

x ning qiymatlari 2 dan kichik bo‘lib, 2 ga yaqinlasha borganda $f(x)=x^2$ funksiyaning qiymatlari jadvalini qaraylik:

x	1	1,9	1,99	1,999	1,9999
$f(x)$	1	3,61	3,9601	$\approx 3,996\ 00$	$\approx 3,999\ 60$

Jadvaldan ko‘rinib turibdiki, x ning qiymatlari 2 ga qancha yaqin bo‘laversa (*yaqinlashsa*), $f(x)$ funksiyaning mos qiymatlari ham 4 soniga yaqinlashaveradi.

Bunday holatda x argument (o‘zgaruvchi) 2 ga *chapdan yaqinlashganda* $f(x)$ ning qiymatlari 4 soniga *yaqinlashadi* deymiz.

Endi x ning qiymatlari 2 dan katta bo‘lib, 2 ga yaqinlasha borganida $f(x)=x^2$ funksiyaning qiymatlari jadvalini qaraylik:

x	3	2,1	2,01	2,001	2,0001
$f(x)$	9	4,41	4,0401	$\approx 4,004\ 00$	$\approx 4,000\ 40$

Bunday holatda x argument 2 ga *o‘ngdan yaqinlashganda*, $f(x)$ funksiya qiymatlari 4 soniga *yaqinlashadi* deymiz.

Yuqoridagi ikki holatni umumlashtirib, x argument 2 ga *yaqinlashganda*, $f(x)$ ning qiymatlari 4 soniga *yaqinlashadi* deymiz va buni quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 = 4.$$

Bu yozuv shunday o‘qiladi: x argument 2 ga yaqinlashganda, $f(x) = x^2$ funksiyaning *limiti* 4 ga teng.

Umumiy holda *funksiya limiti* tushunchasiga quyidagicha yondashiladi:

$x \neq a$ bo‘lib, uning qiymatlari a soniga yaqinlashsa, $f(x)$ ning mos qiymatlari A soniga *yaqinlashsin*. Bu holda A sonni x a ga *yaqinlashganda* $f(x)$ funksiyaning *limiti* deyiladi va bunday belgilanadi:

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

Ayrim hollarda mazkur holatni x ning qiymatlari a ga *intilganda* $f(x)$ funksiya A ga *intiladi*, deymiz.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$ yozuv o'rniga $x \rightarrow a$ da $f(x) \rightarrow A$ yozuv ham qo'llaniladi.

Eslatma. x ning qiymati a ga intilganda $x \neq a$ sharti bajarilishining muhimligini aytib o'tish joiz.

Misol. $x \rightarrow 0$ bo'lganda $f(x) = \frac{5x + x^2}{x}$ funksiyaning limitini toping.

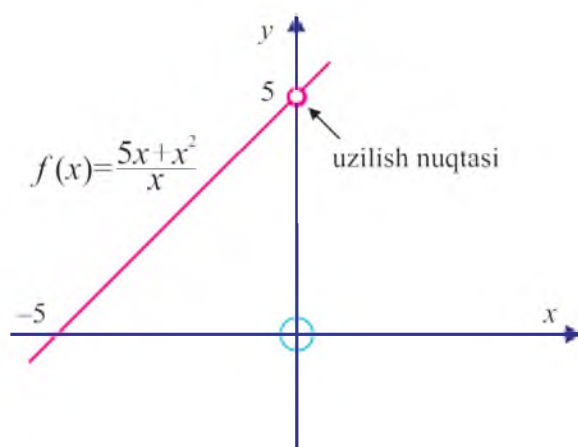
\triangle $x \neq 0$ sharti bajarilmasin, ya'ni $x=0$ bo'lsin. $x=0$ qiymatni $f(x)$ ga bevosita qo'yib ko'rsak, $\frac{0}{0}$ ko'rinishdagi *aniqmaslikka* ega bo'lamiz.

Boshqa tomondan, $f(x) = \frac{x(5+x)}{x}$ bo'lgani uchun bu funksiya ushbu

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5+x, & \text{agar } x \neq 0 \text{ bo'lsa} \\ \text{aniqlanmagan,} & \text{agar } x = 0 \text{ bo'lsa,} \end{cases}$$

ko'rinishni oladi.

$y=f(x)$ funksiyaning grafigi $(0; 5)$ koordinatali nuqtasi "olib tashlangan" $y=x+5$ to'g'ri chiziq ko'rinishida bo'ladi (11-rasm):



11-rasm.

$(0; 5)$ koordinatali nuqta $y = f(x)$ funksiyaning *uzilish nuqtasi* deyiladi.

Ko'rinib turibdiki, bu nuqtadan farqli bo'lgan nuqtalarda x ning qiymatlari 0 ga yaqinlashganda $f(x)$ funksiyaning mos qiymatlari 5 ga yaqinlashadi, ya'ni uning *limiti* mavjud:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x + x^2}{x} = 5. \blacktriangle$$

Amalda, funksiya limitini topish uchun, lozim bo'lsa, tegishli soddalashtirishlarni bajarish maqsadga muvofiq.

1-misol. Limitlarni hisoblang:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2$; b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x}$; c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}$.

△ a) x ning qiymatlari 2 ga yaqinlashganda x^2 ning qiymatlari 4 ga yaqinlashadi, ya'ni $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 = 4$.

b) $x \neq 0$ bo'lgani uchun

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 3x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x+3)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+3) = 3.$$

c) $x \neq 3$ bo'lgani uchun

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+3)(x-3)}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+3) = 6. \blacktriangle$$

Mashqlar

Limitni hisoblang (8–11):

8. a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+4)$; b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} (5-2x)$; c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (3x-1)$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (5x^2 - 3x + 2)$; e) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h^2 (1-h)$; f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^2 + 5)$.

9. a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} 5$; b) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 2} 7$; c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} c$, c – o'zgarmas son.

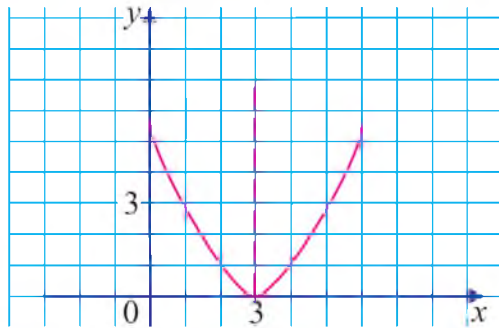
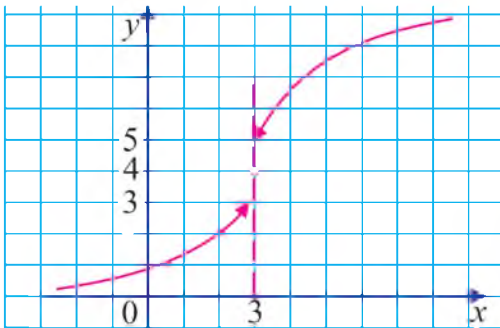
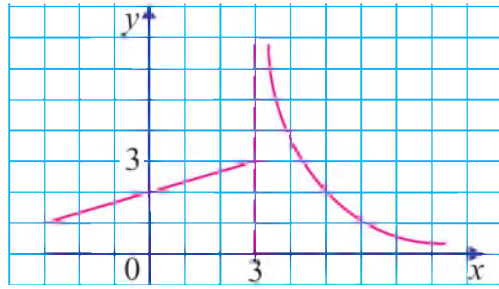
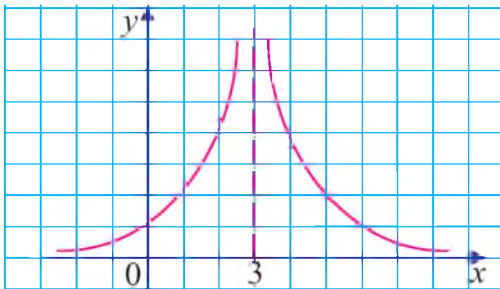
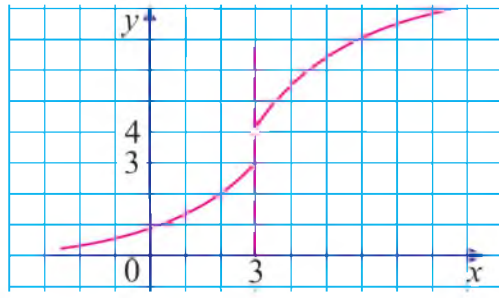
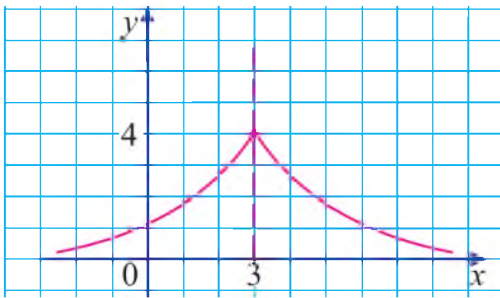
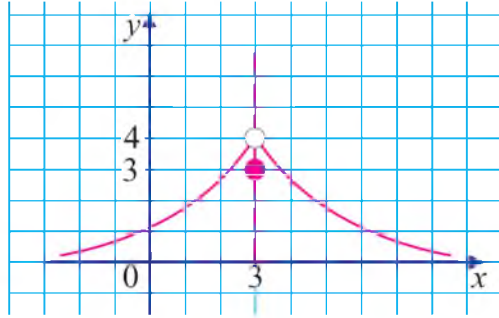
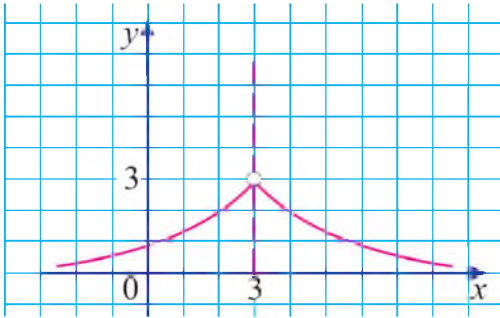
10. a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x}$; b) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 2} \frac{h^2 + 5h}{h}$; c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{x+1}$; d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x}$.

11. a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x}$; b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 5x}{x}$; c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 - x}{x}$.

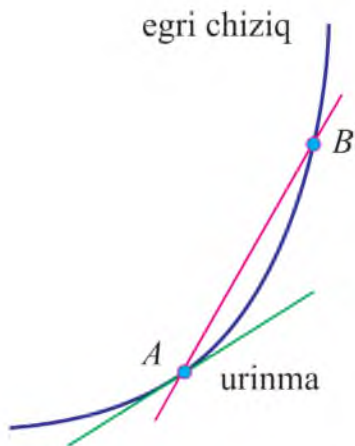
d) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h^2 + 6h}{h}$; e) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h^2 - 4h}{h}$; f) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3 - 8h}{h}$;

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - x}{x-1}$; h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x-2}$; i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x-3}$.

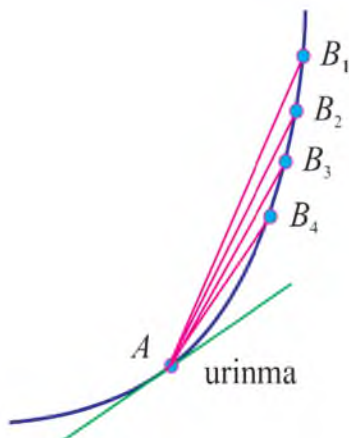
12. Quyidagi funksiyalardan qaysi biri $x \rightarrow 3$ da limitga ega? Shu limitni toping.



12-rasmda egri chiziq, kesuvchi va urinma tasvirlangan.



12-rasm.

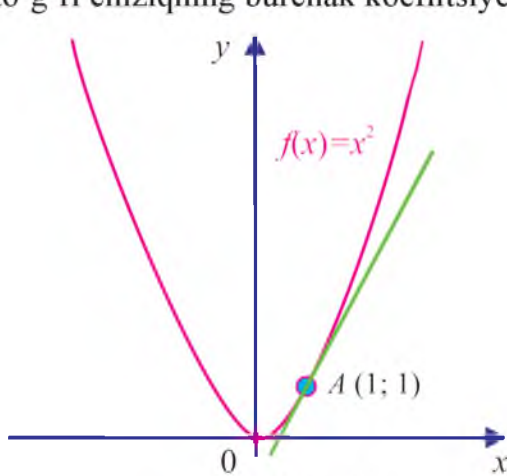


13-rasm.

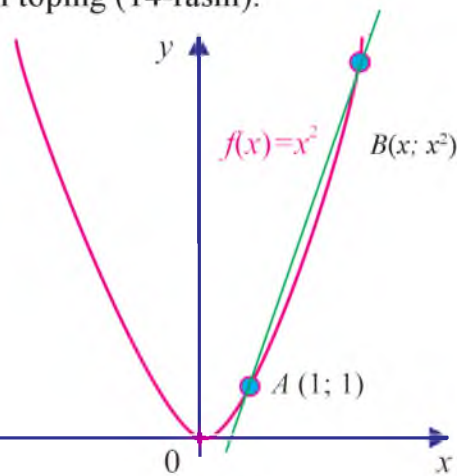
B nuqta B_1, B_2, \dots holatlarni ketma-ket qabul qilib, A nuqtaga *egri chiziq bo'ylab* yaqinlashsa (13-rasm), mos kesuvchilarning egri chiziqqa A nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinma holatini olishga intilishini *intuitiv tarzda* qabul qilamiz.

Bu holda, ravshanki, AB to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsiyenti urinmaning burchak koeffitsiyentiga yaqinlashadi.

1-misol. $f(x) = x^2$ funksiyaning grafigiga $A(1; 1)$ nuqtada urinadigan to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsiyentini toping (14-rasm).



14-rasm.



15-rasm.

$\triangle f(x) = x^2$ funksiyaning grafigiga tegishli ixtiyoriy $B(x, x^2)$ nuqtani qaraylik (15-rasm).

AB to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsiyenti

$$\frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} \text{ yoki } \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} \text{ ga teng.}$$

B nuqta A nuqtaga egri chiziq bo'ylab yaqinlashganda, x ning qiymati 1 ga yaqinlashadi, bunda $x \neq 1$.

Demak, AB to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsiyenti urinmaning burchak koeffitsiyenti k ga yaqinlashadi, ya'ni:

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

Shunday qilib, $k = 2$. \blacktriangle

$y = f(x)$ funksiya berilgan bo'lsin. Uning grafigiga tegishli bo'lgan $A(x; f(x))$ va $B(x+h; f(x+h))$ nuqtalarni qaraylik (16-rasm).

AB to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsiyenti

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{x+h-x} = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

ayirmali nisbatga teng.

B nuqta A nuqtaga egri chiziq bo'ylab yaqinlashganda $h \rightarrow 0$, ya'ni h orttirma nolga intiladi, AB kesuvchi esa funksiya grafigiga A nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinmaga intiladi.

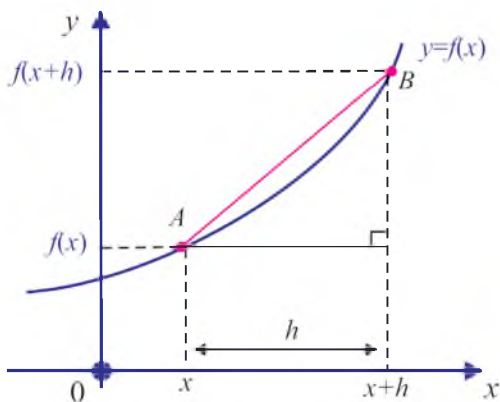
Shu bilan birga, AB to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsiyenti urinmaning burchak koeffitsiyentiga yaqinlashadi.

Boshqacha aytganda, h ning qiymati 0 ga intilganda ixtiyoriy $(x; f(x))$

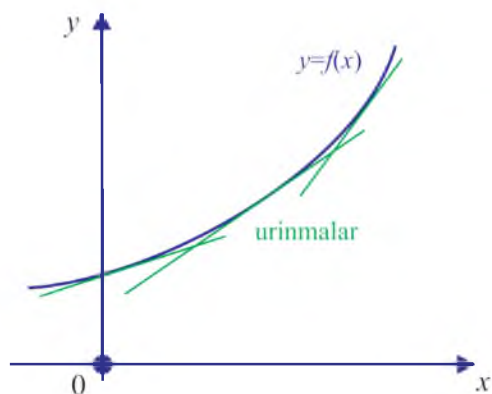
nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinmaning burchak koeffitsiyenti $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

ayirmali nisbatning limit qiymatiga, ya'ni $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ qiymatga teng

bo'ladi.



16-rasm.



17-rasm.

x ning mazkur limit mavjud bo‘lgan ixtiyoriy qiymatiga funksiya grafigiga $(x, f(x))$ nuqtada o‘tkazilgan urinmaning burchak koeffitsiyentining yagona qiymatini mos qo‘yish mumkin (17-rasm).

Demak, $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ formula yangi funksiyani ifodalaydi.

Mana shu funksiya $y=f(x)$ funksiyaning **hosilaviy funksiyasi**, yoki sodd qilib **hosilasi** deb ataladi.

Ta’rif. $y=f(x)$ funksiyaning **hosilasi** deb quyidagi limitga (agar u mavjud bo‘lsa) aytiladi:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad (1)$$

Odatda $y=f(x)$ funksiyaning hosilasi $f'(x)$ kabi belgilanadi. Hosilani topish amali *differentiallashtirish* deyiladi.

$f'(x)$ belgilash o‘rniga $\frac{dy}{dx}$ kabi belgilash ham qabul qilingan.

Bu belgilashning “kasr” ko‘rinishda ekanligini quyidagicha tushuntirish mumkin.

Agar orttirmalarni $h = \Delta x$, $f(x+\Delta x) - f(x) = \Delta y$ deb belgilasak,

$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ dan quyidagiga ega bo‘lamiz (18-

rasm): $f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

vab-saytimiz: Zokirjon.com

Zokirjon.com vab-sayti orqali o'zingiz uchun kerakli ma'lumotlarni yuklab oling.

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90-530-68-66, 91-397-77-37 nomerga telegram orqali bog'lanishingiz yoki nza456, nza445 izlab telegramdan yozishingiz so'raladi.

Telegramda murojaatingizga o'z vaqtida javob beriladi.

11-sinf matematika 1-qism darsligini to'liq holda olish uchun telegramdan yozing.



Telegram kanalimiz:

@Maktablar_uchun_hujjatlar

To'lov uchun: HUMO 9860230104973329

Plastik egasi Nabiyev Zokirjon



DIQQAT!!!

Sizga bu **OMONAT** qilib beriladi.
To'liq holda olganingizdan so'ng:
Faqat o'zingiz uchun foydalaning.
Hech kimga bermang hattoki eng yaqin insoningizga ham.
Internet orqali vab-saytlarga joylamang.

Kanal va gruppalariga tarqatmang.

OMONATGA

HIYONAT QILMANG.

Bizni hizmatdan foydalanib qulay imkoniyatga ega bo'ling!

Bizda maktablar uchun quydagi hujjatlar mavjud

- 1. 1-11-Sinflar uchun sinf soati ish reja va konspektlari**
- 2. 1-11-Sinflar uchun barcha fanlardan to'garak hujjatlari**
- 3. Sinf rahbar hujjatlari**
- 4. Metodbirlashma hujjatlari**
- 5. Ustama hujjatlari**
- 6. 1-11-Sinflar uchun barcha fanlardan konspektlar**
- 7. 1-11-Sinflar uchun Ish rejalar (Taqvim mavzu rejalar)**
- 8. Darsliklarning elektron varianti**
- 9. Maktab ish hujjatlari**
- 10. Direktor ish hujjatlari**
- 11. MMIBDO' ish hujjatlari**
- 12. O'IBDO' ish hujjatlari**
- 13. Psixolog hujjatlari**
- 14. Xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi ish hujjatlari**
- 15. Kutubxona mudirasi ish hujjatlari**
- 16. Besh tashabbus hujjatlari**
- 17. Ochiq dars ishlanmalar, taqdimotlar, slaydlar**