

amaliy mashg'ulot. Funksiyaning yuqori tartibli hosila va differensial, ularning tadbiqlari

Faraz qilaylik $y=f(x)$ funksiya biror (a,b) intervalda berilgan bo'lsin. Bu funksiyaning $dy=f'(x)dx$ differensial x ga bog'liq bo'lib, $dx=\Delta x$ va Δx orttirma x ga bog'liq emas, chunki x nuqtadagi orttirmani x ga bog'liq bo'lmagan holda ixtiyoriy tanlash mumkin. Bu holda differensial formulasidagi dx ko'paytuvchi o'zgarmas bo'ladi va $f'(x)dx$ ifoda faqat x ga bog'liq bog'liq bo'lib, uni x bo'yicha differensiallash mumkin.

Demak, bu funksiyaning differensial mavjud bo'lishi mumkin va u, agar mavjud bo'lsa, funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli differensial deb ataladi.

Ikkinchi tartibli differensial d^2y yoki $d^2f(x)$ kabi belgilanadi. Shunday qilib, ikkinchi tartibli differensial quyidagicha aniqlanar ekan: $d^2y=d(dy)$.

Berilgan $y=f(x)$ funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli differensial ifodasini topish uchun $dy=f'(x)dx$ formulada dx ko'paytuvchi o'zgarmas deb qaraymiz. U holda

$$d^2y=d(dy)=d(f'(x)dx)=d(f'(x))dx=f''(x)dx=f''(x)(dx)^2$$

bo'ladi. Biz kelgusida dx ning darajalarini havssiz yozishga kelishib olamiz. Bu kelishuvni e'tiborga olsak, $(dx)^2=dx^2$ bo'ladi va ikkinchi tartibli differensial uchun quyidagi ifodani hosil qilamiz:

$$d^2y=f''(x)dx^2 \quad (8.1)$$

Shunga o'xshash, uchinchi tartibli differensialni ta'riflash va uning uchun ifodasini keltirib chiqarish mumkin: $d^3y=d(d^2y)=d(f''(x)dx^2)=f'''(x)dx^3$.

Umumiy holda funksiyaning $(n-1)$ -tartibli differensial $d^{n-1}y$ dan olingan differensial funksiyaning n -tartibli differensial deyiladi va $d^n y$ kabi belgilanadi, ya'ni $d^n y=d(d^{n-1}y)$. Bu holda ham funksiyaning n -tartibli differensial uning n -tartibli hosilasi orqali quyidagi

$$d^n y=f^{(n)}(x)dx^n \quad (8.2)$$

ko'rinishda ifodalanishini isbotlash mumkin.¹

Yuqoridagi formuladan funksiyaning n -tartibli hosilasi uning n -tartibli differensial va erkli o'zgaruvchi differensialining n -darajasi nisbatiga teng ekanligi kelib chiqadi:

$$f^{(n)}(x)=d^n y/dx^n.$$

Murakkab funksiyaning yuqori tartibli differensiallari. Endi x argument biror t o'zgaruvchining funksiyasi $x=\varphi(t)$ bo'lgan hol uchun yuqori tartibli differensiallarni hisoblash formulalarini keltirib chiqaramiz.

Bu holda $dx=\varphi'(t)dt$ bo'lganligi sababli, dx ni x ga bog'liq emas deb bo'lmaydi. Shu sababli ta'rif bo'yicha ($d^2y=d(f'(x)dx)$) hisoblaganda, d^2y ni ikkita $f'(x)$ va dx funksiyalar ko'paytmasining differensial deb qaraymiz.

Natijada

$$d^2y=d(f'(x)dx)=d(f'(x))dx+f'(x)d^2x=f''(x)dx^2+f'(x)d^2x=f''(x)dx^2+f'(x)d^2x,$$

ya'ni

$$d^2y=f''(x)dx^2+f'(x)d^2x \quad (8.3)$$

formulaga ega bo'lamiz.

Endi ikkinchi tartibli differensial uchun hosil qilingan (5.1) formula (5.3) formulaning xususiy holi ekanligini ko'rsatish qiyin emas.

Haqiqatan ham, agar x erkli o'zgaruvchi bo'lsa, u holda $d^2x=x''dx^2=0 \cdot dx^2=0$ bo'lib, (5.3) formuladagi ikkinchi qo'shiluvchi qatnashmaydi.

Uchinchi tartibli differensial uchun quyidagi

$$d^3y=f'''(x)dx^3+3f''(x)dx^2+f'(x)d^3x \quad (8.4)$$

formula o'rinli ekanligini isbotlashni o'quvchilarga taklif qilamiz.

Ikkinchi va uchinchi tartibli differensiallar uchun olingan formulalardan murakkab funksiyaning yuqori tartibli differensiallarini hisoblashda differensial formasining invariantligi buziladi.

¹ J.H. Heinbockel. Introduction to Calculus. Volume 1.2012. 160-200 betlarning mazmum mohiyatidan foydalanildi.

Boshqacha aytganda, ikkinchi va undan yuqori tartibli differensial formulalari ko‘rinishi x argument erkli o‘zgaruvchi yoki boshqa o‘zgaruvchining differensiallanuvchi funksiyasi bo‘lishiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

Yuqori tartibli hosilalar

Faraz qilaylik, biror (a,b) da hosilaga ega $f(x)$ funksiya aniqlangan bo‘lsin. Ravshanki, $f'(x)$ hosila (a,b) da aniqlangan funksiya bo‘ladi. Demak, hosil bo‘lgan funksiyaning hosilasi, ya’ni hosilaning hosilasi haqida gapirish mumkin. Agar $f'(x)$ funksiyaning hosilasi mavjud bo‘lsa, uni $f(x)$ funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli hosilasi deyiladi va y'' , $f''(x)$, $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$, $\frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2}$ simvollarning biri bilan belgilanadi. Shunday qilib, ta’rif bo‘yicha $y''(x)=(y')'$ ekan.

Shunga o‘xshash, agar ikkinchi tartibli hosilaning hosilasi mavjud bo‘lsa, u uchinchi tartibli hosila deyiladi va y''' , $f'''(x)$, $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}$, $\frac{d^3 f(x)}{dx^3}$ kabi belgilanadi. Demak, ta’rif bo‘yicha $y'''=(y'')$.

Berilgan funksiyaning to‘rtinchi va h.k. tartibdagi hosilalari xuddi shunga o‘xshash aniqlanadi. Umuman $f(x)$ funksiyaning (n-1)-tartibli $f^{(n-1)}(x)$ hosilasining hosilasiga uning n-tartibli hosilasi deyiladi va $y^{(n)}$, $f^{(n)}(x)$, $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$, $\frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n}$ simvollarning biri bilan belgilanadi. Demak, ta’rif bo‘yicha n-tartibli hosila $y^{(n)}=(y^{(n-1)})'$ rekkurent (qaytma) formula bilan hisoblanar ekan.

Misol. $y=x^4$ funksiya berilgan. $y'''(2)$ ni hisoblang.

Yechish. $y'=4x^3$, $y''=12x^2$, $y'''=24x$, demak $y'''(2)=24 \cdot 2=48$.

Yuqorida aytilganlardan, funksiyaning yuqori tartibli, masalan, n- tartibli hosilalarini topish uchun uning barcha oldingi tartibli hosilalarini hisoblash zarurligi kelib chiqadi. Ammo ayrim funksiyalarning yuqori tartibli hosilalari uchun umumiy qonuniyatni topish va undan foydalanib formula keltirib chiqarish mumkin.

Misol tariqasida ba’zi bir elementar funksiyalarning n-tartibli hosilalarini topamiz.

1) $y=x^\mu$ ($x>0$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$) funksiya uchun $y^{(n)}$ ni topamiz. Buning uchun uning hosilalarini ketma-ket hisoblaymiz: $y'=\mu x^{\mu-1}$, $y''=\mu(\mu-1)x^{\mu-2}$, ...

Bundan

$$(x^\mu)^{(n)}=\mu(\mu-1)(\mu-2)\dots(\mu-n+1)x^{\mu-n} \quad (8.5)$$

deb induktiv faraz qilish mumkinligi kelib chiqadi. Bu formulaning $n=1$ uchun o‘rinliligi yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan. Endi (1) formula $n=k$ da o‘rinli, ya’ni $y^{(k)}=\mu(\mu-1)\dots(\mu-k+1)x^{\mu-k}$ bo‘lsin deb, uning $n=k+1$ da o‘rinli bo‘lishini ko‘rsatamiz.

Ta’rifga ko‘ra $y^{(k+1)}=(y^{(k)})'$. Shuning uchun

$$y^{(k+1)}=(y^{(k)})'=(\mu(\mu-1)\dots(\mu-k+1)x^{\mu-k})'=\mu(\mu-1)\dots(\mu-k+1)(\mu-k)x^{\mu-k-1}$$

bo‘lishi kelib chiqadi. Bu esa (8.1) formulaning $n=k+1$ da ham o‘rinli bo‘lishini bildiradi.

Demak, matematik induksiya usuliga ko‘ra (8.1) formula $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ uchun o‘rinli.

(8.1) da $\mu=-1$ bo‘lsin. U holda $y=\frac{1}{x}$ funksiyaning n-tartibli hosilasi

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n)}=(-1)(-2)\dots(-n)x^{-1-n}=\frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{x^{n+1}} \quad (8.6)$$

formula bilan topiladi.

2) $y=\ln x$ ($x>0$) funksiyaning n-tartibli hosilasini topamiz. Bu funksiyaning birinchi hosilasi

$y'=\frac{1}{x}$ bo‘lishidan hamda (8.2) formuladan foydalansak,

$$y^{(n)}=(y')^{(n-1)}=\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{(n-1)}=\frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{x^n} \quad (8.7)$$

formula kelib chiqadi.

3) $y = \sin x$ bo'lsin. Ma'lumki, bu funksiya uchun $y' = \cos x$. Biz uni quyidagi

$$y' = \cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

ko'rinishda yozib olamiz. So'ngra $y = \sin x$ funksiyaning keyingi tartibli hosilalarini hisoblaymiz.

$$y'' = (\cos x)' = -\sin x = \sin\left(x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$y''' = (-\sin x)' = -\cos x = \sin\left(x + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

$$y^{(IV)} = (-\cos x)' = \sin x = \sin\left(x + 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

Bu ifodalardan esa $y = \sin x$ funksiyaning n -tartibli hosilasi uchun

$$y^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (8.8)$$

formula kelib chiqadi. Uning to'g'riligi yana matematik induksiya usuli bilan isbotlanadi. Xuddi shunga o'xshash

$$(\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (8.9)$$

ekanligini ko'rsatish mumkin.

Masalan, $\cos x)^{(115)} = \cos\left(x + 115 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \sin x$.

1. Berilgan funksiyaning differensial dy va ikkinchi tartibli differensial d^2y -ni toping.

$$1. \quad y = x \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}|,$$

$x > 0$.

$$2. \quad y = \ln(\cos^2 x + \sqrt{1 + \cos^4 x}).$$

$$3. \quad y = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2x^2}}, \quad x > 0.$$

$$4. \quad y = \sqrt{1 + 2x} - \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + 2x}).$$

$$5. \quad y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2} \arctg x.$$

$$6. \quad y = \frac{\ln|x|}{1 + x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{1 + x^2}.$$

$$7. \quad y = \ln(e^x + \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}) + \arcsin e^{-x}.$$

$$8. \quad y = x\sqrt{4 - x^2} + 4 \arcsin \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$9. \quad y = \ln \lg \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{\sin x}.$$

$$10. \quad y = 2x + \ln|\sin x + 2 \cos x|.$$

$$11. \quad y = \sqrt{\operatorname{ctg} x} - \sqrt{\operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{x}{3}}.$$

$$12. \quad y = 2x + \ln|\sin x + 2 \cos x|.$$

$$13. \quad y = \operatorname{arcth} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x}.$$

$$14. \quad y = \ln|x^2 - 1| - \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}.$$

$$15. \quad y = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1\right).$$

$$16. \quad y = \ln|2x + 2\sqrt{x^2 + x} + 1|.$$

$$17. \quad y = e^x (\cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x).$$

$$18. \quad y = x(\sin \ln x - \cos \ln x).$$

$$19. \quad y = \sqrt{3 + x^2} - x \ln|x + \sqrt{3 + x^2}|.$$

$$20. \quad y = \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2x^2}}, \quad x > 0.$$

$$21. \quad y = \arccos \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 \sqrt{2}}.$$

$$22. \quad y = \operatorname{tg}\left(2 \arccos \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right), \quad x > 0.$$

$$23. \quad y = \sqrt{x} - (1 + x) \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x}$$

$$24. \quad y = \cos x \ln \operatorname{tg} x - \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$25. \quad y = x^2 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

