x) = ?$$

$$4, l(x) = \tan^2 x + e^x - 5x + 3, f'(x) = ?$$

$$5, l(x) = \lg 7x - \cos 2x - \tan x + e^x, f'(x) = ?$$

$$6, l(x) = x^8 f'(x) = ?$$

$$7, l(x) = \sin x e^x, f'(x) = ?$$

### § 5. Funksiyaning differensiali, Rolli, Lagranj va Koshi teoremlari

Paraz qilaylik,  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da berilgan bo'lib,  $x \in (a, b)$  nuqtada differensiallanuvchi bo'lsin.

Ta'rifga binoan  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = y'$  bo'lib,  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = y' + \alpha$  bo'ladi, bunda  $\alpha$ -chechkiz kichik funksiya ( $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\alpha = \alpha(\Delta x) \rightarrow 0$ ). Keyingi tenglikning ikki tomonini  $\Delta x$  billo ko'payitirib topamiz:

$$\Delta y = y' \cdot \Delta x + \alpha \cdot \Delta x = f'(x) \Delta x + \alpha \cdot \Delta x \quad (5.1)$$

Yuqoridaagi (5.1) tenglikdan,  $y'$  hosila chekli bo'lganda

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $x$  nuqtada chekli hosilaga ega bo'lha, u shu nuqtada uzlusiz bo'ladi.

Biroq, funksiya bitor nuqtada uzuksiz bo'lsa, u shu nuqtada hosilaga ega bo'imasligi mumkin.

Masalan,  $y = |x|$  funksiya  $x=0$  nuqtada uzuksiz, biroq u shu nuqtada hosilaga ega emas, chunki

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|0 + \Delta x| - |0|}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x|}{\Delta x}$$

limit mavjud emas.

Funksiya ortitirmasi  $\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)$  ni ifodalovchi (5.1) tenglikning o'ng tomoni ikki qo'shiluvchi  $y' \cdot \Delta x$  hamda  $\alpha \cdot \Delta x$  lardan iborat. Birinchi qo'shiluvchi uchun  $y' \neq 0$  bo'lganda

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) \cdot \Delta x}{\Delta x} = f'(x) \neq 0$$

bo'lib, undan  $\Delta x$  va  $y' \cdot \Delta x$  larning nolga intilish tartiblari bir xil ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Ikkinchini qo'shiluvchi uchun

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha \cdot \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \alpha = 0$$

Masalan,  $y = e^{\sqrt{\arctgx}}$  funksiyaning differensiali

$$dy = d(e^{\sqrt{\arctgx}}) = \left( e^{\sqrt{\arctgx}} \right)' \cdot dx = e^{\sqrt{\arctgx}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\arctgx}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

bo'lib, undan  $\alpha \cdot \Delta x \rightarrow 0$  ni  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  ga qaratganda lezroq ekanligi kilib chiqadi.

Demak,  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  da  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  ni  $y' \cdot \Delta x$  qo'shiluvchi aniqlaydi. Shuning uchun  $y' \cdot \Delta x$  qo'shiluvchi funksiya ortitirmasi  $\Delta y$  ning bosh qismi deyiladi.

*Tar'if. Funksiya ortitmasining (5.1) ifodasidagi  $y' \cdot \Delta x$  qo'shiluvchi*

$y = f(x)$  funksiyaning differensiali devlatdi va dy yoki  $df(x)$  kabi belgilanadi.

Demak,  $dy = y' \cdot \Delta x$

$$(df(x) = f'(x) \cdot \Delta x).$$

Shunday qilib, funksiyaning differensiali funksiya hosilasi bilan argument differensiali ko'paytmasiga teng. Endi funksiya hosilalari jadvalidan foydalaniib, ularning differensialari jadvalini keltiramiz:

$$1) d(x^\alpha) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} dx,$$

$$2) d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x dx,$$

$$3) d(e^x) = e^x dx,$$

$$4) d(\log_a x) = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e dx,$$

$$5) d(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$6) d(\sin x) = \cos x dx,$$

$$7) d(\cos x) = -\sin x dx,$$

$$8) d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx,$$

$$9) d(\csc x) = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx,$$

$$10) d(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx,$$

$$11) d(\arccos x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx,$$

$$12) d(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx,$$

$$13) d(\text{arcctgx}) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\Delta y = f'(x) \cdot \Delta x + \alpha \cdot \Delta x \quad (f'(x) \cdot \Delta x = dy)$$

bo'lib,

$$\frac{\Delta y}{dy} = \frac{f'(x) \cdot \Delta x + \alpha \cdot \Delta x}{f'(x) \cdot \Delta x} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{f'(x)}$$

bo'ladi, bunda  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  da  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ .

Keyingi tenglikdan  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{dy} = 1$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.

Bu hol ushbu  $\Delta y \approx dy$  (5.2) munosabatga (taqribiy tenglikga) olib keladi.

Ravshanki,  $\Delta x$  ning har qancha kichik bo'lishi bu taqribiy tenglikning aniqligini shuncha oshiradi.

Funksiya differentsiyalining tuzilishi funksiya ortirmasiga nisbatan ancha sodda bo'lishi (2) taqribiy formuladan taqribiy hisoblashlarda keng foydalanishga olib keladi. (5.2) formulani quyidagicha

$$f(x + \Delta x) \approx f(x) + f'(x) \cdot \Delta x$$

ham yozsa bo'ladi.

### *Misol. Ushbu*

$$\sqrt[4]{17}$$

*misodor taqribiy hisoblanisin.*

*Yechish usullari.*

funksiyani olamiz. Unda

$$f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \left( \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} \right)' = \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{4 \sqrt[4]{x^3}}$$

bo'ladi.

Endi  $x = 16$ ,  $\Delta x = 1$  deb topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[4]{17} &\approx \sqrt[4]{16} + \frac{1}{4 \sqrt[4]{16^3}} = \sqrt[4]{2^4} + \frac{1}{4 \sqrt[4]{2^{12}}} = \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 8} = 2 + \frac{1}{32} = 2 \frac{1}{32} = 2.03125 \end{aligned}$$

## 5.2. Yuqori tartibili differentsiyllar

Ma'lumki,  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning differentsiali  $dy = f'(x)dx$

bu  $f'(x)$  ko'payuvchi  $x$  ning funksiyasi,  $dx$  esa  $x$  ning ortirmasi  $\Delta x$  bo'lib,  $x$  ga hoz'ilq bo'lmaydi. Demak,  $dy$   $x$  ning funksiyasi bo'ladi.

*Ta'rif.*  $y = f(x)$  funksiya differentsiyalining differentsiali berigan funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibili differentsiali  $d^2 y$  yoki  $d^2 f(x)$  kabi belgilanadi.

Demak,  $d^2 f(x) = d(df(x))$  ( $d^2 y = d(dy)$ ).

Funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibili differentsiali  $d^2 y$  o'z navbatida  $x$  ning funktsiyasi bo'lishi mumkin. Bu differentsiyalining differentsiali  $y = f(x)$  funktsiyaning uchinchi tartibli differentsiali deyiladi va  $d^3 y$  yoki  $d^3 f(x)$  kabi belgilanadi. Demak,  $d^3 f(x) = d(d^2 f(x))$  ( $d^3 y = d(d^2 y)$ )

Umuman  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning  $n$ -tartibli differentsiali  $d^n y$  quyidagicha

$$d^n y = d(d^{n-1} y) \quad (d^n f(x) = d(d^{n-1} f(x)))$$

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

Shuni yana bir bor ta'kidaymizki, yuqorida funksiya differentsiyllarda argument  $x$  ning differentsiali  $dx$  ( $dx = \Delta x$ ) o'zgarmas sifatida qaratadi. Shu holadan foydalanib yuqori tartibli differentsiyalining yuqori tartibli hosilalar orqali ifodalarini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} d^1 y &= d(dy) = d(y' \cdot dx) = dy \cdot dy' = dx \cdot y' \cdot dx = y'' dx^2, \\ d^2 y &= d(d^2 y) = d(y'' \cdot dx^2) = dx^2 \cdot dy'' = dx^2 \cdot y''' \cdot dx = y''' \cdot dx^3 \end{aligned}$$

umuman,  $d^n y = y^{(n)} \cdot dx^n$ .

Keyingi tenglik matematik induksiya usuli yordamida isbotlanadi.

Masalan,  $y = \sin x$  funksiyaning 8-tartibli differentsiali

$$d^8 y = y^{(8)} \cdot dx^8 = \sin \left( x + 8 \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx^8 = \sin x dx^8$$

### 5.3. Roll, Lagranj va Koshi teoremları

**I-teorema (Roll teoremasi):** Berilgan  $y=f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  kesmada  $uzluksziz$  va  $uning$  ichki nuqtalarida differensiallanuvchi bo'lib, chegaralarida teng qiymatlar qabul etsin ya 'ni  $f(a)=f(b)$  bo'lsin. Bu holda shu kesma ichida kamida bitta shunday "c" nuqta topladiki, bu nuqtada funksiyaning hosilasi noqga teng,  $ya'ni f'(c)=0$  bo'ladi.

► Bizga ma'lumki, kesmada  $uzluksziz$  bo'lgan funksiya shu kesmada o'zining eng kichik  $m$  va eng katta  $M$  qiymatlariga erishadi. Agar  $m=M$  bo'sa, u holda albatta  $f(x)=C$  ( $C$ -const) va  $f'(x)=0$  bo'ladi, ya'ni teoremadagi tasdiq  $[a, b]$  kesmaning har bir nuqtasida bajariladi. Endi  $m < M$  holni qaraymiz. Kesma chegaralarida funksiya qiyatlari o'zaro teng bo'lgani uchun, funksiyaning eng katta  $M$  va eng kichik  $m$  qiyatlardidan kamida bitti  $[a, b]$  kesmaning ichki nuqtasida erishildi. Agar biror  $a < c < b$  nuqtada  $f(c) = M$  bo'lsa, u holda, eng katta qiymat ta'rifiga asosan, ixtiyoriy  $\Delta x$  argument ortirmsasi uchun  $\Delta f(c)=f(c+\Delta x)-f(c) < 0$  bo'ladi. Bu yerdan

$$\frac{\Delta f(c)}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(c+\Delta x)-f(c)}{\Delta x} \leq 0, \quad \Delta x > 0,$$

$$\frac{\Delta f(c)}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(c+\Delta x)-f(c)}{\Delta x} \geq 0, \quad \Delta x < 0$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Teorema shartiga asosan, qaralayotgan  $x=c$  nuqta  $[a, b]$  kesmaning ichki nuqtasi bo'lgani uchun,  $f'(c)$  hosila mavjuddir. Unda yuqoridaqgi tensizliklardan, hosila ta'rifi va limit xossalariiga asosan, quyidagi natijalarga kelamiz:

$$f'(c) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0-0} \frac{f(c+\Delta x)-f(c)}{\Delta x} \geq 0, \quad f'(c) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{f(c+\Delta x)-f(c)}{\Delta x} \leq 0.$$

Ammo  $f'(c) \geq 0$  va  $f'(c) \leq 0$  tensizliklar faqat  $f'(c)=0$  bo'lgan holda birkalikda bo'ladi.

Xuddi shunday ravishda, agar biror  $a < c < b$  ichki nuqtada  $f(c)=m$  bo'lsa, unda  $f'(c)=0$  bo'lishi ko'rsatiladi.

Aytaylik,  $y=f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da berilgan bo'lib,  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  bo'lsin.

Ma'lumki, ixtiyoriy  $x \in (a, b)$  uchun

$$f(x) \leq f(x_0) \quad (f(x) \geq f(x_0))$$

bo'lak,  $f'(x_0)$  miqdor  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $(a, b)$  dagi eng katta qiymati (eng kichik qiyatlari) deyiladi.

**2-teorema (Fermat).** Agar  $y=f(x)$  funksiya  $c$  nuqtada ( $c \in (a, b)$ ) o'zining eng katta (eng kichik) qiyatiga erishib, funksiya  $c$  nuqtada hosilaga ega bo'lsa, u holda  $f'(c)=0$  bo'ladi.

► Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $c$  nuqtada ( $c \in (a, b)$ ) o'zining eng katta qiyatlarga erishsin:

$$f(x) \leq f(c) \quad (x \in (a, b)) \quad (5.3)$$

$c$  nuqtaga  $\Delta x$  ortirma beramizki  $c + \Delta x \in (a, b)$  bo'lsin.

Unda (1) ko'ra  $f(c + \Delta x) \leq f(c)$  bo'ladi. Keyingi tensizlikdan

$$\Delta y = f(c + \Delta x) - f(c) \leq 0$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. Shartga ko'ra  $f(x)$  funksiya  $c$  nuqtada  $f'(c)$  hosilaga ega.

$$T'a'rifa binoan f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}.$$

Agar  $\Delta x > 0$  bo'lsa, unda  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \leq 0$  bo'lib,

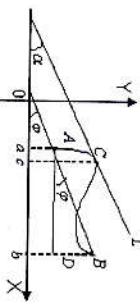
$$f'(c) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \leq 0 \quad (5.4) \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Agar  $\Delta x < 0$  bo'lsa, unda  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \geq 0$  bo'lib,

$$f'(c) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \geq 0 \quad (5.5)$$

bo'ladi. (5.4) va (5.5) munosabatlardan

$f'(c) = 0$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. ▶



**3-Theorema. (Lagranj).** Agar  $y=f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentida uchuksi $\underline{c}$

$bo'lib$ ,  $(a, b)$  intervalda hosilaga ega bo'lsa, u holda a bilan b orasida shunday c

nuqta  $(a < c < b)$  topitadiki,  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}=f'(c)$  bo'ladi.

► Aytaylik,  $y=f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzlusiz bo'lib, uning grafigi 5.1-

chizmada tasvirlangan  $AB$  egri chiziqni ifodalasin.  $AB$  valarning  $OX$  o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bilan tashkil etgan burchakni  $\varphi$  deylik. Unda bu vatar ( $to'g'ri$ ) chiziqning burchak koefitsiyenti  $tg\varphi$  bo'ladi.  $AB$  egri chiziqa shu nuqtada  $C$  nuqta bo'lishini tasavvur etish mumkinki, egri chiziqqa shu nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinma

$AB$  vartaga parallel bo'ladi. Bu  $L$  urinmaning  $OX$  o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bilan taskil etgan burchakni  $\alpha$  deylik. Ravshanki, urinma to'g'ri chiziq bo'lib,

uning burchak koefitsiyenti  $tg\alpha$  bo'ladi.

Ayni paytda  $y=f(x)$  funksiya hosilasining geometrik ma'nosiga ko'ra

$tg\alpha = f'(c)$  (5.6) bo'ladi, bunda  $c$  nuqta  $AB$  egri chiziqdagi  $C$  ning absissasi.

Modomiki, vatar bilan urinma parallel ekan, unda

$tg\varphi = tg\alpha$  (5.7)

$bo'ladi$ . Keltirilgan  $ADB$  to'g'ri burchakli uchburchakda

$AD=b-a$ ,  $BD=f(b)-f(a)$ ,  $< A=\varphi$ . Unda shu uchburchakdan

$$tg\varphi = \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}. \quad (5.8)$$

bo'lishini topamiz. (5.6), (5.7), va (5.8) munosabatlardan

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = f'(c) \quad (5.9)$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. ►

Hu teoremdan quyidagi natijalar kelib chiqadi.

**I natija.** Agar  $(a, b)$  intervalda  $f'(x)=0$  bo'lsa, u holda funksiya  $(a, b)$  da

0 yig'iman bo'ladi.

►  $(a, b)$  intervalda tayin  $x_0$  va ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqtalarni olamiz. So'ng

$\{x_0, x\}$  hozirsha( $x_0 \neq [x, x_0]\}$  ga Lagranj teoremasini qo'llaymiz:  $\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0}=f'(c)=0$

Bundan  $f'(x)=f'(x_0)=const$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. ►

**II natija.**  $y=f(x)$  funksiya uchun Lagranj teoremasining shartlari bajarilib.

$$f'(a)=f'(b)$$

$bo'lib$  U holda a, va b orasida shunday c nuqta  $(a < c < b)$  topitadiki,  $f'(c)=0$  bo'ladi

► Hu natijaning isboti  $f'(a)=f'(b)$  shartda (5.9) tenglikdan kelib chiqadi. ►

Unda Lagranj teoremasidan umumiyroq bo'lgan teoremani isbotsiz kelimani.

**III-teorema. (Koshi).** Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar

1)  $[a, b]$  segmentida uchuksi $\underline{c}$ ,

2)  $(a, b)$  intervalda  $f'(x), g'(x)$  hosilalarga ega,

3)  $(a, b)$  da  $g'(x) \neq 0$  bo'lsin. U holda a bilan b orasida shunday c  $(a < c < b)$

$$\text{topitadiki}, \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

$f'(x) = e^{x-2}$  funksiyaning, argumenti 2 dan 2,001 gacha o'zgargandagi mittemsalni taqriban toping.

$2f(x) = \ln(x)-x^2$  funksiyaning, argumenti 2 dan 2,015 gacha o'zgargandagi mittemsalni taqriban toping.

3. $f(x) = e^x - 2\ln x$  funksiyaning, argumenti 5 dan 5,001 gacha o'zgargandagi ortirmasini taqriban toping.

4. $f(x) = e^{\ln x} - \ln x$  funksiyaning, argumenti 6 dan 5,999 gacha o'zgargandagi ortirmasini taqriban toping.

5. $f(x) = x^2 - \lg x$  funksiyaning, argumenti 2 dan 1,995 gacha o'zgargandagi ortirmasini taqriban toping.

6. $f(x) = x + \lg^2 x$  funksiyaning, argumenti 2 dan 2,005 gacha o'zgargandagi ortirmasini taqriban toping.

7. $f(x) = x - \lg x$  funksiyaning, argumenti 2 dan 1,998 gacha o'zgargandagi ortirmasini taqriban toping.

## II BO'LIM. DIFFERENTIAL HISOBINING TADBIQLARI

### 6. Funksiyani Lagranj va Nyuton interpolatsion formulalari yordamida approksimasiyalash va egri chiziq yassash

$y = f(x)$  funksiya  $(a,b)$  da berilgan bo'lsin. Ma'lumki, ixtiyoriy  $x_1 \in (a,b)$ , kiritish oriy  $x_2 \in (a,b)$  lar uchun  $x_1 < x_2$  bo'lganda  $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$  bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a,b)$  da o'suvchi,  $x_1 < x_2$  bo'lganda  $f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$  bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a,b)$  da kanayuvchi deyiladi.

**I-teorema.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a,b)$  da  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lib,  $f'(x) \geq 0$  ( $x \in (a,b)$ ) bo'lsa, u holda funksiya  $(a,b)$  da o'suvchi bo'adi.

► Aytaлик,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a,b)$  da  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lib,  $f'(x) \geq 0$  bo'lishi,  $(a,b)$  intervalda ixtiyoriy  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  nuqtalarni (ular uchun  $x_1 < x_2$  bo'lsin) olib,  $[x_1, x_2] \subset (a,b)$ . Bu segmentda  $f(x)$  funksiya Lagranj teoremasining shartlarini bajaradi. Unda Lagranj teoremasiga ko're shunday e nuqta,  $x_1 < c < x_2$  topildiki,

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = f'(c), \text{ ya'ni } f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(c) \cdot (x_2 - x_1) \text{ bo'jadi.}$$

Keyingi tenglikda  $f'(c) \geq 0$ ,  $x_2 - x_1 > 0$

bu uchun  $f(x_2) - f(x_1) \geq 0$  bo'lib, undan  $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $x_1 < x_2$  bo'lganda  $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$  bo'лади.  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a,b)$  da o'suvchi. ►

**2-teorema.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a,b)$  da  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lib, funksiya  $(a,b)$  da o'suvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $f'(x) \geq 0$  ( $x \in (a,b)$ ) bo'лади.

►  $(a,b)$  intervalda ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqta hamda  $x + \Delta x$  nuqtalarni olaylik ( $\Delta x \in (a,b)$ ,  $x + \Delta x \in (a,b)$ ).  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a,b)$  da o'suvchi bo'lgani uchun

$\Delta x > 0$  bo'lganda  $f(x) \leq f(x+\Delta x)$ , ya ni  $f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) \geq 0$   $\Delta x < 0$  bo'lganda  $f(x) \geq f(x+\Delta x)$ , ya ni  $f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) \leq 0$  bo'lib, ikkala holda ham

$$\frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \geq 0 \quad (6.1)$$

bo'ladi. Shartga ko'ra  $f'(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega. Unda

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

bo'lib, ( $I$ ) munosabatga binoan  $f'(x) \geq 0$  bo'ladi. ▶

Xuddi shunga o'xshash quyidagi teoremlar isbotlanadi.

**3-teorema.** Agar  $f(x)$  funkiya  $(a, b)$  da  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lib,

$$f'(x) \leq 0 \quad (x \in (a, b))$$

bo'lsa, u holda funksiya  $(a, b)$  da kamayuvchi bo'ladi.

**4-teorema.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lib, funksiya

$(a, b)$  da kamayuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $f'(x) \leq 0 \quad (x \in (a, b))$  bo'ladi.

**Misol.** Ushbu  $y = f(x) = \ln(1-x^2)$  funksiyaning o'sish hamda kamayish

oraliqlari topilsin.

◀ Berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi,

$$1-x^2 > 0, \quad (x-1)(x+1) < 0, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$E = (-1, 1)$  bo'ladi. Endi funksiyaning hosilasini topamiz:  $y' = \frac{-2x}{1-x^2}$ .

So'ng  $y' \geq 0$ , ya ni  $\frac{2x}{x^2-1} \geq 0$  tensizlikni yechamiz: Ravshanki,  $\frac{2x}{x^2-1} \geq 0$ ,  $x(x-1)(x+1) \geq 0$ .

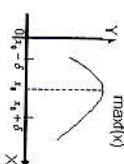
Demak,  $-1 < x < 0$  bo'lib, bu  $(-1, 0)$  oraliqda berilgan funksiya o'suvchi bo'ladi.

Yuqoridagidek ko'rsatiladiki, berilgan funksiya  $(0, 1)$  oraliqda kamayuvchi bo'ladi. ▶

9.1. Funksiyani hosila yordamida tekshirish va grafigini yasash (ekstrimum, qavariqlik, botiqligik va asimptotalar)

$f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da berilgan bo'lib,  $x_0$  nuqta o'zining atrofi  $f(x_0) = (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  bilan a ( $\delta > 0$ )  $(a, b)$  intervalga tegishli bo'lsin.

**Teoremlar.** Agar ixiyoriy  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  uchun



7.1-chizma

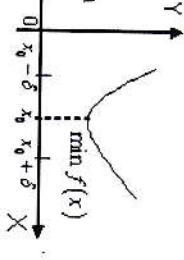
$f(x) \leq f(x_0)$  bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada maksimumga erishadi bo'ladi.  $x_0$  funksiyaning maksimum nuqtasi,  $f(x_0)$  ga funksiyaning maksimum qiymat deyiladi va max  $f(x)$  kabi belgilanadi:  $f(x_0) = \max f(x)$ .

**2-teoremlar.** Agar ixiyoriy  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$   $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$  uchun

bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada minimumga erishadi deyiladi.  $x_0$  funksiyaning minimum nuqtasi,  $f(x_0)$  ga funksiyaning minimum qiymati deyiladi va min  $f(x)$  bo'lib belgilanadi (7.2-chizma).

Funksiyaning maksimum va minimumlari uning Y-oshishpunktleri deyiladi.

Masalan funksiyaga ekstremum qiymat beradigan nuqtalari hunda funksiyaning ekstremum qiymatlarini topishdan iborat. Bu masala funksiyaning hosilalaridan topishdan hal etilishi mumkin.



7.2-rasm

**5-teoremlar.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  nuqtada ekstremumga erishsa va hu'maqta funksiyaning hosilasi mayjud bo'lsa, u holda  $f'(x_0) = 0$  bo'ladi.

◀ Ay'taylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada maksimumga ega bo'lib,  $f'(x_0)$  hu'maqta mayjud bo'lsin. U holda tarifga ko'ra ixiyoriy  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da

$f(x) \leq f(x_0)$  tengsizlik bajariladi. Ayni paytda,  $f(x_0)$  qaratayotgan funksiyining  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  dagi eng katta qymati bo'ladi. Ferma teoremasidan foydalanih  $f'(x_0) = 0$  bo'lishini topamiz.

Xuddi shunga o'xshash  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada minimumga ega bo'lib,  $f'(x_0)$  hosila mayjud bo'lganda ham teorema isbotlanadi.

Eslatma.  $f(x)$  funksiyaning biror  $x \in (a, b)$  nuqtada  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega va

$f'(x) = 0$  bo'lishidan uning  $x'$  nuqtada ekstremumga ega

bo'lishi har doim ham kelib chiqavermaydi. Masalan,

$y = x^3$  funksiyining hosilasi  $y' = 3x^2$   $x = 0$  da  $y' = 0$

bo'ladidi, biroq bu funksiya  $x = 0$  nuqtada ekstremumga

ega emas (7.3-chizma).

Demak, 5-teorema funksiya ekstremumga erishishning zaruriy shartini ifodalaydi.

Endi funksiya ekstremumga erishishining yetarli shartlarini keltiramiz:

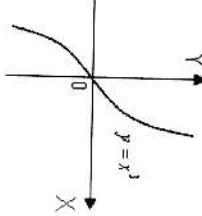
Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da hosilaga ega bo'lib,  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  nuqtada u nolga ayansin:  $f'(x_0) = 0$ .

Quyidagi savol tug'ildi:  $x_0$  nuqtada funksiya ekstremumga erishadimi? Erishsa, qaysi biriga maksimumgami, minimumgami?  $y = |x|$  funksiya  $x = 0$  nuqtada minimumga erishadi, lekin  $y'(0)$  mayjud emas.

Bu savollarning javobi funksiya ekstremumga erishishining yetarli shartlarini ifodalaydi.  $x_0$  nuqtaning  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset (a, b)$  arofini olamiz.

a) Agar ixтиори  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0)$  da  $f'(x) < 0$ ,

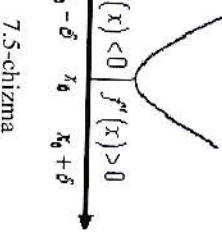
ixтиори  $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f'(x) > 0$ , ya'ni  $f'(x)$   $f'(x) > 0$  hosila  $x_0$ nuqtadan o'tishda ishorasini "+" dan "-" ga o'zgartirisa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada maksimumga erishadi (7.4-chizma).



7.3-rasm

Haqiqatdan ham,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0]$  da o'suvchi bo'lib,  $f(x) < f(x_0)$ .

b) Agar ixтиори  $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f'(x) > 0$  ya'ni  $f'(x)$  hosila nuqtadan o'tishda ishorasini "-" dan "+" ga o'zgartirisa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada minimumga erishadi (7.5-chizma).



Haqiqatdan ham,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0)$  da kamayuvchi bo'lib,  $f(x) > f(x_0)$ .

Demak, ixтиори  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f(x) < f(x_0)$  bo'radi. Bu esa haqiqatuning  $x_0$  nuqtada maksimumga erishishini bildiradi.

Haqiqatdan ham,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0]$  da o'suvchi bo'lib,  $f(x) < f(x_0)$ ,  $(x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  da kamayuvchi bo'lib,  $f(x_0) > f(x)$  bo'radi.

Demak, ixтиори  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f(x) < f(x_0)$  bo'radi. Bu esa haqiqatuning  $x_0$  nuqtada maksimumga erishishini bildiradi.

d) Agar ixтиори  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0)$  da  $f'(x) > 0$  ixтиори  $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f'(x) > 0$  yoki ixтиори  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0)$  da  $f'(x) < 0$ , ixтиори  $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f'(x) < 0$  ya'ni  $f'(x)$  hosila  $x_0$  nuqtadan o'tishda ishorasini o'zgartirmasa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada ekstremumga erishmaydi. Bu holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da o'suvchi yoki kamayuvchi bo'ladidi.

Natijada  $f(x)$  funksiya ekstremumini topishning quyidagi qoidasiga kelamiz:

1. funksiya hosilasi  $f'(x)$  topiladi;

2.  $f'(x) = 0$  tenglama yechiladi. Aytaylik, bu tenglama yechimlaridan biri  $x_0$  bo'lib:  $f'(x_0) = 0$ ;

3.  $x_0$  nuqtaning chap atrofi  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0)$  va o'ng atrofi  $(x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f'(x)$  haqiqatuning ishorasi aniqlanadi va yudorida keltirilgan a), b) qoidalari tatabiq etilib, o'tingnum qymati topiladi.

Z-mot. Ushbu  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 2$  funksiya ekstremumga tekshirlisin.

► Berilgan funksiyaning hosilasini topamiz.  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$ .

So'ng uni nolga tenglab,  $f'(x) = 0$  tenglamani yechamiz:

$$3x^2 - 3 = 0, \quad 3(x-1)(x+1) = 0,$$

$$x_1 = -1, \quad x_2 = +1.$$

Funksiya hosilasi  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x-1)(x+1)$  ning  $x_1 = -1$  va  $x_2 = 1$  nuqtalar

atrofida ishorasini aniqlaymiz.  $x_1 = -1$  nuqtaning  $(-1-\delta, -1+\delta)$  atrofini  $\left(0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2}\right)$

olamiz.

Ixtiyoriy  $x \in (-1-\delta, -1)$  da  $f'(x) = 3(x-1)(x+1) > 0$  bo'ladi, chunki bunday nuqtalarda  $x-1 < 0, \quad x+1 < 0$ .

Ixtiyoriy  $x \in (-1, -1+\delta)$  da  $f'(x) = 3(x-1)(x+1) < 0$  bo'ladi, chunki bunday nuqtalarda  $x-1 < 0, \quad x+1 > 0$ .

Shunday qilib,  $f'(x)$  hosila  $x_1 = -1$  nuqtadan o'tishda ishorasini "+" dan "-" ga o'zgartiradi. Demak, berilgan funksiya  $x_1 = -1$  nuqtada maksimumga erishadi va uning maksimum qiymati  $\max f(x) = f(-1) = 4$  bo'ladi.  $x_2 = 1$  nuqtaning  $(1-\delta, 1+\delta)$  atrofini  $\left(0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2}\right)$  olamiz.

Ixtiyoriy  $x \in (1-\delta, 1)$  da  $f'(x) = 3(x-1)(x+1) < 0$  bo'ladi, chunki, bunday nuqtalarda  $x-1 < 0, \quad x+1 > 0$ .

Ixtiyoriy  $x \in (1, 1+\delta)$  da  $f'(x) = 3(x-1)(x+1) > 0$  bo'ladi, chunki, bunday nuqtalarda  $x-1 > 0, \quad x+1 > 0$ .

Shunday qilib,  $f'(x)$  hosila  $x_2 = 1$  nuqtadan o'tishda ishorasini "-" dan "+" ga o'zgartiradi. Demak, berilgan funksiya  $x_2 = 1$  nuqtada minimumga erishadi va uning minimum qiymati  $\min f(x) = f(1) = 0$  bo'ladi. ►

Faraz qilaylik,  $f'(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da berilgan bo'lib,  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  bo'lsin.

**6-teorema.** Agar  $f'(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtaning  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset (a, b)$  atrofida birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli  $f'(x), f''(x)$  hosilalarga ega bo'lib,

$$1) \quad f'(x_0) = 0,$$

2)  $x_0$  nuqtada funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli hosilasi  $f''(x)$  uzuksiz va  $f''(x_0) \neq 0$  bolsa, u holda  $f''(x_0) > 0$  bo'lganda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada minimumga erishadi;  $f''(x_0) < 0$  bo'lganda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada maksimumga erishadi.

► Taylor formulasidan foydalanib topamiz:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(c)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2, \\ c = x_0 + \theta(x-x_0), 0 < \theta < 1.$$

Shartga ko'ra  $f'(x_0) = 0$ . Unda  $f(x) - f(x_0) = \frac{f''(c)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2$  bo'ladi.

Ayaylik,  $f''(x_0) < 0$  bo'lsin. Unda ikkinchi tartibli hosilaning  $x_0$  nuqtada u/lat/iz bo'lishidan,  $x_0$  nuqtaning bior atrofi topildiki, bu atrofdagi nuqtalarda  $f''(x) < 0$ , binobarin  $f''(c) < 0$  bo'ladi. Ravshanki,  $(x-x_0)^2 > 0$ . Demak,  $\frac{f''(c)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 < 0$  bo'lib,  $f(x) - f(x_0) < 0$  ya'ni,  $f(x) < f(x_0)$

bo'ladi. Bu esa  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtada maksimumga erishishini bildirdi.

Xuddi shunga o'xshash,  $f''(x_0) > 0$  bo'lganda  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtada minimumga erishishi ko'rsatildi. ►

**Erishish.** Agar  $f'(x_0) = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtada minimumga erishishi ham mumkin, erishmasligi ham mumkin. Bu holda qo'shimcha tekshirish bilan aniqlanadi.

## 7.1. Funksiya grafigining qavariqligi va botiqligi

Wuz qilaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  da berilgan,  $x_0 \in (a, b)$  va bu nuqtaning  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  atrofi ( $\delta > 0$ ) shu  $(a, b)$  intervalga tegishli bo'lsin.

Berilgan  $f'(x)$  funksiya grafigi – egri chiziqni  $\Gamma$ , unga  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  nuqtasida o'tkazilgan urinmani  $L$  deylik.

Agar  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $\Gamma$  egri chiziq  $L$  urinmadan pastda joylashgan bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigi  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da qavariq deviladi. Agar  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $\Gamma$  egri chiziq  $L$  urinmadan yuqorida joylashgan bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigi  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da botiq deviladi

Funksiya hosilalari yordamida uning grafigini qavariqligini, botiqligini aniqlash mumkin.

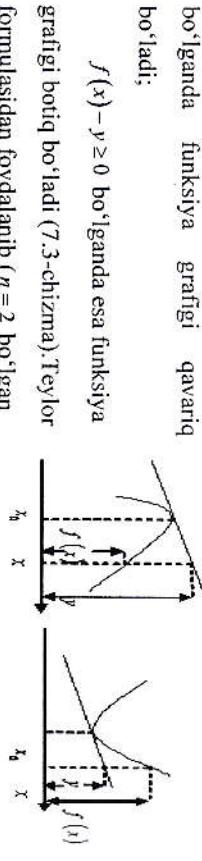
Aytaylik,  $f'(x)$  funksiya  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da ikkinchi taribli uzlusiz  $f''(x)$  hostilaga ega bo'lsin.

**1-teorema.** Agar  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f''(x) < 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigi  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da qavariq bo'ladi agar  $f''(x) > 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigi  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da botiq bo'ladi.

► Aytaylik, absissasi  $x$  bo'lgan urinma nuqtasining ordinatasi  $y$  bo'lsin.

Unda  $f(x) - y \leq 0$  ( $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ )

bo'lganda funksiya grafigi qavariq bo'ladi;



$f'(x) - y \geq 0$  bo'lganda esa funksiya grafigi botiq bo'ladi (7.3-chizma). Taylor formulasidan foydalananib ( $n = 2$  bo'lgan hol uchun) topamiz:

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f''(c) \cdot \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{2!}, \quad (7.1)$$

bunda  $c$  nuqta  $x_0$  va  $x$  nuqtalar orasida. Ayni payda,  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigiga  $(x_0, f(x_0))$  nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinma (yuqorida aytigan urinma) tenglamasi

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) \quad (7.2)$$

bo'ladi. (7.1) tenglikdan (7.2) tenglikni hadlab ayirib topamiz:

$$f(x) - y = f''(c) \cdot \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{2!} \quad (7.3)$$

Ravshanki,  $x \rightarrow x_0$  da  $c \rightarrow x_0$  bo'ladi. Ikkinchi taribli hosil x<sub>0</sub> nuqtada u'lukliz bo'lgani uchun  $f''(c) \rightarrow f''(x_0)$  bo'ladi.

Aytaylik,  $f''(x) < 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f''(c) \leq 0$  bo'lib, (7.3) tenglikka ko'ra  $f(x) - y \leq 0$  bo'ladi. Demak, berilgan funksiya grafigi  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da qavariq bo'ladi.

Aytaylik,  $f''(x) > 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da  $f''(c) \geq 0$  bo'lib, (7.3) tenglikka ko'ra  $f(x) - y \geq 0$  bo'ladi. Demak, berilgan funksiya grafigi  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da botiq bo'ladi. ▶

**2-teorema.** Agar  $(a, b)$  intervalning barcha nuqtalarida  $f''(x)$  mavjud va  $f''(x) < 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $(a, b)$  intervalda  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning grafigi qavariq bo'ladi.

**Ishoti.**  $(a, b)$  intervalda  $f''(x) < 0$  bo'lsin.  $(a, b)$  dan ixtiyoriy  $x = x_0$  nuqtani olib  $M_0(x_0, f(x_0))$  nuqtada grafikk urinma o'tkazamiz (3-chizma).

Urinmaning  $x$  absissaga mos ordinatasini  $Y$  orqali belgilaymiz. U holda urinmaning tenglamasi

$$Y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \text{ yoki } Y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad (7.4)$$

bu teli ravshan,  $x$  nuqtada grafig va urinma ordinatalari ayirmasi

$$y - Y = f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad (7.5)$$

bo'ladi,  $f(x) - f(x_0)$  ayirmaga nisbatan Lagranj formulasini qo'llasak

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(c)(x - x_0) \text{ bo'ladi, bu yerdagi } c \neq x_0 \text{ bilan } x \text{ orasidagi qiymat. Ushbu qiymatni (7.2) tenglikka qo'yasak } y - Y = f'(c)(x - x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \text{ yoki}$$

$$y - Y = [f'(c) - f'(x_0)](x - x_0) \quad (7.6)$$

kelib chiqadi.

$f'(c) - f'(x_0)$	ayirmaga	nisbatan
Lagranj	formulasini	qo'llab

$f'(c) - f'(x_0) = f''(c)(c - x_0)$  tenglikni hosil kilemiz, bu yerda  $c$  bilan  $x_0$  orasidagi qiymat. Oxirgi tenglikni hisobga olib (7.3) ni

$$y - Y = f''(c)(x - x_0)(x - x_0) \quad (7.7)$$

ko'rinishda yozamiz.

$x > x_0$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$x_0 < c < x \quad \text{bo'lib} \quad c - x_0 > 0,$$

$$x - x_0 > 0 \quad \text{va} \quad (c - x_0)(x - x_0) > 0$$

bo'ladi.

$$x < x_0 \quad \text{bo'lsin. U holda } x < c < x_0$$

$$\text{bo'lib} \quad c - x_0 < 0, \quad x - x_0 < 0 \quad \text{va}$$

$$(c - x_0)(x - x_0) > 0 \quad \text{bo'ladi. Ushbu}$$

tengsizlikni hamda shartga ko'ra

$$f''(c) < 0 \text{ekanini hisobga olib}$$

$$(7.4) \text{ dan } y - Y < 0 \text{ yoki } y < Y \text{ ga}$$

ega bo'lamiz.

Shunday qilib bir xil argument  $x$  ning o'zida funksiyaning ordinatasi  $y$

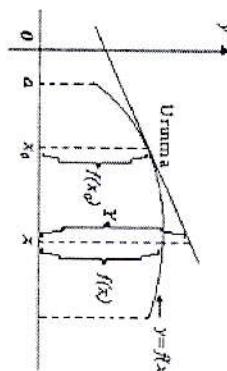
urinmaning ordinatasi  $Y$  dan kichik ekan. Bu grafik urimmadan pastda yotishimi ya'ni grafik qavariqligini bildiradi.

**2-teorema.** Agar  $(a, b)$  intervalning barcha nuqtalarida  $f''(x)$  mavjud va  $f''(x) > 0$  bolsa, u holda  $(a; b)$  intervalda  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning grafigi botiq bo'ladi.

Teoremaning isboti 6.1 teoremaning isbotiga o'xshaganligi sababli uni isbotlash o'quchiga qoldirildi.

**3-teorema.** Agar  $f''(x_0) = 0$  bo'lsa yoki  $f''(x_0)$  mayjud bo'limasa va  $x_0$  nuqtadan o'tganda ikkinchi hosila o'z ishorasini o'zgartirsa, u holda grafikning  $M_0(x_0; f(x_0))$  nuqtasi  $y = f(x)$  funksiya grafigining engilish nuqtasi bo'ladi.

**Isboti.** Masalan,  $x < x_0$  bo'lganda  $f''(x_0) < 0$  va  $x > x_0$  bo'lganida  $f''(x_0) > 0$  bo'lisin. U vaqtida  $x < x_0$  uchun grafik qavariq,  $x > x_0$  uchun grafik botiq bo'ladi. Demak, grafikning  $M_0(x_0; f(x_0))$  nuqtasi uning qavariq qismini botiq qismidan ajratib turadi, ya'ni u grafikning egilish nuqtasi.



7.4-rasm

**1-misol.**  $y = x^3 - 9x^2 + 5x + 43$  funksiya grafigining qavariqlik, botiqqlik intervallorini hamda egilish nuqtalarini toping.

**Yechish usuli.** Ikkinchchi hosilani topamiz:

$$y' = 3x^2 - 18x + 5, \quad y'' = 6x - 18$$

Ikkinchchi hosilani nolga tenglashtirib hosil bo'ljan tenglamani yechamiz:  $y'' = 0, \quad 6x - 18 = 0, \quad x = 3$ .

## 7.2. Funksiya grafigining egilish nuqtasi

Agar ixtiyoriy  $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0)$  da funksiya grafigi  $\Gamma$  urinma  $L$  dan yuqorida (punkt) joylashgan bo'lib, ixtiyoriy  $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  da funksiya grafigi  $\Gamma$  urinma  $L$  dan pastda (yuqorida) joylashgan bo'lsa,  $x_0$  nuqta  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigining  $\Gamma$ -dagi nuqtasi deyiladi.

Boshqacha qilib aytganda,  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigi  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0)$  da botiq (punkt) bo'lib,  $(x_0, x_0 + \delta)$  da qavariq (botiq) bo'lsa,  $x_0$  nuqta  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigining egilish nuqtasi deyiladi.

Funksiya hosilalari yordamida uning grafigining egilish nuqtasini topish mumkin.

Yuqorida keltirilgan 1-teorema va funksiya grafigining egilish nuqtasi to'liktan quyidagi natija kelib chiqadi.

*Natija.*  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigining egilish nuqtalarini ikkinchi taribili  $f''(x)$  ni nolga oyantiradigan nuqtalar orasidan ( $f''(x) = 0$ ) tenglamanning yechimlari (mash'um) qidirish kerak.

**2-teorema.** Ayaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da ikkinchi taribili  $f''(x)$  hosiliga ega bo'lzin.

Agar  $f''(x)$  hosila  $x_0$  nuqtadan o'tishda ishorasini o'zgartirsa, u holda  $x_0$  nuqtasi  $f'(x)$  funksiya grafigining engilish nuqtasi bo'ladi.

*Misol.* Ushbu  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$

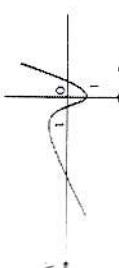
*funksiyaning qavariq va botiqlikka tekshirilsin, eglish  
nuqtasi topilsin.*

► Berilgan funksiya uchun

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x, \quad f''(x) = 6x - 6$$

bo'ldii.

#### 7.4-chizma



Ravshanki,  $f''(x) = 6x - 6 < 0$ ,  $x - 1 < 0$ ,  $x < 1$ . Demak, berilgan funksiya

grafigi  $(-\infty, 1)$  da qavariq bo'ldi.

Shuningdek  $f''(x) = 6x - 6 > 0$ ,  $x - 1 > 0$ ,  $x > 1$ .

Demak, berilgan funksiya grafigi  $(1, +\infty)$  da botiq bo'ldi.  $x = 1$  nuqta  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigining egilish nuqtasi bo'ldi (7.4-chizma). ▶

### 7.3. Funksiya grafigining asimptotaları

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $a \in R$  nuqtanining bior  $(a - \delta, a + \delta)$  atrofiда ( $\delta > 0$ ) berilgan bo'lsin.

Agar ushu  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x)$  limitlardan biri yoki ikkalaasi cheksiz bo'lsa, to'g'ri chiziq  $f(x)$  funksiya vertikal asimptotasi deyiladi.

Faraz qilaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, +\infty)$ ,  $(-\infty, a)$   $f(x) = kx + \sigma + \alpha(x)$  oraliqida aniqlangan bo'lsin.

Agar  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  da ( $x \rightarrow -\infty$  da)  $f(x)$  funksiya ushu ko'rinishda ifodalansa, bunda  $k$  va  $\sigma$  lar o'zgarmas sonlar va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \alpha(x) = 0$  ( $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \alpha(x) = 0$ ) bo'lsa,

$$y = kx + \sigma \quad (7.1)$$

to'g'ri chiziq  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigining og'ma asimptotasi deyiladi.

Xususan, (7.1) da  $k = 0$   $y = \sigma$  bo'lsa, to'g'ri chiziq  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigining gorizontal asimptotasi deyildi.

Shuni oyish kerakki,  $y = kx + \sigma$  to'g'ri chiziq  $f(x)$  funksiyaning og'ma asimptotasi bo'lishi uchun  $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ ,  $\sigma = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - kx]$  (7.2)

Wong'iklarning o'tinli bo'lishi zarur va yetarli.

Bundan  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigining og'ma asimptotasini topish uchun (7.2) limitlarni hisoblash yetarli bo'ldi. ▶

#### 7.4. Funksiya grafigini yasash

Indi funksiya grafigini yasashga o'tish mumkin. U quyidagi sxema asosida halorladi:

- Funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini topish;

- Funksiyani juft-toqlilikka tekshirish;

- Funksiyani davriylilikka tekshirish;

- Funksiyani uzuksizlikka tekshirish va uzilish nuqtalarini topish;

- Funksiya grafigining koordinata o'qlari bijan kesishish nuqtalarini topish;

- Monotonlik oralig'alarini aniqlash;

- Ekstremumga tekshirish;

- Botiq va qavariqlikka tekshirish;

- Funksiyaning asimptotalarini topish;

- Funksiya grafigini chizish.

*Misol.  $y = \frac{2x-1}{(x-1)^2}$  funksiyaning to'liq tekshiring va grafigini chizing.*

1. Funksiya  $x = 1$  nuqtadan tashqari sonlar o'qining barcha nuqtalarida aniqlangan.

2.  $f(-x) = \frac{-2x-1}{(-x-1)^2} \neq f(x)$  ra  $f(-x) \neq -f(x)$ , demak, funksiya toq ham emas, juft ham emas.

3. Funksiya davriy emas.

4.  $x = 1$  nuqtada II-tur uzilishga ega:

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

qolgan nuqtalarda funksiya uzlusiz.

5. Agar  $x = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $y = -1$  va  $y = 0$  da  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ . Bundan kelib chiqadiki,  $(0; -1)$  va  $\left(\frac{1}{2}; 0\right)$  nuqtalar funksiya grafigining koordinata o'qlari bilan kesishish nuqtalari.

6.  $y' = -\frac{2x}{(x-1)^3}$  funksiya aniqlanish sohasini quyidagi oraliqlarga bo'tamiz:

$(-\infty; 0), (0, 1), (1; +\infty)$

$(-\infty; 0)$  oraliqlarda funksiya kamayadi.  $(0, 1)$  oraliqlida esa funksiya o'sadi.

$(1; +\infty)$  oraliqlarda funksiya kamayadi.

7.  $y'(x)$  hosila ishorasini  $x = 0$  nuqtani o'tishda manfiydan musbatga o'zgartiradi. Demak, berilgan funksiya  $x = 0$  nuqtada minimumga erishadi va  $y_{min} = y'(0) = -1$  bo'ladi.

8. Funksiya botiq va qavariqligini tekshirish uchun ikkinchi tartibili hosilani olamiz.  $y'' = 2 \cdot \frac{2x+1}{(x-1)^4}$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini quyidagi oraliqlarga ajratamiz.

$$\left(-\infty; -\frac{1}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), (1; +\infty).$$

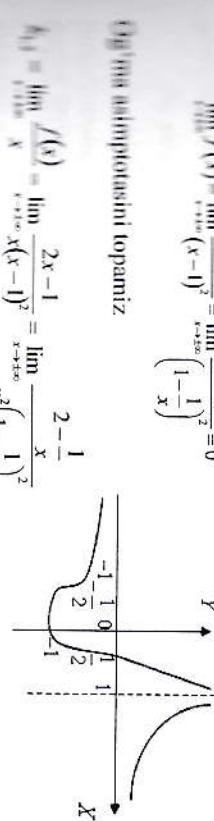
$\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$  da  $f''(-1) = -\frac{1}{8} < 0$  funksiya qavariq,

$\left(-\frac{1}{2}; 1\right)$  da  $f''(0) = 2 > 0$  funksiya botiq,  $(1; +\infty)$  oraliqlida  $f''(0) = 10 > 0$  funksiya botiq. Funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibili hosisi  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  dan o'tishda o'z

ishumalot o'g'utiradi, bundan kelib chiqadiki,  $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{8}{9}$  nuqta egilish nuqtasi bo'ladi.

9.  $x = 1$  funksiyaning vertikal asimptotasi,  $y = 0$  gorizontal asimptotasi, ya'ni

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



0 ga ma'nalashtirishini topamiz.

$$k_{11} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2x-1}{x(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2}$$

u holda

$$k_{11} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (f(x) - kx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2x-1}{(x-1)^2} = 0,$$

u holda  $b = 0$ , bundan kelib chiqadiki  $y = kx + b$  og'ma asimptota yo'q.

#### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

##### Funksiyalarни tekshiring

$$1. y = k(x) = x^3 (x-5)^2$$

$$2. y = l(x) = (x-3)^3 (x+2)^2$$

$$3. y = m(x) = \ln x^3 x^2$$

$$4. y = n(x) = \cos x^2 \cos^2 x$$

$$7. y = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$$

5.  $y = f(x) = \sin x^3 (x-5)^2$

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

#### 6. Optimalshirish usullari (optimalallashtirish masalalar Nyuton usuli)

##### Chiziqli dasturlash masalasini geometrik usulda tahlil qilish va yechish

Geometrik tahlilni masala misolda olib boramiz. Shartarning har birining grafigini OX<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub> koordinatlar tekisligida tashvirlab olamiz. Buning uchun tengsizliklar sistemusini tenglama ko'rinishida yozib chiqamiz.

$$\begin{cases} 0,1x_1 + 0,3x_2 = 30 \\ 0,5x_1 + 0,2x_2 = 45 \\ 0,1x_1 + 0,1x_2 = 12 \end{cases}$$

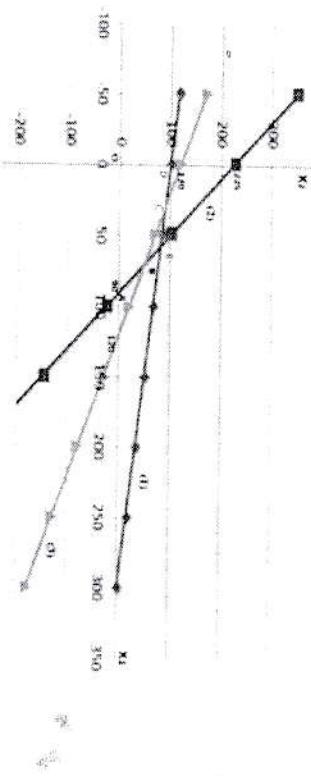
Hisoblashlarni soddalashishirish maqsadida tenglamalarning har birining kasiy qismini yo'qotish uchun 10 ga

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{ko'paytirib olamiz. Natijada u} \\ &\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 = 300 \\ 5x_1 + 2x_2 = 450 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 120 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Bu tenglamalar sistemasidagi har bir tenglamaning grafigini qurish uchun quyidagi jadvalni tuzib olamiz.

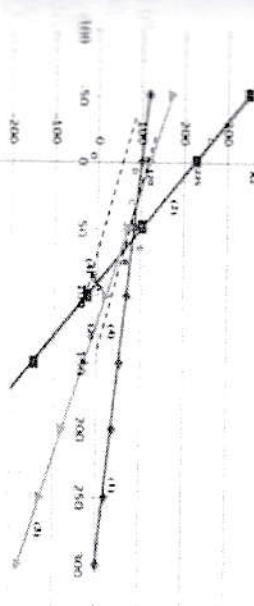
	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_2$	$x_1$
1-	0	100	1-	0
teng		teng		300
2-	0	225	2-	0
teng		teng		90
3-	0	120	3-	0
teng		teng		120

Jadvaldagi ma'lumotlar asosida sistema har bir tenglamasining grafigini OX<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub> koordinatlar tekisligida tasvirlab olamiz va belgilangan nomerlar bo'yicha raqamlab chiqamiz (8.1-rasm). Tenglamalar grafiqlarini tasvirlashni MS Excel dasturidan foydalanimishimiz mumkin.



8.1-rasm

8.1-rasmiga parallel bo'lib yuqoriroqdan, ya'ni (140;0) va (0;100) nuqtalardan o'tgan to'g'ri chiziq hosil bo'ladi (8.2-rasmagi (4) to'g'ri chiziqlar). Bu to'g'ri chiziqlarning MBYSga taaluqli har bir nuqtasing koordinatalari (2.1) – (2.2) maqsadining yechimlarini ifodelaydi. Maqsad funksiyasining  $F(x_1, x_2) = \text{const}$  indida olongan grafiqlari o'zaro parallel to'g'ri chiziqlardan iborat bo'lalar ekan. Maqsad funksiyasining qiyomi origan sari bu to'g'ri chiziq yuqorilab boraveradi (6.1-rasm).



8.2-rasm

Qo'yilg'on masalaning MBYSni topish uchun hosil bo'gan shartlardagi (1)-(4) chiziqlarning pastki qismida joylashgan va barchasi uchun umumiyoq bo'gan shartni oshaylik. Buning misolimizda bu soha OABCD beshburchak shaklidagi nuqtadan iborat (8.1-rasm).

*Loh, k. muqa MBS ga kirmaydi. Chunki bu muqa (3) tenglamaning yuqorida joylashgan.*

Bu sohalning istalgan nuqtasing koordinatalari masalaning shartlariga mos mungkin bo'lgan yechimlaridan birini ifodalaydi. Bu yerda biz maqsad hukmiga yonlangan bitor qiyamatiga mos keladigan rejalar (yechimlar)ga mos nuqtalar to'plamini ko'rilib chiqamiz. Masalan  $F(x_1, x_2) = 70000$  (maqsad funksiyasining bu nuqtini o'zimiz ixтийори танlaysiz) bo'ladigan nuqtalar to'plami  $1000x_1 + 1400x_2 = 70000$  tenglama bilan ifodalanganadi. Maqsad funksiyasining bu qiyamatiga mos grafigini yuqorida ko'rsatib o'tilganidek qurib olamiz. Bu OX<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub> koordinat tihvilida (70;0) va (0;50) nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi bo'lib, 2 = nancha uning grafigi punkti chiziq bilan ifodalangan.  $F(x_1, x_2)$  funksiyaning qiyomi ostiedsa, masalan  $F(x_1, x_2) = 140000$  deb olinsa unga mos grafigi yuqorida paralell bo'lib yuqoriroqdan, ya'ni (140;0) va (0;100) nuqtalardan o'tgan to'g'ri chiziq hosil bo'ladi (8.2-rasmagi (4) to'g'ri chiziqlar). Bu to'g'ri chiziqlarning MBYSga taaluqli har bir nuqtasing koordinatalari (2.1) – (2.2) maqsadining yechimlarini ifodelaydi. Maqsad funksiyasining  $F(x_1, x_2) = \text{const}$  indida olongan grafiqlari o'zaro parallel to'g'ri chiziqlardan iborat bo'lalar ekan.

Bora – bora MBYSdan chiqib ketishi mumkin. Xususan berilgan misolda maqsad funksiyasini grafigi MBYSdan oxiri C nuqtadan o'gan hолда chiqib ketadi. Ana shu holat, ya'ni C nuqta koordinatalari masala yechimini, **optimal rejani berar ekan deyishga** asos bo'ladi.

8.2-rasmida grafigdan ko'rindiki C nuqtaning koordinatasi (1) va (3) to'g'ri chiziqlar keshishish nuqtasining koordinatasidan iborat. Demak, C nuqta koordinatalarini topish uchun (1) va (3) tenglamalarni sistema qilib yechish kerak.

Xuddi shuningdek, B nuqta koordinatalari (2) va (3) to'g'ri chiziqlar grafiglarning kesishish nuqtasidan iborat. Uning koordinatalarini topish uchun ham (2) va (3) tenglamalarni sistema qilib yechamiz.

Dastlab C nuqtaning koordinatalarini topamiz. Buning uchun (1) va (3) tenglamalarni sistema qilib olamiz va uni yechamiz.

$$\begin{cases} _1 + 3x_2 = 300 \\ _1 + _2 = 120 \end{cases}$$

Birinchi tenglamadan ikkinchi tenglamani ayiramiz

$$\begin{cases} 2x_2 = 180 \\ _1 + _2 = 120 \end{cases}$$

Bunda  $x_2=90$  va  $x_1=30$  kelib chiqadi. Demak C(30;90).

Endi B nuqtaning koordinatalarini topamiz. Buning uchun (2) va (3) tenglamalarni sistema qilib yechamiz

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 2x_2 = 450 \\ _1 + _2 = 120 \end{cases}$$

Ikkinchi tenglamani 2 ga ko'paytirib birinchi tenglamadan ayiramiz.

Natijada quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasi hosil bo'ladi

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 = 210 \\ _1 + _2 = 120 \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemani yechib, noma'lumlarni topamiz va natija  $x_1=70$ ,  $x_2=50$  bo'ladi.

Demak B nuqta koordinatasi B(70;50) ekan.

2-rasmga asoslanib OABCD shakl uchlarining koordinatalarini yozib olamiz: O(0;0), A(100;0), B(70;50), C(30;90), D(0;100) ekanligini ko'ramiz. Chizmada ko'rilganidek MBYS qabariq sohadan iborat bo'lib, bu holat barcha ChDMlar

uchun o'tinli bo'lgan holatdir. Maqsad funksiyasi grafigi ham to'g'ri chiziq holligiga uchun uni oshirish parallel ko'chirishdan iborat bo'ladi va maqsad funksiyasining maksimal qiymati MBYS uchlaridan birida ya'ni maqsad funksiyasining grafigi MBYSdan chiqib ketish arafasida o'gan nuqtasida bo'lar ekan fu'isu optimal reja, ya'ni ChDMlar yechimini topish uchun umumiy qoida (max) o'tishiga imkoniyat beradi.

ChDMlarni yechishda avvalo MBYSni ifodalovchi qabariq soha topiladi va uning uchlarida maqsad funksiyasi hisoblanadi. Bu qiymatlardan eng kattasiga mos behavo'i nuqta koordinatalari izlanayotgan yechim – optimal rejani beradi. Bu qoidani yuqorida ko'rigan masalaga tabiq qilamiz. Maqsad funksiyasi (MF) ning MBYS OABCD beshburchak uchlari A(100;0), B(70;50), C(30;90), D(0;100) dagi qiyamatlari  $F_A, F_B, F_C, F_D$  deb belgilab, ularni hisoblasak,  $F_A = 100000$ ,  $F_B = 140000$ ,  $F_C = 156000$ ,  $F_D = 140000$ .

Bu qiyatlarini taqqoslash natijasida optimal reja C(30;90) nuqtada chonligiga ishonch hosil qilamiz. Bu natija 2 – rasmagi chizmaga ham mos keladi, ya'ni MF grafigini parallel ko'chirishda bu grafik MBYSdan C nuqta orqali chiqib ketishi ko'rinish turibdi. Bu keltirilgan grafik usul ikki nomalumli manzalarda juda qulay bo'lish bilan birga ko'plab umumiyl qoida va tavsiyalar ham dastlab chiqishga imkoniyat beradi.

Demak, qo'yilgan masalaning yechimi quyidagicha bo'ladi.

**Optimal reja  $X^* = (30;90)$**

Maqsad funksiyasining maksimal qiymati:  $F_{\max} = F_c = 156000$

## 8.1. Optimal rejaniнг iqtisodiy tahlili

Yuqorida keltirilgan (2.1) – (2.2) masalaning topilgan yechimini tahlil qilamiz. Optimal reja C(30;90) nuqtada bo'lib, bu nuqtada  $x_1 = 30$ ;  $x_2 = 90$  va  $F_c = 156000$  ekanligini ko'rdik. Chizmada (2-rasm) ko'rindiki, C nuqtabda 1,3-homashyo to'liq sarflanadi, 2-homashyo esa ortib qolar ekan, chunki 2-

homashyoga mos to‘g’ri chiziq C nuqtadan o’tmaydi. Optimal reja qiymatlarini homashyo sarfi funksiyalariga qo‘yib ham bunga ishonch hosil qilamiz.

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = (0,1x_1 + 0,3x_2) \begin{cases} x_1 = 30 \\ x_2 = 90 \end{cases} = 0,1 \times 30 + 0,3 \times 90 = 30$$

$$f_2(x_1, x_2) = (0,5x_1 + 0,2x_2) \begin{cases} x_1 = 30 \\ x_2 = 90 \end{cases} = 0,5 \times 30 + 0,2 \times 90 = 33 < 45$$

$$f_3(x_1, x_2) = (0,1x_1 + 0,1x_2) \begin{cases} x_1 = 30 \\ x_2 = 90 \end{cases} = 0,1 \times 30 + 0,1 \times 90 = 12$$

Bu holatdan kelib chiqib quyidagi mulohaza va tavsiyalarini keltirish mumkin. Ikkinchisi tur homashyo 45 birilik bo‘lib, undan 33 birilik ishlataladi. Demak, 12 birilik 2 – tur homashyo ortib qoladi. Bu oriqchasi homashyo sifatida sotib yuborish mumkin. Ikkinchisi yo‘li esa chizmadan ko‘rinayapti, ishlab chiqarish rejasini oshirishiga to‘sqinlik qilayotgan kamyo (taxchil) homashyoni ko‘paytirish kerak. Bunda barcha homashyolarni to‘la jalb qilish, hamda daromadni oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lamiz. Bizning masalada, chizmadan ko‘rinadiki (2 – rasm), 3-tur homashyo, ya’ni shakar rejani oshirishiga imkoniyat bermayapti. Agar shakarga mos to‘g’ri chiziqi grafigini parallell ko‘chirib E nuqtagacha olib borilsa barcha homashyolar to‘la ishlatalishiga erishildi. Grafikni parallell ko‘chirish esa shakar zaxirasini ko‘paytirish hisobiga erishildi. Hususan bizning masalada  $f_3(x_1, x_2) = (0,1x_1 + 0,1x_2) = C_3$  deb, grafik E nuqtadan o’tishi shartidan  $C_3$  qiymat tanlanadi. E nuqta 1-, 2- to‘g’ri chiziqlar kesishgan nuqtasi bo‘lib, uning koordinatalari

$$\begin{cases} 0,1x_1 + 0,3x_2 = 30 \\ 0,5x_1 + 0,2x_2 = 45 \end{cases}$$

Bu sistemadan  $x_1 = \frac{75}{13}, x_2 = \frac{105}{13}$  ekanligini topamiz. 3-xomashyo chiziq‘i bu nuqtadan o’tishi uchun  $f_3(x_1, x_2) = 0,1 \times \left(\frac{75}{13} + \frac{105}{13}\right) = \frac{180}{13} = 13,8$  bo‘lishi kerak ekan.

Demak, shakar zaxirasini 13,8 birilikka yetkazsak, ya’ni 1,8 birilikka oshirsak optimal rejani  $E \left( \frac{75}{13}; \frac{105}{13} \right)$  nuqtaga ko‘chirish mumkin. Bunda maqsad funksiyasi

$$F_E = 1000 \times \frac{75}{13} + 1400 \times \frac{105}{13} = \frac{75000 + 147000}{13} = \frac{222000}{13} \approx 170770$$

qiymatga erishadi.

Bunda daromad C nuqtadaligiga qaraganda 14770 pul birigiga ortadi. Shunday qilib qo‘yilgan iqtisodiy masalaning matematik modelini tuzish, matematik model yordamida masala yechimini topish va topilgan yechimning iqtisodiy tahvilini to‘liq o’tkazish mumkin ekan.

## 8.2. Transport masalasini yechishning shintoliy-g‘arb burchak usuli

**Yechish.** Bu yerda taminotchi punktlar soni  $m=3$ , istemolchi punktlar soni esa  $n=5$ . Shu sababli, masalaning tayanch rejasi  $5+3-1=7$  to‘ldirilgan kataklardagi sonlar bilan aniqlanadi.

Jadvalni to‘ldirishni  $x_{11}$  katakdan boshlaymiz. Buning uchun  $x_{11}$  katak (yacheyska) da keshishgan  $A_1$  satr va  $B_1$  ustunlardagi yuk zahiralarni va talablarini taqoslaymiz hamda ularning eng kichigini olamiz

$$a_{11} = \min\{a_1; b_1\} = \min\{140; 60\} = 60$$

6.2-jadvalning  $x_{11}$  yacheyskasiga 60 ni yozamiz, shu bilan  $B_1$  istemolchining tulaba qondiriladi va  $x_{21}=0, x_{31}=0$  bo‘ladi.

Navbatdagi yechimni izlash yana shimoliy-g‘arbiy burchak –  $x_{12}$  yacheykadan davom ettilaridi va  $A_1$  satrda qolgan yuk zahirasi va  $B_2$  ustundagi talabni taqoslaymiz hamda ularning eng kichigini olamiz

$$a_{12} = \min\{a_1 - x_{11}; b_2\} = \min\{140 - 60; 70\} = \min\{80; 70\} = 70$$

$x_{12}$  yacheyskasiga 70 ni yozamiz, shu bilan  $B_2$  istemolchining talaba qondiriladi va  $x_{22}=0, x_{32}=0$  bo‘ladi.

Keyingi shimoliy-g‘arbiy burchak –  $x_{13}$  yacheyska bo‘ladi.  $A_1$  satrda qolgan yok zahirasi va  $B_3$  ustundagi talabni taqoslaymiz hamda ularning eng kichigini olamiz.

$$x_{13} = \min\{a_1 - x_{11} - x_{12}; b_3\} = \min\{140 - 60 - 70; 120\} = \min\{10, 120\}$$

$$= 10$$

$x_{14}=0, x_{15}=0$  bo'ldi.

Navbatdag'i shimoliy-g'arbiy burchak –  $x_{23}$  yachevka bo'ldi. Bu yachevka A<sub>2</sub> satrda yuk zahirasi va B<sub>3</sub> ustunda taminlanmagan istemolchi talabini taqoslaymiz hamda ularning eng kichigini olamiz

$$x_{23} = \min\{a_2; b_3 - x_{13}\} = \min\{180; 120 - 10\} = \min\{180; 110\} = 110$$

$x_{23}$  yachevkasiga 110 ni yozamiz, shu bilan B<sub>3</sub> istemolchining talaba qondiriladi va  $x_{33}=0$  bo'ldi.

Endigi shinmolij-g'arbiy burchak –  $x_{24}$  yachevka bo'ldi. Bu yachevka A<sub>2</sub> satrda qolgan yuk zahirasi va B<sub>4</sub> ustundagi istemolchi talabini taqoslaymiz hamda ularning eng kichigini olamiz

$$x_{24} = \min\{a_2 - x_{23}; b_4\} = \min\{180 - 110; 130\} = \min\{70; 130\} = 70$$

$x_{24}$  yachevkasiga 70 ni yozamiz, shu bilan A<sub>2</sub> zahiradagi yuk tugaydi va  $x_{25}=0$  bo'ldi.

Navbatdag'i shinmolij-g'arbiy burchak –  $x_{34}$  yachevka bo'ldi. Bu yachevka A<sub>3</sub> satrda yuk zahirasi va B<sub>4</sub> ustunda taminlanmagan istemolchi talabini taqoslaymiz hamda ularning eng kichigini olamiz

$$x_{34} = \min\{a_3; b_4 - x_{24}\} = \min\{160; 130 - 70\} = \min\{160; 60\} = 60$$

$x_{34}$  yachevkasiga 60 ni yozamiz, shu bilan B<sub>4</sub> istemolchining talaba qondiriladi.

Bizda faqat bitta x<sub>34</sub> yachevka to'lmay qoldi. Bu yachevkaning qiymati

$$x_{35} = \min\{a_3 - x_{35}; b_4\} = \min\{160 - 60; 100\} = \min\{100; 100\} = 100$$

ga teng. Qolgan yuk zahirasi bilan istemolchi talabi bir xil. Shu sababli  $x_{34}$  yachevka 100 ni yozamiz.

Yuqorida amalga oshirgan ishlrimizni 8.3-jadvalga joylashtiramiz

Taminotchilar	Istemolchilar					8.3-jadval
	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	Zahiralar
A <sub>1</sub>	2	3	4	2	4	140
	60	70	10	0	0	
A <sub>2</sub>	8	4	1	4	1	180
	0	0	110	70	0	
A <sub>3</sub>	9	7	8	7	2	160
	0	0	60	100	100	
Talablar	60	70	120	130	100	480

Bu jadvaldan masalaning tayanch rejsi

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 60 & 70 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 110 & 70 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 60 & 100 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

ko'rinishida bo'ldi. Bu rejaga asosan yuk tashishning umumiy xarajati:

$$F(x) = 2 \cdot 60 + 3 \cdot 70 + 4 \cdot 10 + 2 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0 + 8 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 110 + 4 \cdot 70 + 1 \cdot 0 + 9 \cdot 0 + 7 \cdot 0 + 8 \cdot 0 + 7 \cdot 60 + 2 \cdot 100 = 120 + 210 + 40 + 110 + 280 + 420 + 200 = 1380$$

### 8.3. Transport masalasini yechishning minimal element usuli

Bu usulda yuk tashish xarajatlari hisobga olinadi.

Dastlab, yuklarni yetkazib berish xarajatlarining minimal qiymatlarini topish olamiz. Ular: c<sub>21</sub>=1 va c<sub>25</sub>=1. Jadvalni to'ldirishni qaysi biridan boshlashning farqi yo'q.

Dastlab, jadvalni to'ldirishni x<sub>23</sub> yachevkanadan boshlaymiz. Undagi yuk zahirasi va istemolchi talabini taqoslaymiz

$$x_{23} = \min\{a_2; b_3\} = \min\{180; 120\} = 120$$

x<sub>23</sub> yachevkasiga 120 ni yozamiz, shu bilan B<sub>3</sub> istemolchi talabi bajariladi va x<sub>13</sub>=0, x<sub>33</sub>=0 bo'ldi. Keying eng kam xarajat c<sub>25</sub>=1. Shu sababli x<sub>25</sub> yachevkanini to'ldirib olamiz. Buning uchun

$$x_{25} = \min\{a_2 - x_{23}; b_5\} = \min\{180 - 120; 100\} = \min\{60; 100\} = 60$$

x<sub>25</sub> yachevka 60 ni yozamiz, shu bilan A<sub>2</sub> zahiradagi yuk tugaydi va x<sub>21</sub>=0, x<sub>24</sub>=0 bo'ldi.

Endi, jadvalning yuk miqdorlari bilan to'ldirilmagan yuklarni yetkazib berish xarajatlarining minimal qiy mattalarini topib olamiz. Ular:  $c_{11}=2$  va  $c_{14}=2$  va  $c_{32}=2$ .

Bularni to'ldirishni  $x_{11}$  dan boshlaymiz. Buning uchun  $A_1$  dagi zahiri va  $B_1$  dagi istemolchi talabini taqoslaymiz va ulardan eng kichigini tanlaysiz

$$x_{11} = \min\{a_1; b_1\} = \min\{140; 60\} = 60$$

$x_{11}$  yacheykasiga 60 ni yozamiz, shu bilan  $B_1$  istemolchi talabi bajariladi va  $x_{11}=0$  bo'ladi. Keying eng kam xarajat  $c_{14}=2$ . Shu sababli,  $x_{14}$  yacheykani to'ldiramiz. Buning uchun

$$x_{14} = \min\{a_1 - x_{11}; b_4\} = \min\{140 - 60; 130\} = \min\{80; 130\} = 80$$

$x_{14}$  yacheykaga 80 ni yozamiz, shu bilan  $A_1$  zahiradagi yuk tugaydi va  $x_{12}=0$  va  $x_{15}=0$  bo'ladi.

Navbatdagi minimal xarajat  $c_{35}=2$ . Shuning uchun,  $x_{35}$  yacheykani to'ldiramiz

$$x_{35} = \min\{a_3; b_4 - x_{23}\} = \min\{160; 100 - 60\} = \min\{160; 40\} = 40$$

$x_{35}$  yacheykasiga 40 ni yozamiz, shu bilan  $B_5$  istemolchi talabi bajariladi. Bo'sh qolgan yacheykalardagi eng kam xarajatlari:  $c_{32}=7$  va  $c_{34}=7$  ga teng.

Shuning uchun,  $x_{32}$  yacheykani to'ldiramiz

$$x_{32} = \min\{a_3 - x_{35}; b_2\} = \min\{160 - 40; 70\} = \min\{120; 70\} = 70$$

$x_{32}$  yacheykasiga 70 ni yozamiz, shu bilan  $B_2$  istemolchi talabi bajariladi. Natijada bizda  $x_{34}$  yacheyka to'ldirilmasdan qoladi. Bunda

$$x_{34} = \min\{a_3 - x_{32} - x_{35}; b_4 - x_{14}\} = \min\{160 - 70 - 40; 130 - 80\}$$

$$= \min\{50; 50\} = 50$$

bo'ladi va bu qiy matni  $x_{34}$  ga yozamiz. Shunday qilib jadvalning barcha yacheykalarini to'ldirib olamiz (8.4-jadval).

Tammotchiar	Istemolchiar					Zahirlar
	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	
A <sub>1</sub>	2	3	4	2	4	140
A <sub>2</sub>	60	0	0	80	0	120
	8	4	1	4	1	180
	0	0	120	0	60	480

A <sub>1</sub>	9	7	8	7	2	160
Talablar	60	70	120	130	100	480

#### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

1. Tumanga qarashli n – ta jamoa xujaligining ekin maydonlari mos xolda S1 , S2,..., Sn ga . Tuman rejasiga kura m xil ekindan pl „P2,..., Pn miqdorda hosil olinishi kerak. J-jamoja xujaligining i-ekindan j- maydomming bir gektaridan olinishi kutadigan miqdori aij birlik jamoa xujaliklari buyicha max xosil olinishi uchun ekin maydonlari qanday taksimlanishi kerak.

2. Sexda 3ta bir-birini almashtira oladigan kurilma-stanoklar bor, ularning quvvatlarini oyiga 400,850,300 norma-vaqtgacha. Sex 5 xil maxsulot tayyorlash majburiyatini olgan: P1- 600 birlik; P2 -350, P3- 450, P4- 500, P5- 600 birlik. Birinchi stanok xar bir xil maxsulotning bir birligini tayyorlashi uchun mos xolda 0,3, 0,6, 0,4, 0,8 va 0,5 soat sarflaydi, ikkinchi stanok – 0,6, 0,8; 0,7 va 0,9 soat, uchinchchi stanok – 1,4, 0,5, 0,9, 0,6 va 1 soat sarflaydi. Bir birlik maxsulot tayyorlash uchun birinchi stanokning xarajatlari mos xolda 20, 10, 40, 50 va 80 pul bidigi; ikkinchisinki – 50, 40, 30, va 60, uchinsiniki 65, 90, 30, 20 va 50. Maxsulotlarning bir birligini baxosi – 80, 100, 60, 50 va 85 pul birligiga teng bulsa majburiyat bajarilishini kafolatlaydigan maxsulot ishlab chikarish rejasini shunday tuzilsinki: 1) maksimal daromad olinsin; 2) tayyorlangan maxsulotlarning umumiy bahosi minimal bo'lsin; 3) qurilma – stanoklarning sarflagan vaqtini minimal bo'lsin; 4) P1 xil maxsulotidan uchta, P2 –dan bitta, P3- dan ikkitadan qilib tuziladigan komplektlar soni maksimal bo'ladigan rejaning iqtisodiy matematik modelini tuzing.

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 60 & 0 & 80 & 0 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 50 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Firma stol va stullar ishlab chiqarishga ixtisoslashgan. Ularni tayyorlashga ishlatalidigan 72 m<sup>3</sup> birinchi xil va 56 m<sup>3</sup> ikkinchi xil yogoch maxsulotlari mavjud. Stol va stullarning bir – birligini tayyorlashga sarflangan yogoch maxsulotlarining normasi jadvalda berilgan. 1 xil yogoch 2 xil yogoch stol stul 0,18 0,09 0,08 0,28 Firma bitta stoldan 4,4 pul birligi sof daromad oladi, stuldan esa – 2,8. Maksimal daromad olish uchun firma nechadan stol va stullar tayyorlashi mumkin. Bunday masalaning iqtisodiy matematik modelini tuzing.

4.Uzunligi 750 sm dan bulgan simlarni uzunklikari 250 sm, 200 sm va 150 sm kesmalarga qirqish kerak. Uzunligi 250 sm bo'lgan kesmadan 200000 ta, 200 sm ligidan 250000 ta va 150 sm li kesmadan 50000 ta tayyorlash buyurtmasi olindi. Eng kam chikindi chiqishini ta'minlab buyurtma bajariladigan eng kam sondagi similar qirqiladigan optimal qirqish rejasining iqtisodiy matematik modelini tuzing.

5.Savdo firmasi P1 ,P2 , P3 xil maxsulotlar sotadi. Buning uchun 460 m<sup>2</sup> maydonga ega bulgan foydali joydan va 500 odam / soat ishchi vaqtidan foydalaniadi. Firmanning tovar aylantirishi (tovar oboroti) 240000 pul birligiga teng. Maksimal daromad keltiradigan tovar aylantirish rejasini tuzish zarur. Ma'lumotlar jadvalda berilgan. Bu masalaning matematik modelini tuzing.

6.Sexda 3ta bir-birini almashtira oладиган qurilma-stanoklar bor, ularning quvvatlari oyiga 300,550,400 norma-vaqtgacha. Sex 5 xil maxsulot tayyorlash majburiyatini olgan: P1- 400 birlik; P2 -450, P3- 500, P4- 550, P5- 600 birlik. Birinchi stanok har bir xil maxsulotning bir birligini tayyorlashi uchun mos xolda 0,3, 0,6, 0,4, 0,8 va 0,5 soat sarflaydi, ikkinchi stanok – 0,6; 0,8; 0,7 va 0,9 soat, uchinchi stanok – 1,4, 0,5, 0,9, 0,6 va 1 soat sarflaydi. Bir birlik maxsulot tayyorlash uchun birinchi stanokning xarajatlari mos xolda 20, 10, 40, 50 va 80 pul birligi; ikkinchisini – 50, 40, 30, va 60; uchinsiniki 65, 90, 30, 20 va 50. Maxsulotlarning bir birligini bahosi – 80, 100, 60, 50 va 85 pul birligiga teng bulsa majburiyat bajarilishini kafolatlaydigan maxsulot ishlab chikarish rejasini shunday tuzilsinki: 1) maksimal daromad olinsin; 2) tayorlangan maxsulotlarning umumiy baxosi minimal bulsin; 3) qurilma – stanoklarning saflagan vaqt minimal bulsin;

4) P1 xil maxsulotdan uchta, P2 –dan bitta, P3- dan ikkitadan kilib tuziladigan komplektlar soni maksimal bo'ladigan rejaning iqtisodiy matematik modelini tuzing.

7. Firma stol va stullar ishlab chikarishga ixtisoslashgan. Ularni tayyorlashga ishlatalidigan 64 m<sup>3</sup> birinchi xil va 48 m<sup>3</sup> ikkinchi xil yogoch maxsulotlari mavjud. Stol va stullarning bir – birligini tayyorlashga sarflangan yogoch maxsulotlarining normasi jadvalda berilgan. 1 xil yogoch 2 xil yogoch stol stul 0,18 0,09 0,08 0,28 Firma bitta stoldan 4,4 pul birligi sof daromad oladi, stuldan esa – 2,8. Maksimal daromad olish uchun firma nechadan stol va stullar tayyorlashi mumkin. Bunday masalaning iqtisodiy matematik modelini tuzing.

4.Uzunligi 750 sm dan bulgan simlarni uzunklikari 250 sm, 200 sm va 150 sm kesmalarga qirqish kerak. Uzunligi 250 sm bo'lgan kesmadan 200000 ta, 200 sm ligidan 250000 ta va 150 sm li kesmadan 50000 ta tayyorlash buyurtmasi olindi. Eng kam chikindi chiqishini ta'minlab buyurtma bajariladigan eng kam sondagi similar qirqiladigan optimal qirqish rejasining iqtisodiy matematik modelini tuzing.

## § 9. Lopital qoidası va misollar

### 9.1. 0/0 ko'rinishdagi aniqlamaslik

**1-teorema.** Agar  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  funksiyalar  $x=a$  nuqtaning biror atrofida uzluksi,  $a$  nuqtaning o'sidan tashqari shu atrofda differensialanuvchi bo'lib, shu atrofda  $\varphi(x) \neq 0$  va  $\varphi(a) = f(a) = 0$  hamda chekli yoki cheksiz  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = A$  limit mavjud bo'lsa, u holda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)}$  limit ham mavjud bo'jadi va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

tenglik o'rinali bo'лади.

**Istobi.**  $\frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{\varphi(x)-\varphi(a)}$  nisbatni qaraymiz.  $f(a)=0$ ,  $\varphi(a)=0$  bo'lgani uchun bu tenglik to'g'ri.  
Agar  $x \neq a$  nuqtaning atrofiga tegishli bo'lsa, u holda yuqoridaqni nisbatning o'ng tomoniga Koshi teoremasini qo'llasak  $\frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \frac{f'(c)}{\varphi'(c)}$  kelib chiqadi, bunda  $c \in$  bilan  $x$  orasidagi qiymat bo'gani uchun  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $c \rightarrow a$ . Shu sababli oxirgi tenglikda  $x \rightarrow a$  da limitiga o'sak  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(c)}{\varphi'(c)} = \lim_{c \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(c)}{\varphi'(c)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{\varphi'(x)}$

Isbotlanishi lozim bo'lgan tenglik hosil bo'лади.

**1-estatma.** Agar  $f(a)=0$ ,  $\varphi(a)=0$  va  $f'(x)$  hamda  $\varphi'(x)$  hosilalar 1- teorema shartlarini qanoatlanirsa, u holda teoremani  $\frac{f'(x)}{\varphi'(x)}$  nishatega ikkinchi marta qo'llash

mumkin. Ya'ni:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{\varphi'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x)}{\varphi''(x)}$  va hokazo.

**1-misol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(0)}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)'}{x'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = \cos 0 = 1.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2-misol. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(0)}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \sin x)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3x^2} = \\ & = \frac{(1 - \cos x)'}{(3x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{6x} = \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

**2-eslatma.** 1-teorema  $x \rightarrow \infty$  da  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\varphi(x) \rightarrow 0$  bo'lganda ham to'g'riligicha qoladi, ya'ni  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{\varphi'(x)}$ .

Bu tenglikning to'g'riligiga  $x = \frac{1}{z}$  almashtirish olib ishonch hosi qitish mumkin.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{3-misol. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)'}{x'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-x) = 0. \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 0} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\text{4-misol. } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x^n - a^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x^n - a^n)'}{(x^n - a^n)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{nx^{n-1}} = \frac{na^{n-1}}{na^{n-1}} = \frac{n}{a^{n-a}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{5-misol. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 8}{x^4 - 2x^3 - 16x^2 + 2x + 15} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 8)'}{(x^4 - 2x^3 - 16x^2 + 2x + 15)'} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 - 10x + 2}{4x^3 - 6x^2 - 32x + 2} = \frac{3 \cdot 1 - 10 \cdot (-1) + 2}{4 \cdot (-1) - 6 \cdot 1 - 32 \cdot (-1) + 2} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

## 9.2. $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslik

Ushbu teoremani isbotsiz keltiramiz.

**2-teorema.** Agar  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  funksiyalar  $x=a$  nuqtaning o'zidan tashqari bo'lsa hamda shu

uzluksiz, differensiallanuvchi ( $x=a$  nuqtaning o'zidan tashqari) bo'lsa hamda shu atrofida  $\varphi(x) \neq 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = \infty$  bo'lsa va chekli yoki cheksiz  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)}$  limit mavjud bo'lsadi, u holda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{\varphi'(x)}$

limit mavjud bo'lsa, u holda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{\varphi'(x)}$

$\frac{f'(x)}{\varphi'(x)}$  tenglik to'g'ri bo'ladidi. Bu teorema  $x \rightarrow \infty$  da ham o'z kuchini saqlaydi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{6-misol. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln x)'}{x'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-x) = 0. \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{7-misol. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^x)'}{(2x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{2} = +\infty. \\ \text{8-misol. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{\varphi'(x)} \text{ tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi chekli yoki} \\ \text{3-eslatma. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(x)}{\varphi'(x)} \text{ tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi chekli yoki} \end{aligned}$$

cheksiz limit mavjud bo'lsa uning chap tomonidagi limit ham mavjud bo'ladidi. O'ng tomonidagi limiting mavjud bo'lmasligidan uning chap tomonidagi limiting mavjud bo'lmasligi kelib chiqmaydi.

**9-misol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x}$  limitini toping.

**Vechish.** L'opital qoidasini qo'llaymiz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x + \sin x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \cos x) \cdot x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ da } 1 + \cos x \text{ ifoda 0}$$

bilan 2 orasida tebranadi, ya'ni  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  da  $1 + \cos x$  ifodaning limiti mavjud emas. Shu sababli L'opital qoidasini qo'llab bo'lmaydi.

Izlanayotgan limitini boshqa yo'l bilan topamiz.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 + 0 = 1.$$

## 9.3. $\infty - \infty$ ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslik

Bunday aniqmaslikni ochish deyilganda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x) = \infty$ , bir xil ishorali cheksizlik bo'lganda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - \varphi(x))$  limitini topish tushuniladi. Bunday

aniqmasliklar  $\frac{0}{0}$  yoki  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikka keltirilib keyin Lopital qoidasidan foydalaniadi. Bunda  $a = \infty$  bo'lishi ham mumkin.

**10-misol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$  limitini toping.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) (\infty - \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1 - \ln x}{(x-1) \ln x} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1 - \ln x)'}{((x-1) \ln x)'} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x \ln x + x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{x \ln x + x - 1} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)'}{(x \ln x + x - 1)'} = \\ & = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\ln x + x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\ln x + 2} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

#### 9.4. $0 \cdot \infty$ ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslik

Bunday aniqmaslikni ochish deyilganda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = \infty$  bo'lganda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \varphi(x)$  limitini topish tushuniladi. Agar  $f(x) \cdot \varphi(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)}$  yoki

$$f(x) \cdot \varphi(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{f(x)}$$

ko'rinishda yozilsa  $0 \cdot \infty$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmaslik  $\frac{0}{0}$  yoki  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmaslikka keltiriladi. Bunda  $a = \infty$  bo'lishi ham mumkin.

**11-misol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x (0 \cdot \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = 0$  (6-misoliga qarrang).

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\ln x} = 0. \text{ Demak } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\ln x)^x = e^0 = 1.$$

**4-eslatma.**  $1^\infty$ ,  $0^\infty$  va  $\infty^0$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmasliklar  $[f(x)]^{g(x)}$  ifodani loqitishlab  $\frac{0}{0}$  yoki  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmasliklardan bioritasiga keltiriladi.

Shunday qilib,  $0 \cdot \infty$ ,  $\infty - \infty$ ,  $1^\infty$ ,  $\infty^0$ ,  $0^0$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmasliklar  $\frac{0}{0}$  yoki  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rishga keltirilib keyin Lopital qoidasidan foydalaniadi.

Ishbotlangan  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+x)^\rho - 1}{x} = \rho$  ajoyib limitlarni Lopital qoidasidan foydalanim isbotlashni o'quvchiga tavsiya qilamiz.

#### Mustaqil yechish uchun muammol

Agar  $[f(x)]^{g(x)} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$  ( $\alpha$ ) ko'rinishda tasvirlansa  $1^\infty$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmaslikni ochish  $0 \cdot \infty$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmaslikni ochishga keltiriladi. Bunda  $a$  =  $\infty$  bo'lishi ham mumkin.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1-misol. } & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + mx)^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ limitini hisoblang.} \\ & \text{Yechish. } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + mx)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + mx)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + mx)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + mx)}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 + mx - 1}{x}} = e^m. \end{aligned}$$

#### 9.6. $0^0$ ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslik

Bunday aniqmaslikni ochish deyilganda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = 0$  bo'lganda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^{\varphi(x)}$  limitini topish tushuniladi. Bu holda ham yuqoridaq (a) tenglikdan foydalaniadi. Bunda  $a = \infty$  bo'lishi ham mumkin.

**13-misol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x (0^0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x} = e^0 = 1.$

#### 9.7. $\infty^0$ ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslik

Bunday aniqmaslikni ochish deyilganda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = 0$  bo'lganda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^{\varphi(x)}$  limitini topish tushuniladi. Bunda  $a = \infty$  bo'lishi ham mumkin.

**14-misol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\ln x)^x (\infty^0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-\ln x \ln(-\ln x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(-\ln x)}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot \ln(-\ln x) (0 \cdot \infty) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(-\ln x)}{\frac{1}{x}} \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\ln(-\ln x))'}{\left( \frac{1}{x} \right)'} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{-\ln x} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right)}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\ln x} = 0. \text{ Demak } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\ln x)^x = e^0 = 1.$$

**4-eslatma.**  $1^\infty$ ,  $0^\infty$  va  $\infty^0$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmasliklar  $[f(x)]^{g(x)}$  ifodani loqitishlab  $\frac{0}{0}$  yoki  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmasliklardan bioritasiga keltiriladi.

Shunday qilib,  $0 \cdot \infty$ ,  $\infty - \infty$ ,  $1^\infty$ ,  $\infty^0$ ,  $0^0$  ko'rinishdag'i aniqmasliklar  $\frac{0}{0}$  yoki  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rishga keltirilib keyin Lopital qoidasidan foydalaniadi.

Ishbotlangan  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+x)^\rho - 1}{x} = \rho$  ajoyib limitlarni Lopital qoidasidan foydalanim isbotlashni o'quvchiga tavsiya qilamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{x^2-16} &=? \\ 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x} &=? \\ 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{1+\cos x}{\sin x} &=? \\ 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 100} \frac{\lg x - 1}{x^2-100} &=? \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x - 1}{e^x - 1} = ?$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{c \lg x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} = ?$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\tan x}{x - \pi} = ?$$

funksiyaliga bo'lsa, u xolda  $F(x) + S$  ( $S$ -const) bosxlang'ich funksiyalar to'plamiga  $f(x)$  funksiyuning  $[a; b]$  dagi aniqmas integrali deyiladi va  $\int f(x)dx$  kabi belgilanadi. Bunda  $\int$  - integral belgisi,  $f(x)$  integral ostidagi funksiya,  $f(x)dx$  esa integral ostidagi ifoda deyiladi.

**§ 10. Boshlang'ich funksiya. Aniqmas integral o'zgaruvchini almashirish va bo'taklab integral allash usullari**

### 10.1. Boshlang'ich funksiya va aniqmas integral tushunchasi

**I-Turif.** Agar  $[a; b]$  segmentning hamma nuqtalarida  $F'(x) = f(x)$  tenglik bajarilsa,  $F(x)$  funksiya sxu segmentnda  $f(x)$  funksiyaga nisbatan boshlang'ich funksiya deb ataladi.

**I-Misol.**  $f(x) = 4x^3$  funksiyaning  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  intervalda boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lib, ularning xar biri egri chiziqlardan bittasini o'z-o'ziga parallel xolda  $F(x) = x^4$  bo'lib, chunki  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da  $F'(x) = 4x^3$ .

**2-misol.**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  funksiyaning  $(0; +\infty)$  intervalda boshlang'ich funksiyasi  $F(x) = \ln x$  bo'lib, chunki shu intervalda  $F'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ .

**I-Torema.** Agar  $F_1(x)$  va  $F_2(x)$  funksiyalar  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a; b]$  kesmada boshlang'ich funksiyalar bo'lsa, ular orasidagi ayirma o'zgarmas songa teng bo'lib.

**Ishot.** Boshlang'ich funksiyaning ta'rifiga ko'ra x ning  $[a; b]$  kesmадаги xar qanday qiymatida

$$F_1'(x) = f(x), \quad F_2'(x) = f(x) \quad (10.1)$$

tengliklarga ega bo'lamiž.

$$\varphi(x) = F_1(x) - F_2(x) \quad (10.2)$$

deb belgilaymiz. Unda (1) tengliklarga asosan x ning  $[a; b]$  kesmадаги xar qanday qiymatida  $\varphi'(x) = [F_1(x) - F_2(x)]' = F_1'(x) - F_2'(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0$ , bundan  $\varphi(x) = S$  o'zgarmas son ekanı kelib chiqadi  $\infty$ .

Ishot qilingan teoremadan bunday natija chiqadi: agar berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun qanday bo'lmasin biror  $F(x)$  boshlang'ich funksiya topilgan bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun xar qanday boshqa boshlang'ich funksiyalar  $F(x) + S$  ( $C$ -const) ko'rinishiga ega bo'lib.

**2-Turif.** Agar  $F(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  da  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun boshlang'ich

$$\text{Demak, } \int f(x)dx = F(x) + C \quad (10.3)$$

**I-misol.**  $f(x) = 4x^3$  funksiyaning  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  intervalda boshlang'ich funksiyasi  $F(x) = x^4 + C$  bo'lgani uchun uni aniqmas integrali  $\int 4x^3 dx = x^4 + C$  ( $S$ -soni) bo'lib.

Shunday qilib, aniqmas integral  $u = F(x) + C$  funksiyalar to'plamidan iboratdir. Geometrik nuqtai nazardan qaraganda aniqmas integral egri chiziqlar to'plamidan iborat bo'lib, ularning xar biri egri chiziqlardan bittasini o'z-o'ziga parallel xolda yuqoriiga yoki pastga, ya'ni ou o'q bo'yab silijitish yo'li bilan xosil qilinadi.

**2-Torema.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  segmentda uzlusiz bo'lsa, bu funksiya uchun boshlang'ich funksiya (demak aniqmas integral) mavjud bo'lib.

Berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiya bo'yicha uning boshlang'ich funksiyasini topish  $f(x)$  funksiyani integral allash deyiladi.

### 10.2. Aniqmas integralning xossalari

**I-Xossa.** Aniqmas integralning xosilasi integral ostidagi funksiyaga teng,

$$\left( \int f(x)dx \right)' = f(x) \quad (10.4)$$

**Ishot.** Haqiqatdan ham,  $F(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi  $bo'lib$ ;  $F'(x) = f(x)$ . U holda  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$  bo'lib. Keyingi tenglikdan topamiz:

$$\left( \int f(x)dx \right)' = (F(x) + C)' = F'(x) + (C)' = F'(x) + 0 = F'(x) = f(x) \quad \infty$$

**2-Xossa.** Aniqmas integralning differentiali integral ostidagi ifodaga teng,  $y(x) = \int f(x)dx$   $\left[ f(x)dx = f(x) \right] = f(x)$ . (10.5)

**3-Xossa.** Biror funksiya differentialining aniqmas integrali shu funksiya bilan o'zgartmas son yig'indisiga teng, ya'ni

$$\int dF(x) = F(x) + C \quad (C-\text{const}) \quad (10.6)$$

**Ishot.** Haqiqatdan ham,  $F(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsin:  $F'(x)=f(x)$ . U holda

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C \quad (10.3)$$

tenglik o'rinali bo'ladi. Ikkinchini tomondan,

$$\int f(x)dx = \int F'(x)dx = \int dF(x) \quad (10.7)$$

(7) ni (3) ga qo'yib quyidagi ega bo'lamiz,  $\int dF(x) = F(x) + C$ .

**4-Xossu.** O'zgarmas ko'paytuvchini integral belgisi tashqarisiga chidarish mumkin, ya'ni

$$\int kf(x)dx = k \int f(x)dx. \quad (10.8)$$

**Ishot.** Agar  $F(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsa, ya'ni  $F'(x)=f(x)$  bo'lsa, u xolda  $kF(x)$  funksiya  $kf(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'ladi, chunki  $(kF(x))' = kF'(x) = kf(x)$ . bunda  $k=const \neq 0$ . Bundan

$$\int kf(x)dx = kF(x) + \bar{C} = k\left(F(x) + \frac{\bar{C}}{k}\right) = k\left(F(x) + C\right) = k \int f(x)dx. \quad \text{Kelib chiqadi, bu erda } C = \frac{\bar{C}}{k} \text{ ec.}$$

**5-Xossu.** chekli sondagi algebraik yig'indidan olingan aniqmas integral, har bir qo'shiluvchidan ayrim-ayrim holda olingan aniqmas integrallarning algebraik yig'indisiga teng, ya'ni

$$\int [f(x) + g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx + \int g(x)dx - \int q(x)dx. \quad (10.9)$$

**4-Misol.**  $\int (x^4 + 4 \sin x - 9)dx$  ni toping.

**Yechilishi.** 4-va 5-xossalarga asosan quyidagi egamiz:

$$\int (x^4 + 4 \sin x - 9)dx = \int x^4 dx + 4 \int \sin x dx - 9 \int dx = \frac{x^5}{5} - 4 \cos x - 9x + C.$$

Hosil qilingan natiyaning to'g'riligini differensiallash yordamida oson tekshirish mumkin. Haqiqatdan,

$$\left( \frac{x^5}{5} - 4 \cos x - 9x + C \right) = (x^4 + 4 \sin x - 9)dx.$$

### Asosiy integrallar jadvali

$$1^0 \int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

$$2^0 \int dx = x + C.$$

$$3^0 \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C.$$

$$4^0 \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C.$$

$$5^0 \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C.$$

$$6^0 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C.$$

$$7^0 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C.$$

$$8^0 \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C.$$

$$9^0 \int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C.$$

$$10^0 \int \frac{dx}{\alpha^x} = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C.$$

$$11^0 \int e^x dx = e^x + C.$$

$$12^0 \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C.$$

$$13^0 \int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arc tg} \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

$$14^0 \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C.$$

$$15^0 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C.$$

$$16^0 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C.$$

$$17^0 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}| + C.$$

hadvaldag'i formulalarni to'g'riligini differensiallash yo'li bilan aniqlash mumkin.

8<sup>0</sup>-formula bunday isbotlanadi:

$$d(-\ln|\cos x| + C) = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = tg x dx.$$

17<sup>0</sup>-formula bunday isbotlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} d(\ln|x| + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) &= \left( \ln|x| + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right)' dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} \right) dx = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqill yechish uchun misollar

$$1. \int (e^x \sin x) dx$$

$$2. \int (e^x \cos x) dx$$

$$3. \int \left( \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x+5} \right) dx$$

$$4. \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x - 10} \right) dx$$

### 10.3. Integrallash hisoblashda o'zgaruvchini almashtirish va bo'taklab

#### integrallash usuli

Aytaylik,  $F(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'sin:

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

Ravshanki,

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + c \quad (10.10)$$

bo'ladi. Keyingi integralda  $x = \varphi(t)$  deylik, bunda  $\varphi(t)$  uzuksiz  $\varphi'(t)$  hosilaga ega bo'lgan funksiya.

Ma'lunki,  $F(\varphi(t))$  murakkab funksiya hosilaga ega bo'lib,

$(F(\varphi(t)))' = F'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)$  bo'ladi. Modomiki,  $F'(x) = f(x)$  ekan, unda

$$(F(\varphi(t)))' = f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)$$

$$\text{bo'lilib, keyingi tenglikdan}$$

$$\int f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)dt = F(\varphi(t)) + c \quad (10.11)$$

bo'lishni kelib chiqadi. (10.10) va (10.11) munosabatlardan topamiz:

$$\int f(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)dt.$$

Bu formula integrallarda o'zgaruvchini almashtirish formulasi deyiladi.

*Misol. Ushbu*

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

*integral hisoblanish.*

► Bu	integralda	$t = x^2 + x + 1$	demyiz.	Unda
		$dt = d(x^2 + x + 1) = (x^2 + x + 1)' dx = (2x + 1)dx$	bo'lib,	

$$\int \frac{(2x+1)dx}{x^2+x+1} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + c = \ln|x^2+x+1| + c$$

bo'ladi. ▶

Ko'p hollarda o'zgaruvchi almashtirish ifodasini yozish zaruriyati bo'tmaydi. Ushbu

$$1) \quad d(x+a) = dx, \quad (a = const)$$

$$2) \quad d(ax) = adx, \quad ya'mi \quad dx = \frac{1}{a}d(ax) \quad (a = const, a \neq 0)$$

tengliklarni e'tiborga olish va uni tadbiq etish yetarli bo'ladi.

Aytaylik,  $u = u(x)$  va  $v = v(x)$  funksiyalar uzuksiz  $u'(x)$  va  $v'(x)$  hosilalarga ega bo'sin.

Ma'lunki,  $d(u \cdot v) = vdu + udv$  bo'ladi.

Keyingi tenglikni integrallab  $\int d(uv) = \int vdu + \int udv$  so'ng  $\int d(u \cdot v) = u \cdot v$

bo'lishini e'tiborga olib topamiz:  $uv = \int vdu + \int udv$ .

Natijada

$$\int uvdu = uv - \int vdu \quad (10.12)$$

formulaga kelamiz. (10.12) formula bo'laklab integrallash formulasi deyiladi.

Bo'laklab integrallash formulasiidan foydalananish uchun berilgan integral

otidagi ifodani  $u(x)$  va  $dv$  lar ko'paytmasi ko'rinishida shunday yozib olinishi lo'yinli, bunda  $dv$  hamda  $v(x)du$  lar oson hisoblanadigan bo'sin.

*Misol. Ushbu*  $\int xe^x dx$  integral hisoblanish.

► Bu integralda  $x = u$ ,  
 $e^x dx = du$   
 deymiz. U holda

$$du = dx,$$

$$v = \int e^x dx = e^x$$

bo'lib, (10.) formulaga ko'ra

$$\int xe^x dx = xe^x - \int e^x dx$$

bo'radi. (Bu holda  $\int xe^x dx$  integralni hisoblash jadvalda keltirilgan  $\int e^x dx$  integralga keldi. Ravshanki,  $\int e^x dx = e^x + c$ . Demak,  $\int xe^x dx = xe^x - e^x + c = e^x(x-1) + c$ . ▶

#### Misol. Ushbu

$$J_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

integral hisoblanisin.

◀ Avvalo  $n=1$  bo'lgan holni qaraymiz. Bu holda

$$J_1 = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \int \frac{dx}{a^2 \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcg} \frac{x}{a} + c \text{ bo'radi.}$$

Endi  $J_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}$  da  $\frac{u = \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n}}{du = dx}$  deylik. U holda

$$du = \left( \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} \right)' dx = -\frac{2nx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx, \text{ bo'lib, (10.9) formulaga ko'ra}$$

$$v = x$$

$$J_n = \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx$$

bo'radi. But tengikning o'ng tomonidagi integralni quyidagicha yozib olamiz:

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx = \int \frac{(x^2 + a^2) - a^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + a^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx - \int \frac{a^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx - a^2 \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx = J_n - a^2 \cdot J_{n+1}$$

Natijada

$$J_n = \frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} + 2n \cdot J_{n+1} - 2na^2 \cdot J_{n+1}$$

bo'lib, undan

$$J_{n+1} = \frac{x}{2na^2 (x^2 + a^2)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} \cdot J_n \quad (10.10)$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.  
Yaqorida ko'rdikkii,

bo'lishini topamiz.

(10.10) formulada  $n=1$  deb

$$J_2 = \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{x}{2a^2 \cdot (x^2 + a^2)} =$$

$$= + \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{arcg} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

Shu tariqa (10.10) formula yordamida  $n=2, 3, 4, \dots$  bo'lgan hollarda mos integrallar hisoblanadi. ▶

Odatda, (10.10) formula rekurent formula deyildi.

Bu'zi hollarda,  $u$  va  $dv$  lar uchun ularning ifodalarini yozib o'tirmasdan

(10.10) formuladan foydalanim integrlallarni hisoblash mumkin.

#### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

$$1. \int \frac{x+5}{x-5} dx$$

$$2. \int \cos^4 x dx$$

$$3. \int \left( \frac{1}{x+7} + \frac{1}{x-4} \right) dx$$

$$4. \int \cos^4 x dx$$

$$5. \int (\lg x - \operatorname{ctg} x) dx$$

$$6. \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 5x - 24} dx$$

$$7. \int \sin^4 x dx$$

haqiqiy ildizlari bo'lib,

- $t_1$  kompleks son  $t_1$  karrali,  
 $t_2$  kompleks son  $t_2$  karrali,  
 $\dots$

## § 11. Kasr- ratsional ifodalarni va ba'zi irratsional funksiyalarni integrallash

Biror

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n \quad (11.1)$$

ko'phad (butun ratsional funksiya) berilgan bo'lsin, bunda  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ -o'zgarmas sonlar,  $a_n \neq 0$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  esa ko'phadning darajasi.

Ma'lumki,  $\alpha$  son uchun  $P(\alpha) = 0$

( $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ) qoldisiz bo'linsa,  $\alpha$  son  $P(x)$  ko'phadning  $k$  karrali ildizi bo'ladı. Agar  $P(x)$  ko'phad ( $x-\alpha)^k$  ga

Agar  $h = \alpha + i\beta$  kompleks son  $P(x)$  ko'phadning ildizi bo'lsa, u holda  $\bar{h} = \alpha - i\beta$  kompleks son ham bu ko'phadning ildizi bo'ladı. Demak,  $P(x)$

ko'phadning ifodasida quyidagi

$$\begin{aligned} P(x)(x-\bar{h}) &= [x - (\alpha + i\beta)][x - (\alpha - i\beta)] = \\ &= x^2 - 2\alpha x + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = x^2 + px + q \end{aligned}$$

( $p = -2\alpha$ ,  $q = \alpha^2 + \beta^2$ )

kvadrat uchhad ko'paytuvchi sifatida qatnashadi.

Faraz qilaylik,

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

ko'phad uchun

$\alpha_1$  son  $m_1$  karrali,

$\alpha_2$  son  $m_2$  karrali,

.....

$\alpha_k$  son  $m_k$  karrali,

- 1)  $\frac{A}{x-a}$ ,  $A$  va  $a$  o'zgarmas sonlar,  
 2)  $\frac{A}{(x-a)^n}$ ,  $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$   
 3)  $\frac{Bx+C}{x^2 + px + q}$ ,  $B, C$ -hamda  $p$  va  $q$  o'zgarmas sonlar,  $x^2 + px + q$  kvadrat uchhad haqiqiy ildizga ega emas.

$$4) \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+px+q)^m}, m=2,3,4,\dots \left( \frac{P}{4}-q < 0 \right) \text{ ko'rinishdagi kasrlar sonda kasrlar deyiladi.}$$

Masalan, quyidagi funksiyalar

$$\frac{2}{x+1}, \frac{6}{(x-2)^4}, \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1}, \frac{4}{x^2+1}, \frac{3x+2}{(x^2+4x+4)^3} \text{ sonda kasrlar bo'ladi.}$$

**11.1. To'g'ri kasrlarni sonda kasrlar yig'indisi orqali ifodalash**  
**(to'g'ri kasrlarni sonda kasrlarga yoyish)**

Ma'lunki, ushbu  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n}{b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \dots + b_m x^m}$  kasr ratsional funksiya  $n < m$  bo'lganda (suratidagi ko'phadning darajasi maxrajadagi ko'phadning darajasidan kichik bo'lganda) to'g'ri kasr deyiladi.

Aytaylik,  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  to'g'ri kasrlarning maxraji  $Q(x)$  ko'phad quyidagicha

$$Q(x) = (x-a)^k (x^2 + px + q)^s \quad (11.3)$$

ko'paytuvchilarga ajralgan bo'lsin, bunda  $k \in N$ ,  $s \in N$  va  $x^2 + px + q$  kvadrat uchhad haqiqiy ildizga ega emas. Bunday to'g'ri kasr  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  ni sonda kasrlar yig'indisi orqali ifodalananishi haqidagi teoremani isbotsiz keltiramiz.

**Teorema.** *To'g'ri kasr  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  uchun*

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n}{(x-a)^k (x^2 + px + q)^s} = \frac{A_1}{x-a} + \frac{A_2}{(x-a)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_k}{(x-a)^k} + \frac{B_1 x + C_1}{(x^2 + px + q)} + \frac{B_2 x + C_2}{(x^2 + px + q)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_s x + C_s}{(x^2 + px + q)^s} \quad (11.4)$$

bo'ldi, bunda  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k, B_1, C_1, B_2, C_2, \dots, B_s, C_s - o'zgarmas haqiqiy sonlar$ .  
*(11.4) yoyilmadagi o'zgarmas sonlar quyidagicha topitadi.*

*(11.4) tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi sonda kasrlar yig'indisi umumiy maxraja keltiriladi.*

Natijada  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{R(x)}{Q(x)}$  tenglik hosil bo'llib, undan barcha  $x$  lar uchun o'tinli bo'lgan

$$P(x) = R(x)$$

tenglik kelib chiqadi. Bu tenglikning har ikki tomonidagi  $x$  ning bir xil darajalari oldida turgan koeffitsiyentlarni tenglashtirib, nomalum sonlarni topish uchun tenglamalar sistemasi hosil qilinadi. Sistemani yechib nomalum sonlar topiladi.

**Eslatma.** *Yugorida  $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$  to'g'ri kasrlar maxrajai (11.4) ko'rinishda ko'paytuvchilarga ajralgan hol uchun to'g'ri kasrlar sonda kasrlarga ajralishini ko'rak.*

To'g'ri kasr maxraji  $Q(x)$  ko'phad bosha ko'paytuvchilarga ajralganda ham kasr sonda kasrlar yig'indisi sifatida ifodalanaadi.

Masalan,

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

to'g'ri kasr maxraji

$$Q(x) = (x-a_1)(x-a_2) \dots (x-a_k)$$

bo'lsa,

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{A_1}{x-a_1} + \frac{A_2}{x-a_2} + \dots + \frac{A_k}{x-a_k}$$

bo'ldi;

$$Q(x) = (x^2 + p_1 x + q_1)(x^2 + p_2 x + q_2) \dots (x^2 + p_k x + q_k)$$

bo'lsa,

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{B_1 x + C_1}{x^2 + p_1 x + q_1} + \frac{B_2 x + C_2}{x^2 + p_2 x + q_2} + \dots + \frac{B_k x + C_k}{x^2 + p_k x + q_k}$$

To'g'ri kasrlarning sonda kasrlar yig'indisi orqali ifodalash jarayonini minholunda ko'rsatamiz.

*Misol. Ushbu  $\int \frac{3x^2+8}{x^3+4x^2+4x}$  to'g'ri kasr sodda kasrlarga yoyilsin.*

- 1) kasning maxrajida turgan  $x^3+4x^2+4x$  ko'phadni ko'paytuvchilarga ajratamiz:

$$x^3+4x^2+4x = x(x^2+4x+4) = x(x+2)^2$$

- 2) berilgan to'g'ri kasri noma'lum koefitsiyentlar orqali yuqorida ko'satilgandek sodda kasrlar yig'indisi orqali yozamiz:

$$\frac{3x^2+8}{x \cdot (x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} \quad (11.5)$$

- 3) bu tenglikning ikki tomonini  $x(x+2)^2$  ga ko'paytirib, uni maxrajdan qutqartirishimiz:

$$3x^2+8 = A(x+2)^2 + Bx(x+2) + Cx$$

Keyingi tenglikdan

$$3x^2+8 = (A+B)x^2 + (4A+2B+C)x + 4A$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.

- 4) bu tenglikning har ikki tomonidagi  $x$  ning bir xil darajalari oldida turgan koefitsiyentlarni tenglashtirib, ushu

$$\begin{cases} A+B=3 \\ 4A+2B+C=0 \\ 4A=8 \end{cases}$$

sistemani hosl qilamiz.

- 5) tenglamalar sistemasini yechib,  $A=2$ ,  $B=1$ ,  $C=-10$  bo'lishini topamiz va

- ulami (5) tenglikdagi  $A, B, C$  larning o'miga qo'yish natijasida berilgan to'g'ri kasri sodda kasrlar yig'indisi orqali quyidagicha

$$\frac{3x^2+8}{x^3+4x^2+4x} = \frac{3x^2+8}{x(x+2)^2} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{10}{(x+2)^2}$$

ifodalanishini topamiz. ►

## 11.2. Sodda kasrlarni integrallash

Sodda kasrlarning integrallari quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$1) \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \int \frac{d(x-a)}{x-a} = A \cdot \ln|x-a| + C.$$

$$2) \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx = A \int \frac{d(x-a)}{(x-a)^n} = A \int (x-a)^{-n} d(x-a) =$$

$$= A \frac{(x-a)^{-n+1}}{-n+1} + C = A \frac{1}{(1-n)(x-a)^{n-1}} + C$$

$$(n=2, 3, 4, \dots).$$

$$3) \int \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+px+q} \text{ sodda kasning integrali}$$

$$\int \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+px+q} dx$$

ni hisoblash uchun kasr maxrajidagi kvadrat uchhadrni quyidagicha yozib olamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2+px+q &= x^2+2 \cdot \frac{p}{2}x + \frac{p^2}{4} + q - \frac{p^2}{4} = \\ &= \left(x+\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4} = \left(x+\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + a^2 \end{aligned}$$

hunda

$$dx = q - \frac{p^2}{4} dt.$$

Natijada

$$\int \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+px+q} dx = \int \frac{Bx+C}{\left(x+\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + a^2} dx$$

no'kadli, Keyingi integral quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{Bx+C}{\left(x+\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + a^2} dx &= \int \frac{Bx+C}{t^2+a^2} dt = \left[ x+\frac{p}{2} = t, \quad x=t-\frac{p}{2}, \quad dx=dt \right] = \\ &= \int \frac{B\left(t-\frac{p}{2}\right)+C}{t^2+a^2} dt = B \int \frac{tdt}{t^2+a^2} + \left(C - \frac{Bp}{2}\right) \int \frac{dt}{t^2+a^2} = \\ &= \frac{B}{2} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{t^2+a^2}{a^2}\right)}{\frac{t^2+a^2}{a^2}} + \left(C - \frac{Bp}{2}\right) \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{t}{a}\right)}{\frac{t^2+a^2}{a^2}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{B}{2} \ln(t^2 + a^2) + \left( C - \frac{Bp}{2} \right) \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{a} + C'$$

$$= \frac{B}{2} \ln(x^2 + px + q) + \frac{2C - Bp}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{\sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}} + C'$$

Demak,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + px + q} dx &= \frac{B}{2} \ln(x^2 + px + q) + \\ &+ \frac{2C - Bp}{\sqrt{4q - p^2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x + p}{\sqrt{4q - p^2}} + C' \end{aligned} \quad (11.6)$$

bunda  $C'$ - ixtiyoriy o'zgarmas son.

4) Ushbu

$$\int \frac{Bx + C}{(x^2 + px + q)^m} dx \quad (m = 2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

to'g'ri kasning integrali quyidagiicha hisoblanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} J_m &= \int \frac{Bx + C}{(x^2 + px + q)^m} dx = \left[ x^2 + px + q = \left( x + \frac{p}{2} \right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4}, \right. \\ &\quad \left. x + \frac{p}{2} = t, \quad x = t - \frac{p}{2}, \quad dx = dt \right] = \\ &= \int \frac{Bt + \left( C - \frac{Bp}{2} \right)}{(t^2 + a^2)^m} dt = \frac{B}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2 + a^2)}{(t^2 + a^2)^m} + \left( C - \frac{Bp}{2} \right) \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + a^2)^m} = \\ &= \frac{B}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-m} \cdot \frac{1}{(t^2 + a^2)^{m-1}} + \left( C - \frac{Bp}{2} \right) \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + a^2)^m}. \end{aligned}$$

Bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi  $\int R(x)dx$  integral butun ratsional funksiya rekurent formula yordamida hisoblanadi.

### 11.3. Ratsional funksiyalarni integrallash

Ayaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya ratsional funksiya bo'lsin.

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}.$$

Bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi integral avvalgi paragrafta keltirilgan

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = R(x) + \frac{R_1(x)}{Q(x)}$$

hodilab olinadi. Integrallash qoidasidan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\int f(x)dx = \int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}dx = \int R(x)dx + \int \frac{R_1(x)}{Q(x)}dx.$$

Bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi  $\int R(x)dx$  integral butun ratsional funksiya

(ko'phad) ning integrali bo'lib, u coson hisoblanadi.

Tenglikdagi  $\int \frac{R_1(x)}{Q(x)}dx$  integral esa to'g'ri kasning integrali. Uni hisoblash uchun

avvalo  $\frac{P_1(x)}{Q(x)}$  kasni yuqorida ko'rsatilgan usul bilan sodda kasrlar yig'indisi orqali hisoblab olinadi. So'ng integrallash qoidalarini va sodda kasrlarning integrallaridan foydalanib to'g'ri kasning integrali topiladi.

$$\text{Misol. Ushbu } \int \frac{2x^3 + 6x^3 + 1}{x^4 + 3x^2} dx \text{ integral hisoblansin.}$$

Kavshanki, integral ostidagi funksiya ratsional funksiya bo'lib, uning butun qismini ajratamiz:

$$\text{Demak, } \frac{2x^3 + 6x^3 + 1}{x^4 + 3x^2} = 2x + \frac{1}{x^4 + 3x^2}$$

bu

$$\int \frac{2x^3 + 6x^3 + 1}{x^4 + 3x^2} dx = \int \left( 2x + \frac{1}{x^4 + 3x^2} \right) dx =$$

$$\int 2x dx + \int \frac{1}{x^4 + 3x^2} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{1}{x^4 + 3x^2} dx$$

bu holdi. Bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi integral to'g'ri kasning integrali. Uni hisoblash uchun integral ostidagi to'g'ri kasr

$$\frac{1}{x^4 + 3x^2}$$

ni sodda kasrlarga yoyamiz:

$$1) x^4 + 3x^2 = x^2(x^2 + 3),$$

$$2) \frac{1}{x^2(x^2 + 3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 3},$$

$$3) 1 = Ax(x^2 + 3) + B(x^2 + 3) + x^2(Cx + D),$$

$$1 = (A + C)x^3 + (B + D)x^2 + 3Ax + 3B,$$

$$4) A + C = 0,$$

$$B + D = 0,$$

$$3A = 0,$$

$$3B = 1.$$

$$A = 0, \quad B = \frac{1}{3}, \quad C = 0, \quad D = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$5) \frac{1}{x^2(x^2 + 3)} = \frac{1}{3x^2} - \frac{1}{3(x^2 + 3)}.$$

Endi keyingi tenglikdan foydalananib to'g'ri kasning integralini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^4 + 3x^2} dx &= \int \left( \frac{1}{3x^2} - \frac{1}{3(x^2 + 3)} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int x^{-2} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 3} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + c = -\frac{1}{3x} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + c. \end{aligned}$$

Shunday qilib berilgan integral uchun

$$\int \frac{2x^3 + 6x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 3x^2} dx = x^2 - \frac{1}{3x} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + c$$

bo'ladi. ▶

#### 11.4. Ba'zi irrationall funksiyalarni integrallash

Biz yuqorida ma'ruzalarda ratsional funksiyalarning integralini har doim hisoblash mumkinligini ko'rdik. Irrational funksiyalarning integralllarini hisoblashda vaziyat boshqacha, ya'ni irrational funksiyalarning integrallari har doim ham hisoblanawermaydi.

Integral ostidagi funksiyada o'zgaruvchi  $x, ax + b, ax^2 + bx + c$  lar turli kasr darajalarda qatnashgan ayrim hollarda integrallarning hisoblanishini misollarda hisoyon etamiz. Shuni aytish kerakki, bunday hollarda integrallar o'zgaruvchilarini almashtrish yordamida ratsional funksiyalarga keltirilib, hisoblanadi.

**Misol. Uslobu**  $J = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$  integral hisoblanasin.

◀ Bu integralda  $x = t^2$  almashtrish bajaramiz. Unda  $dx = 2tdt$  bo'lib,

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{t}{1+t} \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{1+t} dt$$

bu'tobl. Natijada irrational funksiyani integrallash rational funksiyani integralashga keldi.

Ravshaniki,

$$\frac{t^3}{t+1} = t-1 + \frac{1}{t+1}$$

bu'tobl. Unda

$$\int \frac{t^3}{t+1} dt = \int \left( t-1 + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln(t+1) + c$$

bu'tobl.

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{1}{2}t^2 - t + \ln(t+1) + c = t^2 - 2t + 2\ln(t+1) + c = \\ &= t = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x} + 2\ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + c \end{aligned}$$

bu'tobl.

**Misol. Uslobu**  $J = \int \frac{dx}{(1+\sqrt{x})\sqrt{x}}$  integral hisoblanasin.

Bu integralda  $x = t^6$  almashtrishni bajaramiz. Unda  $dx = 6t^5 dt$  bo'lib,

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{(1+t^2)t^3} = 6 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{1+t^2} = 6 \int \frac{1+t^2-1}{1+t^2} dt = \\ &= 6 \left[ \int 1 \cdot dt - \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \right] = 6t - 6\operatorname{arctg} t + c \end{aligned}$$

$$J = 6\sqrt{x} - 6 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt[3]{x} + c. \blacktriangleleft$$

**Misol.** Ushbu  $J = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}}$  ( $a \neq 0$ ) integral hisoblanish.

$$\text{Yechish usuli: } t = x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}$$

$$dt = \left( x + \sqrt{x^2 + a} \right)' dx = \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx = \frac{t}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} dx$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} = \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + c = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| + c.$$

**Misol.** Ushbu  $J = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 13}}$  integral hisoblanish.

$$x^2 - 6x + 13 = x^2 - 6x + 9 + 4 = (x-3)^2 + 4.$$

**Yechish usuli**

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-3)^2 + 4}}$$

bo'radi. Bu integralda  $x-3=t$  deymiz. Natijada  $J = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + 4}} = \ln|t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4}| + c$

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 13}} = \ln \left| x-3 + \sqrt{(x-3)^2 + 4} \right| + c.$$

**Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar**

$$1. \int \frac{x+5}{x-5} dx$$

$$2. \int \operatorname{tg} x dx$$

$$3. \int \left( \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x+6} \right) dx$$

$$4. \int \cos^2 x dx$$

## § 12. Trigonometrik funksiyalarning integrallari

$y = \sin x$ ,  $y = \cos x$ ,  $y = \operatorname{tg} x$ ,  $y = \operatorname{ctg} x$  funksiyalarning integrallari ma'lum.

Jumladan,  $\int ctg x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin x} = \ln|\sin x| + c$  bo'radi.

Shuningdek  $y = \sin ax$ ,  $y = \cos ax$ ,  $y = \operatorname{tg} ax$ ,  $y = \operatorname{ctg} ax$  hamda

$y = \sin(x+a)$ ,  $y = \cos(x+a)$ ,  $y = \operatorname{tg}(x+a)$  funksiyalarning

integrallarini oson hisoblanishi ham bilamiz. Masalan,

$$\int \sin(2x+1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2x+1) d(2x+1) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x+1) + c.$$

$\sin x$  va  $\cos x$  funksiyalar ustida rassional amallar (qo'shish, ayirish, ko'payitish, bo'lish, darajaga ko'tarish) bajarilishidan hosil bo'lgan ifodani  $f(x)$  bilan belgilaylik. Odatda, bunday  $f(x)$  funksiya  $\sin x$  va  $\cos x$  larning rassional funktsiyasi deyildi. Ularga quyidagilar

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin x}, f(x) = \frac{1}{3 \sin x - 4 \cos x},$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x \cdot \sin 2x}, f(x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x + 1}$$

misol bo'radi.

Bunday trigonometrik funksiyalarning integrallari har doim ushbu  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t$

universal almashirish natijasida rassional funksiyalarning integrallariiga keladi.

$$\text{Hundil: } x = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt, \quad \sin x = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}.$$

$$\text{Ushbu: } \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2} = \frac{1 - t^2}{2 + t^2} \text{ bo'radi.}$$

$$\text{Misol. Ushbu } J = \int \frac{dx}{3 \sin x - 4 \cos x} \text{ integral hisoblanish.}$$

$$Yechish usuli \quad tg \frac{x}{2} = t \quad J = \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}{\frac{6t}{1+t^2} - \frac{4(1-t^2)}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t - 1} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t - 1 &= t^2 + 2t - \frac{1}{2}t - 1 = t \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \right) + 2 \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) (t + 2). \\ \frac{1}{t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t - 1} &= \frac{1}{\left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) (t + 2)} = \frac{A}{t - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{B}{t + 2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = A(t+2) + B \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right), \quad 1 = (A+B)t + 2A - \frac{1}{2}B,$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0, \\ 2A-\frac{1}{2}B=1, \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} A=\frac{2}{5}, \\ B=-\frac{2}{5} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{t^2 + \frac{3}{2}t - 1} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{t - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{-\frac{2}{5}}{t + 2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[ \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{t - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{t + 2} \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \left[ \int \frac{dt}{t - \frac{1}{2}} - \int \frac{dt}{t + 2} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \left( \ln \left| t - \frac{1}{2} \right| - \ln \left| t + 2 \right| \right) + c = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{t - \frac{1}{2}}{t + 2} \right| + c. \end{aligned}$$

**Eslatma.** *Bat'yi hollarda*  $\sin x = t$ ,  $\cos x = \sqrt{1-t^2}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} x = t$  *almashirishlar integrallarni hisoblashni yengillashirishiadi.*

**Eslatma.** *Ayrim trigonometrik funkciyalarni integrallashda trigonometriyada ma'lum bo'lgan ushlbu*

$$\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)],$$

$$\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)], \quad \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta)],$$

$$\sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha,$$

$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$ ,  $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$ ,

*formularlardan foydalanilsa, integrallar oxon hisoblanadi.*

**Misol. Ushbu**  $J = \int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx$  integral hisoblanсин.

►Bu integralni hisoblashda yuqorida keltirilgan formulalardan

$$J = \int (\sin x \cos x)^2 \cos^2 x dx = \int \left( \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right)^2 \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x (1 + \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x \cos 2x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \sin^2 2x d(\sin 2x) = \frac{1}{16} [(1 - \cos 4x) \cdot dx +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{16} \int \sin^2 2x d(\sin 2x) = \frac{1}{16} x - \frac{\sin 4x}{64} + \frac{\sin^3 2x}{48} + c. \blacksquare$$

#### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

$$1. \int (\sin x + \tan x) dx$$

$$2. \int (\operatorname{ctgx} x - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$3. \int (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$4. \int \ln(\sin x) dx$$

$$5. \int \lg(\cos x) dx$$

$$6. \int (\cos 4x + \sin 4x) dx$$

$$7. \int (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) dx$$

### III BO'LIM. ANIQ INTEGRALNING VA UNING TADBQLARI

#### § 13. Aniq integral ta'rifi (Riman yig'indilari)

##### 13.1. Aniq integral tushunchasi. Integralning mavjudligi

Aytaylik,  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentida berilgan bo'lsin. Bu segmentni

$x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n$  ( $x_0 = a, x_n = b, x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n$ ) nuqtalar yordamida  $n$  ta

$$[x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_k, x_{k+1}], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n]$$

bo'lakka ajratamiz. Bu bo'lakchalarning uzunliklarini mos ravishda quyidagicha belgilaymiz:

$$\Delta x_0 = x_1 - x_0 \quad (x_0 = a),$$

$\Delta x_1 = x_2 - x_1,$

.....

$\Delta x_k = x_{k+1} - x_k,$

.....

$$\Delta x_{n-1} = x_n - x_{n-1} \quad (x_n = b)$$

Odatda  $\Delta x_0, \Delta x_1, \dots, \Delta x_{n-1}$  kesmalar sistemasi (to'plami)  $[a, b]$  segmentini bo'laklash deyiladi va uni  $\lambda$  bilan belgilanadi:

$$\lambda = \{\Delta x_0, \Delta x_1, \dots, \Delta x_{n-1}\}.$$

Bu  $\Delta x_0, \Delta x_1, \dots, \Delta x_{n-1}$  larning eng kattasini  $|\lambda|$  deylik:

$$|\lambda| = \max\{\Delta x_0, \Delta x_1, \dots, \Delta x_{n-1}\}.$$

Har bir tayin  $\lambda$  bo'laklash  $[a, b]$  segmentining bitta bo'limishini aniqlaydi.

Har bir bo'lakchada ixtiyoriy ravishda bittadan

$$\xi_0, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_k, \dots, \xi_{n-1}$$

nuqtalarni olib, bu nuqtalardagi funksiyaning qiymatlari

$$f(\xi_0), f(\xi_1), \dots, f(\xi_k), \dots, f(\xi_{n-1})$$

ni mos ravishda bo'lakchalarning uzunliklariiga ko'paytirib

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\xi_0) \cdot \Delta x_0, f(\xi_1) \cdot \Delta x_1, \dots, f(\xi_k) \cdot \Delta x_k, \dots, f(\xi_{n-1}) \cdot \Delta x_{n-1} \text{ quyidagi} \\ & \sigma = f(\xi_0) \Delta x_0 + f(\xi_1) \Delta x_1 + \dots + f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k + \\ & + \dots + f(\xi_{n-1}) \Delta x_{n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \end{aligned}$$

yig'indini hosil qilamiz.

Odatda,

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \quad (13.1)$$

yig'indi  $f(x)$  funksiyaning integral yig'indisi deviladi. Bu yig'indi  $[a, b]$  segmentining bo'laklanishiغا, hamda har bir bo'lakchada olingen  $\xi_k$  nuqtalariga bog'iq bo'ladi.

Eindi  $[a, b]$  segmentining shunday bo'laklashlar ketma-ketligi  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n, \dots$  (13.2)

ni oluylik, ular uchun  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\lambda_n| = 0$  bo'lsin.

Ixtiyoriy (4) ketma-ketlikni olib, bu ketma-ketlikning har bir hadiga mos integral yig'indilarni tuzamiz. Ular

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ketma-ketlikni hosil qiladi, bunda } \sigma_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \\ & \text{Ta'rif. Agar har bir bo'lakchada olingan ixtiyoriy } \xi_k \text{ nuqtalarda } \{\sigma_n\} \text{ ketma-} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{kettik har doim bitta } I \text{ songa intilsa, (uni } \sigma_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k \text{ ning limiti devildi),}$

$f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentida integral allanvchi, I son esa  $f(x)$  funksiyaning

$$[a, b] \text{ segment bo'yicha aniq integrali deyiladi va } u \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

*Ketma-ketlikni hosil qiladi.* Demak,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n(x) = I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ .

Bunda  $a$  son integralning quyi chegarasi,  $b$  son esa integralning yuqori chegarasi,  $[a, b]$  segment integrallash oraliqi deyiladi.

O'tilgan  $S$  yo'si, tezlik  $V(t)$  ning  $[t, T]$  oraliq bo'yicha aniq integralidan iborat ekanligini bildiradi:

$$S = \int_t^T V(t) dt$$

*Misol:* Agar  $[a, b]$  da  $f(x) = c - \text{const}$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_a^b c dx = c \cdot (b - a)$

bo'lishi isbotlansin.

### ► $[a, b]$ segmentning ixtiyoriy bo'laklashi

$$[a, x_1], [x_1, x_2], [x_2, x_3], \dots, [x_k, x_{k+1}], \dots, [x_{n-1}, b] ni olib, har bir$$

bo'lakchada bittadan ixtiyoriy

$\xi_0, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_k, \dots, \xi_{n-1}$  nuqtalarni tanlaymiz. Ravshanki,

$$f(\xi_0) = c, f(\xi_1) = c, \dots, f(\xi_2) = c, \dots, f(\xi_{n-1}) = c$$

bo'lib,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= c \cdot \Delta x_0 + c \cdot \Delta x_1 + c \cdot \Delta x_2 + \dots + c \cdot \Delta x_k + \dots + c \cdot \Delta x_{n-1} = \\ &= c(x_1 - a + x_2 - x_1 + x_3 - x_2 + \dots + x_{k+1} - x_k + \dots + b - x_{n-1}) = \\ &= c \cdot (b - a) \end{aligned}$$

bo'ladi. Demak,  $\int_a^b c dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c \cdot (b - a) = c \cdot (b - a)$ . ▶

Xususan,  $f(x) = 1$  bo'lsa,  $\int_a^b dx = \int_a^b dx = b - a$  bo'ladi..

Yuqorida funksiyaning aniq integrali integral  $yig'indining$  limiti sifatida tariiflandi. Albatta,  $yig'indining$  limiti integrallanadigan funksiyaga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Integral  $yig'indi$  limitining mavjudligini ko'rsatish (ya'ni funksiyaning integrallanuvchi bo'lishini isbotlash) ancha murakkab bo'tib, ular maxsus adabiyotlarda ma'lum sinf funksiyalari uchun isbotlanadi. Biz quyida bunday teoremlardan birini isbotsiz keltiramiz.

*Teorema.* Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzhuksi bo'lsa, u shu oraliqda integrallanuvchi bo'ladi.

### Estatma.

1) Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u  $[a, b]$  da chegaralangan bo'ladi.

2) Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da chegaralangan bo'lib, u  $[a, b]$  ning chekti sondagi nuqtalarida uzhishga ega va qolgan barcha nuqtalarida uzhuksi bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'ladi.

### 13.2. Aniq integralning xossalari

Funksiyaning aniq integrali qator xossalarga ega. Bu xossalardan aniq integralni hisoblashda va uning turli sohalarga tabbiqlarida foydalaniлади. Ko'п hollanda xossalarning isboti aniq integral ta'rif va funksiya limiti xossalardan kelib chiqadi. Buz xossalarni keltirish bilan kifoyalanamiz:

1) Aniq integral  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  da  $x$  ning o'rniغا ixtiyoriy harf ishlatalishi mumkin:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(z) dz \text{ va h.k.}$$

#### 3) Ushbu

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^a f(x) dx &= 0, \\ \int_a^b f(x) dx &= - \int_b^a f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

tenglliklar o'riniли.

3) Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $c \cdot f(x)$  funksiyasi ( $c = \text{const}$ ) ham  $\tilde{[a, b]}$  da integrallanuvchi va  $\int_a^b c \cdot f(x) dx = c \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx$  bo'ladi,

$$\int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

bo'jadi.

5) Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'lib, ixтийори  $x \in [a, b]$  da

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ bo'lsa, u holda } \int_a^b f(x)dx \geq 0 \text{ bo'jadi.}$$

6) Agar  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar  $[a, b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'lib, ixтийори

$$x \in [a, b] \text{ da } f(x) \leq g(x) \text{ bo'lsa, u holda } \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b g(x)dx \text{ bo'jadi.}$$

7) Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda bu funksiya  $[a, b]$  ning istalgan  $[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b]$  qismida  $[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b]$  integrallanuvchi bo'jadi.

8) Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'lib,  $a < c < b$  bo'lsa, u holda funksiya  $[a, c]$  va  $[c, b]$  da integrallanuvchi va

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx$$

bo'jadi.

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentda berilgan bo'lib, u shu segmentda

integrallanuvchi bo'lsin.

$$M[f] = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

miqdor  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a, b]$  dagi o'rta qiymati deyiladi.

9) Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda shunday  $c$  nuqta ( $a < c < b$ ) topiladiki,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(c) \cdot (b-a)$

bo'jadi. Bu xossa o'rta qiymat haqidagi teorema deb ham yuritiladi.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

$$1. \int_1^2 (x+5 - \lg x)dx$$

$$3. \int_0^{\pi} (\tan x)dx$$

$$2. \int_0^{\pi} (\cos x)dx$$

$$4. \int_0^{\pi} (5x + \ln x)dx$$

$$5. \int_1^2 (\lg x)dx$$

$$7. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\operatorname{cosec} 4x - \tan 4x)dx$$

$$6. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{cosec} x dx$$

### § 14. O'rta qiymat haqidagi teorema

1-teorema. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzlusiz bo'lsa, u holda bu kesmada shunday  $c$  nuqta topitadiki,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(c)(b-a) \quad (14.1)$$

tenglik o'rini bo'jadi.

Ishoti.  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi. Demak  $10^9$ -xossaga ko'ra

$$M(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq M(b-a) \text{ tengsizlik o'rini. } M \leq \frac{a}{b-a} \leq M \text{ tengsizlik hosil}$$

bo'jadi. Endi Boltsano-Koshining 2-teoremasiga asosan  $[a, b]$  kesmada shunday  $c$  nuqta topiladiki,

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx, \text{ yoki } \int_a^b f(x)dx = f(c)(b-a)$$

bo'jadi. Ushbu tenglikning mohiyati quyidagicha:  $f(x) \geq 0$  bo'lganda

tenglikning chap tomoni egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuzini, o'ng tomoni  $f(c)(b-a)$  ifoda esa to'g'ri to'rburchak yuzini ifoda qiladi (5-rasm).

Demak,  $y=f(x)$  funksiyining grafiga shunday  $M_C(f(x))$  nuqta mayjudki, tomonlarning uzunliklari  $f(c)$  va  $b-a$  bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rburchakning yuzi yuqorida  $y=f(x) \geq 0$ , quyidan Ox o'q bilan va  $x=a$ ,  $x=b$  vertikal to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuziga teng bo'jadi. Boshqacha

aytganda,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a; b]$  da qabul qiladigan barcha qymatlarining o'rini arifmetigi  $f(c)$  ga teng bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (14.2)$$

Bunda  $f(c)$ -berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a; b]$  kesmadagi o'rta qymatini deyildi.

*Misol.*  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  funksiyaning  $[1; 2]$  kesmadagi o'rta qymatini toping.

*Yechish.* (14.2) formulaga ko'ra  $f(c) = \frac{1}{2-1} \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| \Big|_1^2 = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2$ , demak,

funksiyaning o'rta qymati  $\ln 2$  ga teng ekan.

**2-teorema.** Agar  $[a; b]$  da  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  lar uzlusiz,  $\varphi(x) \geq 0$  (yoki  $\leq 0$ ) bo'lsa u holda  $[a; b]$  da shunday  $c$  nuqta topiladiki,

$$\int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx = f(c) \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \quad (14.3)$$

o'rini bo'ladi.

*Ishori.*  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  uzlusizligidan  $\int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx$ ,  $\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx$  integrallar mavjud bo'ladi. Veyershtass teoremasiga ko'ra,  $\sup_{[a;b]} f(x) = M$ ,  $\inf_{[a;b]} f(x) = m$  lar mavjud va

$m \leq f(x) \leq M$ .  $\varphi(x) \geq 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $m\varphi(x) \leq f(x)\varphi(x) \leq M\varphi(x)$  kelib chiqadi. U holda

$$\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx \leq M \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx.$$

Bu yerda ikki hol bo'lishi mumkin:

I-hol:  $\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx = 0$  bo'lsin. Ravshanki, bu holda so'ngi tensizlikdan  $\int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx = 0$  kelib chiqadi va (3) tenglik o'rini bo'ladi.

II-hol:  $\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx > 0$  bo'lsin. U holda  $m < M$  tensizlik o'rini,  $[a; b]$  da  $f(x)$  funksiya uzlusiz bo'lgani uchun shunday  $c$  nuqta topiladiki,  $\frac{\int_a^b f(x) \varphi(x) dx}{\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx} = f(c)$

bo'ladi.

### § 15. Nyuton- Leybnis formulasi. Aniq integralning tadbiqlari (Yassi shaklining yuzasi. Egri chiziq yoyi uzunligi. Hajmlarni hisoblash)

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  segmentda uzlusiz bo'lib,  $F(x)$  funksiya esa  $u[a; b]$  segmentdagisi boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsin:  $F'(x) = f(x)$ .

Ravshanki,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  da integrallanuvchi, ya'ni  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  mavjud. Bu integral uchun

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \quad (15.1)$$

bo'lihini isbotlaymiz.  $[a; b]$  segmentni

$$(a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b)$$

nuqtalar yordamida  $n$  ta

$$[a, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_k, x_{k+1}], \dots, [x_{n-1}, b]$$

bo'lakchularga ajratamiz. Har bir bo'lakchada  $F(x)$  funksiyaga Lagranj teoremasini qo'llab topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x_1) - F(a) &= f'(\xi_0) \cdot (x_1 - a) = f(\xi_0) \cdot \Delta x_0, \quad a < \xi_0 < x_1 \\
 F(x_2) - F(x_1) &= f'(\xi_1) \cdot (x_2 - x_1) = f(\xi_1) \cdot \Delta x_1, \quad x_1 < \xi_1 < x_2 \\
 \dots &\dots \\
 F(b) - F(x_{n-1}) &= f'(\xi_{n-1}) \cdot (b - x_{n-1}) = f(\xi_{n-1}) \cdot \Delta x_{n-1}, \quad x_{n-1} < \xi_{n-1} < b
 \end{aligned}$$

Bu tengliklarni hadlab qo'shish natijasida

$$F(b) - F(a) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \cdot \Delta x_k \quad (15.2)$$

hosil bo'ladi.  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'lgani uchun  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k = \int_a^b f(x) dx$  bo'ladi. (15.2) tenglikda limitiga o'tsak, unda

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. Shuni isbotlash kerak edi.

Odatda (15.1) formula Nyuton-Leybnits formulasiga ko'ra  $\int_a^b f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$  bo'lib, yordamida aniq integrallar hisoblanadi.

$$(15.1) \quad \text{tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi } F(b) - F(a) = F(x)|_a^b, \quad F(b) - F(a)$$

(yozuvni qisqa qilish maqsadida)  $F(x)|_a^b$  kabi yoziladi:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x)|_a^b$

Shunday qilib,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  integralni Nyuton-Leybnits formulasidan foydalanib hisoblash uchun avvalo  $f(x)$  funksiyaning aniqmas integrali hisoblanadi:

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad \text{So'ng } (F(x) + C)|_a^b = F(b) + C - (F(a) + C) = F(b) - F(a) \text{ topiladi.}$$

**Misol.** Ushbu  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$  integral hisoblanish.

**Vechish usuli**  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$ .

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = (-\cos x + C) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\cos 0) = 0 + 1 = 1 \text{ bo'ladi.} \blacktriangleleft$$

■ Umar, qayylig,  $F(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsin:  $F'(x) = f(x)$ .

**Kutubma.** Aytaylit,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzluksi: bo'lsin. U  $[a, b]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'lib, integralning xossasiga ko'ra  $[a, x]$  da ( $a \leq x \leq b$ ) da ham integrallanuvchi bo'ladi:

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt.$$

Aյнан  $f(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$ ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsa, ya'ni  $F'(x) = f(x)$  bo'lib, u holda Nyuton-Leybnits formulasiga ko'ra  $\int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$  bo'lib, funktsiya  $f(x)$ ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi. Bu uzlksiz funksiya har doim boshlang'ich funksiyaga ega bo'lishini bildiradi.

### 15.1. Aniq integrallarni o'zgaruvchini almash tirish usuli bilan hisoblash

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (15.3)$$

$[a, b]$  segmentda uzlksiz bo'lgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning aniq integrali ni hisoblash kerak bo'lsin. Ko'p hollarda bu integralda o'zgaruvchini almash tirish matematika u soddaroeq, hisoblash uchun qulayroq integralga keladi. (15.3) integralda  $x = \varphi(t)$  deylik, bunda  $\varphi(t)$  funksiya quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlanitsin:

- 1)  $x = \varphi(t)$  funksiya  $[\alpha, \beta]$  da uzlksiz  $\varphi'(t)$  hosilaga ega,
- 2) istiyoriy  $t \in [\alpha, \beta]$  da  $a \leq \varphi(t) \leq b$  ba  $\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b$ .

$$1) \text{ holda, } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Ravshanki,  $[F(\phi(t))] = F'(\phi(t)) \cdot \phi'(t) = f(\phi(t)) \cdot \phi'(t)$ .

Demak,  $F(\phi(t))$  funksiya  $[\alpha, \beta]$  da  $f(\phi(t)) \cdot \phi'(t)$  funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'ladi. Unda Nyuton-Leybnits formulasiga ko'ra

$$\int_a^b f(\phi(t)) \cdot \phi'(t) dt = F(\phi(\beta)) - F(\phi(\alpha)) = F(b) - F(a)$$

bo'ladi. Ikkinchini tomonidan  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$  bo'lishi ma'lum. Keyin ikki tenglikdan

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(\phi(t)) \cdot \phi'(t) dt \quad (15.4)$$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.

*Misol. Ustihu  $J = \int_0^1 x\sqrt{1+x^2} dx$  integral hisoblanish.*

*Yechish usuli*

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1+x^2} &= t, \quad x=0 \text{ da } t=1, \\ x=1 \text{ da } t &= \sqrt{2} \\ dt &= (\sqrt{t^2-1})' \cdot dt = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt \\ \int_0^1 x\sqrt{1+x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t^2 \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t^3 dt = \frac{t^4}{4} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

### 15.2. Aniq integrallarni bo'laklab integrallash usuli yordamida hisoblash

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar  $[a, b]$  da uzlusiz va uzlusiz  $f'(x)$  va  $g'(x)$  hosilalarga ega bo'lsin. Ravshanki,  $(f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$ .

Ayni paytda  $\int_a^b (f(x) \cdot g(x))' dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) \Big|_a^b$  bo'ladi. Demak,

$$\int_a^b [f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)] dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) \Big|_a^b$$

$$\int_a^b f'(x) g'(x) dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx \quad (15.5)$$

bu tilib undan  $\int_a^b f'(x) g'(x) dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx$

bu tilab ketlib chiqadi. Bu formula yordamida aniq integrallar hisoblanadi.

Yuqoridaqgi (15.5) formula aniq integrallarda bo'laklab integrallash formulasi dev'ilib, uni  $\int_a^b f(x) dg(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b g(x) df(x)$  kabi ham yozish mumkin.

*Misol. Ustihu  $\int_0^1 xe^x dx$  integral hisoblanish.*

*Yechish usuli.*

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x, \quad dg(x) = e^x dx \\ df(x) &= f'(x) dx = (x)' dx = dx, \\ g(x) &= \int e^x dx = e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int e^x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 xe^x dx &= xe^x \Big|_0^1 - \int e^x dx \\ xe^x \Big|_0^1 &= 1 \cdot e^1 - 0 \cdot e^0 = e, \quad \int e^x dx = e^x \Big|_0^1 = e^1 - e^0 = e - 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 xe^x dx = e - (e - 1) = 1.$$

### 15.3. Aniq integralning ba'zi-bir tatbiqlari

Matematika, fizika, mexanika hamda fan va texnikaning turli sohalarida uchraydigan ko'pgina masalalar ma'lum funksiyaning aniq integralini hisoblash bilan hal etildi.

O'z quyida geometrik hamda fizik masalalarni aniq integral yordamida yechishini bayon qilamiz.

### 1. Tekis shaklning yuzini hisoblash

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentida uzlusiz bo'lib,  $\forall x \in [a, b]$  da

$f(x) \geq 0$  bo'lsin.

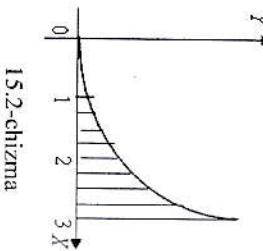
Yuqoridan  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigi, yon tomonlardan  $x=a$ ,  $x=b$  vertikal chiziqlar hamda pastdan absissa o'qi bilan chegaralangan  $aBb$  tekis shaklini qaraylik (15.1-chizma).

Odatda, bunday shakl egri chiziqli trapetsiya deviladi.  $aBb$  egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuzaga ega bo'ladi. Uning yuzini topish masalasini qaraymiz.  $[a, b]$  segmentni

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_k < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

nuqtalar yordamida  $n$  ta bo'lakka bo'tamiz, bunda  $\Delta x_k = x_{k+1} - x_k$  ( $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ )

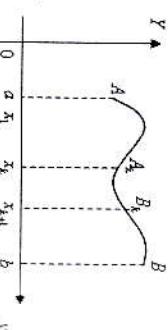
deymiz. Har bir  $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$  da ixtiyoriy  $\xi_k$  nuqtani olib, funksiyaning shu nuqtadagi qiymatini  $\Delta x_k$  ga ko'paytiramiz:  $f(\xi_k) \cdot \Delta x_k$ . Bu miqdor asosi  $\Delta x_k$  va balandligi  $f(\xi_k)$  bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rburchakning yuzini ifodalarydi (15.2-chizma). U  $x_k A_k B_k x_{k+1}$  egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuziga taqriban teng bo'ladi.



15.1-chizma

Ushbu  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \cdot \Delta x_k$  yig'indi esa  $aBb$  egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuzi  $S$  ga taqriban teng bo'ladi:  $S \approx \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \cdot \Delta x_k$ .

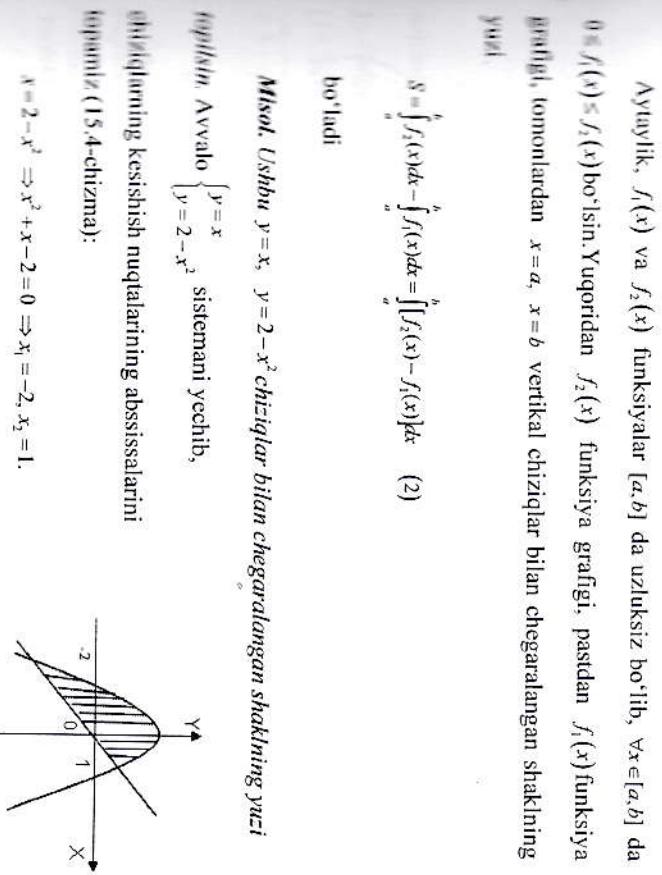
Endi  $[a, b]$  ning bo'laklash sonini orturib borilsa, ya'nı  $n$  cheksizga intila borsa,  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \cdot \Delta x_k$  miqdor izlanayotgan  $S$  yuzani tobora aniqroq ifodalay boradi.



15.2-chizma

*Misol. Ushbu y=x, y=2-x^2 chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklining yuzi*

$$\text{Hesoblamish. Avvalo } \begin{cases} y=x \\ y=2-x^2 \end{cases} \text{ sistemani yechib,} \\ \text{eshiklarning kesishish nuqtlarining absissalarini topamiz (15.4-chizma):}$$



$$x = 2 - x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -2, x_2 = 1.$$

Hesoblamish,  $S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \cdot \Delta x_k$ .

$$\text{Ravishunki, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \cdot \Delta x_k = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

$$\text{Dunklik, } S = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

$$\text{Misol. Qoidagi } y=0, \quad y=\frac{1}{2}x^2, \quad x=1, \quad x=3$$

*Hesoblamish bilan chegaralangan shaklining yuzi topilsin.*

**Bu shakl 15.3-chizmada tasvirlangan: (1) formuladan foydalanim topamiz:**

$$S = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{27}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{13}{3}. \blacktriangleleft$$

Aytaylik,  $f_1(x)$  va  $f_2(x)$  funksiyalar  $[a, b]$  da uzlusiz bo'lib,  $\forall x \in [a, b]$  da

$0 \leq f_1(x) \leq f_2(x)$  bo'lsin. Yuqoridan  $f_2(x)$  funksiya grafigi, pastdan  $f_1(x)$  funksiya grafigi, tomonlardan  $x=a$ ,  $x=b$  vertikal chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklining yuzi

$$S = \int_a^b f_2(x) dx - \int_a^b f_1(x) dx = \int_a^b [f_2(x) - f_1(x)] dx \quad (2)$$

bo'ladi

*Misol. Ushbu y=x, y=2-x^2 chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklining yuzi*

$$\text{Hesoblamish. Avvalo } \begin{cases} y=x \\ y=2-x^2 \end{cases} \text{ sistemani yechib,}$$

eshiklarning kesishish nuqtlarining absissalarini topamiz (15.4-chizma):

$$S = \int_{-2}^1 [(2-x^2) - x] dx = \int_{-2}^1 (2-x^2-x) dx = \left[ 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^1 = \frac{9}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}.$$

**Eslatma.** Buz  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentida  $f(x) \geq 0$  qaratik. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da ishora saglamasa, (15.1) integral egri chiziqli trapetsiyalar yuzalarining yig'indisidan iborat bo'ladi. Bunda  $OX$  o'qining yuqorisidagi yuz a musbat ishora bilan,  $OX$  o'qining pastidagi yuz a manfiy ishora bilan olinadi.

Masalan,  $OX$  o'qi va  $f(x) = \sin x$  ning  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  oraliqdagi qismi bilan chegaralangan shaklning yuzi

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx + \left( - \int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin x dx \right) = (-\cos x) = \\ &= \left. \left| -(\cos x) \right| \right|_0^{2\pi} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

bo'ladi.

Qutb koordinatalar sistemasida ushbu  $r = f(\varphi)$ ,  $\alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta$

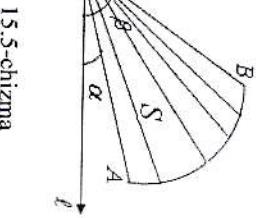
funksiya bilan aniqlangan  $\bar{AB}$  yoyi hamda  $OA$  va  $OB$  radius vektorlar bilan chegaralangan ( $S$ ) shaklning qaraylik (15.5-chizma).

Agar  $r = f(\varphi)$  funksiya  $[\alpha, \beta]$  da uzlusiz

bo'lsa, ( $S$ ) shaklning yuzi

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [f(\varphi)]^2 d\varphi \quad (15.3)$$

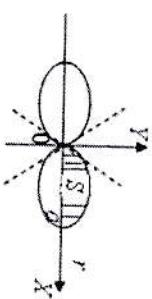
bo'ladi.



15.5-chizma

**Misol.** Qutb koordinatalar sistemasida ushbu  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$  funksiya bilan chegaralangan shaklning yuzi topilsin.

$a^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi$  tenglama bilan berilgan egri chiziq yopiq chiziq bo'lib, u lemniskata deyladi. Lemniskata Dekart koordinatalar o'qariga nisbatan simmetrik joylashgan (15.6-chizma).



15.6-chizma

Izlanayotgan shaklning yuzini topish uchun uning I-chorakdagi qismi ( $S$ ) ning yuzini topish yetari bo'ladi. ( $S$ ) shaklning yuzi (15.3) formulaga ko'ra

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} r^2 d\varphi = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{a^2}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2\varphi d(2\varphi) = \\ &= \frac{a^2}{4} \left. \sin 2\varphi \right|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{a^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

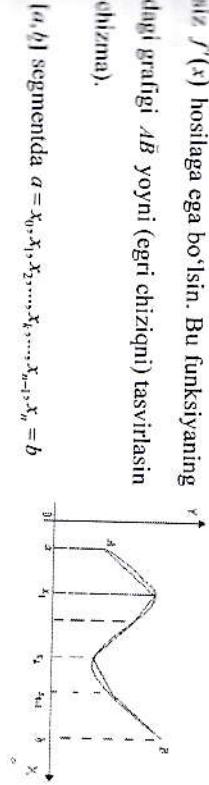
bo'ladi. Demak, izlanayotgan shaklning yuzi  $4 \cdot \frac{a^2}{4} = a^2$  ga teng. ▶

#### 15.4. Yoy uzunligini hisoblash

$f'(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentida uzlusiz va

u'lukoliz  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lsin. Bu funksiyaning

$(a, b)$  dug'i grafigi  $\bar{AB}$  yoyini (egri chiziqni) tasvirlasın (15.7-chizma).



$$(x_0 = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b)$$

15.7-chizma

$(a, b)$  segmentida  $a = x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n = b$  nuqtalari olib, bu nuqtalar orqali  $OY$  o'qiga parallel lo'g'ri chiziqlar o'tkazamiz. Chuning  $\bar{AB}$  yoyi bilan kesisibgan nuqtalarini

$$A_k(x_k, f(x_k)) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n; A_0 = A, A_n = B)$$

demyiz. So'ng bu nuqtalarni o'zaro to'g'ri chiziq kesmalarini yordamida birin-ke'tin birlashtiramiz. Natijada  $A\bar{B}$  yoyiga chizilgan siniq chiziq hosil bo'лади. Bu siniq chiziq perimetri  $L_n$  deylik.

Ravshanki siniq chiziqni  $A_k(x_k, f(x_k)), A_{k+1}(x_{k+1}, f(x_{k+1}))$  nuqtalarni birlashtiruvchi bo'lagingin uzunligi (ikki nuqta orasidagi masofa formulasiga ko'ra)

$$\sqrt{(x_{k+1} - x_k)^2 + [f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)]^2}$$

bo'lib, siniq chiziq perimetri  $L_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{(x_{k+1} - x_k)^2 + [f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)]^2}$  bo'лади.

Endi  $[a, b]$  segmentning bo'laklash sonini orttira borilsa, ya'ni  $n$  cheksizga intila borsa, unda siniq chiziq  $A\bar{B}$  yoyiga yaqinlasha boradi, uning perimetri esa  $A\bar{B}$  yoyining uzunligi  $l$  ni borgan sari aniqroq ifodalay boradi. Bundan, tabiiy ravishda  $A\bar{B}$  yoyining uzunligi deb  $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{(x_{k+1} - x_k)^2 + [f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)]^2}$  qarash mumkinligi kelib chiqadi.

Yuqorida aylilishiga ko'ra  $f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k) = f'(t_k) \cdot \Delta x_k$ , ( $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ )

$f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzlusiz  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega. Binobarin, u har bir  $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$  da ham shu xususiyatga ega bo'лади. Har bir  $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$  da  $f(x)$  ga Lagranj teoremasini qo'llab topamiz: bunda  $\Delta x_k = x_{k+1} - x_k$  va  $t_k \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$ . Natijada

$$I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{(x_{k+1} - x_k)^2 + [f'(t_k) \cdot (x_{k+1} - x_k)]^2} = \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{1 + f'^2(t_k)} \cdot (x_{k+1} - x_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{1 + f'^2(t_k)} \Delta x_k$$

bo'лади.

$f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  segmentda uzlusiz bo'lgani uchun u shu oraliqda integrallanuvchi bo'лади. Unda integral yig'indi ixtiyoriy  $\xi_k \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$  да, jumladan  $t_k$  da ham chekli limitiga, ya'ni aniq integralga intildi. Demak,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \Delta x_k = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx.$$

Hunday qilib,  $A\bar{B}$  yoyining (egri chiziqning) uzunligi

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx \quad (15.4)$$

bo'лади.

**Misol.** Ushbu  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  tenglama bilan berilgan egri chiziqning uzunligi topishni.

► Bu yopiq egri chiziq bo'lib, u astroida deyiladi.

Astroida koordinatalar o'qlariga nisbatan simmetrik bo'lib, uning birinchi chorakdag'i qismining uzunligini topish yetarli bo'лади (topilgan qiymatni 4 ga ko'payitish bilan butun astroidaning uzunligi topiladi).

Astroida tenglamasidan topamiz:  $y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , ya'ni  $y = \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

Ravshanki,

$$y' = \left( \left( a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)' = \frac{3}{2} \left( a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left( a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)' = \\ = \frac{3}{2} \left( a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left( -\frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) = -\left( a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

bo'lib, birinchi chorakda  $0 \leq x \leq a$  bo'лади.

(15.4) formuladan foydalanib, astroidaning birinchi chorakdag'i qismining uzunligini topamiz:

$$\frac{l}{4} = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^2} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}} - \frac{x^2}{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx = \frac{3}{2}a.$$

Demak, astroidaning uzunligi  $l = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2}a = 6a$  o'ladi. ▶

Aytaylik,  $A\bar{B}$  egri chiziq ushbu

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}, \quad (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$$

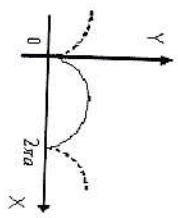
tenglamalar sistemasi bilan (parametrik ko'rinishda) berilgan bo'lsin, bunda  $\varphi(t)$  va  $\psi(t)$  funksiyalar  $[\alpha, \beta]$  da uzlusiz  $\varphi'(t)$  hamda  $\psi'(t)$  hosilarga ega. Bu egri chiziqning uzunligi

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt \quad (15.5)$$

bo'libadi.

*Misol. Ushbu*  $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$  parametrik ko'rinishda berilgan  $A\bar{B}$  egri chiziqning  $[0, 2\pi]$  dagi (sikloidaning) uzunligi topilsin.

◀ Bu egri chiziq 15.8-chizmada tasvirlangan.



bo'lib,

$$\varphi'(t) = a(1 - \cos t), \quad \psi'(t) = a \sin t,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t) &= a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t = \\ &= a^2(1 - \cos t) = 4a^2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

ho'tadl. (15.5) formuladan foydalanimib topamiz:

$$l = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4a^2 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = 2a \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt =$$

$$[t = 2u, \quad du = 2du \quad va \quad t = 0 \quad du \quad u = 0, \quad t = 2\pi \quad du \quad u = \pi] =$$

$$= 4a \int_0^{\pi} \sin u du = 4a(-\cos u) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 8a. \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

Aytaylik,  $A\bar{B}$  egri chiziq qutb koordinatalar sistemasida quyidagi

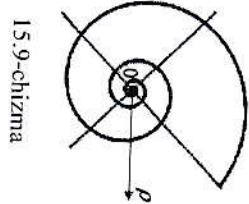
$$r = \rho(\theta), \quad (\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta)$$

tenglama bilan berilgan bo'lsin, bunda  $\rho(\theta)$  uzlusiz  $\rho'(\theta)$  hosilaga ega. Bu egri chiziqning uzunligi

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\rho'^2(\theta) + \rho^2(\theta)} d\theta \quad (15.6)$$

bo'indi.

*Misol. Qutb koordinatalar sistemasida berilgan ushbu  $\rho(\theta) = e^{\theta}$  egri chiziqning 15.9-chizma  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$  dagi uzunligi topilsin.*



Ushbinki,  $\rho(\theta) = e^{\theta}$  bo'lib,  $\rho'(\theta) + \rho^2(\theta) = 2e^{\theta}$  bo'libadi. (15.6) formuladan 6) yordamib topamiz:

$$l = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2e^{2\theta}} d\theta = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{\theta} d\theta = \sqrt{2}(e^{\theta}) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \sqrt{2}(e^{\pi} - 1)$$

15.8-chizma

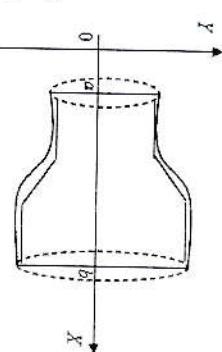
### 15.5. Aylanma sirtning yuzini hisoblash

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[\alpha, b]$  da uzlusiz bo'lib,  $\forall x \in [\alpha, b]$  da  $f(x) \geq 0$  bo'lin. Bu funksiya grafigining

$(a, f(a)), (b, f(b))$

nuqtalari orasidagi bo'lagini  $\bar{AB}$  yoy  
deyilik.

$\bar{AB}$  yoyni  $OX$  o'qini atrofida  
aylanishdan hosil bo'lgan sirt



15.10-chizma

$\bar{AB}$  Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da uzuksiz, u  $(a, b)$  oraliqda uzuksiz  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lsa, aylanma sirtning yuzi

$$\bar{AB} S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx \quad (15.7)$$

bo'radi.

**Misol.** Ushbu  $f(x) = \frac{a}{2} (e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}})$ ,  $a > 0$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq a$  zanjir chizigini  $OX$  o'qining  $[0, a]$  qismi arofida aylanishdan hosil bo'lgan aylanma sirtning yuzi topilsin.

$$\blacktriangleright \text{ Ravshanki, } f'(x) = \frac{a}{2} \left( e^{\frac{x}{a}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} - e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{x}{a}} - e^{-\frac{x}{a}}).$$

(15.7) formuladan foydalanib, izlanayotgan aylanma sirtning yuzini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2\pi \int_0^a \frac{a}{2} (e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}}) \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} (e^{\frac{x}{a}} - e^{-\frac{x}{a}})^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{\pi a}{2} \int_0^a (e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}})^2 dx = \frac{\pi a}{2} \int_0^a (e^{\frac{2x}{a}} + 2 + e^{-\frac{2x}{a}}) dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi a}{2} \left[ \frac{a}{2} e^{\frac{2x}{a}} + 2x - \frac{a}{2} e^{-\frac{2x}{a}} \right]_0^a = \frac{\pi a^2}{4} (e^2 - e^{-2} + 4). \blacktriangleright$$

### 15.6. Statik momentlar va og'irlik markazlarini hisoblash

Tekislikda  $m$  massaga ega bo'lgan  $A$  nuqtani qaraylik. Bu nuqtaning koordinatlari  $x$  va  $y$  bo'sin:  $A(x, y) = A$ .

Ushbu  $M_x = m \cdot y$ ,  $M_y = m \cdot x$  miqdorlar mos ravishda  $OX$  va  $OY$  o'qlariga nisbatan statik momentlari deyiladi.

Aytaylik, tekislikda har biri mos ravishda  $m_0, m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{n-1}$

nuqtalarini statik momentlari deyiladi.

Aytaylik, tekislikda har biri mos ravishda  $m_0, m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{n-1}$

nuqtalarini statik momentlari deyiladi.

nuqtalarini statik momentlari deyiladi.

$$Ushbu M_x = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k y_k, \quad M_y = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k x_k$$

niqdorlar  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{n-1}$  nuqtalar sistemasining mos ravishda  $OX$  va  $OY$  o'qlariga nisbatan statik momentlari deyiladi.

Agar nuqtalar sistemasining barcha massalari ( $m = m_0 + m_1 + \dots + m_{n-1}$ )  $C = C(x^*, y^*)$  nuqtada bo'lib, bu nuqtaning  $OX$  va  $OY$  o'qlariga nisbatan statik momentlari sistemaning shu o'qlarga nisbatan statik momentlariiga teng, ya'ni

$$M_x = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k x_k = my^*,$$

$$M_y = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k y_k = mx^*,$$

Insha,  $C = C(x^*, y^*)$  nuqqa sistemaning og'irlik markazi deyiladi.

Keyingi tengliklardan sistema og'irlik markazining koordinatalari uchun

$$y^* = \frac{M_x}{m} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k y_k}{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k}, \quad x^* = \frac{M_y}{m} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k x_k}{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k}$$

ba'lini kelib chiqadi.

Aytaylik,  $\bar{AB}$  egri chiziq ( $\bar{AB}$  yoyi)

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

tenglama bilan aniqlangan bo'isin, bunda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da uzuksiz  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega. Bu egri chiziq bo'yicha zichligi o'zarmas va u 1 ga teng bo'lgan massa tarqatilgan. Ravshanki, bu holda massa (u yoy uzunligi bilan zichlik ko'paymasiga teng bo'lganligi sababli) yoy uzunligiga teng bo'ladi.

(15.4) formuladan foydalananib topamiz:

$$m = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx \quad (15.8)$$

Massali  $A\bar{B}$  egri chiziqning  $OX$  va  $OY$  koordinata o'qilariga nisbatan statik momentlarini hamda uning og'irlik markazining koordinatalarini topish uchun  $[a, b]$  segmentini

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

nuqtalar yordamida  $n$  bo'lakka bo'lamiz. Unda  $AB$  yoyidagi

$$\mathcal{A}_k = A_k(x_k, f(x_k)) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

nuqtalar  $A\bar{B}$  yoyini  $n$  ta  $\mathcal{A}_k\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{k+1}$  bo'lakka ajratadi. Bunda  $\mathcal{A}_k\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{k+1}$  yoy bo'lagining massasi (8) formulaga ko'ra

$$m_k = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

bo'ladi.

Aniq integralning xossasi (o'rta qiymat haqidagi teorema)dan foydalанин топамиз:

$$m_k = \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \cdot \Delta x_k,$$

bunda  $\xi_k \in [x_k, x_{k+1}]$ ,  $\Delta x_k = x_{k+1} - x_k$ .

Yuqorida aylig'analarga ko'ra  $(\xi_k, f(\xi_k))$  nuqtaning  $OX$  va  $OY$  o'qilariga nisbatan statik momentlari

$$M_x = m_k f'(\xi_k) = f(\xi_k) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \cdot \Delta x_k,$$

$$M_y = m_k \cdot \xi_k = \xi_k \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \cdot \Delta x_k,$$

$(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$  bo'lib,  $(\xi_0, f(\xi_0)), (\xi_1, f(\xi_1)), \dots, (\xi_{n-1}, f(\xi_{n-1}))$  nuqtalar sistemasining  $OX$  va  $OY$  o'qilariga nisbatan statik momentlari

$$M_x = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f'(\xi_k) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \cdot \Delta x_k,$$

$$M_y = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \xi_k \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \cdot \Delta x_k,$$

bo'ladi.

Endi  $[a, b]$  segmentning bo'laklash sonini orttira borilsa, ya'ni  $n$  cheksiga intila borsa, unda  $A\bar{B}$  yoyi nuqtaga aylana boradi, yuqoridagi yig'indilar esa massaga ega bo'lgan egri chiziqning  $OX$  ba  $OY$  o'qarga nisbatan statik momentini ifodatay boradi. Binobarin, (8) massali egri chiziqning  $OX$  va  $OY$  o'qilariga nisbatan statik momentlari

$$I_x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f'(\xi_k) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \cdot \Delta x_k,$$

$$I_y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \xi_k \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \cdot \Delta x_k,$$

bo'ladi.

Ayni paytda

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \cdot \Delta x_k = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \xi_k \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(\xi_k)} \cdot \Delta x_k = \int_a^b x \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx$$

bo'lganligidan

$$I_x = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx, \quad I_y = \int_a^b x \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx,$$

bo'lishini topamiz.

Shuningdek, (15.8) massali egrini chiziq og'rilik markazi  $C = C(x^*, y^*)$  nuqta koordinatalari uchun

$$x^* = \frac{\int_a^b x \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx}, \quad y^* = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx}$$

bo'ladi.

### *Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar*

*Muvakil shu uchun qaratadi.*

#### *Misot. Ushbu*

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \int_1^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{x+5}}{x+5} \right) dx \\ 2. \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{x+5} - \frac{1}{x-5} \right) dx \\ 3. \int_0^{\pi} (x-2-\ln x) dx \\ 4. \int_0^{\pi} (5-\ln x+\cos x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \int_0^{\pi} (x^2 - 2 - \ln x) dx$$

$$7. \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{x^2 + 9x + 20} \right) dx$$

### **§ 16. I-va II-tur xosmas integrallar. Xosmas integralarning yaqinlashishi**

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $l(\alpha, +\infty)$  oraliqida (cheksiz oraliqida) uzuksiz bo'lsin.

Bu funksiyaning intiyoriy  $[a, t]$  oraliq (chekli oraliq) bo'yicha integrali

$$\int_a^t f(x) dx \quad (a < t < +\infty)$$

ni qaraylik. Ravshanki, integral  $t$  ga bog'liq bo'ladi.

**I-tarif.** Agar  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^t f(x) dx$  limit mayjud bo'lsa, bu limit  $f(x)$  funksiyining

chegarasi cheksiz xosmas integrali deylidi va  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  kabi belgilanadi. Demak,

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^t f(x) dx. \quad (16.1)$$

Agar (16.1) limit cheksiz bo'lsa,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi.

Agar (16.1) limit cheksiz bo'lsa,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  xosmas integral uzqlashuvchi deyiladi.

bu holda,

Agar (16.1) limit cheksiz bo'lsa,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi.

**II-tarif.** Agar (16.1) limit mayjud bo'masa,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  xosmas integral *uzqlashuvchi deb qaratadi.*

#### *Misot. Ushbu*

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

*Xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchilikkiga tekshirilsin.*

► Aytaylik,  $\alpha \neq 1$  bo'lsin. Bu holda

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^t x^{-\alpha} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_a^t =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{t^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{a^{\alpha-1}} \right)$$

bu holda,  $\alpha > 1$  bo'lganda

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{\alpha-1}}$$

bu holda,  $\alpha < 1$  bo'lganda

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = +\infty$$

bu holda, Demak, berilgan integral  $\alpha > 1$  da yaqinlashuvchi,  $\alpha < 1$  bo'lganda

uzqlashuvchi.

Aytaylik,  $\alpha = 1$  bo'lsin. Bu holda

$$\int_a^x \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^t \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln t - \ln a) = +\infty$$

bo'lib, berilgan integral uzoqlashuvchi bo'ldi.

**Eslatma:**  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(-\infty, a]$  oraliqda uzlusiz bo'lganda

$$\int_a^x f(x) dx$$

xosmas integral,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  da uzlusiz bo'lganda

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

xosmas integrallar yuqoridaqidek ta'riflanadi:

$$\int_a^x f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_t^x f(x) dx,$$

$$\int_x^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^x f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^0 f(x) dx + =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^0 f(x) dx.$$

Xosmas integrallar haqidagi keyingi ma'lumotlarni

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

integralga nisbatan keltiramiz.

### 16.1. Xosmas integrallarni hisoblash

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, +\infty)$  oraliqda uzlusiz bo'lib, uning xosmas integrali  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$  yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsin.

Ma'lumki, bu holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, +\infty)$  oraliqda boshlang'ich funksiyaga ega bo'jadi. Uni  $F(x)$  bilan belgilaylik, ( $F'(x) = f(x)$ ).

$$\text{Ta'rifiga binoan } \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^t f(x) dx.$$

Ayni paytda, Nyuton-Leybnits formulasiaga ko'ra  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = F(t) - F(a)$

bo'libdi.

Aյншт  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} F(t) = F(+\infty)$  дейлса, унда  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (F(t) - F(a)) = F(+\infty) - F(a)$

боди. Demak,

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = F(+\infty) - F(a) = F(x)|_a^{+\infty}. \quad (16.2)$$

Ko'pluha xosmas integrallarni shu formula yordamida hisoblanadi.

**Mosh. Usibhu**

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{xdx}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

*Integrl hisoblanish*

► Bu integrallning yaqinlashuvchi bo'lishi ravshan. Endi

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

Integrl yarung boshtlang'ich funksiyasini topamiz:

$$\int \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1+x^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x} + C = -(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

Inda (16.2) formulaga ko'ra

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^{\infty} \frac{xdx}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} &= \left[ - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \right]_0^{\infty} = \\ &\approx \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left( - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right) - \left( - (1+0)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = 0 + 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

bo'libdi. Demak,

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{xdx}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1. \blacktriangleleft$$

## 16.2. Chegaralannagan funksiyaning xosmas integrallari

Faraz qitaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da uzluksiz bo'lsin. Bu funksiya  $x \rightarrow b - 0$  da cheksizga intilsin:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b - 0} f(x) = \infty$ . Demak,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da chegaralannagan (aniqrog'i  $f(x)$  funksiya  $b$  nuqta atrofida chegaralannagan).

$f(x)$  funksiyaning ixtiyorliy  $[a, t]$  oraliq ( $a < t < b$ ) bo'yicha integrali

$$\int_a^t f(x)dx \quad (a < t < b)$$

ni qaraylik. Ravshanki, integral  $t$  ga bog'liq bo'ladidi.

**4-ta'rif.** Agar ushbu  $\lim_{t \rightarrow b - 0} \int_a^t f(x)dx$  limit mayjud bolsa, bu limit

chegaralannagan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a, b]$  bo'yicha xosmas integrali deyildi va

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \text{ kabi belgilanadi.}$$

Demak,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow b - 0} \int_a^t f(x)dx. \quad (16.3)$$

Agar (16.3) limit mavjud va cheklili bo'lsa,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi.

Agar (16.3) limit cheksiz yoki mavjud bo'lmasa,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi deyiladi.

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b]$  da uzluksiz bo'lib,  $x \rightarrow a + 0$  da cheksizga intilsin. Ravshanki, bu funksiyaning  $[t, b]$  oraliq ( $a < t < b$ ) bo'yicha integrali

$$\int_t^b f(x)dx \quad (a < t < b), \text{ o'zgaruvchiga bog'liq bo'ladidi.}$$

$\lambda_0(a)$  ushbu  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a + 0} \int_a^t f(x)dx$  limit mavjud bo'lsa, bu limit chegaralannagan

$f(x)$  funksiyaning xosmas integrali deyiladi va  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  kabi belgilanadi. Demak,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow a + 0} \int_a^t f(x)dx. \quad (16.4)$$

$\lambda_0(a)$  (16.5) limiti mayjud va chekli bo'lsa,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  xosmas integral

yug'indashuvchi deyiladi, cheksiz yoki mayjud bo'lnasa,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi deyiladi.

*Misol. Ushbu  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  integral hisoblanсин.*

$$Methish usuli. f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad x \rightarrow 1 - 0$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1 - 0} \int_0^t \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1 - 0} (\arcsin x) \Big|_0^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1 - 0} (\arcsin t - \arcsin 0) = \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Xuddi yuqoridaqidek ko'satish mumkin,

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(b-x)^p}$$

xosmas integral  $0 < p < 1$  bo'lganda yaqinlashuvchi,  $p \geq 1$  bo'lganda uzoqlashuvchi bo'ladidi.

Biz mazkur ma'ruzaning 1<sup>o</sup>-5<sup>o</sup> paragrallarida chegaralari cheksiz xosmas integrali

$$\int_0^b f(x)dx$$

ni o'rganidik. Bu integralga nisbatan keltirilgan tushuncha va tasdiqlarga o'xshash mifumotlar chegaralannagan funksiyaning xosmas integrali ( $t \rightarrow a + 0$  da  $f(t) \rightarrow \infty$  yoki  $t \rightarrow b - 0$  da  $f(t) \rightarrow \infty$ )

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

uchun ham keltirilishi mumkin. Jumladan, agar  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar:

1)  $(a, b]$  da uzlusiz va ixtiyoriy  $x \in (a, b]$  da  $0 \leq g(x) \leq f(x)$ ;

2) xosmas integral  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_a^b g(x)dx$  xosmas integral ham yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladı.

*Misol.* Ushbu  $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

*Yechitish usuli.*  $0 < x < 1$  bo'lganda

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \text{ yaqinlashuvchi. } \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{Demak, berilgan integral } \int_0^1 \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladı. ▶

### 16.3. Birinchi va ikkinchi tur xosmas integrallar

Berilgan  $y=f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, +\infty)$  cheksiz yarim oraliqda aniqlangan va ixiyoriy chekli  $b \geq a$  uchun  $[a, b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi, ya'ni

$$F(b) = \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

**5-ta'rif:**  $y=f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a, +\infty)$  cheksiz yarim oraliq bo'yicha **I tur xosmas integrali** deb yuqori chegarasi o'zgaruvchi  $F(b)$  integralning  $b \rightarrow +\infty$  bo'lgandagi limitiga aytildi.

$y=f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a, +\infty)$  cheksiz yarim oraliq bo'yicha I tur xosmas integrali

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx \quad (16.5)$$

deb belgilanadi va, ta'rifga asosan,

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx \quad (16.6)$$

labi aniqlanadi.

Geometrik nuqtai nazardan (16.6) xosmas integral  $y=f(x)$  [ $f(x) \geq 0$ ],  $x=a$  va  $=0$  ohiziqlar bilan chegaralangan cheksiz shaklining yuzasini ifodalaydi.

**6-ta'rif:** Agar (16.7) limit mavjud va chekli bo'lsa, unda (16.1) xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi, aks holda esa **uzoqlashuvchi** deyildi. (16.6) xosmas integralni qarashda ikkita masala paydo bo'ladı.

**I.** (16.6) xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi yoki uzoqlashuvchi ekanligini aniqlashi

topish.

Misol sifatida ushbu I tur xosmas integralni qaraymiz:

$$I_\alpha = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}, \alpha > 0 \quad (16.7)$$

Bu integralni uch holda tahlil etamiz.

Dastlab  $\alpha > 1$  holni qaraymiz. Bu holda xosmas integral ta'rifi va Nyuton –

Leybnits formulasiiga asosan quyidagi natjani olamiz:

$$I_\alpha = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} \right]_a^b = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{b^{1-\alpha}} - a^{1-\alpha} \right) = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} (0 - a^{1-\alpha}) = \frac{a^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha-1}$$

Demak, bu holda qaralayotgan (16.7) xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi va uning qiymati  $a^{1-\alpha}/(\alpha-1)$  bo'radi.

Endi  $\alpha=1$  holni tahlil etamiz:

$$I_\alpha = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \ln b_a^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln b - \ln a) = \infty$$

Demak, bu holda (16.8) xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi.

$\alpha=1$ , ya'ni  $1-\alpha>0$  holni ko'rib chiqamiz:

$$I_\alpha = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} \right]_a^b = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (b^{1-\alpha} - a^{1-\alpha}) = \infty.$$

Demak, bu holda ham (16.8) xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi ekan.

**II tur xosmas integrallar.** Endi chegaralannagan funksiyalar uchun antq integral tushunchasini umumlashtiramiz. Berilgan  $y=f(x)$  funksiya  $(a,b]$  yarim oraliqda chegaralannagan, ammo ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon \in (0, b-a]$  uchun bu funksiya  $[a+\varepsilon, b]$  kesmada chegaralangan va integrallanuvchi bo'lsin. Bu holda

$$F(\varepsilon) = \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x)dx, \quad \varepsilon \in (0, b-a],$$

funksiyani qarash mumkin.

**Z-tu'rif:**  $F(\varepsilon)$  funksiyaning  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0$  holdagi o'ng limiti berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a,b]$  kesma bo'yicha **II tur xosmas integrali** deb ataladi.

Berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a,b]$  kesma bo'yicha II tur xosmas integrali quyidagicha belgilanadi va aniqlanadi:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} F(\varepsilon) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x)dx \quad (16.8)$$

limitiga aytildi.

**8-ta'rif:** Agar (16.13) limit mayjud va chekli bo'lsa, u holda II tur xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi. Aks holda bu xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi deyiladi.

Misol. sifatida ushu II tur xosmas integralni ko'ramiz:

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^b \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} \quad (0 < b < +\infty, \alpha > 0) \quad (16.9)$$

Bu yerda uch holni qaraymiz.

Dastlab  $0 < \alpha < 1$  holni tahlil etamiz:

$$I(\alpha) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_\varepsilon^b \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \left. \frac{x^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha-1} \right|_\varepsilon^b = \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} (b^{1-\alpha} - \varepsilon^{1-\alpha}) = b^{1-\alpha}.$$

Demak, bu holda (16.14) II tur xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi va uning qiymati  $b^{1-\alpha}$ .

2) Endi  $\alpha=1$  holni o'rganamiz:

$$I(1) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_\varepsilon^b \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \ln|x| \Big|_\varepsilon^b = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} (\ln b - \ln \varepsilon) = +\infty.$$

Demak, bu holda (16.14) II tur xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi bo'radi.

3)  $\alpha>1$  holni qaraymiz:

$$I(\alpha) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_\varepsilon^b \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{x^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha-1} \Big|_\varepsilon^b = \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} (b^{1-\alpha} - \varepsilon^{1-\alpha}) = -\infty.$$

Demak, bu holda ham (16.14) II tur xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi bo'radi. Yettioli shartlari oldin I tur xosmas integrallarning yaqinlashuvchi yoki uzoqlashuvchi lekanligini o'zishish ifodalanadi.

#### *Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar*

$$1. \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{xdx}{1-x^2+5x} \right) dx$$

$$2. \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{dx}{1-x^2} \right) dx$$

$$5. \int_0^{\pi/2} (x^2+4x-x)dx$$

$$6. \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2+5x+6} \right) dx$$

$$7. \int_0^{\pi/2} (\ln x - \lg x)dx$$

$$3. \int_0^{\pi/2} \tan x dx$$

$$4. \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{xdx}{1+x^4-x} \right) dx$$

## IV BO'LLIM. SONLI VA FUNKSIYAL QATORLAR

**§17. Sonli qatorlar (musbat hadli qatorlarning yaqinlashish teoremlari, Leybnits teoremasi. Absaluyt va shartiya yaqinlashish)**

### 17.1. Sonli qatorlar

Ayaylik,  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, \dots$  haqiqiy sonlar ketma-ketligi berilgan bo'sin.

Ushbu

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \quad (17.1)$$

ifoda sonli qator (qisqacha qator) dev'iladi. Bunda  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, \dots$  sonlar qatorning hadlari,  $a_n$  ga esa qatorning umumiy yoki  $n$ -hadi dev'iladi.

Quyidagi

$$S_1 = a_1; \quad S_2 = a_1 + a_2; \dots; \quad S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n, \dots$$

yig'indilar (17.1) qatorning qismiy yig'indilari dev'iladi.

Agar  $\{S_n\}$  ketma-ketlik chekli limitga ega bo'lsa,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$  ( $S$  chekli son).

(17.1) qator yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi,  $S$  son esa (17.1) qatorning yig'indiisi deyiladi va quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$S = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n.$$

Agar  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$  limit cheksiz yoki u mavjud bo'lmasa (17.1) qator uzoqlashuvchi deyiladi.

### 17.2. Qator yaqinlashishining zaruriy sharti

Agar (17.1) qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  bo'ladi.

Bu tasdiq qator yaqinlashishining zaruriy shartini ifodalaydi.

**Estatma.** Qatorning umumiy hadi  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da nolga intilishidan uning yaqinlashuvchi bo'lishi har doim kelib chiqavermaydi. Masalan, ushbu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots$$

ummonik qatorning umumiy hadi  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$  bo'lib, u  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da nolga intiladi, ammo bu qator uzoqlashuvchi.

Ravshaniki,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  qator uchun  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$  bo'lsa, unda qator yig'indilardan iborat. Unda

$$\text{1-misol. Ushbu } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \dots$$

qator yaqinlashuvchilikka tekshirilsin va yg'indiisi topilsin.

$$\text{Fechish usuli} \quad S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$b_1 = 1, \quad q = \frac{1}{2}$  bo'lgan geometrik progressiyaning dastlabki  $n$  ta hadining

yg'indisidan iborat. Unda

$$S_n = b_1 \cdot \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$$

homologa ko'ra

$$S_n = 1 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} = \frac{-\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)}{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$$

bo'ladi.

Keyingi tenglikda limitiga o'tib topamiz:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) = 2.$$

Demak, berilgan qator yaqinlashuvchi, uning yg'indiisi 2 ga teng. ▶

**2-misol.** Ushbu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1} + \dots$$

qator yaqinlashuvchilikka tekshirilsin.

► Ravshanki, berilgan qatorning umumiy hadi

$$a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

bo'lib,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

bo'ldi.

Qatorning yaqinlashuvchi bo'lishini zaruriy sharti bajarilmaydi. Demak,

berilgan qator uzoqlashuvchi. ▶

### Musbat hadli qatorlar

Agar  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots$

qatorning har bir hadi manfiy bo'lmasa, ya'ni

$$a_n \geq 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

bo'lsa, qator musbat hadli (qisqacha musbat) qator deyiladi.

### Taqqoslash alomatlari

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots \quad (17.2)$$

musbat qator bo'lib,

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$

uning qismiy yig'indisi bo'lsin. Ravshanki,

$$S_{n+1} = S_n + a_{n+1}$$

bo'lib,  $a_n \geq 0$  bo'lgani uchun

$$S_n \leq S_{n+1} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

bu hadi.

Demak, musbat qatorlarda uning qismiy yig'indilaridan iborat  $\{S_n\}$  ketma-ketlik, o'suvchi bo'ldi.

Musbat hadli (17.2) qatorning yaqinlashuvchi bo'lishi uchun uning qismiy yig'indilari ketma-ketligi  $\{S_n\}$  ning yuqorida chegaralangan bo'lishi zarur va yekuni,

**Eslatma.** Agar

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots$$

musbat hadli qatorda, uning qismiy yig'indilaridan iborat  $\{S_n\}$  ketma-ketlik yuqorida chegaralamanagan bo'lsa, u holda qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'ldi.

### Taqqoslash alomatlari

a) Aytaylik, ikkita musbat hadli qatorlar

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots \quad (17.3)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n + \dots \quad (17.4)$$

Uchun  $a_n \leq b_n \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$  bo'lsa, u holda (17.4) qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'lganda (17.3) qator ham yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi, (17.3) qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'lganda (17.4) qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'ldi.

b) Agar musbat hadli (17.3) va (17.4) qatorlar uchun

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} \quad (a_n > 0, b_n > 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

bu holda (17.4) qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'lganda (17.3) qator ham yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi, (17.3) qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'lganda (17.4) qator ham yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi.

**Amsol.** Usbu  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} + \dots$

qator yaqinlashuvchilikka tekshirilsin.

► Berilga qatorning umumiy hadi uchun

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} < \frac{1}{2^n}$$

tengsizlik o'rini bo'laadi. Unda solishtrish alomati hamda 1-misoldan foydalani berilgan qatorning yaqinlashuvchi bo'ishini topamiz. ►

### Dalamber alomati

Musbat hadi  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  qator uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = d \quad (a_n > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

bo'lib,  $d < 1$  bo'lsa (17.2) qator yaqinlashuvchi,  $d > 1$  bo'lsa, (17.2) qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'laadi.

$$4\text{-misol. } \text{Ushbu } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n \cdot n!}{n^n} = \frac{3 \cdot 1}{1} + \frac{3^2 \cdot 2!}{2^2} + \frac{3^3 \cdot 3!}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{3^n \cdot n!}{n^n} + \dots$$

qator yaqinlashuvchilikka tekshirilsin.

► Bu qatorning  $a_n$  va  $a_{n+1}$  hadari

$$a_n = \frac{3^n \cdot n!}{n^n}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{3^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{3^{n+1} \cdot n!(n+1)}{(n+1)^n(n+1)} = \frac{3^{n+1} \cdot n!}{(n+1)^n}.$$

bo'laadi. Ularning nisbatining limiti

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = e$$

bo'lib,  $d < 1$  bo'lganda uning  $a_n$  hadining  $n \rightarrow \infty$  dagi limiti nolga teng bo'lmaydi:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} \neq 0 \quad (\alpha \leq 0)$$

Demak,  $\alpha \leq 0$  bo'lganda qat uzoqlashuvchi.

Aytaylik,  $\alpha > 0$  bo'lsin. Koshining integral alomatda keltirilgan  $f(x)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n+1} \cdot n! \cdot n^n}{(n+1)^n \cdot 3^n \cdot n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = 3$$

bo'lib,  $u = 1$  dan katta ( $u$  chunki  $e \approx 2,71\dots$ ). Demak, Dalamber alomatiga ko'ra berilgan qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'laadi. ►

**Eslatma.** Agar  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1$  bo'lsa, u holda (17.2) qator yaqinlashuvchi ham uzoqlashuvchi ham bo'ishi mumkin.

Koshining integral alomati. Musbat hadi  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  qator uchun

$$f(n) = a_n \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

bo'lib, bunda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[1, +\infty)$  da musbat, kamayuvchi, uzuksiz hamda

$$\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx \quad (17.5)$$

Koshining integral yaqinlashuvchi (uzoqlashuvchi) bo'lsa, qator ham yaqinlashuvchi (uzoqlashuvchi) bo'laadi.

**5-misol.** Ushbu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^\alpha} + \frac{1}{3^\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^\alpha} + \dots \quad (\alpha \in R)$$

qator yaqinlashuvchilikka tekshirilsin.

► Bu qatorning umumiy hadi

$$4\text{-misol. } \text{Ushbu } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n \cdot n!}{n^n} = \frac{3 \cdot 1}{1} + \frac{3^2 \cdot 2!}{2^2} + \frac{3^3 \cdot 3!}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{3^n \cdot n!}{n^n} + \dots$$

bo'lib,  $\alpha \leq 0$  bo'lganda uning  $a_n$  hadining  $n \rightarrow \infty$  dagi limiti nolga teng bo'lmasdi:

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}$$

Ma'lumki,

xosmas integral  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$  da uzoqlashuvchi,  $\alpha > 1$  da yaqinlashuvchi.

Demak, Kosshining integral alomatiga ko'ra

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$$

qator  $\alpha > 1$  bo'lganda yaqinlashuvchi,  $\alpha \leq 1$  bo'lganda uzoqlashuvchi bo'ldi. ▶

Odatda,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\alpha}$  qator umumlashgan garmonik qator deyildi.

### Ishorasi o'zgaruvchi qatorlar

Faraz qilaylik,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots \quad (17.6)$$

qator berilgan bo'lib, uning har bir hadi ixtiyoriy ishorali haqiqiy sonlardan iborat bo'lsin. (Odatda, bunday qator ixtiyoriy hadli qator deyildi.) Bu qator hadlarining absoloyut qiymatlaridan tuzilgan quyidagi

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = |a_1| + |a_2| + \dots + |a_n| + \dots \quad (17.7)$$

qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda (17.7) qator ham yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi. Bu holda qator absoloyut yaqinlashuvchi qator deyiladi.

#### 6-misol. Ushbu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^3}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{8}{4} + \frac{27}{8} - \frac{64}{16} + \dots + \frac{n^3}{2^n} (-1)^{n+1} + \dots$$

qator absoloyut yaqinlashuvchilikka tekshirilishin.

#### Qatorning absoloyut yaqinlashuvchiligi

► Berilgan qator hadlarining absoloyut qiymatlaridan tuzilgan quyidagi

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{8}{4} + \frac{27}{8} + \frac{64}{16} + \dots + \frac{n^3}{2^n} + \dots \quad (17.8)$$

qatorni qaraymiz. Bu qator uchun

$$a_n = \frac{n^3}{2^n}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^3}{2^{n+1}}$$

bu uchun

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^3}{2^{n+1}} \frac{2^n}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

bu uchun Dalaramber alomatiga ko'ra (17.8) qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi. Demak, berilgan qator absoloyut yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi. ▶

**Leybnits alomat:** Agar  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$  qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'lsa,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  qator yuzqoshuvchi ham bo'lishi mumkin, uzoqlashuvchi ham bo'lishi mumkin.

Agar  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$  qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'lsa,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  qator shartli yaqinlashuvchi qator deyildi.

Yuzqoshuvchi qator shartli yaqinlashuvchi qator deyildi.

#### Leybnits teoremi:

Indi ixtiyoriy hadli qatorning bitta muhim hususiy holini qaraymiz.

Ushbu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} c_n = c_1 - c_2 + c_3 - c_4 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} c_n + \dots \quad (c_n > 0, n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (17.9)$$

istem hadlarining ishoralari navbat bilan o'zgarib keladigan qator deyildi.

Munalan,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} + \dots$$

qator hadlarining ishoralari navbat bilan o'zgarib keladigan qator bo'ldi.

Agar (17.9) qatorda:

- 1)  $c_{n+1} < c_n, \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$
- 2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$

bu uchun u holda (17.10) qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi. (Leybnits teoremasi)

#### 7-misol. Ushbu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (-1)^{n-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} + \dots$$

qator yaqinlashuvchilikka tekshirilsin.

► Bu qator uchun  $c_n = \frac{1}{n}$  ( $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ )

bo'lib,  $c_{n+1} < c_n$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

bo'ldi. Leybnits alomatiga ko'ra berilgan qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'ladi. ▶

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n} = ?$$

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+5)^2} = ?$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = ?$$

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+8}$$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+2} = ?$$

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-4}$$

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-5} = ?$$

### § 18. Darajali qatorlar. Yaqinlashish radiusi yaninlashish sohasi. Taylor formulasi va Taylor qatori

Har bir hadi  $X$  ( $X \subset R$ ) to'plamda aniqlangan funksiyalardan iborat bo'lgan ushbu

$$f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \dots + f_n(x) + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \quad (18.1)$$

qator funksional qator deyiladi.

$X$  to'plamdan olingan tayin  $x_0$  nuqtani (18.1) dagi  $x$  ning o'miga qo'yish bitan

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x_n) = f_1(x_n) + f_2(x_n) + \dots + f_n(x_n) + \dots \quad (18.2)$$

qator sonli qatorga aylanadi.

**Funksional qatorning yaqinlashish sohasi.** Agar (18.2) sonli qator

yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, (18.1) funksional qator  $x_0$  nuqquzada yaqinlashuvchi,  $x_0$  nuqqa esa (18.1) funksional qatorning yaqinlashish nuqtasi deyiladi. (18.1) funksional qatorning barcha yaqinlashish nuqtalaridan iborat to'plam, funksional qatorning yaqinlashish sohasi deyiladi.

Funksional qatorlarning yaqinlashish sohalarini topishda sonli qatorlarning yuqinlashish atomatlaridan soydalaniadi, bunda  $x$  ni tayinlangan deb qaratadi.

#### 1. intsol. Ushbu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot x^{2n-1}} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot x^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot x^5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1) x^{2n-1}} + \dots$$

funksional qatorning yaqinlashish sohasi topilsin.

► Bu qatorga Datalamber alomatini qo'llaymiz, bunda  $x$  ni ayinlangan deb

topishimiz.

Berilgan qator uchun

$$a_n = \frac{1}{(2n-1)x^{2n-1}}, \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)x^{2n+1}}$$

bu'llib,

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \left| \frac{1}{(2n+1)x^{2n+1}} : \frac{1}{(2n-1)x^{2n-1}} \right| = \left| \frac{(2n-1)x^{2n-1}}{(2n+1)x^{2n+1}} \right| = \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2},$$

bu'llib, lomiga o'tib topamiz:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2+\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}.$$

Datalamber alomatiga ko'ra

$$\frac{1}{x^2} < 1, \text{ ya'niki } |x| > 1$$

bo'lganda qator yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi.

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = 1, \quad y'a'ni \quad x = -1, \quad x = 1 \quad bo'lganda \quad qator \quad quyidagi$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{2n-1}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1}$$

sonli qatorlarga aylanadi va ular uzoqlashuvchidir.

Demak, berilgan funksional qatorning yaqinlashish sohasi  $|x| > 1$  ya'ni

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

to'plandan iborat bo'ldi. ▶

**Funksional qatorning tekis yaqinlashishi.** (18.1) funksional qator  $M$  to'planda ( $M \subset R$ ) yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $x$  ning  $|x| > |x_1|$  tengsizlikni

Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son olinganda shunday  $x$  ga bog'liq bo'lgan

$n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon) \in N$  son topisaki, barcha  $n > n_0$  va ixtiyoriy  $x \in M$  uchun

$$|S_n(x) - S(x)| < \varepsilon \quad (S(x) = S_n(x) + r_n(x))$$

ya'ni

$$|r_n(x)| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizlik bajarilsa, (18.1) funksional qator  $M$  to'planda tekis,

yaqinlashuvchi devyildi.

**Darajali qatorlar.** Ushbu

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots \quad (x \in R) \quad (18.3)$$

ko'rinishdagi funksional qator darajali qator devyildi, bunda

$$a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots$$

haqiqiy sonlar darajali qatorning koefitsiyentlari devyildi.

**Abel teoremasi.** Agar (5) darajali qator  $x = x_0 \neq 0$  nuqtada yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, unda  $x$  ning  $|x| < |x_0|$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantriruvchi barcha qymatharida, ya'ni  $(-|x_0|, |x_0|)$

intervalda qator absolyut yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi.

Agar (18.3) darajali qator  $x = x_1$  nuqtada uzoqlashuvchi bo'lsa, ya'ni

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x_1^n = a_0 + a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_1^2 + \dots + a_n x_1^n + \dots$$

sonli qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $x$  ning  $|x| > |x_1|$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantriruvchi barcha qymatlarda, ya'ni ushu to'planda  $(-\infty, -|x_1|) \cup (|x_1|, +\infty)$  (18.3) qator uzoqlashuvchi bo'ldi.

### Yaqinlashish radiusi va yaqinlashish intervali

Har quanday (18.3) darajali qator uchun shunday cheklili yoki cheksiz musbat  $r$  son mayjud bo'ladiki,  $x$  ning:

1)  $|x| < r$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantriruvchi qymatlarda (18.3) darajali qator yuzinashuvchi (absolyut yaqinlashuvchi),

2)  $|x| > r$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantriruvchi qymatlarda (18.3) darajali qator uzoqlashuvchi,

3)  $|x| = r$ , ya'ni  $x = -r, x = r$  da (18.3) darajali qator yoki yaqinlashuvchi, yoki uzoqlashuvchi bo'ldi.

Odatda  $r$  son (18.3) darajali qatorning yaqinlashish radiusi,  $(-r, r)$  intervalini darajali qatorning yaqinlashish intervali deyiladi.

(18.3) darajali qatorning yaqinlashish radiusi ushu

$$r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| \quad (a_n \neq 0, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (18.4)$$

hunduda yordamida topiladi.

Darajali qator o'zining yaqinlashish intervaliga tegishli bo'lgan har qanday malijeha (segmentda) tekis yaqinlashuvchi bo'ldi. Bu oraliqda darajali qatorni hundab differentialash handa integrallash mumkin.

2 mitsol, Ushbu

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot 10^n} x^n = \frac{x}{10} + \frac{x^2}{200} + \frac{x^3}{300} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 10^n} + \dots$$

darajali qatorning yaqinlashish radiusi, yaqinlashish intervali hamda yaqinlashish sohasi topilsin.

► Bu darajali qator uchun  $a_n = \frac{1}{n \cdot 10^n}$ ,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 10^{n+1}}$

bo'lib, (18.4) formulaga ko'ra

$$r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{1}{n \cdot 10^n}}{\frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 10^{n+1}}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \cdot 10^{n+1}}{n \cdot 10^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 10 \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = 10$$

bo'jadi. Demak, berilgan darajali qatorning yaqinlashish radiusi  $r = 10$  bo'lib, yaqinlashish intervali  $(-10, 10)$  bo'jadi.

Endi yaqinlashish intervalining chegaralari, yani  $x = 10$  va  $x = -10$  nuqtalarda qatomni yaqinlashishga tekshiramiz.

Berilgan darajali qatordagagi  $x$  ning o'miga  $-10$  va  $10$  qo'sak, unda quyidagi

$$\begin{aligned} & -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \dots, \\ & 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

sonli qatorlar hosil bo'jadi. Ullardan birinchisi Leybnits alomatiga ko'ra yaqinlashuvchi, ikkinchisi esa ( $u$  garnomik qator) uzoqlashuvch bo'jadi.

Demak, berilgan qatorning yaqinlashish sohasi  $[-10, 10]$  yarim segmentdan iborat. ▶

### Taylor qatori

Ushbu

$$a_0 + a_1(x-a) + a_2(x-a)^2 + \dots + a_n(x-a)^n + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n \quad (18.5)$$

ko'rnishdagi funktsional qator ham darajali qator deyildi, bunda  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots$  hamda  $a$  o'zgarmas sonlar.

Agar  $r$  son ( $r > 0$ ) (7) darajali qatorning yaqinlashish radiusi bo'lsa, uning yaqinlashish intervali  $(a-r, a+r)$  bo'jadi.

Agar  $f(x)$  funktsiya  $(a-r, a+r)$  intervalida istalgan tartibdagi hosiylarga qo'sha bo'lb, barcha  $x \in (a-r, a+r)$  va barcha  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  lar uchun shunday o'zgarmas  $M > 0$  topilsaki,

$|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq M$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funktsiya uchun  $(-r, r)$  da

$$(f^{(0)}(x) = f(x))$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n + \dots$$

bo'jadi. Bu formula o'tinli bo'lgan holda  $f(x)$  funktsiya darajali qatorga yoyiladi deviladi.

Ushbu

$$f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n + \dots \quad (18.6)$$

(18.6) qator  $f(x)$  funktsiyaning Taylor qatori deyiladi.

### Funksiyalarini darajali qatorlarga yoyish

Agar (18.6) da  $a = 0$  devilsa, unda

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots \quad (18.6)$$

bo'jadi va bu qatomni  $f(x)$  funktsiyaning Makloren qotoriga yoyilmasini keltiramiz.

Bu'zl sodda funksiyalarning Makloren qotoriga yoyilmasini keltiramiz.  $1)e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,

$$2)\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

$$3)\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!}x^{2n} + \dots \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

$$4)(1+x)^a = 1 + \frac{a}{1!}x + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{a(a-1)\dots(a-n+1)}{n!}x^n + \dots x \in (-1, 1),$$

$$5) \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots \quad x \in (-1, 1].$$

### Darajali qatorlarning taqribiy hisoblashlarga tafbiqlari

Funksiyalarning darajali qatorlarga yoyilmasidan foydalanib taqribiy formulalar hosil qilinadi. Ular jumlasiga ushlari taqribiy formula kiradi. Xususan,

$$f(x) \approx f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n \quad (18.7)$$

$$e^x \approx 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!},$$

$$\sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1},$$

$$\cos x \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!}x^{2n},$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha \approx 1 + \frac{\alpha}{1!}x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}x^n,$$

bo'ldi.

Bu taqribiy formulalardan ko'pgina masalalarni hal etishda, jumladan funksiyalarning qiymatlarini taqribiy hisoblashda, aniq integralarni taqribiy hisoblashda foydalaniadi.

#### 1-misol. Ushbu

$$f(x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

funksiya Teylor (Makloren) qatoriga yoyilsin.

► Ma'lumki,

$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x).$$

Ravshanki,  $(-1, 1]$  da

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots \quad (18.8)$$

bo'ldi. Bu tenglikda  $x$  ni  $-x$  ga almashtramiz. Natijada

$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots - \frac{x^n}{n} - \dots \quad (18.9)$$

bo'ldi. (18.8) tenglikdan (18.9) tenglikni hadlab ayirib topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots - \\ &\left( -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots - \frac{x^n}{n} - \dots \right) = 2x + \frac{2x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{2x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Demak,

$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2x + \frac{2x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{2x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \dots$$

#### 2-misol. Ushbu

$$\alpha = \sin 20^\circ$$

midor  $0, 0001$  aniqlikda taqribiy hisoblansin.

► Bu midorni taqribiy hisoblashda  $f(x) = \sin x$  funksiyaning darajali qatorga yoyilmasidan hosil bo'lgan

$$\sin x \approx x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} \quad (18.10)$$

formuladan foydalananamiz.

Keyingi formuladan foydalanish uchun  $x = 20^\circ$  ni radian ulchovida yozish

bo'lm bo'ldi:

$$x = \frac{\pi}{9} = 0,3491.$$

ning bu qiymatini (18.10) formuladagi  $x$  ning o'rniغا qo'yib topamiz.

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{9} \approx \frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{3!} \left( \frac{\pi}{9} \right)^3 \approx 0,3491 - 0,0070 = 0,3421.$$

Sunday qilib

$$\alpha = \sin 20^\circ = 0,3421$$

$$J = \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

integral 0,00001 aniqlikda taqribiy hisoblanis.

► Ma'lumki,

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots$$

Bu tenglikning ikki tomonini x ga bo'lamiz:

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + \dots$$

Keyingi tenglikni  $\left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right]$  oraliq bo'yicha integrallab topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + \dots \right) dx = \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 3!} + \frac{x^5}{5 \cdot 5!} - \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 7!} + \dots \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{4}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3!} \frac{1}{4^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5!} \frac{1}{4^5} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 7!} \frac{1}{4^7} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Qatorning dastlabki ikkita hadini olib

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \approx \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3!} \frac{1}{4^3} \approx 0,25000 - 0,00087 = 0,24913$$

taqribiy qiymatiga ega bo'lamiz. Bunda tashlab yuborilgan brinchchi qo'shiluvchi

$$\frac{1}{5 \cdot 5!} \frac{1}{4^5} = \frac{1}{614400} < \frac{1}{100000}$$

bo'lgani uchun

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \approx 0,24913$$

bo'ladi.►

$$1. \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx \quad 0,0001 \text{ aniqlikda hisoblang}$$

$$2. \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\tan x}{x} dx \quad 0,000001 \text{ aniqlikda hisoblang}$$

$$3. \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\csc x}{x} dx \quad 0,0002 \text{ aniqlikda hisoblang}$$

$$4. f(x) = \ln \frac{5-x}{5+x} \text{ funksiya Taylor (Makloren) qatoriga yoyilsin.}$$

$$5. f(x) = \lg \frac{x^2+3}{x^2-1}$$

$$6. f(x) = \lg \frac{3-x}{3+x} \text{ funksiya Taylor (Makloren) qatoriga yoyilsin.}$$

$$7. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \quad 0,000001 \text{ aniqlikda hisoblang}$$

### § 19. Furye qatori va unung tadbiqlari. Furye qatori

Furaz qilaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $R = (-\infty, +\infty)$  da berilgan bo'lsin. Ma'lumki,

$\forall x \in R \setminus \{0\}$  son topilsaki,  $\forall x \in R$  da

$$f(x+T) = f(x)$$

ninglik bajarilsa,  $f(x)$  davriy funksiya,  $T \neq 0$  son esa uning davri deyiladi.

Agar  $T \neq 0$  son  $f(x)$  funksiyaning davri bo'lsa, u holda

$$kT \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

sonlar ham shu funksiyaning davri bo'ladi.

Agar  $f'(x)$  va  $g'(x)$  davriy funksiyalar bo'lib,  $T \neq 0$  ularning davri bo'lsa,

$$f'(x) \pm g'(x), \quad f(x) \cdot g(x), \quad \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \quad (g(x) \neq 0)$$

turliylar ham davriy bo'lib, ularning davri  $T$  ga teng bo'ladi.

$y = \sin x$ ,  $y = \cos x$  funksiyalar  $T = 2\pi$  davliy funksiya bo'lgan holda ushu

$$\varphi(x) = a \cos \alpha x + b \sin \alpha x \quad (a, b, \alpha - o'zgarmas, \alpha \neq 0)$$

funksiya ham davriy funksiya bo'lib, uning davri  $T = \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}$  bo'ladi. Haqiqatan ham,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\right) &= a \cos \left[\alpha \left(x + \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\right)\right] + b \sin \left[\alpha \left(x + \frac{2\pi}{\alpha}\right)\right] = \\ &= a \cos(\alpha x + 2\pi) + b \sin(\alpha x + 2\pi) = a \cos \alpha x + b \sin \alpha x = \varphi(x) \end{aligned}$$

bo'ladi.

Bu  $\varphi(x) = a \cos \alpha x + b \sin \alpha x$  sodda davriy funksiya bo'lib, u garnomika deyataladi.

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[-\pi, \pi]$  da uzluksiz bo'lsin. Unda

$$f(x) \cos nx, f(x) \sin nx \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

funksiyalar ham  $[-\pi, \pi]$  da uzluksiz bo'lib, ular  $[-\pi, \pi]$  da integrallanuvchi bo'ladi.

Bu integralarni quyidagicha belgilaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, \\ a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (19.1) \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx. \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

Bu sonlardan foydalanib, ushbu

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \quad (19.2)$$

qatorni ( $\alpha$  uni trigonometrik qator deyiladi) hosil qilamiz.

(19.2) qator funksional qator bo'lib, uning har bir hadi garmonikadan iborat.

**Tarif.** (19.2) funksional qator  $f(x)$  funksiyining Furye qatori deyiladi.

(19.1) minosabatlar bilan aniqlangan

$$a_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots, a_n, b_n, \dots$$

sontar Furye koeffitsiyentlari deyiladi.

## 19.1. Funksiyalarini Furye qatoriga yoyish

Demak, berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyining Furye koeffitsiyentlari shu funksiyaga bo'lgan bo'lib, (19.2) formulalar yordamida aniqlanadi, qator esa quyidagicha:

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx).$$

belgilanadi.

**1-misol.** Ushbu  $f(x) = e^{\alpha x}$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi, \alpha \neq 0$ ) funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin.

◀ (19.1) formulalardan foydalanib, berilgan funksiyaning Furye koeffitsiyentlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha \pi} (e^{\alpha x} - e^{-\alpha x}) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{2}{\alpha \pi} \sinh \alpha \pi, \\ a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\alpha \cos nx + n \sin nx}{\alpha^2 + n^2} e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \\ &= (-1)^n \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + n^2} \sinh \alpha \pi \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\alpha x} \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\alpha \sin nx - n \cos nx}{\alpha^2 + n^2} e^{\alpha x} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{2n}{\alpha^2 + n^2} \cosh \alpha \pi \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

Demak,

$$f(x) = e^{\alpha x}$$

untalayuning Furye qatori

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= e^{\alpha x} \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = \\ &= \frac{2 \sinh \alpha \pi}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2\alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\alpha^2 + n^2} (\alpha \cos nx - n \sin nx) \right] \end{aligned}$$

bo'ladi. ▶

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[-\pi, \pi]$  da berilgan juft funksiya bo'lsin:

$$f(-x) = f(x). \quad U holda$$

$f(x) \cdot \cos nx$  juft,  $f(x) \cdot \sin nx$  toq ( $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) funksiya bo'ladi.

(19.1) formulalardan foydalanib,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning Furye koeffitsiyentlarini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{-\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ - \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx \right] = 0 \quad (n=1,2,\dots). \end{aligned}$$

Demak, juft  $f(x)$  funksiyaning Furye koeffitsiyentlari

$$a_n = 0, \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots),$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx, \quad (n=1,2,\dots)$$

bo'lib, Furye qatori

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$$

bo'jadi.

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a,b]$  da berilgan bo'lisin.  $[a,b]$  segment  $a_k$  nuqtalar yordumida bo'akkalgarda ajratilgan. ( $a_0 = a$ ,  $a_n = b$ ).

Agar har bir  $(a_k, a_{k+1})$  ( $k=0,1,2,\dots,n-1$ ) da  $f(x)$  funksiya differensiallanuvchi bo'lib,  $x=a_k$  nuqtalarda chekli o'ng

$$f'(a_k + 0) \quad (k=0,1,2,\dots,n-1),$$

va chap

$$f'(a_k - 0) \quad (k=0,1,2,\dots,n)$$

hosilalarga ega bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a,b]$  da bo'akkli-differensiallanuvchi deyiladi.

Endi Furye qatorining yaqinlashuvchi bo'lishi haqidagi teoremani isbotsiz keltiramiz.

**Theorema.**  $2\pi$  davri  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[-\pi, \pi]$  oraliqda bo'akkli-differensiallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda bu funksiyaning Furye qatori  $f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$   $[-\pi, \pi]$  da yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib, uning yig'indisi

$$\frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2}$$

yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib.

**2-misol. Ushbu**

$$f(x) = \cos ax \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi, a \neq n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin va u yaqinlashishiga tekshirilsin.

► Bu funksiyaning Furye koeffitsiyentlarini topamiz. Qaralayotgan

formulalardan foydalab,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning

koeffitsiyentlarini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{-\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ - \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = 0 \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots), \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx \right] \quad (n=1,2,\dots). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos ax \cos nx dx = \int_0^\pi [\cos(a-n)x + \cos(a+n)x] dx = \\ &= \frac{\sin ax}{\pi} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{1}{a+n} + \frac{1}{a-n} \right] \end{aligned}$$

bo'ladi. Demak,

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\sin ax}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{a+n} + \frac{1}{a-n} \right) \cos nx \right].$$

Agar  $f(x) = \cos ax$  funksiya teoremaning shartlarini bajarishini e'tiborga olsak, unda

$$\cos ax = \frac{\sin ax}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{a+n} + \frac{1}{a-n} \right) \cos nx \right]$$

bo'lishini topamiz. ▶

## 19.2. Juft va toq funksiyalar uchun Furye qatori

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad (19.3)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

Bu sohlardan foydalanib, ushbu

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \quad (19.4)$$

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[-\pi, \pi]$  da berilgan juft funksiya bo'lsin:

$$f(-x) = f(x).$$

U holda  $f(x) \cdot \cos nx$  toq,  $f(x) \cdot \sin nx$  juft ( $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) funksiya bo'ladi.

(19.1) formulalardan foydalanib,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning Furye

koefitsiyentlarini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots), \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right] = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx \right] = \end{aligned}$$

bo'lub, Furye qatori

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$$

bo'ladi.

Aytaylik,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[-\pi, \pi]$  da berilgan toq funksiya bo'lsin:

$$f(-x) = -f(x).$$

U holda  $f(x) \cdot \cos nx$  toq,  $f(x) \cdot \sin nx$  juft ( $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) funksiya bo'ladi.

(19.1) formulalardan foydalanib,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning Furye

koefitsiyentlarini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots), \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

Demak, toq  $f(x)$  funksiyaning Furye koefitsiyentlari

$$a_n = 0, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

bo'lib, Furye qatori

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$$

bo'jadi.

**3-misol.** Ushbu  $f(x) = x^2$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) juft funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin.

◀ Avvalo berilgan funksiyaning Furye koeffitsiyentlarini topamiz:

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}\pi^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} x^2 \sin nx \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{4}{n\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin nx dx = \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi n} \left( \frac{x \cos nx}{n} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\pi \cos nx dx \right) = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{4}{n^2}, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $f(x) = x^2$  funksiyaning Furye qatori  $f(x) = x^2 \sim \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$

bo'jadi. ▶

**4-misol.** Ushbu  $f(x) = x$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) toq funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin.

◀ Berilgan funksiyaning Furye koeffitsiyentlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi x \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( -\frac{x \cos nx}{n} \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\pi \cos nx dx \right) = \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{n}.$$

Demak,  $f(x) = x$  funksiyaning Furye qatori  $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2}{n} \sin nx$  bo'jadi. ▶

### 19.3. Furye integrali

$\int f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin va u yaqinlashishga tekshirilsin.

1.  $f(x) = \sin ax$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin va u yaqinlashishga tekshirilsin.

2.  $f(x) = 2 \cos x$  ( $-5 \leq x \leq 5$ ) funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin va u yaqinlashishga tekshirilsin.

3.  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin va u yaqinlashishga tekshirilsin.

4.  $f(x) = x^3$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) toq funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin.

$f(x) = \tan(x)$  ( $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) toq funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin.

$\int f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin va u yaqinlashishga tekshirilsin.

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right] \quad (19.5)$$

bunda

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_l^0 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_l^0 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (19.6)$$

Ayar  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  segmentda (3) qator bilan aniqlangan  $f(x)$  funksiyani  
 $f(t) = \frac{f(t=0) + f(t=0)}{2}$  shartning bajarilishini talab etib, uni  $2/l$  ga teng davr bilan  
 davom etirsak, funksiya o'zining butun davomida ham (3) qator bilan aniqlanadi.

$f(x)$  funksiya  $(-\infty, \infty)$  oraliqda absolyut integrlallanuvchi (ya'ni  $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$   
 yig'oladiladi) bo'lsa va har qanday cheklidagi segmentda Dirixle shartlariga bo'yunsas,  
 u holda bu funksiya quyidagi Fur'e integrali bilan ifodaladi:

$$\int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi dt \int_0^\pi f(t) \cos \alpha(x-t) dt = \int_0^\pi [a(\alpha) \cos \alpha x + b(\alpha) \sin \alpha x] d\alpha \quad (19.7)$$

hundan

$$a(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(t) \cos \alpha t dt \quad \text{va} \quad b(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(t) \sin \alpha t dt \quad (19.8)$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

1.  $f(x) = \sin ax$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin va u yaqinlashishga tekshirilsin.

2.  $f(x) = 2 \cos x$  ( $-5 \leq x \leq 5$ ) funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin va u yaqinlashishga tekshirilsin.

3.  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin va u yaqinlashishga tekshirilsin.

4.  $f(x) = x^3$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) toq funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin.

$f(x) = \tan(x)$  ( $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) toq funksiyaning Furye qatori topilsin.

## V BO'LIM. KO'P O'ZGARUVCHI FUNKSIYALAR

### § 20. IKKI ARGUMENTLIGA FUNKSIYA ANIQPLANISH SOHASI, GRAFIGI, LIMITI, UZLUKSIZLIGI

Ixtiyoriy  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  haqiqiy sonlardan hosil qilingan  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$  vektorlardan tuzilgan  $n$ -o'chovli chiziqli fazoni qaraymiz va uni  $R^n$  kabi belgilaymiz. Bu fazodagi ikkita

$$\mathbf{x}' = (x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n), \quad \mathbf{x}'' = (x''_1, x''_2, \dots, x''_n)$$

vektorlar uchun  $(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}'')$  kabi belgilanadigan *skalyar ko'paytma* tushunchasini quyidagicha kiritamiz:

$$(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}'') = x'_1 x''_1 + x'_2 x''_2 + \dots + x'_n x''_n \quad (20.1)$$

**I-ta'rif:** Ixtiyoriy ikkita vektorlari uchun (20.1) tenglik orqali skalyar ko'paytma kiritilgan  $R^n$  chiziqli fazo n o'chovli evklid fazo deb ataladi.

Kelgusida  $R^n$  evklid fazosiga tekislik va uch o'chovli fazoga o'xshash geometrik talqin berish maqsadida unga tegishli har bir  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$  vektorni shu fazoning nuqtasi deb ataymiz va uni bitta  $M$  harfi bilan belgilaymiz. Bunda  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  sonları  $M$  nuqtaning koordinatalari deb olinadi va bu tasdiq  $M(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$  ko'rinishida ifodalanadi.

Endi  $R^n$  evklid fazodagi ikkita

$$M'(x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n), \quad M''(x''_1, x''_2, \dots, x''_n)$$

nuqtalar orasidagi masofa tushunchasini kiritamiz. Bu masofani  $d(M', M'')$  kabi belgilaymiz va  $R^2$  tekislik yoki  $R^3$  fazodagi masofaga o'xshash tarzda quyidagicha kiritamiz:

$$d(M', M'') = \sqrt{(x'_1 - x''_1)^2 + (x'_2 - x''_2)^2 + \dots + (x'_n - x''_n)^2}.$$

Bu tushunchani skalayar ko'paytma orqali  $d(M_1, M_2) = (\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}'', \mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}'')$  tenglik bilan ham kiritish mumkin.

**2-ta'rif:** Agar n o'chovli  $R^n$  evklid fazosidagi biror D to'plamadagi har bir

$M(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$  nuqta ma'lum bir qonun asosida qandaydir u haqiqiy son

mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, unda u berilgan D to'plamada aniqlangan n o'zgaruvchili funksiya deb ataladi.

$D \subset R^n$  to'plamda aniqlangan n o'zgaruvchili funksiya  $u = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$  yoki qisqacha  $u = f(M)$  kabi belgilanadi. Bunda  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  sonları funksiyining *argumentlari* deb yuritiladi.

**3-ta'rif:** Berilgan n o'zgaruvchili u = f(M) funksiya ma'noga ega bo'lgan  $R^n$  evklid fazosidagi barcha  $M(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$  nuqtalar to'plami funksiyaning aniqplanish sohasi, u = f(M) funksiya qabul etadigan haqiqiy sonlar to'plami esa bu funksiyaning qiymatlar to'plumi devlati.

Funksiyaning aniqplanish sohasi  $D(f)$ , qiymatlar sohasi esa  $E(f)$  kabi belgilanadi.

$$\text{Masalan, } u = \sqrt{r^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 - \dots - x_n^2}$$

funksiyuning  $D(f)$  aniqplanish sohasi  $R^n$  evklid fazosini

$$r^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 - \dots - x_n^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \leq r^2$$

sharti qanoatlaniruvchi nuqtalar to'plamidan iborat bo'ladи. Bu to'plam, uch o'chovli fazodagi sharga o'xshatib,  $R^n$  evklid fazosidagi markazi O(0,0,0,..,0) nuqtada joylashgan  $r$  radiisli n o'chovli star deb ataladi. Ko'rileyotgan funksiyuning qiymatlar sohasi  $E(f) = [0, r]$  kesmadan iborat bo'ladи.

Kelgusida soddalik uchun va olimadigan natijalarni geometrik talqinini berish maqsadida asosan ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyalarni qarash bilan cheklanamiz. Shuni ta'kidlab o'tish lozimki, bu xususiy  $n=2$  holda olinadigan natijalar osontlik bilan  $n > 2$  holga umumlashtirilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari yozuvlarni soddalashturish ya uch o'chovli fazodagi (kelgusida uni qisqacha fazo deb yuritamiz) nuqta koordinatalariga moslashtirish maqsadida ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyuni z, uning argumentlarini esa x va y kabi belgilaymiz. Shunday qilib, unumly holda ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiya  $z = f(x,y)$ ,  $z = g(x,y)$  va hokazo ko'rinishda yoziladi. Masalan,

$$z = f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad z = g(x,y) = 3x + 5y - 1, \quad z = h(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyalar bo'ladi.

Ikki o'zgaruvchili  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyarining  $D\{f\}$  aniqlanish sohasi tekislikdagi  $M(x,y)$  nuqtalardan tashkil topganligi uchun u tekislik yoki undagi bior sohadan iborat bo'ladi. Masalan, yuqorida keltirilgan funksiyalar uchun  $D\{f\}$  markazi O(0,0) koordinata boshida joylashgan va radiusi  $r=1$  bo'lgan bilik doiradan,  $D\{g\}$  butun tekislikdan ( $D\{g\}=R^2$ ),  $D\{h\}=R^2-\{O\}$ , ya'ni tekislikning koordinata boshidan tashqari barcha nuqtalardan iboratdir.

Ikki o'zgaruvchili  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyani geometrik mazmuni uning grafigi tushunchasidan kelib chiqadi. Bu tushunchani kiritish uchun fazoda XYZ to'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalari sistemasini olamiz. XOY koordinata tekisligida funksiyaning  $D\{f\}$  aniqlanish sohasini qaraymiz va uning har bir  $M(x,y)$  nuqtasidan XOY koordinata tekisligiga perpendikular o'tkazamiz. Bu perpendikularga funksiyaning  $z=f(x,y)$  qiymatini qo'yamiz. Natijada fazoda koordinatalari  $(x,y,f(x,y))$  bo'lgan  $P$  nuqtani hosil qilamiz.

**4-ta'rif:**  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning *grafigi* deb fazodagi

$$P(x, y, z)=P(x, y, f(x, y))=P(x, y, f(M)), M=M(x, y) \in D\{f\},$$

nuqtalarning geometrik o'rniiga aytildi.

Umuman olganda ikki o'zgaruvchili  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning grafigi fazodagi bior sirdan iborat bo'ladi va shu sababli  $z=f(x,y)$  fazodagi *sirt tenglumasi* deb ham ataladi. Ammo yuqorida  $z=h(x,y)$  funksiya grafigini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tasavvur etish oson emas. Bunday hollarda funksiyaning sath chiziqlari tushunchasidan foydalananish mumkin.

**5-ta'rif:**  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning qiymatlari bior o'zgartarmas C soniga teng bo'ladigan  $XOY$  koordinata tekisligidagi nuqtalar to'plamidan iborat chiziq funksiyaning sath chiziqi. C soni esa sath deb ataladi.

Ta'rifdan ko'rindan,  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning C sathli sath chiziqi tenglamasi  $f(x,y)=C$  bo'lgan chiziqdan iborat bo'ladi. Ko'p hollarda sath chiziqlarini chizish osorroq bo'lib, ular asosida  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya grafigi haqida tasavvur hosil qilish mumkin bo'ladi. Masalan,  $z=h(x,y)$  funksiyaning sath chiziqlarini topamiz:

$$z=h(x,y)=C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}=C (C>0) \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=\frac{1}{C}, r=\sqrt{\frac{1}{C}}$$

Bu yerdan ko'rindan, bu funksiyaning barcha nuqtalarini markazi koordinata boshida joylashgan aylanlardan iborat. Bu aylanlarning radiuslari  $C$  natib osongan sari kichrayib boradi. Demak, bu funksiyaning grafigi "asosi" XOY tekislikka yaqintashgan sari ( $z=0$ ) radiusi cheksiz kattalashib boradigan, "uchi" esa OZ o'qi boyicha yuqoriga chiqqan sari radiusi cheksiz kamayib boradigan aylanlardan iborat (telemoraga o'shash) aylama sirt kabi bo'ladi. Sath chiziqlaridan tashqari  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya grafigi haqida tasavvur hosil qilish uchun uni XOZ yoki YOZ koordinata tekisliklariga parallel bo'lgan  $y=y_0$  yoki  $x=x_0$  tekisliklar bilan kesishdan hosil bo'ladigan  $z=f(x,y_0)$  yoki  $z=f(x_0,y)$  chiziqlardan ham foydalananish mumkin. Masalan, biz ko'rib o'tgan  $z=h(x,y)$  funksiya uchun bu chiziqlar

$$z=h(x,y_0)=\frac{1}{x^2+y_0^2}, \quad z=h(x_0,y)=\frac{1}{x_0^2+y^2}$$

tenglamali egi chiziqlardan iboratdir.

## 20.1. Ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning limiti

Bir o'zgaruvchili  $y=f(x)$  funksiyalar nazariyasida limit tushunchasi muhim ohoniyaliga ega ekanligini ko'rib o'tgan edik. Shu sababli bu tushunchani ko'p o'zgaruvchili funksiyalar uchun ham kiritish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

**6-ta'rif:** Berilgan  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtanining  $r$  radiusli atrofi deb tekislikdagi

$$\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2+(y-y_0)^2} < r$$

tenglamizlikni qanoatlantiradigan  $M(x,y)$  nuqtalar to'plamiga aytildi.

Ta'rifdan ko'rindan,  $M(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtanining  $r$  radiusli atrofi markazi shu nuqtada joylashgan va radiusi  $r$  bo'lgan ochiq doiradan [uni  $U_{r}(x_0, y_0)$  kabi belgilaymiz] iborat bo'ladi. Demak,  $M(x,y) \in U_{r}(x_0, y_0)$  bo'lishi uchun undan  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtagacha masofa  $d(M_0, M_0) < r$  shartni qanoatlantirishi kerak.

**7-ta'rif:** Bitor chekli  $A$  soni  $|f(x,y) - A| < \varepsilon$  ikki o'zgaruvchili  $= f(x,y)$  funksiyaning uning argumentlari  $x \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $y \rightarrow y_0$  ( yoki  $M(x,y) \rightarrow M_0(x_0,y_0)$ ) bo'lganagi **limiti** deb atiliadi, agar har qanday kichik  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun unga bog'liq shunday  $r(\varepsilon) = r > 0$  son topilsaki,  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtanining  $r = r(\varepsilon)$  radiusli atrofiga tegishli bo'lgan barcha  $M(x,y) \neq M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtalar uchun tengsizlik bajariladi.

Ikki o'zgaruvchili  $f(x,y)$  funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $y \rightarrow y_0$  holdagi limiti

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = A \quad \text{yoki} \quad \lim_{M \rightarrow M_0} f(M) = A$$

kabi belgilanadi.

Masalan,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 1} &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)(1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 1)}{(1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 1)(1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 1)} = \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)(1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 1)}{-(x^2 + y^2)} = - \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 1) = -2. \end{aligned}$$

Ikki o'zgaruvchili  $= f(x,y)$  funksiya uchun  $M(x,y) \rightarrow M_0(x_0,y_0)$  bo'lganda  $A$  limitini mayjud bo'lishi va uni hisoblash masalasi bir o'zgaruvchili funksiya holiga nisbatan ancha murakkab bo'лади. Bunga sabab shuki to'g'ri chiziqa  $x \rightarrow x_0$  intilish faqat ikki yo'nalishda, o'ng va chap tomonidan bo'lishi mumkin. Tekislikda esa  $M(x,y) \rightarrow M_0(x_0,y_0)$  intilish cheksiz ko'p yo'nalishda amalga oshirilishi mumkin va bularning har birida  $= f(x,y)$  funksiya bir xil  $A$  soniga yaqinlashib borishi kerak. Buni bir necha misollarda ko'ramiz.

**Misol.**  $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$  funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $y \rightarrow 0$  holdagi limiti qanday

bo'lishini tekshiramiz. Bunda  $y = kx$  deb olsak

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{kx^3}{x^4 + k^2 x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{kx}{x^2 + k^2} = 0$$

Demak,  $y = kx$  bo'lgan xil  $y$  va  $x$  argumentlari uchun ikkala takroriy limitda funksiyaning ikkala argumenti  $x$  va  $y$  bir paytda  $x_0$  va  $y_0$  sonlariga intiladi deb olamiz va bunda

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = A$$

**Karrall limit** deb yuritiladi. Ammo bu yerda  $x$  yoki  $y$  argumentlari u yoki bu turi(bda  $x_0$  yoki  $y_0$  sonlariga ketma-ket yaqinlashtirib, hiseblash osonsoq).

**Misol.**  $f(x,y) = 3x + 5xy - y^2$  funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow 2$ ,  $y \rightarrow -3$  holdagi takroriy limitini qaraymiz:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow -3}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow -3}} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 2 \\ y \rightarrow -3}} (3x + 5xy - y^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x - 15x - 9) = -33 = A_1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -3 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow -3 \\ y \rightarrow 2}} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (3x + 5xy - y^2) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} (6 + 10y - y^2) = -33 = A_2$$

Demak, bu funksiya uchun ikkala takroriy limit mavjud va ular o'zaro teng.

**Misol.** Ushbu funksiyaning  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $y \rightarrow 0$  holdagi takroriy limitlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x - y + x^2 + y^2}{x + y}.$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - y + x^2 + y^2}{x + y} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x) = 1 = A_1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \lim_{\substack{y \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - y + x^2 + y^2}{x + y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y + y^2}{y} = -1 = A_2.$$

Demak, bu funksiya uchun ikkala takroriy limit mavjud, ammo ular o'zaro teng emas.

Yuqorida misollardan ko'rinadki takroriy limitlar doimo o'zaro teng qanday munosabat mayjudligini ham umumiy holda aytib bo'lmaydi. Bunday hollarda quyidagi teoremdan foydalansh mumkin.

**I-teorema:** Berigan  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtaning bitor  $U(x_0,y_0)$  atrofiда aniqlangan va karrali limit

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = A$$

mavjud bo'lsin. Agar ixtiyoriy  $M(x,y) \in U(x_0,y_0)$  uchun

$$\varphi(y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y), \quad \psi(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y)$$

oddiy limitlar mavjud bo'lsa, unda ikkala takroriy limit

$$A_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \psi(x), \quad A_2 = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \varphi(y)$$

mavjud va  $A_1 = A_2 = A$  tenglik o'rinni bo'ldi.

Bu teoremani isbotsiz qabul etamiz.

Ammo takroriy limitlar mavjudligi va ularning o'zaro tengligidan karrali limiting mavjudligi va  $A_1 = A_2 = A$  tenglik o'rinni bo'lishi kelib chiqmaydi. Masalan, yuqorida ko'rilgan 2-misolda  $A_1 = A_2 = 0$ , ammo karrali limit mavjud emas.

IKKI O'ZGARUVCHILI FUNKSİYANING LIMITI UCHUN BIR O'ZGARUVCHILI FUNKSİYA LIMITINING OLDIN KO'RIB O'TIGAN BARCHA XOSALAR (VII bob, §3, asosiy teorema) saqlanib qolishini ushbu teorema ko'rsatadi.

**2-teorema:** Agar  $z=f(x,y)$  va  $z=g(x,y)$  funksiyalarning ikkalasi ham  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = A, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} g(x,y) = B$$

mavjud bo'lsa, unda quyidagi tengliklar o'rinni bo'ldi:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} C = C \quad (C - const), \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} Cf(x,y) = C \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = CA,$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} [f(x,y) \pm g(x,y)] = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) \pm \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} g(x,y) = A \pm B,$$

nuqtaning bitor  $U(x_0,y_0)$  atrofiда aniqlangan va ularning karrali limitlari

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} [f(x,y) \cdot g(x,y)] = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} g(x,y) = AB,$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{f(x,y)}{\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} g(x,y)} = \frac{A}{B} \quad (\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} g(x,y) = B \neq 0).$$

Bu teorema yuqorida eslatilgan teorema singari isbotlanadi va shu sababli uning ustida to'xtalib o'tirmaymiz.

IKKI O'ZGARUVCHILI  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiyaning karrali limiti ta'rifini  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ ,  $y \rightarrow \pm\infty$  yoki  $A = \pm\infty$  hollar uchun ham berish mumkin, ammo ular ustida to'xtalib o'tirmaymiz.

## 20.2. IKKI O'ZGARUVCHILI FUNKSİYANING UZLUKSIZLIGI

Bir o'zgaruvchili  $y = f(x)$  funksiyalar uchun limit tushunchasi kiritilgach, uning yordamida funksiyaning uzluksizlik ta'rif berilgan edi. Bu tushunchani ko'p o'zgaruvchili funksiyalar uchun ham kiritish mumkin.

**8-turif:**  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqta  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiyaning  $Df$  aniqlanish sohasidagi bitor nuqta bo'lib, o'zgaruvchi  $M(x,y)$  nuqta funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasida qolgan holda  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtaga ixtiyoriy usulda intlganda ( $M \rightarrow M_0$  bo'lganda)  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0)$  yoki  $\lim_{M \rightarrow M_0} f(M) = f(M_0)$  (20.2)

tenglik o'rinni bo'lsa,  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiya  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtada **uzluksiz** deyiladi. Bu holda  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  funksiyaning **uzluksizlik nuqiasi** deyiladi. Bitor  $D$  sohaning har bir nuqtasida uzluksiz bo'lgan funksiya shu sohada **uzluksiz** deyiladi.

Masalan,  $f(x,y) = 2x^2 + 3xy - 5y^2$  funksiya tekislikdagi barcha nuqtalarda aniqlangan va ularning har birida uzluksizdir. Demak, bu funksiya butun tekislikda uzluksiz.

Endi  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiyaning  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtada uzluksizligini boshqa bir ta'ifini keltiramiz. Agar  $M(x,y)$  o'zgaruvchi nuqta bo'lsa, unda  $\Delta x = x - x_0$  va  $\Delta y = y - y_0$  oyinmalari mos ravishda  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlarning o'zgarishlarini ifodelaydi hamda

*argument ortimnalari* deviladi. Bu holda  $x=x_0+\Delta x$ ,  $y=y_0+\Delta y$  deb yozish mumkin.

Bunda  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning o'zgarishi

$$\Delta z = \Delta f = f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \quad (20.3)$$

ayirma orqali aniqlanadi va u funksiyaning *to'la ortirmasi* deb ataladi. Ortirmalar tilida (20.3) tenglikdagi  $x \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $y \rightarrow y_0$  munosabatlardan  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Shu sababli (20.3) tenglikni

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \Delta f = 0 \quad (20.4)$$

ko'rinishda ifodalash mungkin. Bu  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya uzuksizligini ortirmalar tiidagi ifodasidir. Undan uzuksiz funksiyada  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlar qanchalik kichik o'zgarishga ega bo'lsa, funksiya ham shunchalik kichik o'zgarishga ega bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. Amaliy masalalarda  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya uzuksizligini (20.4) tenglik bilan aniqlash osonroq bo'ldi.

Ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning uzuksizligi ta'rifni ifodalovchi (20.4) tenglikdan va limit xossalarni ifodalovchi 2-teoremdan bevosita quyidagi teorema kelib chiqadi.

**3-teorema:** Agar  $f(x,y)$  va  $g(x,y)$  funksiyalar  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtada uzuksiz bo'lsa, unda shu nuqtada  $Cf(x,y)$  ( $C$ -const.),  $f(x,y) \pm g(x,y)$ ,  $f(x,y) \cdot g(x,y)$  va  $g(x,y) \neq 0$  qo'shimcha sharida  $f(x,y)/g(x,y)$  funksiyalar ham uzuksiz bo'ldi.

Bu teoremadan foydalanimurakka bo'lganib uzuksizligini tekshirish masalasini soddarorq ko'rinishdagi funksiyalarining uzuksizligini tekshirish masalasiga kelitirish mumkin. Masalan,

$$z = \frac{2x^3 + 3x^2y^2 - y^3}{x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 + 1} = \frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)}$$

funksiyada  $f(x,y)$  va  $g(x,y)$  tekislikdagi barcha nuqtalarda uzuksiz,  $g(x,y) \neq 0$  (hatto  $g(x,y) \geq 1$ ) ekanligidan uni butun tekislikda uzuksizligi teoremadan kelib chiqadi.

Yuqoridaqgi 8-ta'rifda ikki o'zgaruvchili  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning ikkala  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlari bo'yicha uzuksizligi qaralgan edi. Bu yerda funksiyaning alohida har bir argumenti bo'yicha uzuksizligini qarash mumkin. Buning uchun dastlab funksiyaning xususiy ortirmasi tushunchasini kiritamiz.

**9-ta'rif:** Berilgan  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya uchun argumentlarning  $\Delta x$  va  $\Delta y$  ortimnalari

$$\Delta_x f = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0), \quad \Delta_y f = f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \quad (20.5)$$

uyinmlar mos ravishda funksiyaning  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlari bo'yicha  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtadagi xususiy ortimnalari deb ataladi.

(20.5) tenglik bilan aniqlangan  $\Delta f$  ortirma funksiyaning ikkala  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlari bo'yicha o'zgarishini ifodalaydi va shu sababli to'la ortirma deviladi. (20.5) tenglik bilan aniqlangan  $\Delta_x f$  yoki  $\Delta_y f$  ortirmalar esa funksiyaning faqat  $x$  (bunda  $y$  o'zgarmas) yoki  $y$  argumenti bo'yicha (bunda  $x$  o'zgarmas) o'zgarishini ifodalaydi va shu sababli xususiy ortirma deviladi.

**10-ta'rif:** Berilgan  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya uchun  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtada

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta_x f = 0 \quad yoki \quad \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \Delta_y f = 0 \quad (20.6)$$

tengliklar bajarilsa, unda bu funksiya  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtada  $x$  yoki  $y$  argumenti bo'yicha uzuksiz deyiladi.

Masalan, yuqorida ko'rigan  $f(x,y) = x^2 + 3xy - 4y$  funksiya uchun ixtiyoriy  $M(x,y)$  nuqtada (20.6) shartlar bajariladi. Demak, bu funksiya butun tekislikda  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlari bo'yicha uzuksizdir.

Agar  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtada ikkala argumentlari bo'yicha uzuksiz bo'lsa, unda bu nuqtada har bir argumenti bo'yicha ham uzuksiz bo'ldi, chunki (20.4) tenglikdan (20.6) tengliklar xususiy hol sifatida kelib chiqadi. Ammo 10-kori tasdiq o'rini bo'lishi shart emas. Masalan,

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (20.7)$$

funksiyani O(0,0) nuqtada uzuksizlikka tekshiramiz. Bunda

$$\Delta_x f = f(0 + \Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0) = f(\Delta x, 0) = \frac{\Delta x \cdot 0}{(\Delta x)^2 + 0^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta_x f = 0,$$

$$\Delta_y f = f(0, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = f(0, \Delta y) = \frac{0 \cdot \Delta y}{0^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \Delta_y f = 0.$$

Denmak, bu funksiya  $O(0,0)$  nuqtada  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlari bo'yicha uzluksiz.

Ammo  $y=kx$  ( $k \neq 0$ ) deb olsak, unda

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x \cdot kx}{x^2 + (kx)^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{k}{1+k^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2} \neq 0 = f(0,0)$$

Demak, bu funksiya  $O(0,0)$  nuqtada ikkala  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlari bo'yicha uzluksiz emas.

**II-ta'rif:** Agar bior  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtada (2) tenglik bajarilmasa, bu nuqtada berilgan  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya uzlukti,  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  esa funksiyaning uzilish nuqtasi deyiladi.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

$$1. f(x,y) = \frac{x+y^2}{x^2+y} \quad x \rightarrow 2, y \rightarrow 3 \quad f(x) \rightarrow ?$$

$$2. f(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{x^2y} \quad x \rightarrow 2, y \rightarrow 3 \quad f(x) \rightarrow ?$$

$$3. f(x,y) = \frac{x^2-e^y}{xy} \quad x \rightarrow 1, y \rightarrow 0 \quad f(x) \rightarrow ?$$

$$4. f(x,y) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin y} \quad x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, y \rightarrow \pi \quad f(x) \rightarrow ?$$

$$5. f(x,y) = \frac{\tan x}{c \lg x} \quad x \rightarrow \pi, y \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad f(x) \rightarrow ?$$

$$6. f(x,y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} \quad x \rightarrow 4, y \rightarrow 2 \quad f(x) \rightarrow ?$$

$$7. f(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{x^2-y^2} \quad x \rightarrow 5, y \rightarrow 4 \quad f(x) \rightarrow ?$$

### §.21. Birinchi va ikkinchi tartibili xususiy hosilalar. To'la differensial, taqrifli hisoblash. Ikkinchi tartibili hosila va differensial

Bir o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning hosilasi  $\Delta f$  funksiya ortimmasining  $\Delta x$  argument ortimmasiga nisbatining  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  bo'lganligi limiti kabi aniqlanishini

estatib o'tamiz. Ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiya uchun ham hosila tushunchasini shunday tarzda kiritamiz.

Berilgan  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya bior  $D$  sohada aniqlangan va  $M(x,y)$  shu shuning ichki nuqtasi bo'sin. Bu nuqtaning  $x$  absissasiga  $\Delta x$  ortirma berib, yordinatani o'zgartirmay qoldiramiz. Bunda hosil bo'ladigan  $M(x+\Delta x,y)$  nuqta ham D sohaga tegishli deb hisoblaymiz. Bu holda  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning o'zgarishi  $\Delta f = f(x+\Delta x, y) - f(x, y)$ ,

ya'nin  $x$  argument bo'yicha xususiy ortirma orqali ifodalanadi.

**I-ta'rif:** Agar  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning  $x$  bo'yicha  $\Delta f$  xususiy ortirmasining  $\Delta x$  argument ortirmasiga nisbati  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  bo'lganda chekli limitiga ega bo'sa, bu limit qiymati funksiyaning  $x$  bo'yicha xususiy hosilasi deb ataladi.

Bu hosila

$$z'_x, \quad f'_x, \quad f'_x(x,y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

kabi belgilardan biri bilan belgilanadi. Bunda indeks yoki maxrajadagi  $x$  belgi hosila  $x$  argument bo'yicha olinayotganligini ifodalaydi. Ta'rifga ko'ra

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_x f}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x} \quad (21.1)$$

Bu yerda  $\Delta f$  xususiy ortirma faqat  $x$  hisobiga o'zarib, unda  $y$  o'zgarmas bo'ladi. Shu sababli  $f'_x$  xususiy hosila bir  $x$  o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning hosilasi singari aniqlanadi. Bundan  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning  $x$  bo'yicha xususiy hosilasini hisoblashtida ikkinchi  $y$  o'zgaruvchini o'zgarmas son kabi qarash kerakligi va oldin ko'rib otilgan hosilalar jadvali hamda differensiallash qoidalardidan foydalanan mungkinligi kelib chiqadi.

Masalan,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= 3x^2 \sin y + 5xy + y^2 \Rightarrow f'_x(x,y) = (3x^2 \sin y + 5xy + y^2)'_x = \\ &= (3x^2 \sin y)'_x + (5xy)'_x + (y^2)'_x = 3 \sin y (x^2)'_x + 5y(x)'_x + (y^2)'_x = 6x \sin y + 5y \end{aligned}$$

Xuddi shunday tarzda  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiyaning

$$z'_y, \quad f'_y, \quad f'_y(x,y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

kabi belgilanadigan y bo'yicha xususiy hosilasi kiritildi:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_y f}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y} \quad (21.2)$$

Yuqorida misolda  $x$  o'zgaruvchini o'zgarmas deb qarab,  $y$  bo'yicha xususiy hosilani hisoblaymiz:

$$f'_y(x, y) = (3x^2 \sin y + 5xy + y^2)'_y = (3x^2 \sin y)'_y + (5xy)'_y + (y^2)'_y = \\ = 3x^2 (\sin y)'_y + 5x(y)'_y + (y^2)'_y = 3x^2 \cos y + 5x + 2y$$

Yana bir misol sifatida

$$f(x, y) = \operatorname{arctg} xy^2$$

funksiyaning xususiy hosilalarini hisoblaymiz:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\operatorname{arctg} xy^2) = \frac{1}{1 + (xy^2)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy^2) = \frac{y^2}{1 + x^2 y^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\operatorname{arctg} xy^2) = \frac{1}{1 + (xy^2)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xy^2) = \frac{2xy}{1 + x^2 y^4}.$$

Berilgan  $z = f(x, y)$  funksiyaning

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

xususiy hosilari mayjud bo'lsin. Bu holda ular  $x$  vay o'zgaruvchilarning funksiyalari bo'ladi va shuning uchun ulardan yana xususiy hosilalar olish mumkin. Agar bu xususiy hosilalar mayjud bo'lsa, unda

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f''_{xx}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = f''_{yy}$$

$= f(x, y)$  funksiyaning  $x$  vay argumentlari bo'yicha **II tartibili xususiy hosilalari**,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = f''_{yx}$$

esa  $= f(x, y)$  funksiyaning **II tartibili aralash hosilalari** deyladi. Shunday qilib jami 4 ta II tartibili hosilalarga ega bo'lamiz.

Masalan,  $z = 3x^2 y + 5x - 3y + 4$  funksiyaning I tartibili xususiy hosilari

$$f''_x = (3x^2 y + 5x - 3y + 4)'_x = 6xy + 5, \quad f''_y = (3x^2 y + 5x - 3y + 4)'_y = 3x^2 - 3,$$

bu uchun uning II tartibili hosilari quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$f''_{xx} = (f'_x)'_x = (6xy + 5)'_x = 6y, \quad f''_{yy} = (f'_y)'_y = (3x^2 - 3)'_y = 0, \\ f''_{xy} = (f'_x)'_y = (6xy + 5)'_y = 6x, \quad f''_{yx} = (f'_y)'_x = (3x^2 - 3)'_x = 6x.$$

$$Yana bu misol sifatida yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan  $f(x, y) = \operatorname{arctg}(xy^2)$  funksiyining II tartibli hosilalarini topamiz:$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y^2}{1 + x^2 y^4} \right) = \frac{-2xy^6}{(1 + x^2 y^4)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{2xy}{1 + x^2 y^4} \right) = \frac{2x - 6x^3 y^4}{(1 + x^2 y^4)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{-y^2}{1 + x^2 y^4} \right) = \frac{2y - 2x^2 y^5}{(1 + x^2 y^4)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{-2xy}{1 + x^2 y^4} \right) = \frac{2y - 2x^2 y^5}{(1 + x^2 y^4)^2}.$$

Bu misollarda II tartibili aralash hosilalar o'zaro teng, ya'ni  $f''_{xy} = f''_{yx}$  ekanligini ko'ramiz. Ammo bu tenglik barcha funksiyalar uchun o'rini bo'lishi shart emas. Masalan, ushbu funksiyani qaraymiz:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot xy, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Bu funksiyani  $x$  bo'yicha xususiy hosilasini hisoblab, quyidagi natijani olamiz:

$$f'_x(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y(x^4 - y^4 + 4x^2 y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Bu yerda  $x=0$  deb,

$$f'_x(0, y) = -y \Rightarrow f''_{xy}(0, y) = -1 \Rightarrow f''_{xy}(0, 0) = -1$$

natijani ketamiz. Xuddi shunday tarzda  $f''_{yx}(0, 0) = 1$  ekanligini ko'rish mumkin. Demak, bu funksiya uchun O(0,0) nuqtada II tartibili aralash hosilalar o'zaro teng emas.

Anno ma'lum bir shartlarni qanoatlantridagan funksiyalar uchun yuqorida misollarda ko'rilgan aralash hosilalar tengligi o'rini bo'ladi.

**I-teorema:** Agar  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya va uning  $f'_x$ ,  $f'_y$ ,  $f''_{xy}$ ,  $f''_{yx}$  hosilalarini  $M(x,y)$  nuqta va uning biror atrofida aniqlangan, bu nuqtada II taribili  $f''_{xy}$ ,  $f''_{yx}$

aratash hosilalar uzluskiz bo'lsa, unda aratash hosilalar bu nuqtada o'saro teng, ya ni  $f''_{xy} = f''_{yx}$  bo'ladi.

Bu teorema **aratash hosilalar haqidagi teorema** deb ataladi va uni isbotsiz qabul qilamiz.

### 2.1. Ikkı o'zgaruvchili funksiya differensiallari va ularning tatlbiqlari

Oldin  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasidagi biror  $M(x,y)$  nuqtadagi to'la ortirmasini eslaysmyz (§1, (3) ga qaratang):

$$\Delta z = \Delta f = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y).$$

**4-ta'rif:** Agar  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning berilgan  $M(x,y)$  nuqtadagi to'la ortirmasi

$$df = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + \alpha\Delta x + \beta\Delta y \quad (21.3)$$

ko'rinishda ifodalaniib, unda  $A = A(x,y)$  va  $B = B(x,y)$  argumentlarning  $\Delta x$  va  $\Delta y$

ortilmalariga bog'iq bo'lmagan sonda, avafesa  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\Delta y \rightarrow 0$  holda cheksiz kichik miqdorlar bo'lsa, unda bu funksiya  $M(x,y)$  nuqtada differensiallanuvchi deb ataladi. To'la ortimmaning  $\Delta x$  va  $\Delta y$  ortilmalariga nisbatan bosh, chiziqli qismi  $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$  funksiyaning **differensiali** deviladi.

$=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning differensiali  $df$  yoki  $d(f(x,y))$  kabi belgilanadi va, ta'rifiga asosan, (2.1.5) tenglikdan

$$df = A\Delta x + B\Delta y \quad (21.4)$$

formula orqali topiladi.

Misol sifatida  $f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + 3y$  funksiyaning differensiallanuvchi ekanligini ta'rif bo'yicha tekshiramiz. Buning uchun dastlab funksiyaning to'la ortirmasini topamiz:

$$\Delta f = [(x + \Delta x)^2 + (x + \Delta x)(y + \Delta y) + 3(y + \Delta y)] - [x^2 + xy + 3y] =$$

$$= 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 + x\Delta y + \Delta x\Delta y + 3\Delta y = (2x+y)\Delta x + (x+3)\Delta y + \Delta x\Delta y + \Delta x\Delta y.$$

Bu tenglikni (21.1) bilan taqoslab,  $A = 2x+y$ ,  $B = x+3$ ,  $\alpha = \Delta x$ ,  $\beta = \Delta y$  ekanligini ko'rinishda. Bunda 4-ta'rifdagi barcha shartlar bajarilmogda va shu sababli bu funksiya tekislikdagi ixtiyoriy  $M(x,y)$  nuqtada differensiallanuvchi va uning differensiali, (21.6) tenglikka asosan, quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$df = (2x+y)\Delta x + (x+3)\Delta y.$$

Anno funksiyani differensiallanuvchi ekanligini har doim ham uning ta'rifini holda tekshirish oson bo'lmaydi. Shu sababli bu savolga umumiy holda javob topish masalasi paydo bo'ladi. Bu masala quyidagi teoremda o'z yechimini topadi,

**2-teorema:** Agar  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyining  $f'_x$ ,  $f'_y$  xususiy hosilari  $M(x,y)$  nuqta va uning biror atrofida aniqlangan hamda uzluskiz bo'lsa, unda funksiya bu nuqtada differensiallanuvchi va uning differensiali

$$df = f'_x \Delta x + f'_y \Delta y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y \quad (21.5)$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi.

**Ishot:**  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning  $M(x,y)$  nuqtadagi to'la ortirmasini quyidagi ko'rinishda yozamiz:

$$\Delta f = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = [f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y)] + [f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)]$$

Bu yerda kvadrat qavs ichidagi ayirmalar bir o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning ortilmalarini ifodalaydi. I qavsdagi bir o'zgaruvchili funksiya  $f(x, y + \Delta y)$  ko'rinishda bo'lib, uning argumenti  $[x, x + \Delta x]$  kesmada o'zaradi. Teorema shartiga ko'ra  $f(x, y + \Delta y)$  funksiya bu kesmada  $f'_x$  hosilaga ega. Unda I qavsdagi ortilmaiga Lagranje teoremasini qo'llash mumkin:

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y + \Delta y) = \frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, y + \Delta y)}{\partial x} \Delta x, \quad x < \bar{x} < x + \Delta x \quad (21.6)$$

Xudil shunday tarzda

$$f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f(x, \bar{y})}{\partial y} \Delta y, \quad y < \bar{y} < y + \Delta y \quad (21.7)$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz. Teorema shartiga ko'ra xususiy hosilar uzlusiz va tenglikni bo'lgani uchun

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, y + \Delta y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x}, \quad \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\partial f(x, \bar{y})}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y}$$

tengliklar o'rinali bo'ladi. Bu tengliklardan, limit xossasiga asosan quyidagi tengliklar kelib chiqadi:

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y + \Delta y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} + \gamma_1, \quad \frac{\partial f(x, \bar{y})}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} + \gamma_2 \quad (21.8)$$

Bu yerda  $\gamma_1$  va  $\gamma_2$   $\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$  bo'lganda cheksiz kichik miqdorlar bo'ladi.

Endi (21.5) tenglikka daslab (21.6)-(21.7), so'ngra ular o'rniغا (21.8) tengliklarni qo'yib, funksiyaning to'la ortirmasini ushbu ko'rinishiga keltiramiz:

$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \Delta y + \gamma_1 \Delta x + \gamma_2 \Delta y \quad (21.9)$$

Bu yerdan, (21.5) natijani (21.6) tenglik bilan taqoslab,  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiya  $M(x, y)$  nuqtada differensiallanuvchi va uning differensiali uchun (21.9) formula o'rinali ekanligini ko'ramiz. Teorema to'la isbotlandi.

Masalan, yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan  $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + 3y$  funksiyaning differensialini endi (21.7) formula bo'yicha topamiz:

$$df = (x^2 + xy + 3y)'_x \Delta x + (x^2 + xy + 3y)'_y \Delta y = (2x + y)\Delta x + (x + 3)\Delta y.$$

Bu oldin olingan natijani ifodalaydi, ammo unga ancha oson erishildi. Endi xususiy  $f(x, y) = x$  holda funksiya differensialini (21.9) formula orqali topamiz:

$$dx = df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y = 1 \cdot \Delta x + 0 \cdot \Delta y = \Delta x.$$

Xuddi shunday ravishida  $f(x, y) = y$  holda  $dy = \Delta y$  ekanligini ko'ramiz. Shu mabibili funksiya differensiali uchun (21.9) formulani ushbu ko'rinishda yozish mumkin:

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy \quad (21.10)$$

Bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi qo'shiluvchilar  $= f(x, y)$  funksiyaning mos ravishida  $x$  va  $y$  bo'yicha *xususiy differensiallari* deyiladi va  $d_x f, d_y f$  kabi belgilanadi. Bu holda *df to'la differential* deb yuritiladi.

**Izoh:** Bir o'zgaruvchili  $y=f(x)$  funksiya  $M(x)$  nuqtada differensiallanuvchi bo'lishi uchun uning shu nuqtada faqat  $f'(x)$  hosilasi mavjudligi talab qilinib, uning u'lutatligi tatab etilmas edi. Ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiya uchun esa uning xususiy bellalurni mavjudligi differensiallanuvchi bo'lishi uchun yetarli emas.

Masalan,

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \text{ yoki } y = 0, \\ 1, & x \neq 0 \text{ va } y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

funktiya uchun  $f(0, 0) = 0$  va  $f(0, y) = 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $O(0, 0)$  nuqtada uning xususiy hosilari mayjud va  $f'_x(0, 0) = 0, f'_y(0, 0) = 0$ . Ammo  $O(0, 0)$  nuqtada bu funksiya to'la ortirmasini (5) ko'rinishda yozib bo'lmaydi. Haqiqatan ham, ixtiyoriy  $\Delta x \neq 0, \Delta y \neq 0$  uchun  $\Delta f = f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = 1 - 0 = 1$ , ya'ni  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$  bo'lganda cheksiz kichik miqdor emas. Demak,  $O(0, 0)$  nuqtada bu funksiyaning xususiy hosilari mavjud, ammo differensiallanuvchi emas.

**Natija:** Agar  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiyaning  $f'_x, f'_y$  xususiy hosilari  $M(x, y)$  nuqta nuqta uzlusiz bo'ladi.

Hilqiqatan ham bu shartlarda funksiya  $M(x, y)$  nuqtada differensiallanuvchi va uning sababli uzlusiz bo'ladi.

Endi to'la differensialning tatbig'iqa doir bir masalani qaraymiz. Buning uchun yuqorida (21.10) tenglikda  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiyaning  $\Delta x$  va  $\Delta y$  argument ertemalari kichik sonlardan iborat deb olamiz. Bu holda bu tenglikda  $\gamma_1 \Delta x + \gamma_2 \Delta y$

qo'shiluvchi ham kichik son bo'radi. Shu sababli (21.10) tenglikda bu qo'shiluvchini hisobga olmasak, undan quyidagi taqribiy tengliklar kelib chiqadi:

$$df \approx df \Rightarrow f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \approx f(x, y) + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \Delta y \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) \approx f(x, y) + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \Delta y. \quad (21.11)$$

Bu formuladan foydalanib,  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiyaning hisoblash uchun "noqulay" bo'lgan  $M(x, y)$  nuqtadagi qiymati yordamida taqriban topilishi mumkin.

Misol sifatida  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  funksiyaning  $M(2.98, 4.03)$  nuqtadagi qiymatini, ya'ni  $\sqrt{2.98^2 + 4.03^2}$  ildizni taqribiy qiymatini topamiz. Bunda "qulay" nuqta  $M(3, 4)$  bo'radi, chunki unda funksiyaning qiymati oson hisoblanadi va  $f(3, 4)=5$  bo'radi. Bu holda  $\Delta x=2.98-3=-0.02$ ,  $\Delta y=4.03-4=0.03$  va

$$f'_x(3, 4) = \left. \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right|_{x=3}^{y=4} = \frac{6}{5} = 1.2, \quad f'_y(3, 4) = \left. \frac{2y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right|_{x=3}^{y=4} = \frac{8}{5} = 1.6.$$

Bunatijalarni (21.11) taqribiy formulaaga qo'yib,

$$f(2.98, 4.03) = \sqrt{2.98^2 + 4.03^2} \approx 5 + 1.2 \cdot (-0.02) + 1.6 \cdot 0.03 = 5.024$$

ekanligini topamiz. Bu ildizning uch xona aniqlikdagi qiymati 5.012 ekanligidan olingan taqribiy natijaning aniqligi haqida tasavvur hosil qilishimiz mumkin.

## 21.2. Yuqori tartibili differensiallar

Endi yuqori tartibili differensiallar tushunchasini kiritamiz.  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiya II tartibili uzlaksiz hosilalarga ega bo'ish. Bu holda

$$df = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} dy$$

To'la differensial ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiya sifatida uzlaksiz xususiy hosilalarga ega bo'radi. Shu sababli  $df$  differensialning  $d(df)$  differensiali haqida so'z yuritish mumkin.

**6-ta'rif:** Agar  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiya  $df$  differensialning  $d(df)$  differensiali mavjud bo'lsa, u funksiyaning II tartibili differensiali deb ataladi va  $d^2 f$  kabi belgilanadi.

Agar  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiya II tartibili differensiali deb ataladi va  $d^2 f$  kabi formulasiiga asosan quyidagi natijani olamiz:

$$d^2 f = d(df) = \frac{\partial(df)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial(df)}{\partial y} dy = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy \right] dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy \right] dy =$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dy dx + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} dy^2 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} dy^2$$

Bunda argument differensialari  $dx$  va  $dy$  o'zgartmas son singari qaraldi hamda orolash hosilalar haqidagi teoremadan foydalanildi.

Demak, II tartibili differensial  $d^2 f$  funksiyaning II tartibili hosilalari orqali quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$d^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} dy^2 \quad (21.11)$$

$$d^n f = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^k \partial y^{n-k}} dx^k dy^{n-k} \quad (21.12)$$

Ikti o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning  $n$ -tartibili  $d^n f$  differensiali bir o'zgaruvchili funksiyuning  $n$ -tartibili differensialiga o'xshash vazifani bajaradi va ulardan funksiyalarning xususiyatlari o'rganishda va turli masalalarni yechishda foydalaniadi.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

$$1. y = \sqrt{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} \quad x=0.0014 \quad y=2.1423$$

$$3. y = \sqrt{\cos x + \sin x} \quad x=0.2 \quad y=2.2$$

$$4. y = \sqrt{\operatorname{csg}(x+y)} \quad x=0.5 \quad y=11.5$$

$$5. y = \sqrt{\lg(x-y)} \quad x=\pi \quad y=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$7. y = \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{f}} \quad x=\pi \quad y=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

6.  $y = \sqrt{\operatorname{ctg}(x-y)}$   $x=\pi \quad y=\frac{\pi}{2}$

**2-ta'rif:** Agar  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtaning biror  $U_r(x_0, y_0)$  atrofida  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiyuning to'la ortirmasi uchun  $\Delta f(x_0, y_0) \leq 0$  ( $\Delta f(x_0, y_0) \geq 0$ ) tengsizlik bajarilsa, unda bu funksiya  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtada lokal maksimumga (minimumga) ega devoladi.

## § 22. Ikki argumentli funksiyaning ekstremumlari va eng katta, eng kichik qiyamatlarini topish. Shartli ekstremumlar

### 2.2.1. Ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning lokal ekstremumlari

Berilgan  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiya tekislikdagi bitor  $D$  sohada aniqlangan bo'lib,  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  bu sohaning ichki nuqtasi bo'lsin.

**I-ta'rif:** Agar  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtaning biror  $U_r(x_0, y_0)$  atrofiga tegishi ixtiyoriy  $f(x_0, y_0) \geq f(x, y)$   $\text{if } f(x_0, y_0) \leq f(x, y)$  / (22.1)

tengsizlik bajarilsa, unda  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiya  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtada lokal maksimumga (minimumga) ega devoladi.

Masalan,  $f(x, y)=4-x^2-y^2$  funksiya  $M_0(0,0)$  nuqtada lokal maksimumga ega, chunki bu nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofidagi  $M(x, y)$  nuqtalar uchun  $f(x, y) \geq 4=f(0,0)$ . Xuddi shunday  $g(x, y)=4+x^2+y^2$  funksiya  $M_0(0,0)$  nuqtada  $g(0,0)=4$  lokal minimumga ega ekanligi ko'rsatildi.

1-ta'rida  $f(x_0, y_0) \geq f(x, y)$   $\text{if } f(x_0, y_0) \leq f(x, y)$  tengsizlik faqat  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtaning bitor kichik atrofida bajarilishi talab etiladi. Bu tengsizlik, biz yuqorida ko'rgan misoldagi singari,  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofida o'rinci bo'lishi shart emas. Shu sababli  $f(x_0, y_0)$  lokal maksimum yoki minimum deb atalmoqda.

Agar (22.1) tengsizlikda  $x=x_0+\Delta x$  va  $y=y_0+\Delta y$  deb olsak, uni lokal maksimum holida  $f(x_0, y_0) \geq f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \Rightarrow f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \Delta f \leq 0$  lokal minimum holida esa  $\Delta f \geq 0$  ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Shu sababli 1-ta'rifni funksiyaning to'la optimasi orqali quyidagiicha ifodalash mumkin.

**3-ta'rif:** Funksiyaning lokal maksimum va minimumlari birlgilikda funksiyuning lokal ekstremumlari devoladi.

2-ta'rifga asosan funksiya  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtada lokal ekstremumga ega bo'lishi uchun uning bu nuqtadagi  $\Delta f(x_0, y_0)$  to'la ortirmasi  $\Delta x$  va  $\Delta y$  argument ottimallarinining turli kichik qiyamatlarida o'z ishorasini o'zgartirmasligi lozim.

Yuqoridagi misolda ko'rib o'tilgan  $f(x, y)=4-x^2-y^2$  va  $g(x, y)=4+x^2+y^2$  funksiyalar uchun lokal ekstremumlar  $f(x, y)$  va  $g(x, y)$  ifodalarini bo'yicha bevosita topildi. Ammo murakkabroq ko'rinishdagi funksiyalar uchun bunday qilib bo'lmaydi. Shu sababli umumiy holda ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning lokal ekstremumlarni topish masalasi paydo bo'ladi. Bu masala bir o'zgaruvchili funksiyalar uchun oldin ko'rilgan edi. Bu yerda  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiyani ekstremumga tekshirish ham shunga o'xshash amalga oshirilishini ko'ramiz.

**I-teorema(Ferma teoremasi):** Agar  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiya  $M_0(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtada lokal ekstremumga erishsa va bu nuqtada uning ikkala xususiy hosilalari mayyid bo'lsa, unda ular nolga teng bo'ladil, ya'ni

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0 \\ f'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (22.2)$$

tengliklarning bitor bo'latdi.

**Isbot:**  $z=f(x, y)$  funksiyada  $y=y_0$  deb olamiz va bunda hosil bo'ladigan bir o'zgaruvchili  $h(x)=f(x, y_0)$  funksiyani qaraymiz. Teorema shartiga ko'ra bu funksiya  $x=x_0$  nuqtada lokal ekstremumga ega va uning hosilasi  $h'(x)=f'_x(x, y_0)$  mavjud. Unda, bir o'zgaruvchili funksiyalar uchun oldin isbotlangan Ferma teoremasiga asosan (VII bob, §5),  $h'(x_0)=f'_x(x_0, y_0)=0$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Xuddi shunday tarzda  $f'_y(x_0, y_0)=0$  tenglik o'rinci ekanligi ko'rsatildi va teoremaning isboti yakunlandi.

Bu teorema *ekstremumning zaruriy shartini ifodalaydi* va undan ushbu natija kelib chiqadi.

*Natija:* Agar  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtada lokal ekstremumga erishsa va differensiallanuvchi bo'lsa, unda bu nuqtada uning differensiali  $df(x_0,y_0)=0$  va gradienti gradf( $x_0,y_0$ )=0 bo'ladi.

Bu tasdiq bevosita (22.2) tengliklardan va differential, gradient ta'riflaridan kelib chiqadi.

Masalan, yuqorida ko'rilgan  $f(x,y)=4x^2-y^2$  funksiya uchun haqiqatan ham u lokal maksimumga erishadigan  $M_0(0,0)$  nuqtada

$$f'_x(0,0)=2x|_{x=0}=0 \quad , \quad f'_y(0,0)=-2y|_{x=0}=0 \Rightarrow df(0,0)=0, \text{ grad}f(0,0)=0$$

tengliklar bajariladi.

(22.2) tengliklar lokal ekstremumning faqat zaruriy shartini ifodalab, lokal ekstremum bo'lishi uchun yetari emas.

Bu funksiya uchun  $O(0,0)$  nuqtada (22.2) tengliklar bajariladi, ammo bu nuqtada funksiya lokal ekstremumga ega emas. Haqiqatan ham bu holda to'la ortirma

$$\Delta f = f(0+\Delta x, 0+\Delta y) - f(0,0) = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \Delta x^2 - \Delta y^2$$

ko'rinishda bo'lib,  $\Delta x > \Delta y$  bo'lganda musbat,  $\Delta x < \Delta y$  holda esa manfiy qiymat qabul etadi. Demak,  $O(0,0)$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofida  $\Delta f(0, 0)$  to'la ortirma o'zishorasini o'zgartiradi va shu sababli bu nuqtada lokal ekstremum mavjud emas.

Bu funksiyaning grafigi bo'lmish sirt quyidagi chizmada ko'rsatilgan unda  $O(0,0)$  nuqta *egar nuqta* deb ataladi. Sirtlar uchun egar nuqta egri chiziqlar uchun burilish nuqtasiga o'xshash xususiyatga ega bo'ladi.

**4-ta'rif:** Agar  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning xususiy hisotlari mayjud bo'lsa, unda statcionar nuqtalarini deb ataladi.

Ferma teoremasidan funksiya lokal ekstremumlariga kritik nuqtalaridu erishishi mumkinligi kelib chiqadi. Shu sababli funksiyani ekstremumga tekshirish uchun birinchi navbatda uning kritik nuqtalarini topish kerak. Agar  $z=f(x,y)$

funksiya uchun  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  kritik nuqta bo'lsa, unda funksiya bu nuqtada yoki lokal maksimumga, yoki lokal minimumga ega yoki umuman lokal ekstremumga ega bo'lnasligi mumkin. Shu sababli  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  kritik nuqta bu xususiyatlardan qaysi biriga ega ekanligini aniqlash masalasi paydo bo'ladi. Bu masala ekstremumning yetarli shartini topish orqali hal etladi. Buning uchun  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  kritik nuqtaning bitor atrofida aniqlangan, uzlusiz hamda uzlusiz I va II tartibili hostallarga ega deb hisoblaymiz. Quyidagi belgilashlar kiritamiz:

$$A = f''_{xx}(x_0, y_0), \quad B = f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0), \quad C = f''_{yy}(x_0, y_0), \quad \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = AC - B^2. \quad (22.3)$$

**2-teorema (Ekstremumning yetarli shartlari):** Agar  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya uchun  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  kritik nuqta bo'lsa, unda (3) belgilashlarda quyidagi tasdiqlar o'rnili:

- 1,  $\Delta > 0, A > 0$  holda funksiya  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  kritik nuqtada lokal minimumga ega;
- 2,  $\Delta > 0, A < 0$  holda funksiya  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  kritik nuqtada lokal maksimumga ega;
- 3,  $\Delta < 0$  holda funksiya  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  kritik nuqta lokal ekstremumga ega emas.

Bu teoremani isbotsiz qabul etamiz.

**Izoh:** Agar  $\Delta=0$  bo'lsa funksiyaning  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  kritik nuqtadagi xususiyatini bu teorema orqali aniqlab bo'lmaydi. Bu holda javob funksiyaning  $\Delta f(x_0,y_0)$  to'la ortimasining ishorasini tekshirish orqali topiladi.

Sunday qilib ikki o'zgaruvchili  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyani ekstremumga tekshirish quyidagi algoritim asosida amalga oshiriladi:

1. funksiyaning  $f'_x(x,y), f'_y(x,y)$  xususiy hisotlari hisoblanadi;
2. xususiy hisotlari nolga tenglashdirilib,

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x,y)=0 \\ f'_y(x,y)=0 \end{cases}$$

3. tenglamalar sistemasi holdi etiladi;

4. holdi etilgan tenglamalar sistemasi yechilib, funksiyaning kritik nuqtalarini topiladi. Agar kritik nuqtalar mavjud bo'lmasa, unda funksiya ekstremumga ega bo'lmaydi;

5. funksiyaning II tartibili hosilari topiladi;

6. kritik nuqtada (22.3) formulalar bo'yicha  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  va  $\Delta$  qymatları hisoblanadi;

7.  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  va  $\Delta$  qymatları bo'yicha kritik nuqtada funksiyaning xususiyati 2-teorema yordamida aniqlanadi.

Misol sifatida,  $f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 3x - 6y$  funksiyani ekstremumga tekshiramiz. Bu holda

$$f'_x(x,y) = 2x + y - 3, \quad f'_y(x,y) = 2y + x - 6$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y - 3 = 0 \\ x + 2y - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

bo'lib, ulardan tuzilgan

$$f''_{xx}(x,y) = 2, \quad f''_{xy}(x,y) = 1, \quad f''_{yy}(x,y) = 2$$

tenglamalar sistemasidan  $M_0(0,3)$  kritik nuqtani topamiz. Bu yerda

$f''_{xx}(x,y) = 2$ ,  $f''_{xy}(x,y) = 1$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x,y) = 2$  bo'lgan uchun  $g''(x) = -2 < 0$  bo'lgani demak, perimetri  $2p$  bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rburchaklar orasida eng katta yuzaga tomonlari  $x_0 = p/2 \Rightarrow y_0 = p - p/2 = p/2$  bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rburchak, ya'ni kvadrat erishadi va bu yuza qymati  $S = p^2/4$  bo'jadi.

Endi ko'rib o'tilgan bu masalani umumlashtiramiz. Bizga  $z = f(x,y)$  ikki

o'zgaruvchili funksiya berilgan bo'lib, uning  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlari  $D(f)$  aniqlanish shartida biror

$$q(x,y) = 0 \quad (22.4)$$

tenglama bilan ifodalanadigan shartni qanoatlantirsin.

5-ta 'rif:  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiyaning argumentlari qanoatlantiradigan tenglama bog'lanish tenglamasi deb ataladi.

6-ta 'rif: Koordinatalari (22.4) bog'lanish tenglamasini qanoatlantiruvchi

$M_0(x_0,y_0)$  muqaling biror atrofdagi koordinatalari (22.4) shartni

qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $M(x,y)$  muqatar uchun  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiya  $f(x_0,y_0) \geq f(x,y)$

$f(x_0,y_0) \leq f(x,y)$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantirsa, unda bu funksiya  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  muqada shartli maksimumga (minimumga) ega deyiladi va ular birlgilida shartli ekstremumlar deb ataladi.

Umumiy holda ham funksiyaning shartli ekstremummini yuqorida ko'rilgan nuqtasi masaladagi singari usulda quyidagicha topish mumkin:

- 1) daslab (22.4) bog'lanish tenglamasidan  $y = \psi(x)$  funksiyani topamiz;
- 2) so'ngra ikki o'zgaruvchili  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiyadan,  $y = \psi(x)$  ekanligini quyidagicha topamiz:

$$\begin{cases} S(x,y) = xy \\ y = p - x \end{cases} \Rightarrow S(x,y) = x(p-x) = px - x^2 = g(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = p - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{p}{2} \Rightarrow g(x_0) = p \cdot \frac{p}{2} - (\frac{p}{2})^2 = \frac{p^2}{4}.$$

Shunday qilib, bu masalani yechish uchun  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlarga qo'yilgan

buqtan foydalanim, ikki o'zgaruvchili  $S(x,y)$  funksiyadan bir o'zgaruvchili  $g(x)$  funksiyaga o'tdik va uni ekstremumga tekshirdik. Bu yerda  $g''(x) = -2 < 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $g(x)$  funksiya topilgan  $x_0 = p/2$  kritik nuqtada maksimumga ega bo'ladi. Demak, perimetri  $2p$  bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rburchaklar orasida eng katta yuzaga tomonlari  $x_0 = p/2 \Rightarrow y_0 = p - p/2 = p/2$  bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rburchak, ya'ni kvadrat erishadi va bu yuza qymati  $S = p^2/4$  bo'jadi.

Endi ko'rib o'tilgan bu masalani umumlashtiramiz. Bizga  $z = f(x,y)$  ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiya berilgan bo'lib, uning  $x$  va  $y$  argumentlari  $D(f)$  aniqlanish shartida biror

$$q(x,y) = 0 \quad (22.4)$$

tenglama bilan ifodalanadigan shartni qanoatlantirsin.

5-ta 'rif:  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiyaning argumentlari qanoatlantiradigan (22.4) tenglama bog'lanish tenglamasi deb ataladi.

6-ta 'rif: Koordinatalari (22.4) bog'lanish tenglamasini qanoatlantiruvchi

$M_0(x_0,y_0)$  muqaling biror atrofdagi koordinatalari (22.4) shartni

qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $M(x,y)$  muqatar uchun  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiya  $f(x_0,y_0) \geq f(x,y)$

$f(x_0,y_0) \leq f(x,y)$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantirsa, unda bu funksiya  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  muqada shartli maksimumga (minimumga) ega deyiladi va ular birlgilida shartli ekstremumlar deb ataladi.

Umumiy holda ham funksiyaning shartli ekstremummini yuqorida ko'rilgan nuqtasi masaladagi singari usulda quyidagicha topish mumkin:

- 1) daslab (22.4) bog'lanish tenglamasidan  $y = \psi(x)$  funksiyani topamiz;
- 2) so'ngra ikki o'zgaruvchili  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiyadan,  $y = \psi(x)$  ekanligini quyidagicha topamiz:

3) Hosil bo'lgan  $g(x)$  funksiyani bizga ma'lum usulda ekstremumiga tekshinamiz.

Ammo bu usul har doim ham qulay emas, jumladan  $y=\psi(x)$  funksiyani topish masalasi murakkab bo'lishi mumkin. Shu sababli bu masalani Lagranj tomonidan taklifi etilgan usulda yechamiz. Buning uchun berilgan  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya va (22.4) bog'lanish tenglamasi bo'yicha

$$L(x,y,\lambda)=f(x,y)-\lambda\varphi(x,y) \quad (22.5)$$

uch o'zgaruvchili funksiyani hosil qilamiz. Bunda  $L(x,y,\lambda)$ -Lagranj funksiyasi,  $\lambda$ -isbotlash mumkin.

**Lagranj ko'payuvchisi** deb ataladi. Bu holda quyidagi teorema o'rinni ekanligini isbotlash mumkin.

**3-teorema.** Agar  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtada  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiya shartli ekstremumiga

ega bo'lsa, unda shunday  $\lambda_0$  soni topildiki,  $N(x_0,y_0, \lambda_0)$  nuqtada  $L(x,y,\lambda)$  Lagranj funksiyasi ekstremumga (shartli) ega bo'tadi.

Bu teoremdan ko'rinishdi,  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning shartli ekstremumini topish masalasi  $L(x,y,\lambda)$  Lagranj funksiyasini ekstremumga tekshirishga keltilirdi. Bu xulosadan, ekstremumning zaruriy (22.5) shartiga asosan, quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasiiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = f'_x(x,y) - \lambda\varphi'_x(x,y) = 0 \\ L'_y = f'_y(x,y) - \lambda\varphi'_y(x,y) = 0 \\ L_\lambda = \varphi(x,y) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (22.6)$$

Bu sistemanini yechib,  $x_0, y_0$  ildizlarni topamiz. Unda  $z=f(x,y)$  funksiyaning

shartli ekstremumlari (22.6) sistema ildizlari orqali aniqlanadigan  $M_0(x_0,y_0)$  nuqtalarda bo'lishi mumkin.

Misol sitatida, dastlab  $z=f(x,y)=(x/3)+(y/4)$  funksiyani  $x^2+y^2=1$  aylanada shartli ekstremumga tekshiramiz. Qaralayotgan misolda bog'lanish tenglamasi  $q(x,y)=x^2+y^2-1=0$  ko'rinishida bo'radi. Lagrang funksiyasini tuzamiz:

$$L(x,y,\lambda)=\frac{x}{3}+\frac{y}{4}-\lambda(x^2+y^2-1).$$

Bu funksiyadan foydalanib, (6) tenglamalar sistemasini hosil etamiz va uni yechamiz:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}-2\lambda x=0 \\ \frac{1}{4}-2\lambda y=0 \\ x^2+y^2-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\frac{1}{6\lambda} \\ y=\frac{1}{8\lambda} \\ (\frac{1}{6\lambda})^2+(\frac{1}{8\lambda})^2-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0=\pm\frac{4}{5} \\ y_0=\pm\frac{3}{5} \\ \lambda_0=\pm\frac{5}{24} \end{cases}$$

Demak,  $f(x,y)$  funksiya o'zining shartli ekstremumlariga  $\lambda_0=5/24$  bo'lganda  $M_1(4/5,3/5)$  va  $\lambda_0=-5/24$  bo'lganda  $M_2(-4/5, -3/5)$  nuqtalarda erishishi mumkin.

Bu nuqtalarda  $L(x,y,\lambda_0)$  funksiyani ekstremumga tekshiramiz. Bunda  $A=\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2}=-2\lambda_0$ ,  $B=\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x\partial y}=\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y\partial x}=0$ ,  $C=\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2}=-2\lambda_0 \Rightarrow \Delta=AC-B^2=4\lambda_0^2$

Bu yerdan  $\lambda_0=\pm 5/24$  bo'lganda  $\Delta>0$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi va shu sababli  $L(x,y, \pm 5/24)$  funksiya lokal ekstremumga ega bo'tadi. Bunda  $\lambda_0=5/24$  bo'lganda  $A=-5/12<0$  va shu sababli, 2-teoremda asosan,  $M_1(4/5,3/5)$  nuqtada  $L(x,y, 5/24)$  funksiya lokal maksimumga egadir. Unda bu nuqtada qaralayotgan  $f(x,y)$  shartli maksimumga ega va uning qiymati  $f_{\max}=f(4/5, 3/5)=5/12$  bo'tadi.

Xuddi shunday tarza  $M_2(-4/5, -3/5)$  nuqtada  $f(x,y)$  shartli minimumga ega via  $f_{\min}=f(-4/5, -3/5)=-5/12$  bo'lishi ko'rsatiladi.

Endi yana bir misol sifatida  $z=f(x,y)=xy$  funksiyani  $x^2+y^2=8$  aylanada shartli ekstremumga tekshiramiz. Bunda Lagranj funksiyasi  $L(x,y,\lambda)=xy-\lambda(x^2+y^2-8)$  ko'rinishda bo'tadi. (6) tenglamalar sistemasini turzamiz va uni yechamiz:

$$\begin{cases} y-2\lambda x=0 \\ x-2\lambda y=0 \\ x^2+y^2-8=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=4\lambda^2 y \\ x=2\lambda y \\ x^2+y^2-8=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_0=\frac{1}{2} \\ x_0=\pm 2 \\ y_0=\pm 2 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} \lambda_0=-\frac{1}{2} \\ x_0=\pm 2 \\ y_0=\mp 2 \end{cases}$$

Demak, berilgan  $f(x,y)=xy$  funksiya o'zining shartli ekstremumlariga  $M_1(2,2)$ ,  $M_2(-2,-2)$  [ $\lambda_0=1/2$ ] va  $M_3(2,-2)$ ,  $M_4(-2,2)$  [ $\lambda_0=-1/2$ ] nuqtalarda erishishi mumkin. Bu nuqtalarda  $L(x,y,\lambda_0)$  funksiyani ekstremumga tekshiramiz. Bu yerda

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2} = -2\lambda_0, B = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y \partial x} = 1, C = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2} = -2\lambda_0 \Rightarrow \Delta = AC - B^2 = 4\lambda_0^2 - 1$$

va  $\lambda_0 = \pm 1/2$  holda  $\Delta = 0$  bo'radi. Shu sababli  $L(x,y,\lambda_0)$  funksiyani ekstremumga tekshirish uchun ekstremumning yetarli shartini ifodalovchi 2-teoremdan foydalana olmaymiz. Unda  $L(x,y,\lambda_0)$  funksiyaning  $\Delta L(x,y,\lambda_0)$  to'liq ortirmsiga murojaat etamiz:

$$\Delta L(x,y,\lambda_0) = L(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y, \lambda_0) - L(x,y,\lambda_0) = \{(x+\Delta x)(y+\Delta y) - \lambda_0((x+\Delta x)^2 + (y+\Delta y)^2 - 8)\} - [xy - \lambda_0(x^2 + y^2 - 8)] = x\Delta y + y\Delta x + \Delta x\Delta y - \lambda_0[2x\Delta x + 2y\Delta y + \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2].$$

Bu yerdan  $\lambda_0 = 1/2$  va  $x = y$  holda  $\Delta L(x,x,1/2) = -(\Delta x - \Delta y)^2/2 \leq 0$  ekanligini ko'ramiz. Unda, 2-ta'riiga asosan,  $M_1(2,2)$  va  $M_2(-2,-2)$  nuqtalarda  $L(x,y,1/2)$  funksiya maksimumga, qaratayotgan  $f(x,y) = xy$  funksiya esa shartli maksimumga ega va uning qiymati  $f_{\max} = f(\pm 2, \pm 2) = 4$  bo'radi.

Xuddi shunday tarzda  $\lambda_0 = -1/2$  va  $x = -y$  holda  $\Delta L(x, -x, -1/2) = (\Delta x + \Delta y)^2 / 2 \geq 0$  ekanligini va  $M_3(-2, -2)$  va  $M_4(-2, 2)$  nuqtalarda  $f(x,y) = xy$  funksiya shartli minimumga ega va uning qiymati  $f_{\min} = f(\pm 2, \mp 2) = -4$  ekanligi ko'rsatiladi.

### 22.3. Ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning global ekstremumlari

Berilgan  $z = f(x,y)$  funksiya biron yopiq va chegaralangan  $D$  sohada aniqlangan va uzlusiz, bu sohaning ichki nuqtalarida chekli xususiy hosilalarga ega bo'lsin.

Unda bu funksiya, Veyersitras teoremasiga asosan,  $D$  sohada o'zining eng katta  $\max f$  (global maksimum) va eng kichik  $\min f$  (global minimum) qiymatlariga erishadi. Bu qiyamatlar, funksiyani lokal ekstremumga tekshirishdan foydalalib, quyidagi tartibda topiladi:

1. Funksiyaning  $f'_x(x,y)$ ,  $f'_y(x,y)$  xususiy hosilalari hisoblanadi;
2. Xususiy hosilalar nolga tenglashtirilib, kritik nuqtalar topiladi;
3. Topilgan kritik nuqtalardan faqat  $D$  soha ichida yotuvchilari qaralib, ularda berilgan funksiyaning qiymatlari hisoblanadi;

4. D soha chegarasini ifodalovchi chiziqning  $y = \phi(x)$ ,  $x \in [a,b]$ , tenglamasidan tuydatanilib, chegarada ikki o'zgaruvchili  $f(x,y)$  funksiyani  $g(x) = f(x, \phi(x))$  bir o'zgaruvchili funksiyaga keltiriladi va uning  $[a,b]$  kesmadagi eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlarini topiladi.

5. Funksiyaning oldingi ikki qadamda hisoblangan barcha qiymatlarini tuzqonlab, uning  $D$  sohadagi eng katta  $\max f$  va eng kichik  $\min f$  qiymatlarini, ya'ni global ekstremumlарини topamiz.

6. Misol siatida,  $f(x,y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - x - 3y + 5$  funksiyaning  $x=1$ ,  $y=1$  va  $x+y=1$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan uchburchakdan iborat  $D$  sohadagi eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlarini topamiz.

Berilgan funksiyaning kritik nuqtalarini topamiz:

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x,y) = 2x - 1 = 0 \\ f'_y(x,y) = 4y - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = 1/2 \\ y_0 = 3/4 \end{cases}$$

Demak, funksiyaning bitta  $M_6(1/2, 3/4)$  kritik nuqtasi mavjud. Bu kritik nuqta qaratayotgan  $D$  soha ichida joylashgan va shu sababli uni hisobga olib, bu nuqta  $f(1/2, 3/4) = 29/8$  ekanligini aniqlaymiz.

- 1) Berilgan funksiyani AC chegarada qaraymiz. Unda  $x=1$  bo'lgani uchun funksiyamiz  $f(1,y) = 1^2 + 2y^2 - 1 - 3y + 5 = 2y^2 - 3y + 5$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ , ko'rinishga keladi, y'a ni bir o'zgaruvchili funksiyaga aylanadi. Uning kritik nuqtasini topamiz:

$$f'(1,y) = 4y - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3/4.$$

- 2) Bu kritik nuqta va  $[0,1]$  kesmaning chegaraviy nuqtalarida berilgan funksiya qiymatlarini hisoblab,  $f(1,3/4) = 31/8$ ,  $f(1,0) = 5$ ,  $f(1,1) = 4$  ekanligini topamiz.
- 3) Berilgan funksiyani BC chegarada qaraymiz. Unda  $y=1$  bo'lgani uchun funksiyamiz  $f(x,1) = x^2 - x + 4$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , ko'rinishga keladi. Bu yerda kritik nuqta  $x=1/2$  bo'lib, unda va  $[0,1]$  kesma chegaralarida  $f(1/2,1) = 15/4$ ,  $f(0,1) = f(1,1) = 4$  ekanligini topamiz;
- 4) Berilgan funksiyani AB chegarada qaraymiz. Unda  $y=1-x$  bo'lgani uchun funksiyamiz  $f(x,1-x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 4$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , ko'rinishga keladi. Bunda kritik nuqta  $x=1/3$  va unda  $f(1/3, 2/3) = 11/3$  bo'radi. Chegaraviy nuqtalarda  $f(0,1) = 4$ ,  $f(1,0) = 5$  ekanligi oldin ko'rilgan edi.

Shunday qilib, berigan funksiyaning hisoblangan

$$f(1/2, 3/4) = 29/8, f(1, 3/4) = 31/8, f(1, 1) = 5, f(1, 1) = 4, f(1/2, 1) = 15/4, f(0, 1) = 4,$$

$\int(1/3, 2/3) = 1/3$  qymattarini taqoslab, uning global minimumi

$\min f(1/2, 3/4) = 29/8$  va global maksimumi  $\max f(1, 0) = 5$  ekanligini ko'ramiz.

### Mustaqil yetishish uchun misollar

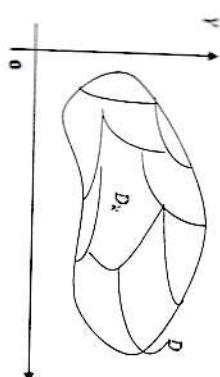
1.  $f(x) = (x+3)^2 \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}$ ,  $x \in R$  Funksiyaning ekstrimum nuqtalarini toping
2.  $f(x) = (x-2)^3 \sqrt[3]{(x+2)^3}$ ,  $x \in R$  Funksiyaning ekstrimum nuqtalarini toping
3.  $f(x) = x^2 \sqrt[3]{x}$ ,  $x \in R$  Funksiyaning ekstrimum nuqtalarini toping
4.  $f(x) = \sin x^2 \sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x}$ ,  $x \in R$  Funksiyaning ekstrimum nuqtalarini toping
5.  $f(x) = \cos x \sqrt[3]{\sin x}$ ,  $x \in R$  Funksiyaning ekstrimum nuqtalarini toping
6.  $f(x) = \cos x \sqrt{\sin x^2}$ ,  $x \in R$  Funksiyaning ekstrimum nuqtalarini toping
7.  $f(x) = c \lg x \sqrt[3]{\sin x^2}$ ,  $x \in R$  Funksiyaning ekstrimum nuqtalarini toping

## VI BO'LIM. KARRALI VA CHIZIQLI INTEGRALLAR

### 23. Ikki o'lchovli integral (ta'rif va misollar, ikki o'lchovli integralni hisoblash)

#### 23.1. Ikki o'lchovli integral tushunchasi

Aytaylik, tekislikdag'i  $D$  to'plan chegaralangan hamda yuzaga ega bo'lgan eteklari shaklini ifodalasın (23.1-chizma).



Bu to'plamda  $z = f(x, y)$  funksiya aniqlangan va uzluskiz bo'lsin.  $f(x, y)$  funksiyaning  $D$  to'plan bo'yicha ikki karrali integrali quyidagicha kiritiladi:

- 1)  $D$  to'plan (shakl) yuzaga ega bo'igan

$$D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n$$

bo'lakchalarga ajratiladi (23.1-chizma). Bunda  $D_k$  bo'lakchaning yuzini  $S_k$  bilan belgilaymiz,  $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ .

2) Harr bir  $D_k$  bo'lakchada ixtiyoriy  $(\xi_k, \eta_k)$  nuqtani olib, funksiyaning shu nuqtadagi qymati  $f(\xi_k, \eta_k)$  ni  $S_k$  ga ko'paytiriladi:

$$f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \cdot S_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$$

3) Bu ko'paytmalardan quyidagi

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \cdot S_k \quad (23.1)$$

yig'indi tuziladi. Bu yig'indini integral yig'indi deyiladi.

4) Harr bir bo'lakcha diametrlerining eng kattasi nolga intilganda,  $\sigma$  yig'indining limiti qaraladi:

$$\lim \sigma = \lim \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \cdot S_k$$

Agar bu limit mavjud bo'lsa, ( $f(x, y)$ ) funksiya  $D$  da uzlusiz bo'lsa, limit

mavjud bo'ladi) uni  $f(x, y)$  funksiyaning  $D$  to'plam bo'yicha ikki karrali integrali deyliladi va

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

kabi belgilanadi. Demak,

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \cdot S_k$$

bunda  $\lambda = \max\{d_k\}$  ( $d_k = D_k$  bo'lakchaning diametri. U  $D_k$  sohaning ikki nuqtasi orasidagi masofalarning eng kattasi).

Ikki karrali integral ham aniq integral xossalari kabi xossalarga ega bo'ladi.

- 1) Agar  $f(x, y)$  va  $g(x, y)$  funksiyalar  $D$  uzlusiz bo'lib,  $\alpha$  va  $\beta$  lar o'zgarmas sonlar bo'lsa, u holda

$$\iint_D (\alpha f(x, y) + \beta g(x, y)) dx dy = \alpha \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy + \beta \iint_D g(x, y) dx dy$$

bo'ladi.

Agar  $f(x, y)$  va  $g(x, y)$  funksiyalar  $D$  da uzlusiz bo'lib, ixтиориy  $(x, y) \in D$  da  $f(x, y) \leq g(x, y)$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \leq \iint_D g(x, y) dx dy$$

Agar  $f(x, y)$  funksiya  $D$  da uzlusiz bo'lsa, u holda shunday  $M_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$  nuqta topiladiki,

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = f(x_0, y_0) \cdot S, \text{ yani } \frac{1}{S} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = f(x_0, y_0)$$

bo'ladi.

- 4) Agar  $D$  to'plam  $D = D_1 \cup D_2$  (bunda  $D_1 \cap D_2 = \emptyset$ ) bo'lsa, u holda

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

bo'ladi.

5) Agar  $f(x, y)$  funksiya  $D$  da uzlusiz bo'lsa,

$$\left| \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \iint_D |f(x, y)| dx dy$$

bo'ladi.

**I-misol.** Usibbu  $f(x, y) = c - \text{const}$  funksiyaning  $D$  to'plam bo'yicha ikki karrali integrali topilsin. (1) formulaga ko'ra bu funksiyaning integral yig'indisi

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \cdot S_k = \sum_{k=1}^n c \cdot S_k = c \sum_{k=1}^n S_k = cS$$

bo'ladi. Ravshanki,  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sigma = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} cS = cS$ .

Demak,  $\iint_D c dx dy = cS$  bo'ladi.

### *Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar*

$$1. \text{ Iisosblang : } I = \iint_D \left( x^2 + y^2 \right) dx dy$$

$$2. \text{ Iisosblang : } I = \iint_D \left( x^2 - y^2 \right) dx dy$$

$$3. \text{ Agar D soha } x=0, x=1, y=0, y=3/2 \text{ to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan bo'lsa, } \iint_D (4-x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$

4. Agar D soha  $x=2, x=3, y=1, y=2$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan bo'lsa,  $\iint_D (4+x^2 - 2y^2) dx dy$

5. Agar D soha  $x=0, x=3, y=1, y=0$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan bo'lsa,

$$\iint_D (x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$

6. Agar D soha  $x=0, x=3, y=1, y=0$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan bo'ssa,

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$7. \text{ Hisoblang: } I = \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{x^2} (x+y) dy \right) dx$$

**§.24 Dekart va qutb koordinatalar sistemasida ikki karrali integrallarni hisoblash. Ikki karrali integral tartibini o'zgartirish**

a) To'g'ri to'rburchak soha (to'plam) bo'yicha ikki karrali

Aytaylik,  $z = f(x, y)$  funksiya tekislikdagi

$$M = \{(x, y) : a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$$

to'plama (to'g'ri to'rburchak sohada) berilgan va uzluksiz bo'lsin (24.1-chizma).

$$\iint_M f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[ \int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right] dx =$$

holda

$$= \int_a^b \left[ \int_a^y f(x, y) dx \right] dy = \int_a^b \left[ \int_c^y f(x, y) dx \right] dy \quad (24.1)$$

o'radi.

Bu munosabatlar yordamida ikki karrali integrallar takroriy integrallash yo'li bilan hisoblanadi.

**1-misol.** Ushbu  $J = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$  ikki karrali integral hisoblansin, bunda

$M = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$  to'g'ri to'rburchak (kvadrat) dan iborat.

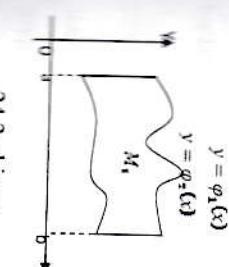
◀ Integrallash chegaralarini qo'yib, so'ng (1) munosabatdan foydalanib topamiz:

$$J = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^1 (x^2 + y^2) dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[ x^2 y + \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx = \left( \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} x \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}. \blacktriangleleft$$

$$b) \text{ Egri chiziqli trapetsiya soha bo'yicha ikki karrali integrallarni hisoblash. Tekislikda yuqorida } \varphi_2(x) \text{ funksiya grafigi, pastdan } \varphi_1(x) \text{ funksiya grafigi, yon tomonlardan } x=a, x=b \text{ vertikal chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan bo'lamni (to'plamni) qaraylik, bunda } \varphi_1(x) \text{ va } \varphi_2(x) \text{ funksiyalar } [a, b] \text{ da uzluksiz } \forall x \text{ unda } \varphi_1(x) \leq \varphi_2(x). \text{ Odatta, bu soha egri chiziqli trapetsiya deyladi. Uni } M_1 \text{ bilan belgilaymiz (24.2-chizma).}$$

$y = \varphi_1(x)$  Aytaylik,  $z = f(x, y)$  funksiya  $M_1$   $\varphi_1(x) \leq y \leq \varphi_2(x)$  bo'lsin. Unda



24.2-chizma

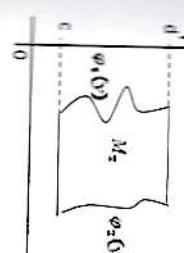
$$\iint_{M_1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx \quad (24.1)$$

bo'ladi.

Aytaylik,  $z = f(x, y)$  funksiya

$$M_2 = \{(x, y) : \psi_1(y) \leq x \leq \psi_2(y), c \leq y \leq d\}$$

sohada (to'plama) uzluksiz bo'lsin,



24.3-chizma

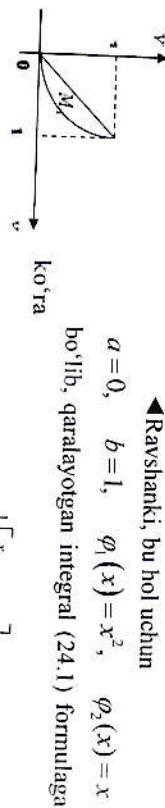
$$\iint_{M_2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[ \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy \quad (24.3)$$

bo'ladi (24.3-chizma).

**2-misol.** Ushbu  $J = \iint_{M_2} xy^2 dx dy$  ikki karrali integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$M_2 = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq x\}$$

to'plandan iborat (24.4 - chizma)



$$J = \iint_{M_2} xy^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_{x^2}^x xy^2 dy \right] dx \text{ bo'jadi.}$$

Avvalo  $x$  ni o'zgarmas deb  $\int_{x^2}^x xy^2 dy$  integralni hisoblaymiz:

$$\int_{x^2}^x xy^2 dy = x \int_{x^2}^x y^2 dy = x \cdot \left( \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{y=x^2}^{y=x} = x \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^6}{3} \right) = \frac{x^4}{3} - \frac{x^7}{3}.$$

Unda

$$J = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{3}(x^4 - x^7) \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^8}{8} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{40}$$

bo'jadi. ▶

**3-misol.** Ushbu  $J = \iint_{M_2} e^{-y^2} dx dy$  ikki karrali integral hisoblansin,

$$\text{bunda } M_2 = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$$

◀ Ravshanki, bu holda  $\psi_1(y) = 0, \psi_2(y) = y, c = 0, d = 1$  bo'lib, qaralayotgan integral (24.1) formulaga ko'ra

$$J = \iint_{M_2} e^{-y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx \right] dy \text{ bo'jadi.}$$

Keyingi integralni hisoblavmiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx \right] dy &= \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} \left[ x \right] \Big|_{x=0}^{x=y} dy = \int_0^1 y e^{-y^2} dy = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{e} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Demak, } \iint_{M_2} e^{-y^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{e} \right). ▶$$

◀ Ravshanki, bu hol uchun

$$\alpha = 0, b = 1, \varphi_1(x) = x^2, \varphi_2(x) = x$$

bo'lib, qaralayotgan integral (24.1) formulaga

**4.2.5** Ikki karrali integralning tadbiqlari. Ikki karrali integral yordamida yuzda va hajmini hisoblash. Massa va o'rta qiymat inersiya momentini hisoblash

Tekislikdagi  $P$  shunday soha (to'plam) bo'lsinki, uni koordinata o'qlariga parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan bo'lakchalarga ajralish natijasida hosil bo'lgan bo'lakchalar yuqorida qaralган  $M, M_1, M_2$  ko'rnishdagi sohalalar bo'isin.

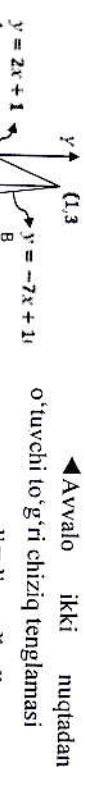
Masalan,  $z = f(x, y)$  funksiya tekislikdagi  $P$  sohadada uzuksiz bo'lib, bu shcha yuqorida aytilgan ko'rnishdagi  $M, M_1, M_2$  sohalatarga ajralsin. Unda

$$\iint_P f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_M f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{M_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{M_2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

bo'jadi.

$$4\text{-misol.} \text{ Ushbu } J = \iint_D (2x + 3y + 1) dx dy$$

ikkii karrali integral hisoblansin, bunda  $P$  to'plam tekislikda (-1, -1), (2, -4), (1, 3) nuqtalarini birlashtirishdan hosil bo'lgan uchburchak (25.1-chizma).



C

B

A

-1

2

1

-4

3

$y = 2x + 1$

$y = -7x + 10$

$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

$y_2 - y_1$

$x_2 - x_1$

dan foydalab uchburchak

toponim. Ular 25.1 - chizmada ko'rsatilgan.

So'ng  $x = 1$  to'g'ri chiziq yordamida  $P$  to'plamni  $P_1$  va  $P_2$  to'plamlarga ajratamiz, bunda

$$P_1 = \{(x, y) : -1 \leq x \leq 1, -x - 2 \leq y \leq 2x + 1\}$$

$$P_2 = \{(x, y) : 1 \leq x \leq 2, -x - 2 \leq y \leq -7x + 10\}$$

bo'jadi. Integral xossasiga ko'ra

$$\iint_P (2x+3y+1)dx dy = \iint_R (2x+3y+1)dx dy + \iint_{R_2} (2x+3y+1)dx dy$$

bo'ladı.

Endi bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi integrallarni hisoblaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R (2x+3y+1)dx dy &= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{-x-2}^{2x+1} (2x+3y+1)dy \right] dx = \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ 2xy + \frac{3}{2}y^2 + y \Big|_{y=-x-2}^{y=2x+1} \right] dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{21}{2}x^2 + 9x - \frac{3}{2} \right) dx = \\ &= \left( \frac{21}{2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 9 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}x \right) \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=1} = 4, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_P (2x+3y+1)dx dy &= \int_{-2}^2 \left[ \int_{-x-2}^{-7x+10} (2x+3y+1)dy \right] dx = \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \left[ 2xy + \frac{3}{2}y^2 + y \Big|_{y=-x-2}^{y=-7x+10} \right] dx = -1 \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $\iint_P (2x+3y+1)dx dy = 4 + (-1) = 3$ .

**5-misol.** Ushbu  $\int_{-2}^2 \int_{x^2}^4 f(x,y)dy$  integralda integrallash tartibi o'zgartirilsin.

►Avvalo integrallash chegaralariga ko'ra integrallash sohasini aniqlaymiz.

Buning uchun  $x$  o'zgaruvchini  $x$  bo'yicha integralash chegaralariga tenglab,  $y$  o'zgaruvchini  $y$  bo'yicha integralash chegaralariga tenglab olamiz:

$$x = -2, \quad x = 2, \quad y = x^2, \quad y = 4.$$

25.2-chizma

integralash sohasini topamiz  
(25.2- chizma)

ikkii karral integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$M = \{(x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$$

$$2. \iint_M (\sin x^2 - \cos y^2) dx dy$$

ikkii karral integral hisoblansin, bunda

Endi integrallashni bosqqa tartibda, avvalo  $x$  bo'yicha, so'ng  $y$  bo'yicha bajaramiz,  $y = x^2$  ni  $x$  ga nisbatan echanmiz. Unda  $x = -\sqrt{y}$ ,  $x = \sqrt{y}$  bo'ladı. Demak,  $-\sqrt{y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{y}$ . Ravshanki,  $0 \leq y \leq 4$  bo'ladı. Demak,

$$\int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{y-x^2}}^{\sqrt{y-x^2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^4 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x,y) dx$$

a) O'zgaruvchilarini almashtirish bilan ikki karrali integrallarni hisoblash. Bazar, integrallarda o'zgaruvchi  $x$  va  $y$  tarmi almashtirish natijasida integrallanadigan funksiya ham, integrallash to'plami ham soddaroq ko'rinishga keladi va ularni hisoblash osorraq bo'ladı.

Aytaylik, ushbu  $\iint_D f(x,y)dx dy$

integralni hisoblash kerak bo'lsin. Bu integralda

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi, \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

Natijada

$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx dy = \iint_M f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) \cdot r dr d\varphi \quad (24.2)$$

bo'ladı. Agar

$$M = \{(\varphi, r) : \alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta, \quad r_1(\varphi) \leq r \leq r_2(\varphi)\}$$

$$\text{bo'lsa, } \iint_D f(x,y)dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[ \int_{r_1(\varphi)}^{r_2(\varphi)} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) \cdot r dr \right] d\varphi \quad (24.3)$$

bo'ladı.

$J = \iint_M (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$  ikki karral integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$M = \{(x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$$

*Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar*

$$1. \iint_M (x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$

ikkii karral integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$M = \{(x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$$

$$2. \iint_M (\sin x^2 - \cos y^2) dx dy$$

$$M = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$$

$$3. \iint_M (\sin x + \cos y) dxdy$$

ikki karrali integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$M = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$$

$$4. \iint_M (\sin^2 x - \cos^2 y) dxdy$$

ikki karrali integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$M = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$$

$$5. \iint_M (\ln x + \ln y) dxdy$$

ikki karrali integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$M = \{(\alpha, y) : 0 \leq x \leq e, 0 \leq y \leq e\}$$

$$6. \iint_M (\lg x + \lg y) dxdy$$

ikki karrali integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$M = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 10, 0 \leq y \leq 100\}$$

$$7. \iint_M (\sin x - \cos y) dxdy$$

ikki karrali integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$M = \{f(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

**§ 26. Uch karrali integralni hisoblash.** Siindirik va sferik koordinatlar sistemasida uch karrali integral tadbiqtari

### 26.1. Uch karrali integral va ularni hisoblash

Aytaylik,  $u = f(x, y, z)$  funksiya fazodagi biror ( $V'$ ) to'planda (sohada) berilgan bo'lsin. Bu sohaning (jismning) hajmini esa  $V'$  deylik.

$$(V') ni (sirtlar yordamida) n ta bo'lakka$$

$$(V_1), (V_2), \dots, (V_n)$$

bo'lamiz. Ularning diametrлari

$$d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$$

bo'lib, hajmlari esa  $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n$  bo'lsin.

Hur bir ( $V'$ ) da ixtiyoriy  $(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  nuqtani olib,  $u = f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning shu nuqtadagi qiymati  $f(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  ni ( $V_k$ ) bo'lakchaning hajmi  $V_k$  ga ko'payiramaniz:

$$f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot V_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n).$$

Bu ko'paytmadan quyidagi

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot V_k$$

$yig'$ indi tuzamiz. Uni integral  $yig'$ indi deyiladi.

Agar  $\frac{m}{k} \alpha x d_k \rightarrow 0$  da  $\sigma$   $yig'$ indi chekli limitiga ega bo'lsa, bu limit

$f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning ( $V'$ ) bo'yicha uch karrali integrali deyiladi va

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dxdydz$$

kabi belgilanadi.

$$\text{Demak, } \iiint_V f(x, y, z) dxdydz = \lim_{\max_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot V_k.$$

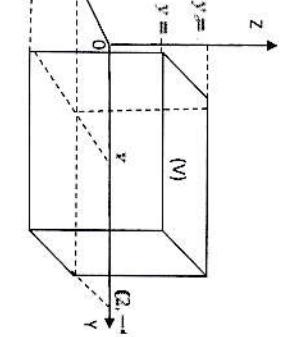
Agar  $u = f(x, y, z)$  funksiya ( $V'$ ) da uzlusiz bo'lsa, unda bu funksiyaning uch karrali integrali mayjud bo'ladi.

Ko'p hollarda uch karrali integral takrorlab integrallash yordamida hisoblanaadi.

a) Aytaylik, integrallash sohasi ( $V'$ ) quyidagi

$$(V') = \{(x, y, z) : a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d, p \leq z \leq q\}$$

to'plandan- parallelepippiddan iborat bo'lsin (26.1-chizma).



26.1-chizma

Bo'holda  $u = f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning  $(V')$  bo'yicha uch karrali integral

$$\iiint_{(V')} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_a^b \left[ \int_0^d \left[ \int_p^q f(x, y, z) dz \right] dy \right] dx \quad (26.1)$$

bo'ladi.

**1-misol.** Ushbu  $J = \iiint_{(V')} (x + y + z) dx dy dz$  integral hisoblansin, bunda

$$(V') = \{(x, y, z) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 3, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$$

parallelopipiddan iborat.

► Berilgan uch karrali integral (26.1) formulaga ko'ra

$$\iiint_{(V')} (x + y + z) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^3 \left[ \int_0^2 (x + y + z) dz \right] dy \right] dx$$

bo'ladi. Uni takrorlab integrallash yordamida hisoblaymiz.

Avalo  $\int_0^2 (x + y + z) dz$

integralni hisoblaymiz, bunda  $x$  va  $y$  lar o'zgarnas deb qaraladi.

$$\int_0^2 (x + y + z) dz = (xz + yz + \frac{z^2}{2}) \Big|_{z=0}^{z=2} = 2x + 2y + 2 = 2(x + y + 1)$$

Unda

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^3 \left( \int_0^2 (x + y + z) dz \right) dy = \int_0^3 2(x + y + 1) dy = 2(xy + \frac{y^2}{2} + y) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=3} \\ & = 2(3x + \frac{9}{2} + 3) = 6x + 15 \end{aligned}$$

va nihofyat

$$\int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^3 \left( \int_0^2 (x + y + z) dz \right) dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 (6x + 15) dx = (3x^2 + 15x) \Big|_0^1 = 18$$

bo'ladi. ▶

Aytaylik, fazoda  $(V)$  soha

(to'plan) pastdan  $z = \Psi_1(x, y)$ ,  
yuqoridaan  $z = \Psi_2(x, y)$  sirtlar bilan,  
yon tomonidan esa  $OZ$  o'qiga parallel  
silindrik sirt bilan chegaralangan jism  
bo'lub, uning  $XOY$  tekislikdagi  
proyeksiyasi  $D$  bo'lsin.

## 26.2- chizma

Agar  $u = f(x, y, z)$  funksiya  $(V)$  da,  $z = \Psi_1(x, y)$ ,  $z = \Psi_2(x, y)$   
funksiyalar esa  $D$  uzlusiz bo'lsa,

$$\iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_D \left[ \int_{\Psi_2(x,y)}^{\Psi_1(x,y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy \quad (26.2)$$

bo'ladi.

Agar  $D = \{(x, y) : a \leq x \leq b, \varphi_1(x) \leq y \leq \varphi_2(x)\}$

bo'lib,  $\varphi_1(x)$  va  $\varphi_2(x)$  funksiyalar  $[a, b]$  da uzlusiz bo'lsa, u holda

$$\iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} \left[ \int_{\Psi_1(x,y)}^{\Psi_2(x,y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dy \right] dx \quad (26.3)$$

bo'ladi.

**2-misol.** Ushbu

$$J = \iiint_{(V)} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^4} dx dy dz$$

integral hisoblansin, bunda

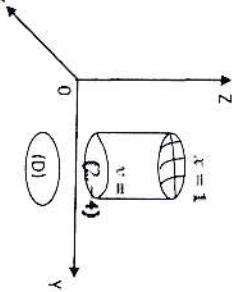
$$(V) = \{(x, y, z) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, 0 \leq z \leq 1-x-y\}$$

► Bu integralni (26.2) formuladan foydalantib hisoblaymiz. (26.3) formulaga ko'ra

$$\iiint_{(V)} \frac{dx dy dz}{(1+x+y+z)^4} = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^{1-x} \left( \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y+z)^4} \right) dy \right] dx$$

bo'ladi.

Ravshanki,



$$\int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^4} dz = \int_0^{1-x-y} (1+x+y+z)^{-4} d(1+x+y+z) =$$

$$= \frac{(1+x+y+z)^{-3}}{-3} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^3} - \frac{1}{8} \right];$$

$$\int_0^{1-x} \left[ \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^3} - \frac{1}{8} \right] dy = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2(1+x+y)^2} - \frac{1}{8} y \right] \Big|_{y=0} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2} - \frac{1-x}{8} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} - \frac{2-x}{8} \right].$$

Unda

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^x \left( \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y+z)^4} \right) dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} - \frac{2-x}{8} \right] dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 dx + \frac{1}{24} \int_0^1 x dx = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{x}{12} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{x^2}{48} \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48} = \frac{1}{48}$$

bo'ladi. Demak,  $J = \frac{1}{48}$ . ▶

**b)** O'zgaruvchilarni almashtirish bilan uch karrali integralarni hisoblash.

1) Agar  $V = \iiint_V dx dy dz$

uch karrali integralda o'zgaruvchilarni quyidagicha

$$x = r \cos \varphi,$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi,$$

$$z = z$$

almashitirilsa, ( silindrik koordinatalarga o'tilsa ) u holda

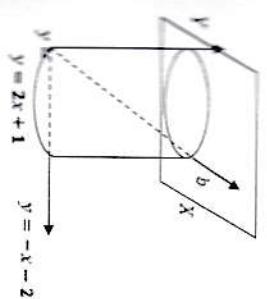
$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_P f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi, z) r dr d\varphi dz, \quad (26.4)$$

bo'ladi, bunda

$$0 \leq r < +\infty, \quad 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi, \quad -\infty < z < +\infty$$

**3-misol.** Ushbu  $\iiint_V z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz dx dy$

uch karrali integral hisoblanisin, bunda ( $V$ ) soha  $z = 0$ ,  $z = a$  tekisliklar hamda  $y^2 = 2x - x^2$  silindrik sirt bilan chegaralangan jism



26.3-chizma

►Bu integralni hisoblash uchun o'zgaruvchilarini quyidagicha

$$x = r \cos \varphi,$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi,$$

$$z = z$$

almashitiramiz. Bu holda  $\varphi$  o'zgaruvchi  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  dan  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  gacha o'zgaradi;  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $r$  o'zgaruvchining o'zgarish oraliq'ini topish uchun

$$y^2 = 2x - x^2$$

diz  $x = r \cos \varphi$ ,  $y = r \sin \varphi$  deymiz:

$$r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi = 2r \cos \varphi, \quad r^2 = 2r \cos \varphi$$

Keyingi tenglikdan  $r = 0$ ,  $r = 2 \cos \varphi$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $r$

0'zgaruvchi 0 bilan  $2 \cos \varphi$  oralig'iда o'zgaradi. Ravshanki,  $0 \leq z \leq a$

Unda (26.7) formulasiga ko'ra

$$\iiint_V z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} \int_0^a z \cdot \sqrt{z^2} r dz dr d\varphi = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} r^2 \left( \frac{z^2}{2} \right)_{z=0}^a dr d\varphi = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{z^3}{3} \right)_{r=0}^{2 \cos \varphi} dr d\varphi =$$

Undi bu tenglikdagagi faktoriy integralarni hisoblaymiz:

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} \left( \int_0^a z \cdot \sqrt{z^2} r dz \right) dr \right] d\varphi = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} r^2 \left( \frac{z^2}{2} \right)_{z=0}^a dr \right] d\varphi = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{z^3}{3} \right)_{r=0}^{2 \cos \varphi} dr d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{6} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4}{3} a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \varphi) \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4}{3} a^2 \left( \sin \varphi - \frac{\sin^3 \varphi}{3} \right) \Big|_{\varphi=-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\varphi=\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} a^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3} a^2 \left( 2 - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{16}{9} a^2$$

$$\text{Demak, } \iiint_V z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy dz = \frac{16}{9} a^2. \blacktriangleleft$$

$$2) \text{ Agar } \iiint_{V'} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

uch karrali integralda o'zgaruvchilarni quyidagicha

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \theta, \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \cdot \sin \theta, \\ z &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

almashtrilsa (sferik koordinatalarga o'tilsa) u holda

$$\iiint_{V'} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{(D)} f(r \cos \varphi \sin \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \theta) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \quad (26.4)$$

bo'ladi, bunda  $0 \leq r < +\infty$ ,  $0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$  deb qaraladi.

$$4\text{-misol. Ushbu } J = \iiint_{(V)} dx dy dz$$

integral hisoblansin, bunda  $(V)$  soha fazoda quyidagi

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3 = a^2 z^4$$

sirt bilan chegaralangan jismning birinchi oktandagi qismi.

► Bu integralda

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \theta,$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi \cdot \sin \theta,$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

almashtrishni bajaramiz. Bunda sirt tenglamasi  $r^6 = a^2 r^4 \cos^4 \theta$

bo'lib, undan  $r = 0$ ,  $r^2 = a^2 \cos^4 \theta$ ,  $r = a \cos^2 \theta$

bo'lishi kelib chiqadi.

Sirni birinchi oktanda qaralayotgani uchun

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 \leq r \leq a \cos^2 \theta$$

bo'ladi. Demak, qaralayotgan integral formulaga ko'ra

$$J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{a \cos^2 \theta} \sin \theta \cdot r^2 dr \right] d\theta \right] d\varphi$$

bo'ladi.

Endi faktoriy integrallarni hisoblaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{a \cos^2 \theta} \sin \theta \cdot r^2 dr \right] d\theta \right] d\varphi &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \left( \frac{r^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{r=0}^r = a \cos \theta \right] d\theta = \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ a^3 \frac{\cos^6 \theta \sin \theta}{3} d\theta \right] d\varphi = \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( -\frac{\cos^7 \theta}{7} \right) \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\pi} d\varphi = \frac{a^3}{21} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Demak, } J = \frac{a^3 \pi}{42}. \blacktriangleleft$$

### *Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar*

$$1. J = \iiint_{(V)} (x - y + z) dx dy dz \text{ integral hisoblansin, bunda } (V) = \{(x, y, z) : 0 \leq x \leq 3, 0 \leq y \leq 5, 0 \leq z \leq 6\}$$

$$2. J = \iiint_{(V)} (x - y - z) dx dy dz \text{ integral hisoblansin, bunda } (V) = \iiint_{(V)} dx dy dz$$

$$3. J = \iiint_{(V)} dx dy dz \text{ integral hisoblansin, bunda } (V) \text{ soha fazoda quyidagi}$$

$$(x^3 + y^3 + z^3)^2 = a^4 z^2$$

$$4. J = \iiint_{(V)} dx dy dz \text{ integral hisoblansin, bunda } (V) \text{ soha fazoda quyidagi}$$

$$(x^4 + y^4 + z^4)^2 = az^2$$

$$5. \text{ integral hisoblansin, bunda } (V) \text{ soha fazoda quyidagi}$$

$$(x^4 + y^4 + z^4)^2 = az^2$$

$$6. J = \iiint_{(V)} dx dy dz \text{ integral hisoblansin, bunda } (V) \text{ soha fazoda quyidagi}$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = az^2$$

$$7. J = \iiint_{(V)} (x + y - z) dx dy dz \text{ integral hisoblansin, bunda }$$

$$(V) = \{(x, y, z) : 0 \leq x \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq 3, 0 \leq z \leq 5\}$$

## § 27. I- va II-tur egri chiziqli integralallar (geometric va fizik ma'nosи).

### Grin formulasi

Faraz qilaylik, tekisilikdag'i biror  $D$  to'plamda

$$z = z(x, y) \quad (27.1)$$

funksiya berilgan bo'lsin.

Ma'lumki, bu funksiyaning grafigi (umuman aytganda) fazodagi biror  $(S)$  sirtini tasvirlaydi. Odatta, (27.1) tenglik  $(S)$  sirtning tenglamasi deyiladi.

Agar  $z(x, y)$  funksiya  $D$  da uzlusiz  $z'_x(x, y), z'_y(x, y)$  xususiy hosilalaga ega bo'lsa, unda bu sirt yuzaga ega bo'lib, uning yuzi ikki karrali integral orqali quyidagi formula yordamida

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)} dxdy \quad (27.2)$$

topiladi.

Aytaylik,  $(S)$  sirda (sirt nuqtalari to'plamida)  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiya aniqlangan bo'lsin.

$(S)$  sirtini undagi chiziqlar yordamida  $n$  ta

$$(S_1), (S_2), \dots, (S_n)$$

bo'lakka ajaratamiz. So'ng  $(S_k)$  bo'lakchaning yuzini  $\Delta S_k$  bilan belgilaymiz.  $(k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ .

Bu  $(S_k)$  bo'lakchada ixtiyoriy  $(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  nuqtani olib, funksiyaning shu nuqtadagi qiymati  $f(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  ni  $\Delta S_k$  ga ko'paytiramiz:

$$f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \Delta S_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n).$$

Ko'paytmalardan tuzilgan ushbu

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \Delta S_k \quad (27.3)$$

yig'indi  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning integral yig'indisi deyiladi.  $(S_k) (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$  bo'lakchalar diametrining eng kattasini  $\lambda$  deylik. Agar  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  da (27.3) yig'indi

chekli limitiga ega bo'lsa, bu limit  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning  $(S)$  sirt bo'yicha birinchi tur surʼi integrali deyiladi va  $\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS$

habibi belgilanadi. Demak,  $\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \Delta S_k$

**Misol.** Agar  $f(x, y, z) = 1$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\iint_D 1 dS = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \cdot \Delta S_k = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} S = S$$

bu holda. Demak, bu holda qarayotgan  $z = z(x, y)$  siring yuzini ifodalovchi ushbu

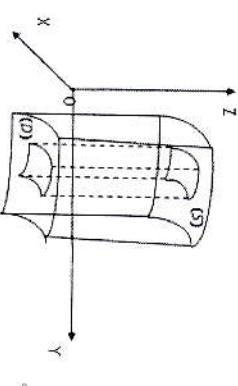
$$S = \iint_D dS \text{ formulaga kelamiz.}$$

Brinchu tur sirt integrallari ko'p hollarda ikki karrali integrallarga keltirilib hisoblanadi.

Aytaylik, fazodagi  $(S)$  sirt  $z = z(x, y)$

tengluma bilan berilgan bo'lib, bunda  $z(x, y)$  funksiya tekisilikdag'i  $(D)$  to'plamda uzlusiz hamda uzlusiz  $z'_x(x, y), z'_y(x, y)$  xususiy hosilalariga ega. Ayri paytda bu

$(D)$  to'plam  $(S)$  sirtning  $XOY$  tekisilikdag'i proyeksiyasi (27.1-chizma).



27.1-chizma

Faraz qilaylik,  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiya  $(S)$  sirda berilgan va uzlusiz bo'lsin.  $(S)$

Sharti, undagi chiziqlar yordamida  $n$  ta bo'lakka ajratib, har bir bo'lakchada

hishoydi  $(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  nuqtani olib,  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning integral yig'indisi

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \Delta S_k$$

$(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  nuqta siri bo'lagi ( $S_k$ ) ga tegishli bo'lgani uchun (ya'ni nuqta

$z = z(x, y)$  sirda yotgani uchun)  $z_k = z(x_k, y_k)$  bo'jadi.

Ikkinchini tomondan, (27.2) formulaga ko'ra

$$\Delta S_k = \iint_{(D_k)} \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)} dxdy$$

bo'jadi, bunda  $(D_k)$  to'plam ( $S_k$ ) sirtning  $xoy$  tekishi dagi proyeksiyasi.

O'rta qiymat haqidagi teoremdan foydalananib topamiz:

$$\Delta S_k = \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x_k, y_k) + z_y'^2(x_k, y_k)} \cdot \Delta D_k$$

Natijada integral yig'indi ushbu

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z(x_k, y_k)) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x_k, y_k)} \cdot \Delta D_k \\ z &= \frac{1}{3}(6 - x - 2y), \end{aligned}$$

ko'rinishiga keladi. Bu esa ( $D$ ) da uzlusiz bo'lgan

$$f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)}$$

funksiyaning (ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning) integral (ikki karrali integral) yig'indisi ekanligini payqash qiyin emas.

Keyingi tenglikda limitiga o'tish bilan

$$\iint_S f(x, y, z) ds = \iint_D f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)} dxdy \quad (27.4)$$

bo'lishini topamiz.

(27.4) formula yordamida birinchi tur sirt integrallari hisoblanadi.

**1-Misol. Ushbu**  $\iint_S (6x + 4y + 3z) ds$

*birinchi tur sirt integralli hisoblanish, bunda ( $S$ ) sirt quvridagi*

$$x + 2y + 3z = 6$$

*tekislilikning birinchi okantdag'i qismi.*

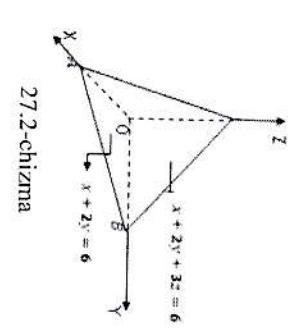
► ( $S$ ) sirt 27.2-chizmada tasvirlangan bo'lib, uning  $xoy$  tekislilikdagi

proyeksiyasi ( $D$ ) - ABO uchburghachidan iborat.

bo'jadi, bunda  $\rho(x, y, z)$  - zinchlik.

**2-Misol. Ushbu**

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \quad z \geq 0$$



27.2-chizma

*Ravshaniki,*

$$z = \frac{1}{3}(6 - x - 2y),$$

$$z'_x(x, y) = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad z'_y(x, y) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y) = 1 + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{14}{9}$$

(27.4) formuladan foydalananib topamiz:

$$\iint_S (6x + 4y + 3z) ds = \iint_D \left( 6x + 4y + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}(6 - x - 2y) \right) \sqrt{\frac{14}{9}} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} \iint_D (5x + 2y + 6) dxdy$$

Keyingi ikki karrali integral quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (5x + 2y + 6) dxdy &= \int_0^3 \int_0^{x-2y} (5x + 2y + 6) dx dy = \int_0^3 \left[ \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 2xy + 6x \right]_{x=0}^{x=6-2y} dy = \\ &= 6 \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} - 5y^2 + 21y \right]_0^3 = 162 \end{aligned}$$

Demak,

$$\iint_S (6x + 4y + 3z) ds = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} \cdot 162 = 54 \cdot \sqrt{14}. \blacksquare$$

Birinchi tur sirt integralli yordamida sirtlarning yuzini, massali sirtning massasini, og'irlik markazlarining koordinatalarini, inersiya momentlarini topish mumkin.

Masalan, massali ( $S$ ) sirtning massasi

$$m = \iint_S \rho(x, y, z) dS \quad (27.5)$$

bo'jadi, bunda  $\rho(x, y, z)$  - zinchlik.

bo'lsin. Massa topilsin.

► Bu massa (27.5) formulaga ko'ra

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{z}{a}$$

bo'ladi, bunda ( $S$ ) berilgan yarim sfera:

$$m = \iint_{(S)} \frac{1}{a} z ds = \frac{1}{a} \iint_{(S)} z ds$$

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}.$$

Endi sirt integralni ikki karralı integralga keturib hisoblaymiz. Ravshanki,

$$\iint_{(S)} z ds = \iint_{(D)} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)} dx dy,$$

bunda ( $D$ ) yarim sférانing  $XOY$  tekisligidagi proyeksiyasi bo'lib, u

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$$

doradani iborat bo'ladi.

Endi  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  funksiyaning xususiy hosilalarini hisoblab,  $\sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)}$  ning qiymatini topamiz. Ravshanki,

$$z_x'(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot (-2x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$z_y'(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot (-2y) = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$\sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}.$$

Natijada

$$\iint_{(S)} z ds = \iint_{(D)} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = a \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} dx dy = a\pi a^2$$

bo'lib,  $m = \frac{1}{a} \iint_{(S)} z ds = \frac{1}{a} \cdot a \cdot \pi a^2 = \pi a^2$

bo'ladi.

## 27.2. Ikkinchit tur egri chiziqli integrallar tushunchasi

Tekislikda  $AB$  egri chiziq va unda  $f(x, y)$  funksiya berilgan bo'lsin.  $AB$  egrini chiziqligi (oyuni)

$$A_0 A_1 A_2 \dots A_{n-1} A_n$$

$$(A_0 = A, \quad A_n = B)$$

$$\text{nuqlar yordamida } n \text{ ta}$$

$$A_k \tilde{A}_{k+1}$$

bo'likka bo'lamiz. Bu  $A_{k-1} \tilde{A}_k$  yoyning  $OY$  o'qidagi proeksiyasini  $\Delta x_k$ ,  $OY$  o'qidagi proeksiyasi  $\Delta y_k$  deylik. Har bir  $A_{k-1} \tilde{A}_k$  yoyda ixtiyoriy  $(x_k, y_k)$  nuqta olib, bu nuqtagagi funksiyaning  $f(x_k, y_k)$  qiymatini mos ravishda  $\Delta x_k$  va  $\Delta y_k$  ko'paytirib, ushbu

$$\sigma_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k) \cdot \Delta x_k, \quad \sigma_2 = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k) \cdot \Delta y_k$$

yig'indilarni hosil qilamiz.

Agar  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  da bu yig'indilar chekli limitiga ega bo'lsa, bu limitlar  $f(x, y)$  funksiyaning  $AB$  egri chiziq'i bo'yicha ikkinchi tur egri chiziqli integrallari deyiladi va mos ravishda  $\int_{AB} f(x, y) dx \int_{AB} f(x, y) dy$  kabi belgilanadi.

$$\text{Demak, } \int_{AB} f(x, y) dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k) \cdot \Delta x_k,$$

$$\int_{AB} f(x, y) dy = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k) \cdot \Delta y_k.$$

Estatma. Ikkinchit tur egri chiziqli integrallar  $AB$  egri chiziqlining yo'nalishiga bog'liq bo'lib,

$$\int_{BA} f(x, y) dx = - \int_{AB} f(x, y) dx,$$

$$\int_{BA} f(x, y) dy = - \int_{AB} f(x, y) dy$$

bo'ladi.

Agar  $\bar{AB}$  egri chiziq  $OX$  o'qiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq kesmasidan iborat bo'lsa,  $\int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dx = 0$ ,  $OY$  o'qiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq kesmasidan iborat bo'lsa,  $\int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dy = 0$  bo'ladi.

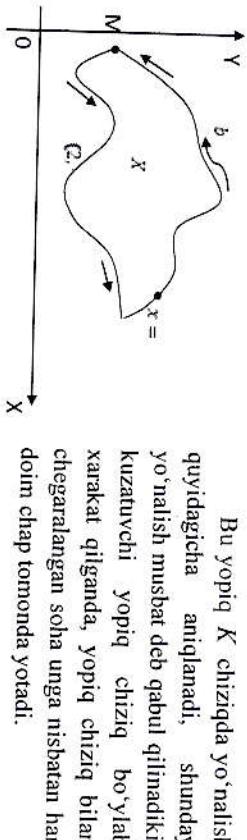
Faraz qilaylik,  $\bar{AB}$  egri chiziqa ikkita  $P(x,y)$  va  $Q(x,y)$  funksiyalar berilgan bo'lib,  $\int_{\bar{AB}} P(x,y)dx$ , va  $\int_{\bar{AB}} Q(x,y)dy$  ularning ikkinchi tur egri chiziqlari integrallari bo'lsin.

$$\text{Ushbu } \int_{\bar{AB}} P(x,y)dx + \int_{\bar{AB}} Q(x,y)dy \text{ yig'indi ikkinchi tur egri chiziqli integralning umumiy ko'rinishi deviladi va } \int_{\bar{AB}} P(x,y)dx + \int_{\bar{AB}} Q(x,y)dy$$

kabi yoziladi.

$$\text{Demak, } \int_{\bar{AB}} P(x,y)dx + \int_{\bar{AB}} Q(x,y)dy = \int_{\bar{AB}} P(x,y)dx + \int_{\bar{AB}} Q(x,y)dy.$$

Aytaylik,  $K$  yopiq egrini chiziqa  $f(x,y)$  funksiya berilgan bo'lsin (27.3-chizma).



Bu yopiq  $K$  chiziqa yo'naliish quyidagicha aniqlanadi, shunday yo'naliish mustaq deb qabul qilinadiki, kuzatuvchi yopiq chiziq bo'ylab xarakat qilganda, yopiq chiziq bilan chegaralangan soha unga nishbatan har doim chap tomonda yotadi.

### 27.3-chizma

$$\int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dx + \int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dy$$

yig'indi  $f(x,y)$  funksiyaning  $K$  yopiq chiziq bo'yicha ikkinchi tur egri chiziqlari integrali deyiladi va

$$\oint_K f(x,y)dx$$

hodi belgilanadi. Demak,

$$\oint_K f(x,y)dx = \int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dx + \int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dy.$$

Xuddi shunga o'xshash

$$\oint_K f(x,y)dy = \int_{\bar{AB}} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$$

integrallar ta'riflanadi.

### 27.3. Ikkinchi tur egri chiziqli integralarni hisoblash

Aytaylik,  $f(x,y)$  funksiya  $\bar{AB}$  egri chiziqa berilgan va uzuksiz bo'lsin.

a) Agar  $\bar{AB}$  egri chiziq ushbu

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \quad (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$$

sistema bilan berilgan bo'lib,  $\varphi(t)$  va  $\psi(t)$  funksiyalar  $[\alpha, \beta]$  da uzuksiz  $\varphi'(t)$ ,  $\psi'(t)$  hosilatarga ega bo'lsa, u holda

$$\int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt, \quad (27.2)$$

$$\int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \cdot \psi'(t) dt \quad (27.3)$$

$$\int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dx + \int_{\bar{AB}} f(x,y)dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \cdot \psi'(t)] dt, \quad (27.4)$$

bo'ladi.

b) Agar  $\bar{AB}$  egri chiziq ushbu

$$y = y(x) \quad (a \leq x \leq b)$$

englama bilan aniqlangan bo'lib,  $y = y(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  da uzuksiz

$y'(x)$  hisobalarga ega bo'lsa, u holda

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{AB} f(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy &= \int_0^b f(x,y(x))dx, \\ &= ab \int_0^\pi [a \cos^3 t - b \sin^3 t] dt = -\frac{4}{3} ab^2 \quad (\text{qaralsin [2]}) \end{aligned} \quad (27.5)$$

bo'jadi.

$$c) \text{ Agar } AB \text{ egri chiziq ushbu } x = x(y) \quad (c \leq y \leq d)$$

tenglamaga bilan aniqlangan bo'lib,  $x = x(y)$  funksiya  $[c, d]$  da uzluksiz

$$x'(y) \text{ hisobalarga ega bo'lsa, u holda } \int_{AB} f(x,y)dy = \int_c^d f(x(y),y)dy,$$

$$\int_{AB} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = \int_c^d [P(x(y),y)x'(y) + Q(x(y),y)] dy \quad (27.5)$$

bo'jadi.

$$1\text{-misol. Ushbu } \int_{AB} y^2 dx + x^2 dy$$

ikkinchchi tur egri chiziqli integral hisoblansin, bunda  $AB$  egri chiziq

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

ellipsning yuqori yarim tekislikdagi qismi.

► Ma'lumki, ellipsning parametrik tenglamasi

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) = a \cos t, \\ y = \psi(t) = b \sin t \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq \pi)$$

bo'jadi.  $A = A(a, 0)$  nuqtaga parametr  $t$  ning  $t = 0$  qiymati,  $B = B(-a, 0)$

nuqtaga esa  $t = \pi$  qiymati mos kelib,  $t$  parametr 0 dan  $\pi$  gacha o'zgarganda  $(x, y)$  nuqta  $A$  dan  $B$  ga qarab  $AB$  ni chizib chiqadi.

$$\text{Bu holda } P(x, y) = y^2, \quad Q(x, y) = x^2$$

bu'latishni e'tiborga olib, (27.5) formuladan foydalalanib topamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{AB} y^2 dx + x^2 dy &= \int_0^\pi [b^2 \sin^2 t (-a \sin t) + a^2 \cos^2 t \cdot (b \cos t)] dt = \\ &= ab \int_0^\pi (a \cos^3 t - b \sin^3 t) dt = -\frac{4}{3} ab^2 \quad (\text{qaralsin [2]}) \end{aligned}$$

$$2\text{-misol. Ushbu } \int_{AB} (4x + y)^2 dx + 5yx^2 dy$$

integral hisoblansin, bunda  $AB$  egri chiziq quyidagi  $y = 3x^2$

parabolining  $A = A(0, 0)$ ,  $B = B(1, 3)$  nuqtalarini orasidagi qismi.

► Bu integralni (27.4) formuladan foydalanib hisoblaymiz:

$$\int_{AB} (4x + y)^2 dx + 5yx^2 dy = \int_0^1 [4x - 3x^2 + 5x^2 \cdot 3x^2 \cdot 6x] dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 (4x - 3x^2 + 90x^5) dx = \left( 4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 90 \cdot \frac{x^6}{6} \right) \Big|_0^1 = 16. \blacksquare$$

#### 27.4. Ikkinchchi tur egri chiziqli integralarning tabiqqlari

a) Tekis shakilning yuzini topish. Aytaxlik, tekislikda yuzaga ega bo'lgan

$D$  shakil berilgan bo'lib, uning chegarasi (konturi – yopiq egri chiziq)  $\partial D$  bo'lsin. Bu shaklining  $S$  yuzi

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial D} x dy - y dx \quad (27.6) \text{ bo'jadi.}$$

3-misol. Ushbu

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t, \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$$

ellips bilan chegaralangan shaklining yuzi topilsin.

► Bu shakhlning yuzini (27.6) formuladan foydalanib topamiz:

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{AB} x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos t \cdot b \cos t + b \sin t \cdot a \sin t) dt = \frac{1}{2} ab \int_0^{2\pi} dt = \pi ab. \blacktriangleleft$$

b) Bajarilgan ishni topish. Aytaylik, o'zgaruvchi kuch

$$\vec{F} = P(x, y) \vec{i} + Q(x, y) \vec{j}$$

tekislikdagji  $A\bar{B}$  egri chizig'i bo'yicha ish bajarsin, bunda  $P(x, y)$  va  $Q(x, y)$

uzluksiz funksiyalar bo'lib, ular  $\vec{F}$  kuchning koordinata o'qladagi proeksiyalari.

Unda bu kuchning bajargan  $W'$

$$W' = \int_{AB} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy \quad (27.7)$$

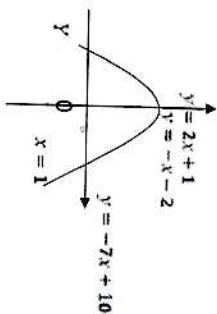
bo'ladi.

$$4\text{-misol. } Ushbu \vec{F} = (x^2 + 2y) \vec{i} + (y^2 - 2x) \vec{j} \text{ kuchning}$$

$$a) MN \text{ kesma bo'yicha, } M = M(-4, 0), \quad N = N(0, 2),$$

$$b) MON \text{ siniq chiziq bo'yicha,}$$

$$c) MN \text{ yoy, ushbu } y = 2 - \frac{x^2}{8} \text{ parabola yoyi bo'yicha bajargan ish hisoblanisin. (27.4 - chizma)}$$



27.4-chizma

► Kuchning bajargan ishini (27.7) formuladan foydalanib hisoblaymiz:

a)  $MN$  kesma bo'yicha:

Ravshaniki,  $MN$  to'g'ri chiziqning tenglamasi  
y'ani  
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$

bo'lib,

$$dy = \frac{1}{2}dx$$

bo'ladi. Unda (27.7) formulaga ko'ra

$$\begin{aligned} W' &= \int_{MN} (x^2 + 2y) dx + (y^2 - 2x) dy = \int_{-4}^0 x^2 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 2\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 2\right)^2 - 2x\right) dx = \\ &= \left[ \frac{9}{8}x^3 + \frac{x^2}{2} + 6x \right] \Big|_{-4}^0 = 40 \end{aligned}$$

bo'ladi.

b)  $MON$  siniq chiziq bo'yicha:

Izlanayotgan ish ushbu formula yordamida hisoblanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_{MON} (x^2 + 2y) dx + (y^2 - 2x) dy = \int_{M0} (x^2 + 2y) dx + (y^2 - 2x) dy + \\ &\quad + \int_{0N} (x^2 + 2y) dx + (y^2 - 2x) dy. \end{aligned}$$

Agar  $M0$  kesmada  $y = 0$  ( $dy = 0$ ),  $0N$  kesmada  $x = 0$  va  $dx = 0$  bo'lishini e'tiborga olsak, unda

$$W = \int_{M0} x^2 dx + \int_{0N} y^2 dy = \int_{-4}^0 x^2 dx + \int_0^2 y^2 dy = 24.$$

bo'lishini topamiz.

c)  $MN$  yoy, ushbu  $M(-4, 0)$  parabola yoyi bo'yicha:

Bu holda  $M(-4, 0)$  va  $dy = -\frac{x}{4} dx$  bo'lib,

$$W = \int_{MN} (x^2 + 2y) dx + (y^2 - 2x) dy = \int_1^0 \left[ x^2 + 4 - \frac{x^2}{4} \right] dx + \left[ \left( 2 - \frac{x^2}{8} \right)^2 - 2x \right] \left[ -\frac{x}{4} \right] dy$$

$$= \int_1^0 \left[ -\frac{x^5}{256} + \frac{x^3}{8} + \frac{5}{4}x^2 - x + 4 \right] dx = \left( -\frac{x^6}{256 \cdot 6} + \frac{x^4}{8 \cdot 4} + \frac{5}{4 \cdot 3}x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x \right) \Big|_1^0 = 45 \frac{1}{3}$$

**Grin formulasi:** Agar  $P(x,y)$  va  $Q(x,y)$  funksiyalar  $D$  sohada o'zlarining xususiy hosilalari bilan birgalikda uzlusiz bo'lsa, u holda

$$\oint_D P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

bo'ladı. ▶

Bu tenglikka Grin formulasi deyildi. Bu formula ikkinchi tur egri chiziq bilan ikki karrali integral orasidagi bog'lanishni beradi.

#### *Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar*

1.  $\iint_S (5x - y + 2z)$  birinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin, bunda ( $S$ ) sirt quyidagi

$2x+y-z=5$  tekislikning birinchi oktantdagi qismi.

2.  $\iint_S (3x + 2y + z)$  birinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin, bunda ( $S$ ) sirt quyidagi

$x+y+z=2$  tekislikning birinchi oktantdagi qismi.

3.  $\iint_S (x - y + z)$  birinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin, bunda ( $S$ ) sirt quyidagi

$2x+3y-7z=8$  tekislikning birinchi oktantdagi qismi.

Ushbu

$$\bar{F} = (x^2 + 2y) \cdot \bar{i} + (y^2 - 2x) \cdot \bar{j}$$

kuchning

$MN$  a) kesma bo'yicha,  $M = M(-4,0)$ ,  $N = N(0,2)$ ,

4. Ushbu  $\bar{F} = (x^2 - 5y)\bar{i} + (y^2 + 5x)\bar{j}$

Kuchning MN kesma,  $M = M(-4,2)$ ,  $N = N(2,-4)$  nuqtada bajargan ishini toping

$$\therefore \text{Ushbu } \bar{F} = (x^2 - 5y)\bar{i} + (y^2 + 5x)\bar{j}$$

Kuchning MN yoy,  $y = x^2 - 2$  parabola yoyi buyicha bajargan ishini toping

6.  $\iint_D (x + 2y - 3z)$  birinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin, bunda ( $S$ ) sirt quyidagi

$x+y+z=4$  tekislikning birinchi oktantdagi qismi.

7.  $\iint_D (x - 2y - z)$  birinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin, bunda ( $S$ ) sirt quyidagi

$x+y+z=1$  tekislikning birinchi oktantdagi qismi.

## VII BO'LIM. SIRT INTEGRAL

**§ 28. I va II tur sirt integralallari. Sirt integralallarining tadbiqlari**

### 28.1. Birinchi tur sirt integrali tushunchasi

Faraq qilaylik, tekislikdagi biror  $D$  to'plamda

$$z = z(x, y) \quad (28.1)$$

funksiya berilgan bo'lsin.

Ma'lumki, bu funksiyaning grafigi (unumanayfganda) fazodagi biror  $(S)$  sirtini tasvirlaydi. Odatda, (28.1) tenglik  $(S)$  sirtning tenglamasi deyiladi.

Agar  $z(x, y)$  funksiya  $D$  da uzuksiz  $z'_x(x, y), z'_y(x, y)$  xususiy hosalalarga sirini tasvirlaydi. Umda,  $\int_D f(x, y, z) dxdy$  (28.2)

ega bo'lsa, unda bu sirt yuzaga ega bo'lib, uning yuzi ikki karrali integral orqali quyidagi formula yordamida

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z'_x^2(x, y) + z'_y^2(x, y)} dxdy \quad (28.2)$$

topiladi.

Aytaylik,  $(S)$  sirda (sirt nuqtalari to'plamida)  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiya aniqlangan bo'lsin.

$(S)$  sirtini undagi chiziqlar yordamida  $n$  ra  $(S_1), (S_2), \dots, (S_n)$

bo'lakka ajratamiz. So'ng  $(S_k)$  bo'lakchaning yuzini  $\Delta S_k$  bilan belgilaymiz. ( $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ ).

Bu  $(S_k)$  bo'lakchada ixtiyoriy  $(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  nuqtani olib, funksiyaning shu nuqtadagi qiymati  $f(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  ni  $\Delta S_k$  ga ko'paytiramiz:

$$f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \Delta S_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n).$$

Ko'paytmalardan tuzilgan ushbu

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \Delta S_k \quad (28.3)$$

$y'(u')$ ni bil,  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning integral yig'indisi deyiladi.

$(S_k)$  ( $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ ) bo'lakchalar diametrlerining eng kattasini  $\lambda$  deylik.

Agar  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  da (28.3) yig'indi chekli limitiga ega bo'lsa, bu limit  $\int_D f(x, y, z) dxdy$  funksiyuning  $(S)$  sirt bo'yicha birinchi tur sirt integrali deyiladi va  $\iint_D f(x, y, z) dxdy$

hani belgilanadi.

$$\text{Demak, } \iint_D f(x, y, z) dxdy = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \Delta S_k$$

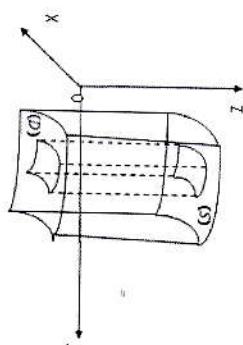
**Eslatma.** Agar  $f(x, y, z) = 1$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\iint_D 1 \cdot dxdy = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \cdot \Delta S_k = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} S = S$

bo'ladi. Demak, bu holda qaratayotgan  $z = z(x, y)$  sirtning yuzini ifodalovchi ushbu  $S = \iint_D dS$  formulaga ketamiz.

### 28.2. Birinchi tur sirt integralallarini hisoblash

Birinchi tur sirt integralallari ko'p hollarda ikki karrali integralarga keltirilib hisoblanadi.

Aytaylik, fazodagi  $(S)$  sirt  $z = z(x, y)$  tenglama bilan berilgan bo'lib, bunda  $z(x, y)$  funksiya tekislikdagi  $(D)$  to'plamda uzuksiz hamda uzuksiz  $z'_x(x, y), z'_y(x, y)$  xususiy hosalalariiga ega. Ayni paytda bu  $(D)$  to'plam  $(S)$  sirtning  $NOY'$  tekisligidagi proyeksiysi (28.1-chizma).



28.1-chizma

Faraq qilaylik,  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiya  $(S)$  sirda berilgan va uzuksiz bo'lsin.

(S) sırtını, undagi chiziqlar yordamida  $n$  ta bo'lakka ajratib, har bir bo'lakchada

ixtiyoriy  $(x_k, y_k, z_k)$   
nuqtani olib,  $f(x, y, z)$

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \Delta S_k$$

funksiyaning integral  
yig'indisi

ni tuzamiz.

$(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  nuqta sırt bo'lagi  $(S_k)$  ga tegishli bo'lgani uchun  $(y_a)$ 'ni nuqta  
 $= z(x, y)$  sinda yotgani uchun  $z_k = z(x_k, y_k)$  bo'ladi.

Ikkinchchi tomonidan, (28.2) formulaga ko'ra

$$\Delta S_k = \iint_{(D_k)} \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)} dx dy$$

bo'ladi, bunda  $(D_k)$  to'plam  $(S_k)$  sırtning  $XOY$  tekisligidagi proyeksiyasi.

O'rta qiymat haqidagi teoremdan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\Delta S_k = \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x_k, y_k) + z_y'^2(x_k, y_k)} \cdot \Delta D_k.$$

Natijada integral yig'indi ushbu

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z(x_k, y_k)) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x_k, y_k) + z_y'^2(x_k, y_k)} \cdot \Delta D_k$$

ko'rinishiga keladi. Bu esa  $(D)$  da uzluksiz bo'lgan

$$f(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)}$$

funksiyaning (ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning) integral (ikki karral integral)  
yig'indisi ekanligini payqash qiyin emas.

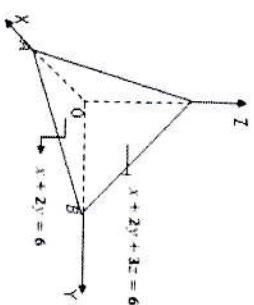
Keyingi tenglikda limitga o'tish bilan

$$\iint_{(S)} f(x, y, z) d\sigma = \iint_{(D)} f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)} dx dy \quad (28.4)$$

bo'lishini topamiz. (28.4) formula yordamida birinchi tur sirt integralлари hisoblanadi.

- 1-Misol.** Ushbu  $\iint_{(S)} (6x+4y+3z) ds$  birinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblasin,  
bunda (S) sırt quyidagi  $x+2y+3z=6$  tekislikning birinchi okamdagagi qismi.

► (S) sırt 28.2-chizmada tasvirlangan bo'lib, uning  $XOY$  tekislikdagi  
moyekilayasi ( $D$ ) - ABO uchburghakdan iborat.



28.2-chizma

$$\text{Ravshaniki, } z = \frac{1}{3}(6-x-2y).$$

$$z'_x(x, y) = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad z'_y(x, y) = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y) = 1 + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{14}{9}$$

(28.4) formuladan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\iint_{(D)} (6x+4y+3z) ds = \iint_{(D)} \left( 6x+4y+3 \frac{1}{3}(6-x-2y) \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{14}{9}} dx dy =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} \iint_{(D)} (5x+2y+6) dx dy$$

Keyingi ikki karral integral quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$\iint_{(D)} (5x+2y+6) dx dy = \int_0^3 \int_0^{6-2y} (5x+2y+6) dx dy = \int_0^3 \left[ \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 2xy + 6x \right]_{x=0}^{x=6-2y} dy = \\ 6 \int_0^3 (y^2 - 10y + 21) dy = 6 \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} - 5y^2 + 21y \right]_0^3 = 162$$

$$\text{Demak, } \iint_{(S)} (6x+4y+3z) ds = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} \cdot 162 = 54 \cdot \sqrt{14}. \blacktriangleleft$$

### 28.3. Birinchi tur sirt integrallarning ba'zi tafbiqlari

Birinchi tur sirt integrali yordamida sirlarning yuzini, massali sirlarning massasini, og'irlik markazlarining koordinatalarini, inersiya momentlarini topish mumkin.

Masalan, massali ( $S$ ) sirlning massasi

$$m = \iint_S \rho(x, y, z) dS \quad (28.5)$$

bo'radi, bunda  $\rho(x, y, z)$  - zichlik.

**2-Misol.** Ushbu  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ,  $z \geq 0$  yarim sfera bo'yicha massa tarqatilgan bo'lib, uning har bir  $(x, y, z)$  nuqtasidagi zichlik  $\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{z}{a}$  bo'lsin. Massa topishin.

► Bu massa (28.5) formulaiga ko'ra  $m = \iint_S \frac{1}{a} z dS = \frac{1}{a} \iint_D z dS$  bo'radi, bunda ( $S$ ) berilgan yarim sfera:  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ .

Endi sirt integralni ikki karrali integralga ketitrib hisoblaymiz.

Ravshanki,

$$\iint_S z dS = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2(x, y) + z_y^2(x, y)} dxdy, \text{ bunda } (D) \text{ yarim sferaning}$$

$XOY$  tekisligidagi proyeksiyasi bo'lib, u  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$  doiradan iborat bo'radi.

$$\text{Endi } z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

funksiyaning xususiy hisoblar,  $\sqrt{1 + z_x^2(x, y) + z_y^2(x, y)}$  ning qiymatini topamiz.

Ravshanki,

$$z'_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot (-2x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$z'_y(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot (-2y) = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$\sqrt{1 + z_x'^2(x, y) + z_y'^2(x, y)} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}.$$

$$\text{Natalada } \iint_S z dS = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy = a \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} dx dy = a\pi a^2$$

$$\text{bo'lib, } m = \frac{1}{a} \iint_S z dS = \frac{1}{a} \cdot a \cdot \pi a^2 = \pi a^2 \text{ bo'radi.} \blacktriangleleft$$

### 28.4. Ikkinchchi tur sirt integrali tushunchashi

Ikkinchchi tur sirt integrali tushunchasini bayon etishdan awal sirt tomonlari, ikki tomonli sirt tushunchalarini keltiramiz.

I'uraq qilaylik, fazoda biror ( $S$ ) sirt berilgan bo'lsin. Ravshanki, bu sirlning hue bir nuqtasida urinma tekislik mayjud bo'lib, urinish nuqtasi sirt bo'lib uzluksiz o'zgara borsa, mos urinma tekislik ham (uning normali ham) o'z holatini uzluskiz o'zgartira boradi.

( $S$ ) sirda biror  $M_0$  nuqtani olaylik. Bu nuqta orqali o'tkazilgan sirt normali ikki yo'nalishga ega bo'lib, ulardan birini tayinlaymiz. So'ng  $M_0$  nuqtadan chiqib, shu  $M_0$  nuqtaga qaytadigan yopiq chiziqni (konturni) qaraymizki, u ( $S$ ) sirtiga tegishli bo'lsin va sirlning chegarasini kesmasin.

$M_0$  nuqtada sirt normalini malum yo'nalish, olinganligini e'tiborga olib, o'zkaruvechi  $M$  nuqtani  $M_0$  dan boshlab, kontur bo'yicha xarakatlantirib yana  $M_0$  nuqtaga qaytganda (bu xolda  $M$  nuqta kontor bo'ylab o'zgarganda mos nuqtadagi sirt normali xam o'zgarib boradi) ikki xol sodir bo'radi:

1)  $M_0$  nuqtadagi sirt normalining yo'nalishi shu nuqtaga qaytib kelganda

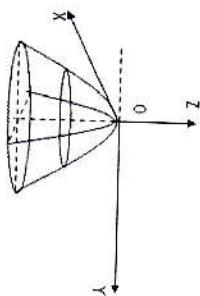
qurama-qarshisiga o'zgaradi;

2)  $M_0$  nuqtadagi sirt normalining yo'nalishi qaytib shu nuqtaga kelganda ham o'zgarmaydi.

Birinchi holda ( $S$ ) sirt bir tomonli sirt deyiladi, ikkinchi holda esa ( $S$ ) sirt ikki tomonli sirt deyiladi.

Masalan,  $z = -(x^2 + y^2)$  tenglama bilan aniqlanadigan sirt (giperboloid 28.3-chizma),

$z = z(x, y)$



### 28.3-chizma

ikki tomonli sirt bo'ldi. Bu sirt yuqori va quyi (ustki va ostki) tomonlarga ega.

Shuningdek  $z^2 = 1 - x^2 - y^2$

tenglama bilan aniqlanadigan sirt (markazi  $(0,0,0)$  nuqtada, radiusi 1 ga teng sfera) ham ikki tomonli sirt bo'lib, uning tashqi va ichki tomonlari bo'ldi.

Biz ikki tomonli sirlarni qaraymiz.

Aytaylik, fazoda  $(S)$  sirt  $z = z(x, y)$  tenglama bilan aniqlangan bo'lib, bunda  $z = z(x, y)$  funksiya  $XOY$  tekisligidagi  $(D)$  da uzlksiz hamda uzlksiz  $z'_i(x, y)$ ,  $z''_i(x, y)$  xususiy hositalarga ega bo'lsin.  $((D)$  to'plam  $(S)$  sirtning  $XOY$  tekisligidagi proyeksiyasini.

Bu ikki tomonli sirt bo'lib, uning har bir nuqtasida urinma tekislik mayjud.

$(S)$  sirda, uning chegarasi bilan kesishmaydigan  $K$  yopiq chiziqni olaylik. Bu yopiq chiziqning  $XOY$  tekisligidagi proyeksiyasini  $K_n$  bo'lsin.

Agar  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  nuqta  $(S)$  sirtning  $K$  yopiq chiziq bilan chegaralangan qismiga tegishli bo'lib, bu nuqtadagi sirt normali  $OZ$  o'q bilan o'tkir burchak tashkl etsa (bunda sirtning ustki tomoni qaralayotgan bo'ldi)  $K$  va  $K_n$  yopiq chiziqlarning yo'naliishi musbat bo'lib,  $K_n$  bilan chegaralangan shaklning yuzi musbat ishora bilan olinadi.

Agar  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  nuqtadagi sirt normali  $OZ$  o'q bilan o'tmas burchak tashkl etsa (bunda sirtning oski tomoni qaralayotgan bo'ldi)  $K$  ning manfiy yo'naliishi  $K_n$  ning musbat yo'naliishi mos kelib,  $K_n$  bilan chegaralangan shaklning yuzi manfiy ishora bilan olinadi.

Aytaylik, yuqorida aytilgan

tenglama bilan aniqlangan  $(S)$  sirda (sirt nuqtalarini to'plamida)  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiya aniqlangan bo'lsin. Bu sirtning ikki tomonidan birini tanlaymiz.

$(S)$  sirtini undagi chiziqlar yordamida  $n$  ta

$$(S_1), (S_2), \dots, (S_n)$$

bo'ldilarga ajratamiz. Bu sirt bo'lakchasi  $(S_k)$  ning  $(k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$   $XOY$  tekisligidagi proyeksiyasini  $D_k$  ning yuzini  $D_k$  deylik.

Har bir  $(S_k)$  da ixtiyoriy  $(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  nuqta olib, bu nuqtadagi  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning qiymati  $f(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  ni  $D_k$  ga ko'paytirib quydigani

$$\sigma = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot D_k \quad (28.6)$$

yig'indini tuzamiz. Uni integral yig'indi deyiladi.

Agar  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  da (6) yig'indi chekli limiga ega bo'lsa, bu limit  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning  $(S)$  sirtning tantangan tomoni bo'yicha ikkinchi tur sirt integrali deyiladi va

$$\iint_S f(x, y, z) dxdy \quad (28.7)$$

kabi belgilanadi. Demak,  $\iint_S f(x, y, z) dxdy = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot D_k$ .

**Estatma.** Yuqoridagi (28.7) integral qaralganda har gal sirtning qaysi tomoni ol'inganligi aytil boriladi.

$f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning  $(S)$  sirtning bir tomoni bo'yicha olingan ikkinchi tur sirt integrali, funksiyaning shu sirtning ikkinchi tomoni bo'yicha olingan ikkinchi tur sirt integralidan foydat ishorasi bilangira farq qiladi.

$$\text{Yuqoridagidek, ushu } \iint_S f(x, y, z) dydz, \quad \iint_S f(x, y, z) dzdx$$

ikkinchisi tur sirt integrallari ta'riflanadi.

Umumiy holda,  $(S)$  sirda  $P(x, y, z)$ ,  $Q(x, y, z)$  va  $R(x, y, z)$  funksiylar berilgan bo'lib, ushu  $\iint_S P(x, y, z) dydz$ ,  $\iint_S Q(x, y, z) dydz$ ,  $\iint_S R(x, y, z) dzdx$

integrallar mavjud bo'lsa, u holda  $\iint_S P(x, y, z) dx dy + \iint_S Q(x, y, z) dy dz + \iint_S R(x, y, z) dz dx$

$yig^{\prime}$ indi ikkinchi tur sirt integralning umumiy ko'rinishi deyladi va u

$$\iint_S P(x, y, z) dx dy + Q(x, y, z) dy dz + R(x, y, z) dz dx \quad (28.8)$$

kabi belgilanadi.

Demak,

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S P(x, y, z) dx dy + Q(x, y, z) dy dz + R(x, y, z) dz dx = \\ & \iint_S P(x, y, z) dx dy + \iint_S Q(x, y, z) dy dz + \iint_S R(x, y, z) dz dx \end{aligned}$$

Faraz qilaylik, fazoda bitor ( $V'$ ) jism berilgan bo'lib, uni o'rab turgan yopiq silliq sirt ( $\Pi$ ) bo'sin. Bu ( $V'$ ) da  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiya aniqlangan deylik. ( $V'$ ) jismni  $XOY$  tekisligiga parallel bo'lgan tekislik yordamida ikki qisnga ajratamiz:

$$(V') = (V'_1) + (V'_2)$$

Natijada uni o'rab turgan ( $\Pi$ ) sirt ham ( $\Pi_1$ ) va ( $\Pi_2$ ) sirlagaga ajraladi.

$$\text{Ushbu } \iint_{(V_1)} f(x, y, z) dx dy, \quad \iint_{(V_2)} f(x, y, z) dx dy$$

ikkinch tur sirt integralarining  $yig^{\prime}$ indisi  $\iint_{(V_1)} f(x, y, z) dx dy + \iint_{(V_2)} f(x, y, z) dx dy$

$f(x, y, z)$  funksiyaning ( $\Pi$ ) yopiq sirt bo'yicha ikkinchi tur sirt integrali deyladi va

$$\iint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dx dy \text{ kabi belgilanadi:}$$

$$\iint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{(V_1)} f(x, y, z) dx dy + \iint_{(V_2)} f(x, y, z) dx dy.$$

Bunda tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi birinchi integral ( $\Pi_1$ ) sirtning ustki tomoni, ikkinchi integral esa ( $\Pi_2$ ) sirtning ostki tomoni bo'yicha olmadi.

$$Xuddi yuqoridagidek \iint_{(V_1)} f(x, y, z) dx dy, \quad \iint_{(V_2)} f(x, y, z) dx dy$$

hamda, umumiy holda  $\iint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dx dy + Q(x, y, z) dy dz + R(x, y, z) dz dx$

integrallar ta'riflanadi.

## 28.5. Ikkinchi tur sirt integralarini hisoblash

Aytaylik, fazodagi ( $S$ ) sirt

$$z = z(x, y)$$

tengluma bilan aniqlangan bo'lib,  $z(x, y)$  funksiya ( $S$ ) sirtning  $XOY$  tekisligidagi projeksiyasi ( $D$ ) da berilgan va tegishli shartlarni qanoatlantirsin.

Agar  $f(x, y, z)$  funksiya ( $S$ ) sirtda uzlusiz bo'lsa, u holda  $\iint_S f(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_D f(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy$  (28.9)

bo'ladi.

Xuddi  $\iint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_D f(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy$  (28.10)

$\iint_S f(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_D f(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy$  (28.11)

bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, ikkinchi tur sirt integralari ikki karrali integralarga keltirilib, (28.9), (28.10) va (28.11) formulalar yordamida hisoblanadi.

Eslatma. 1) Agar ( $S$ ) sirt yasovchilari  $OZ$  o'qiga parallel bo'lgan silindrik sirt bo'lsa, u holda  $\iint_S f(x, y, z) dx dy = 0$

bo'ladi.

2) Agar ( $S$ ) sirt yasovchilari  $OX$  o'qiga parallel bo'lgan silindrik sirt bo'lsa, u holda  $\iint_S f(x, y, z) dx dy = 0$

bo'ladi.

3) Agar ( $S$ ) sirt yasovchilari  $OY$  o'qiga parallel bo'lgan silindrik sirt bo'lsa, u holda  $\iint_S f(x, y, z) dx dy = 0$

bo'ladi.

### 3-Misol. Ushbu $\iint_S z^2 dx dy$

ikkinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin, bunda (S) sirt quyidagi

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \quad z \geq 0$$

sferaning tashqi tomoni.

#### ► Ravshanki, qaralayotgan yarim sfera

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

tenglama bilan aniqlanadigan sirt ( $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$  funksiya grafigi) bo'lib, uning  $XOY$  tekisligidagi proyeksiysi

$$(D) = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

doiradan iborat bo'ladi.

Sirtning tashqi tomoni sirt normalining  $OZ$  o'q bilan o'tkir burchak tashkil etilishi bilan aniqlanadi.

(28.9) formuladan foydalanib topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S z^2 dx dy &= \iint_D (1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \\ (S) \quad &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} x = r \cos \varphi, \quad 0 \leq r < 1, \quad 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi \\ y = r \sin \varphi, \end{array} \right] = \\ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) dr \right] d\varphi &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right) \Big|_{r=0}^{r=1} d\varphi = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar

1.  $\iint_S (4x - 2y + 5z) ds$  birinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin , bunda (S) sirt quyidag

$$x - 2y + z = 4$$

2.  $\iint_S (x + 4y - 2z) ds$  birinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin , bunda (S) sirt quyidag

$$4x + y - 2z = 7$$

3.  $\iint_S (2x - 4y + 3z) ds$  birinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin , bunda (S) sirt quyidagi

$$x + y + z = 5$$

4.  $\iint_S x^2 dy dz$  ikkinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin , bunda (S) sirt quyidagi

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2, \quad x \geq 0$$

sferaning tashqi tomoni

5.  $\iint_S y^2 dy dz$  ikkinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin , bunda (S) sirt quyidagi

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3, \quad x \geq 0$$

sferaning tashqi tomoni

6.  $\iint_S y dx dz$  ikkinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin , bunda (S) sirt quyidagi

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2, \quad x \geq 0$$

sferaning tashqi tomoni

7.  $\iint_S (y + 1) dy dz$  ikkinchi tur sirt integrali hisoblansin , bunda (S) sirt quyidagi

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5, \quad x \geq 0$$

sferaning tashqi tomoni

**§ 29. Vektor va skalar maydonlar. Sath chiziqlari. Yo'nalish bo'yicha hosila. Skalar maydon gradinti. Ostragradskiy teoremasi. Vektor maydon divergensiyasi**

Faraz qilaylik, Oxyz fazozing  $V$  sohasida

$$\vec{a}(M) = P(x, y, z)\vec{i} + Q(x, y, z)\vec{j} + R(x, y, z)\vec{k}$$

vektor maydon berilgan bo'lsin, bunda  $R(x, y, z)$ ,  $Q(x, y, z)$ ,  $R(x, y, z)$  shu sohada uzluskiz bo'lgan funksiyalar.

Bu sohada orientirlangan  $\sigma$  sirini olamiz, uning har bir nuqtasida normalning mosbat yo'nalishi

$$\vec{n}_0 = \cos \alpha \cdot \vec{i} + \cos \beta \cdot \vec{j} + \cos \gamma \cdot \vec{k}$$

birlik vektor orqali aniqlansin, bunda  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  — normal  $\vec{n}_0$  ning koordinatalari o'qlari bilan tashkil qilgan burchaklari.

Ta'rif.  $\vec{a}(M)$  vektorining  $\sigma$  sirt orqali o'tuvchi P oqimi deb quyidagi ikkinchi tur sirt integraliga aytildi:

$$\Pi = \iint P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy. \quad (29.1)$$

Bu formulani

$$\iint_{\sigma} [P(x, y, z) \cos \alpha + Q(x, y, z) \cos \beta + R(x, y, z) \cos \gamma] d\sigma$$

ko'rinishida yoki yanada soddaroq

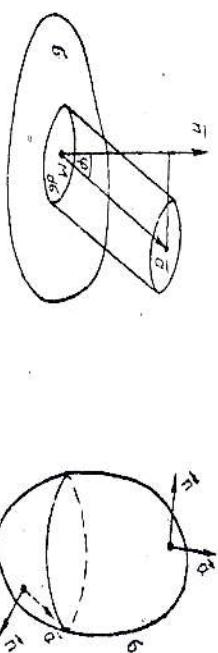
$$\Pi = \iint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0 d\sigma \quad (29.2)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin, chunki  $P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0$ .

Bu yerda  $d\sigma$  ifoda  $\sigma$  sirt yuzining elementi. (29.2) formula  $\vec{a}$  vektorining  $\Pi$  oqimini vektor yozuvda ifodalaydi.

Vektor maydon oqimining fizik ma'nosini aniqlaymiz.

Faraz qitaylik,  $\vec{a}(M)$  vektor oqayotgan suyuqliking tezliklari maydonini  $\sigma$  sirt orqali aniqlasin. Bu tezlik vektorai har bir  $M$  nuqtada suyuqlik zarrachasi intilayotgan yo'nalish, vektor chiziqlari esa suyuqliking oqim chiziqlari bo'ladi (29.1-rasm).  $\sigma$  sirt orqali vaqt birligi ichida oqib o'tadigan



29.1-rasm.

Suyuqlik miqdorini hisoblaymiz. Buning uchun sirda  $M$  nuqtani va sirtning  $d\sigma$  elementini qayd qilamiz.

Vaqt birligida bu element orqali oqib o'igan suyuqlik miqdori asosi  $d\sigma$  va yasovchisi  $\vec{a}$  bo'lgan silindrning hajmi bilan aniqlanadi. Bu silindrning balandligi

uning yasovchisini  $\vec{a}$  normal birlik vektoriga proksiyalash yo'li bilan hosil qilinadi. Shuning uchun silindring hajmi

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0 \cdot d\sigma$$

kattalikka teng bo'ladi. Vaqt birligi ichida butun  $\sigma$  sirt bo'yicha oqib o'igan suyuqliking to'liq hajmi yoki suyuqlik miqdori  $\sigma$  bo'yicha integrallash natijasida teng bo'ladi:

$$\iint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0 \cdot d\sigma$$

Bu natijani (29.2) formula bilan taqqoslab, bunday xulosha chiqaramiz:  $\sigma$  sirt orqali o'tayotgan  $\vec{a}$  tezlik vektori  $\Pi$  oqimi shu sirt orqali vaqt birligi ichida sirt orientatsiyalangan yo'nalishda oqib o'tigan suyuqlik miqdorida. Vektorlar oqimining fizik ma'nosini ana shundan iborat.

$\sigma$  sirt fazoning biror sohasini chegaralovchi yopiq sirt bo'lgan hol ayniqa katta qiziqish uyg'otadi. Bu holda  $\vec{n}_0$  normal vektorini doim fazoning tashqi qismiga yo'naltirishga shartlashib olamiz. (1-rasm).

Normal tomonga qarab harakat sirtning tegishli joyida suyuqlik o sohadan oqib chiqishini anglatadi, normalning qarama-qarshi tomoniga qarab harakat esa suyuqlik sirtning tegishli joyida shu sohaga oqib kirishini anglatadi.

$\sigma$  yopiq sirt buyicha olingan integralning o'zi esa?

$$\iint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_0 d\sigma$$

ko'rinishda belgilanadi va  $\omega$  oqib chiqayotgan suyuqlik bilan unga oqib kirayotgan suyuqlik orasidagi farqni beradi.

Bunda, agar  $\Pi = 0$  bolsa,  $\omega$  sohaga undan qancha suyuqlik oqib chiqib ketsa, shuncha suyuqlik oqib kiradi.

Agar  $\Pi < 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\omega$  sohadan unga oqib kiraqigan suyuqlikdan ko'proq suv oqib chiqadi.

Agar  $\Pi < 0$  bo'lsa, bu hol Qurdum (stok)lar borligini ko'rsatadi, ya'ni suyuqlik oqimidan uzoqlashadigan joylar borligini ko'rsatadi (masalan, bog'lanadi). Shunday qilib,  $\oint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_o d\sigma$  integral manbalarning va qurdumlarning umumiy quvvatini beradi.

Divergensiyaning hisoblashda quyidagi xossalardan foydalaniлади:

- 1)  $\operatorname{div} (\vec{a}(M) + \vec{b}(M)) = \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) + \operatorname{div} \vec{b}(M);$
- 2)  $\operatorname{div} C * \vec{a}(M) = C \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M),$  bunda  $C - o'z gamma's son;$
- 3)  $\operatorname{div} u(M) * \vec{a}(M) = u(M) \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) + \vec{a}(M) \operatorname{grad} u(M),$  bunda  $u(M) -$  skalyar maydonni aniqlovchi funksiya.

### 29.1. Vektor maydoni divergensiya va rotori

#### Vektor maydoni divergensiyasi

Oxyz fazoning  $\omega$  sohasida

$$\vec{a}(M) = P(x, y, z) \vec{i} + Q(x, y, z) \vec{j} + R(x, y, z) \vec{k}.$$

vektor maydon berigan bo'lisin, unda  $P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z)$  funksiyalar differensiyaluvchi funksiyadir.

**Ta'rif.**  $\vec{a}(M)$  vektor maydonning divergensiyasi (uzoqlashuvchisi) deb  $M$  nuqtaning skalayar maydoniga aytildi, u  $\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M)$  ko'rinishida yoziladi va

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \quad (29.3)$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi, bunda hususiy formulalar M nuqtada hisoblanadi.

Divergensiyadan foydalanib, Ostrogradskiyning

$$\oint_{\sigma} \oint_{\sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\omega} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

formulasini vektor shaklida qayta yozish mumkin:

$$\oint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}_o d\sigma = \iint_{\omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) d\omega \quad (29.4)$$

Agar  $\omega$  soha  $M$  nuqtaga tortilsa yoki  $V \rightarrow 0$  bo'lsa u holda  $M_1$  nuqta  $M$  ga tutildi. Nodjuda limitiga o'tib, quyidagini hisil qilamiz:

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M_1) = \frac{1}{V} \iint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma.$$

Agar  $\omega$  soha  $M$  nuqtaga tortilsa yoki  $V \rightarrow 0$  bo'lsa u holda  $M_1$  nuqta  $M$  ga

$$\lim_{M_1 \rightarrow M} \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M_1) = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \oint \oint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma$$

yoki

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\iint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma}{V} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{M}$$
(29.5)

Endi divergensiyaning koordinata o'qlarini tashqash bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan invariant ta'rifini berish mumkin.

**Ta'rif.**  $M$  nuqtada vektor maydonning divergensiyasi deb,  $M$  nuqtani o'rabi yopiq sirt orqali o'tuvchi maydon oqimining shu sirti bilan chegaralangan qismining  $V$  hajmiga nisbatining bu hajm nuqtada tortlgandagi, ya'ni  $V \rightarrow 0$  dagi limitiga aytiladi.

**Divergensiyaning fizik ma'nosi.** (29.3) divergensiyasiga tushunchasiga fizik talqin beramiz.

Faraz qilaylik,  $\omega$  sohada oqayotgan suyuqlikning tezliklari maydoni  $\vec{a}(M)$  berilgan bo'lsin.  $\vec{a}(M)$  vektorming  $\sigma$  yopiq sirt orqali tashqi normal yo'nalishdagi  $\Pi$  oqimi shu sirt bilan chegaralangan vaqt birligi ichida oqib kirgan va oqib chiqqan suyuqlik miqdorlari orasidagi ayrimani ifodalishi aniqlangan edi.

$$\text{Ushbu } \frac{1}{V} = \frac{\oint \oint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma}{V}$$

nisbat hajm birligiga bo'lingan suyuqlik miqdorini aniqlaydi, ya'ni manbaning ( $H > 0$  bo'lganda) yoki qurdum ( $H < 0$  bo'lganda) o'racha hajmiy quvvatini ifodalaydi. Bu nisbatning limiti

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\oint \oint_{\sigma} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma}{V} = \operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M)$$

(29.3) divergensiya bo'lib, u berilgan nuqtadagi suyuqlik sarfining hajm birligiga nisbatini ifodalaydi.

Agaar  $\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) < 0$  bo'lsa, suyuqlik sarfi musbat, ya'ni  $M$  nuqtani o'rabi olib oshkesake kichik sirt orqali tashqi normal yo'nalishda suyuqlik oqib kirganidan ko'proq oqib chiqib ketadi. Bunda  $M$  nuqta manba bo'ldi.

Agaar  $\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) > 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $M$  nuqta qurdum bo'ldi.  $\operatorname{div} \vec{a}(M) = 0$  bo'lgan, u holda  $M$  nuqtada na manba na qurdum bo'ldi. (29.2) vektor shakilda yozilg'an Ostrogradskiy teoremati oqayotgan suyuqlikning tezlik maydonida yopiq sit orqali oquvchi suyuqlikning oqimi hamma manbalar va qurdumlar quyvatlarining yig'indisiga teng bo'lishini, ya'ni qaratayotgan sohada vaqt birligi ichida paydo bo'ladigan suyuqlik miqdoriga teng bo'lishini ifodalaydi.

## 29.2. Vektor maydon uymurmasi (rotori)

Fanuz qilaylik. Oxyz fazoning  $\omega$  sohasida quyidagi vektor maydon berilgan bo'ldi:

$$\vec{a}(M) = P(x, y, z) \vec{i} + Q(x, y, z) \vec{j} + R(x, y, z) \vec{k}.$$

Ta'rif.  $\vec{a}'(M)$  Vektor maydon uymurmasi ( yoki rotor ) deb  $M$  nuqtaning rot  $\vec{a}'(M)$  bilan belgilanadigan va

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{a}'(M) = \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k} \quad (29.6)$$

formul'a bilan aniqlanadigan vektor maydoniga aytiladi, bunda xususiy hosilalarini  $M(s, y, z)$  nuqtada topamiz.

$$\text{Misol. Ushbu } \vec{a}(M) = z^2 \vec{i} + x^2 \vec{j} + y^2 \vec{k}$$

Vektor maydonning uyurnamasini toping.

**Vektor.**  $P=x^2$ ,  $Q=y^2$ ,  $R=z^2$ , ga egamiz. Xususiy hosilani topamiz:

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 2y, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 2z, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x.$$

Denmk.,

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = 2y \vec{i} + 2z \vec{j} + 2x \vec{k}.$$

Uyurma tushunchasidan foydalanib,

$$\oint_L P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz +$$

$$+ \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy.$$

Stoks formulasini Vektor shaklida qayta yozish mumkin:

$$\oint_L \vec{a} d\vec{r} = \iint_D \vec{n} \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} d\sigma \quad (1.2)$$

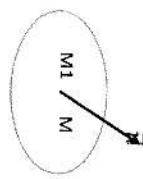
va bunday ifodalash mumkin:  $\vec{a}$  vektorming  $\sigma$  sirtini chegaralovchi L konturni aylanib chiqishning mushbat yo'nalishi bo'yicha sirkulasiysi  $\operatorname{rot} \vec{a}$  vektorming shu sirt orqali o'tadigan oqimiga teng.

Uyurmaning ta'rifidan foydalanib, quyidagi xossalarning to'g'ri ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilish mumkin:

$$1) \quad \operatorname{rot} (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} + \operatorname{rot} \vec{b};$$

$$2) \quad \operatorname{rot} (C\vec{a}) = C \operatorname{rot} \vec{a}, \text{ bunda } C - o'zgarmas skalyar;$$

$$3) \quad \operatorname{rot} (u\vec{a}) = u \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} + (\operatorname{grad} u) * \vec{a}, \text{ bunda } u=u(M)$$



### 29.3. Uyurmaning invariant ta'rif

Uyurmaning yuqonda berilgan ta'rifit koordinatlar sistemasini tanlashga bog'liq. Endi uyurmalni maydonga invariant ta'rif beramiz.

Faraz qilaylik,  $\vec{n}$  ixtiyoriy belgilangan birlik vektor va D esa M nuqtani o'z ichiga olgan L chegaraligi yassi shakl bo'lib, u  $\vec{n}$  vektorga perpendikulyar bo'isin.

(1.2) Stoks formulasini

$$\oint_L \vec{a} d\vec{r} = \iint_D \operatorname{rot}_n \vec{a} d\sigma$$

ko'rinishda yoziladi, chunki  $\vec{n} * \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = \operatorname{rot}_n \vec{a}$  (1-shakl).

O'nna qlymat haqidagi teoremnaga muvofiq:

$$\oint_L \vec{a} d\vec{r} = S \operatorname{rot}_n \vec{a} (M_1),$$

bundan  $\operatorname{rot}_n \vec{a} (M_1) = \frac{1}{S} \oint_L \vec{a} d\vec{r}$ , bu yerda S yuz - D sohaning yuzi,  $M_1$  - bu sohadagi bitor nuqta.

Oxirgi tenglikda D sohani M nuqtaga tortib (yoki S  $\rightarrow 0$  da), limitiga o'tumiz, bunda M<sub>1</sub> nuqta M nuqtaga intiladi:

$$\lim_{M_1 \rightarrow M} \operatorname{rot}_n \vec{a} (M_1) = \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{S} \oint_L \vec{a} d\vec{r}$$

yoki

$$\operatorname{rot}_n \vec{a} (M) = \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{S} \oint_L \vec{a} d\vec{r} = \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{S} \iint_L$$

**Ta'rif:** Vektor maydon uyurmasi deb, shunday vektorga aytiladiki, uning bitor yo'nalishiga bo'lgan proksiyasi shu yo'nalishiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan D yassi yuzning L kontur bo'yicha vektor maydon sirkulyasiyasining S yuzning kattaligiga nisbatiga teng, bunda yuzning o'chamlari nolga intiladi ( $S \rightarrow 0$ ), yuzning o'zi esa nuqtaga tortiladi.

**29.3 Uyurmaning fizik ma'nosi.** Vektor maydon uyurmasi tushun-chusning fizik talqinini beramiz. Qattiq jismning ko'zg'almas nuqta atrofidiagi horaktini qarab chiqamiz. Kinematikada tezliklar maydoni  $\vec{v}$  istalgan momentda

$$\vec{v} = \vec{a} * \vec{r}$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi, bunda  $\vec{\omega}$  oniy burchak tezlik,  $\vec{r}$  – jismning ixtiyoriy  $M$  nuqtasining radius – vektori.

Agar  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{\omega} = \omega_x\vec{i} + \omega_y\vec{j}$

ekani ma'lum bo'lsa, u holda qo'yidagi ega bo'lamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{v} &= \vec{i} \quad \vec{j} \quad \vec{k} \\ &= \omega_x \quad \omega_y \quad \omega_z = (\omega_y z - \omega_z y)\vec{i} + (\omega_z x - \omega_x z)\vec{j} + (\omega_x y - \omega_y x)\vec{k}.\end{aligned}$$

Endi  $\text{rot } \vec{v}$  vektorning proksiyalarini topamiz.

$$\text{np}_x(\text{rot } \vec{v}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\omega_x y - \omega_y x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\omega_z x - \omega_x z) = \omega_x + \omega_z = 2\omega_x,$$

$$\text{np}_y(\text{rot } \vec{v}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\omega_y z - \omega_z y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\omega_x y - \omega_y x) = \omega_y + \omega_x = 2\omega_y,$$

$$\text{np}_z(\text{rot } \vec{v}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\omega_z x - \omega_x z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\omega_y z - \omega_z y) = \omega_z + \omega_x = 2\omega_z,$$

Shunday qilib,

$$\text{rot } \vec{v} = 2\omega_x\vec{i} + 2\omega_y\vec{j} + 2\omega_z\vec{k} = 2\vec{\omega}$$

Ekanini hosil qildik.

Demak,  $\vec{v}$  tezlik maydoni uyurmasi qattiq jism aylanishining oniy burchak tezligi vektoriga kollinear vektoridir:

$$\text{rot } \vec{v} = 2\vec{\omega}.$$

### **Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar**

1. Ushbu  $\vec{a}(M) = z^3\vec{i} - 2x^3\vec{j} + y^3\vec{k}$  Vektor maydonning uyurmasini toping.
2. Ushbu  $\vec{a}(M) = 2z^3\vec{i} + 2x^3\vec{j} + 2y^3\vec{k}$  Vektor maydonning uyurmasini toping.
3. Ushbu  $\vec{a}(M) = 2z^3\vec{i} - 2x^3\vec{j} - 2y^3\vec{k}$  Vektor maydonning uyurmasini toping.

4. Ushbu  $\vec{a}(M) = 5z^3\vec{i} - 2x^3\vec{j} + y^3\vec{k}$  Vektor maydonning uyurmasini toping.

5. Ushbu  $\vec{a}(M) = z^3\vec{i} + 4x^3\vec{j} - 2y^3\vec{k}$  Vektor maydonning uyurmasini toping.

6. Ushbu  $\vec{a}(M) = 3z^3\vec{i} - 2x^3\vec{j} + y^3\vec{k}$  Vektor maydonning uyurmasini toping.

7. Ushbu  $\vec{a}(M) = 2z^3\vec{i} - 3x^3\vec{j} + y^3\vec{k}$  Vektor maydonning uyurmasini toping.

### **§ 30. Vektor maydon sirkulyatsiyasi. Stoks formulasi. Vektor maydon uyurmasi**

#### **30.1. Stoks formulasi**

Vuraz qilaylik,  $\omega$  soxada vektor maydon

$$\vec{a}(M) = P(x, y, z)\vec{i} + Q(x, y, z)\vec{j} + R(x, y, z)\vec{k}$$

vektor orqali hosil qilingan bo'lsin. Bu soxada biror  $L$  chiziqli olamiz va unda ma'lum yo'nalishni tanlaymiz.

**Ta'rif.** Yo'nalgan  $L$  chiziq bo'yicha olingan ushbu

$$\int_L P(x, y, z)dx + Q(x, y, z)dy + R(x, y, z)dz$$

ikkinochi tur egri chiziqli integral yoki vektor shaklidag'i

$$\int_L \vec{a} d\vec{r}$$

integral  $\vec{a}(M)$  vektorning  $L$  chiziq bo'yicha olingan chiziqli integrali deyiladi (10.2-rasm).

Agar  $\vec{a}(M)$  vektor kuch maydoni hosil qilsa,  $\vec{a}$  vektorning  $L$  chiziq bo'yicha chiziqli integrali ma'lum yo'nalishda  $L$  chiziq bo'yicha hujari radigan ishga teng bo'ladi.

**Ta'rif.** Yopiq  $L$  kontur bo'yicha chiziqli integral vektor shaklyutsiyasi deyiladi va II bilan belgilanadi, ya'ni

$$I = \oint_L \vec{a} d\vec{r} = \oint_L P(x, y, z)dx + Q(x, y, z)dy + R(x, y, z)dz.$$

$\vec{a} = \{P, Q, R\}$  vektorming L egri chiziq bo'yicha chiziqli integrali deb bu L.

egri chiziq bo'yicha vektor maydon bajargan isni aniqlovchi ushbu egri chiziqli integralga aytildi:

$$\int_L P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_L \vec{a} \cdot d\vec{r}.$$

Agar L kontur yopiq bo'lsa, chiziqli integral  $\vec{a}$  vektor maydonning bu kontur bo'yicha **sirkulyatsiya** deyiladi.

Yopiq egri chiziq L fazoda biror  $\sigma$  sirtini chegaralagan bo'lib, bu sirda  $\vec{a} = \{P, Q, R\}$  vektor berilgan bo'lsin, u xolda sirkulyatsiya va sirt integralini bog'lovchi ushbu **Stoks formulasi** o'rindidir:

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_L P dx + Q dy + R dz \\ &= \iint_{\sigma} \left( \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \cos \beta + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right) d\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

bu yerda  $\vec{n}^0 = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$  – integrallash bajarilayotgan  $\sigma$  sirt tomoni normalining birlik vektori, bunda  $\sigma$  sirning shu tomoni bo'yicha L konturni aylanib o'tish mustaq bo'lishi kerak.

Grin formulasi Stoks formulasining L egri chiziq va  $\sigma$  sirt Oxy tekislikda yotgan holdagi hususiy xolidir.

$\vec{a} = \{P, Q, R\}$  vektor maydonning **rotori** yoki **uyurmasi** deb ushbu

$$\text{rot } \vec{a} = \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

vektorga aytildi.

Vektor shakliida Stoks formulasini quyidagi ko'rnishda yozildi.

Vektor maydoni rotorining ba'zi xossalari:

a)  $\text{rot}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \text{rot} \vec{a} + \text{rot} \vec{b};$

b)  $\text{rot} \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ , bu yerda  $\vec{c} = \text{domiy} (\text{o'zgarmas})$  vektor;

c)  $\text{rot}(q\vec{a}) = q \text{rot} \vec{a} + g \text{rat} \varphi \cdot \vec{a}$ , bu yerda  $\varphi = \varphi(x, y, z)$  skalyar funksiya.

**2-misol.**  $\vec{a} = \vec{a} \times \vec{r}$  chiziqli tezlik vektor maydonning fazoning ixtiyoriy M ( $x, y, z$ ) nuqtasidagi rotorini toping.

**Yechish.** Chiziqli tezlik vektori  $\vec{a}$  ni hisoblaymiz:

$$\vec{a} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \omega_x & \omega_y & \omega_z \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

Demak,

$$\text{rot } \vec{a} = 2\omega_x \vec{i} + 2\omega_y \vec{j} + 2\omega_z \vec{k} = 2\vec{\omega}.$$

**2-misol.**  $\vec{a} = y\vec{i} + x^2\vec{j} - zk\vec{k}$  vektor maydonining L:  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 3$  aylana bo'yicha birlik vektor  $\vec{k}$  ga nisbatan aylanib o'tishning mustaq yo'nalishda sirkulyatsiyasini ikki usul bilan:

- a) sirkulyatsiya ta'rifidan foydalanib hisoblang;
- b) Stoks formulasidan foydalanib hisoblang.

**Yechish.** Chizma chizib, unda normalning birlik vektor  $n^0 = \vec{k}$  yo'nalishini va konturni aylanish yo'nalishini ko'rsatamiz:

a) Aylananing parametrik tenglamalari:

$$x = 2 \cos t, y = 2 \sin t, z = 3, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi.$$

Izlanayotgan C sirkulyatsiyani ta'rifidan foydalanib topamiz:

$$C = \int_0^{2\pi} [2 \sin t (-2 \sin t dt) + 4 \cos^2 t \cdot 2 \cos t dt - 3 \cdot 0] =$$

$$\oint_L \vec{a} d\vec{r} = \iint_{\sigma} \vec{n}^0 \cdot \text{rot} \vec{a} d\sigma$$



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R.V.SALOMOVA

## FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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O'quv qo'llanma

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Badiiy muharrir: K. Boyxo'jayev  
Sahifalovchi: Z. Ulug'bekova

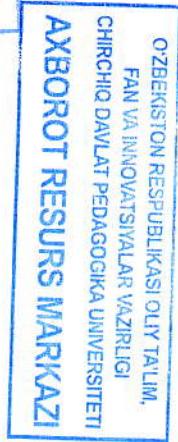
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Qog'oz bichimi 60x84 1/16. Sharlti bosma tabog'i 13,8.  
Hisob-nashr tabog'i 14,4. Adadi. 50  
11-buyurtma.

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