NUQTA VA UNING ATROFI. IKKI OʻZGARUVCHILI FUNKSIYANING XUSUSIY VA TO'LIQ ORTTIRMASI. XUSUSIY VA TO'LIQ DIFFERENSIAL. OSHKORMAS **FUNKSIYANING HOSILASI**

Mavzuning rejasi

- 1. a) Ayrim oplingan $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ nuqta va uning atrofi tushunchasi.
 - b) Funksiyaning nuqtadagi limiti tushunchasi.
 - c) Funksiyaning nuqta atrofidagi uzluksizligi tushunchalarini eslash.
- 2. Ikki o'zgaruvchili z = f(x, y) funksiyaning uzluksizlik nuqtasi (M_0) atrofidagi xususiy va to'liq orttirmasi.
- 3. Xususiy hosila tushunchasi va to'liq differensiali.
- 4. To'liq differensialning oshkormas funksiyaning hosilasini topishda ishlatilishi.

Misol. 1) $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ $y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$ larning natijalari orqali mustahkamlash. 2) xy = k $y = \frac{k}{x}$ larning natijalari orqali mustahkamlash.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar: nuqta atrofi, xususiy orttirma, to'la orttirma, to'la differensial, xususiy hosila.

O'tgan darsimizda funksiyaning limiti masalasini ko'rdik. Albatta bunda argumentlari bo'yicha ma'lum bir nuqtaga yaqinlashganda (va yetib borganda) funksiya aniq va chekli qiymatga ega bo'lsa, u vaqtda uni limitga ega deymiz. Albatta bu yerda nuqtaga har tomonlama yaqinlashish nazarda tutiladi.

Masalan z = f(x, y) funksiya M_0 - nuqta belgilangan nuqta

$$\lim_{M \to M_0} f(x, y) = f(M_0)$$

Agar buni soddalashtirib yozsak:

$$\lim_{M_1 \to M} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 - \\ y - const}} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y)$$

$$\lim_{M_2 \to M} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 + y - const}} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{M_2 \to M}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \to x_0 + \\ y - const}} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{M_3 \to M}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x - const \\ y \to y_0 +}} f(x, y) = f(x, y_0)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{M_4 \to M}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x - const \\ y \to y_0 -}} f(x, y) = f(x, y_0)$$

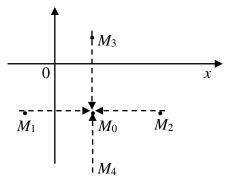
$$\lim_{\substack{M_4 \to M}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x - const \\ y \to y_0 -}} f(x, y) = f(x, y_0)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} M_1M_0=r_1<\varepsilon\\ M_2M_0=r_2<\varepsilon\\ M_3M_0=r_3<\varepsilon\\ M_4M_0=r_4<\varepsilon \end{array} \right\} \max r_i=R<\varepsilon. \ \varepsilon>0, \ D\subset R^2.$$

R - radiusga ega bo'lgan D - sohani M_0 - nuqtaning ε (yaqin) atrofi deb aytamiz. M_0 - nuqta esa D - sohaning ichki nuqtasi deyiladi.

Eslaymiz: D M_0 nuqtada yagona limitga ega bo'lgan va uning qiymati $f(x_0, y_0)$ bo'lsa, z = f(x, y) funksiyani M_0 - nuqta atrofi (D)da uzluksiz deyiladi.

Aytaylik D - sohada z = f(x, y) funksiya berilgan va uzluksiz deylik.



 $f(x_0, y_0)$ - funksiyaning $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ nuqtadagi qiymati bo'lsin.

 $\Delta_x z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$ qiymatga funksiyaning x - argument bo'yicha argumenti $\Delta x < \varepsilon$ qo'shimcha qiymat qabul qilishi natijasida olgan orttirmasi deyiladi.

Shuningdek. "y" bo'yicha olgan orttirmasi $\Delta_y z = f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$ dan iborat. Agar bir vaqtning o'zida argumentlarning har ikkisi ham o'zgarib, mos ravishda Δx va Δy qiymatlarga

ortsa, u vaqtda funksiya orttirmasini to'liq orttirma deb aytamiz va quyidagicha yozamiz

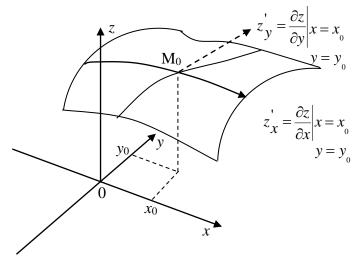
$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0).$$

Bunda $\Delta_x z$ va $\Delta_y z$ -larni xususiy orttirmalar deb aytamiz, chunki bu orttirmalar xususan bir argumentga bogʻliq orttirmalardir.

Xususiy hosila:

 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} = z_x' - \text{miqdorga } z \text{ funksiyaning argument } x - \text{bo'yicha xususiy hosilasi deb ataymiz.}$

Bu yerda y_0 argument qiymati



o'zgarmaganligi uchun $z = f(x, y_0) = \varphi(x)$ - bir argumentli funksiya roliga o'tadi. Ma'lumki, funksiya orttirmasining argument orttirmasi 0 ga intilgandagi limiti funksiyaning hosilasi deyiladi, ya'ni

$$z_{x}' = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ M(x_{0}, y_{0})}} \frac{\Delta_{x} z}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0} + \Delta x, y_{0}) - f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x_{0} + \Delta x) - \varphi(x_{0})}{\Delta x} = \varphi'(x_{0})$$

Ko'rinib turibdiki bir argument bo'yicha olingan hosila xuddi bir argumentli funksiyadagi kabi, geometrik jihatdan, Ox o'qiga parallel chiziq (albatta gap (x_0, y_0) nuqta atrofida bo'lmoqda) bilan urinma chiziq orasidagi burchak tengensini, ya'ni M_0 nuqtadan Ox - o'qiga parallel kesim tekisligida yotuvchi urinmaning burchak koeffisiyentini bildiradi, ya'ni

$$tg\alpha = f_x(x, y_0)|_{x = x_0} = f_x(x_0, y_0), tg\phi = f_y(x_0, y)|_{y = y_0} = f_y(x_0, y_0).$$

Fizik ma'no jihatdan z_x va z_y xususiy hosilalar mos ravishda funksiyaning Ox va Oy -o'qlari yo'nalishidagi o'zgarish tezligini bildiradi.

$$f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0}) = \frac{\partial f(x_{0}, y_{0})}{\partial x}$$
 bo'lganidan $\partial f(x_{0}, y_{0}) = f'(x_{0}, y_{0}) \partial x$.

f(x, y) funksiyaning (x_0, y_0) nuqtadagi x- argument bo'yicha xususiy differensiali deyiladi.

z = f(x, y) funksiyaning to'liq differensiali $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

Isboti.
$$\forall M_0(x_0, y_0) \subset D \Rightarrow (x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \subset D$$
.

$$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = [f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)] + [f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)] = \Delta_x z + \Delta_y z.$$

$$\Delta z = \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} \Delta x + \frac{\Delta_y z}{\Delta y} \Delta y,$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \Delta z = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} \Delta x + \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta_y z}{\Delta y} \Delta y = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} \cdot \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \Delta x + \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta_y z}{\Delta y} \cdot \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \Delta y = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} \cdot \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \Delta x + \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta_y z}{\Delta y} \cdot \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \Delta y = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} \cdot \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \Delta x + \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta_y z}{\Delta y} \cdot \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \Delta y = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \frac{\Delta_x z}{\Delta x} \cdot \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}} \Delta y = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \to 0 \\ \Delta y \to 0}}$$

Demak, $dz = z_x dx + z_y dy$. Bu formula yordamida oshkormas funksiyaning hosilasini olishga urinib ko'ramiz.

Ta'rif. f(x, y) = 0 funksiya oshkormas funksiya deyiladi, chunki bu funksiya argumentlaridan birortasiga nisbatan yechilmagan.

Oshkormas funksiyaning hosilasi deganda; Bu finksiyada Y - asosiy funksiya x - esa argument deb hisoblanganda va yechish imkoniyati bo'lganda, albatta $y = \varphi(x)$ ko'rinishda yozgan bo'lardik. Ammo bu yerda f(x,y)=0 -ni oshkor shaklga keltirish mumkin emasligi nazarda tutilmoqda.

Demak, undan baribir $y' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ ifodani toppish masalasi qo'yilmaqda.

Buning uchun f(x, y) = z = 0 deb, ya'ni f(x, y) ni ikki o'zgaruvchili "O" funksiya deb olamiz va undan to'liq differensial olamiz

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy = dZ = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx \left| \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{1}{dx} \right|, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}} = -f_x^{'} : f_y^{'}.$$

Demak,
$$y' = -\frac{f_x}{f_y}$$
.
Misol. $f(x, y): x^2y - xy^3 + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{cases}
f_x' = 2xy - y^3 \\
f_y' = x^2 - 3xy^2
\end{cases} y' = -\frac{2xy - y^3}{x^2 - 3xy}.$$

Eslatma: Bir argumentli funksiyani differensiallash qoidalari:

- a) Yig'indining hosilasi, hosilalar yig'indisiga,
- b) Ko'paytma va nisbatning hosilasi kabi qoidalar ko'p argumentli funksiyani Differensiallashda ham o'z shakl shamoilini saqlaydi.

Misol. Yuqoridagi misolni ko'raylik $x^2y - xy^3 + 1 = 0$ (Avvalgidek x-argument, y-funksiya)

$$2xy + x^2y' - y^3 - 3xy^2y' = 0, \ \left(x^2 - 3xy^2\right)y' = y^3 - 2xy, \ y' = \frac{y^3 - 2xy}{x^2 - 3xy^2} = -\frac{2xy - y^3}{x^2 - 3xy^2}.$$

Bu yerda, argumentning hosilasi (x'=1) 1 ga teng bo'lib, funksiya (y) hosilasi y' ko'rinishda hosil bo'ladi. Ko'rinib turibdiki, yuqoridagi eslatma misol ko'rinishda tasdiqlandi.

Bugungi mavzumizda ko'p argumentli funksiyaning analitik ko'rinishini, limitikqiymati, uzluksizligi, xususiy orttirma, xususiy hosila va to'liq differensialini olishni o'rgandik. Xususan ko'p argumentli funksiyalarning eng kichik vakili z = f(x, y) funksiya ustida bu amallarni bajardik. Albatta, siz "3 argumentli funksiya bo'lsa, to'liq differensiali qanday olinadi?"- deb so'radingizmi? Differensiallash texnikasi ko'rib o'tganimizdek, ya'ni z = f(x, y, t), $dz = z_x dx + z_y dy + z_t dt$.