

amaliy mashg'ulot. Sonli ketma-ketliklarlar va uning limiti

Ta'rif: Agar $y=f(x)$ funksiyaning argumenti x ni qabul qiladigan qiymatlari natural sonlar to'plamidan iborat bo'lsa, bu holda bunday funksiyaning $N=\{1,2,3,\dots\}$ natural argumentli funksiya deb ataladi va u quyidagicha yoziladi $y=f(n)$ yoki $y=f(N)$

Ta'rif: Natural argumentli funksiya $y=f(n)$ ning xususiy qiymatlarining $f(1), f(2), f(3), \dots, f(n)$ ketma-ketligiga cheksiz sonlar ketma-ketligi deb ataladi.

$f(1)=x_1, f(2)=x_2, f(3)=x_3, \dots, f(n)=x_n, \dots$

Bu ta'rifdan ko'rinadiki, cheksiz sonlar ketma-ketligining har bir hadi ma'lum bir tartib nomeriga ega bo'layapti. Umuman olganda sonlar ketma-ketligi $\{a_n\}=a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, \dots, \{x_n\}=x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \dots$ ko'rinishlarda belgilanadi. Ketma-ketlikni tashkil qilgan sonlar shu ketma-ketlikning hadlari deyiladi. Bularga ko'ra x_1 - ketma-ketlikning birinchi hadi, x_2 - ikkinchi hadi x_n - ketma-ketlikni n chi hadi yoki umumiy hadi deb yuritiladi. Agar ketma-ketlikning n hadi berilgan bo'lsa shu hadga ega bo'lgan ketma-ketlikni tuzish mumkin.¹ Masalan, 1) $x_n =$

$\frac{n}{n+1}$ berilgan bo'lsa, $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \dots$ ketma-ketlikni tuzish mumkin.

2) $x_n = aq^{n-1}$ bo'lsa, $a, aq, aq^2, \dots, aq^{n-1}, \dots$ ketma-ketlikni tuzish mumkin.

Ta'rif: Tartib nomeriga ega bo'lgan sonlar to'plami sonlar ketma-ketligi deyiladi.

Sonlar ketma-ketligi uch xil bo'ladi.

1. O'suvchi ketma-ketlik.

2. Kamayuvchi ketma-ketlik.

3. Tebranuvchi ketma-ketlik.

Biror $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlik hamda biror a son berilgan bo'lsin.

Ta'rif: Agar a nuqtaning ixtiyoriy $(a-\varepsilon, a+\varepsilon)$ atrofi ($\forall \varepsilon > 0$) olinganda ham $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlikning biror hadidan boshlab, keyingi barcha hadlari shu atrofga tegishli bo'lsa, a son $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlikning limiti deyiladi va

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \quad (\text{yoki } \lim x_n = a \text{ yoki } x_n \rightarrow a)$$

kabi belgilanadi.

$\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlikning biror hadidan boshlab keyingi barcha hadlari a nuqtaning ixtiyoriy $(a-\varepsilon, a+\varepsilon)$ atrofga tegishliligi, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ son olinganda ham shunday natural n_0 son topilib, barchan $n > n_0$ uchun $a-\varepsilon < x_n < a+\varepsilon$ tengsizliklarning o'rinli bo'lishidan iboratdir.

Ravshanki, $a-\varepsilon < x_n < a+\varepsilon \Leftrightarrow -\varepsilon < x_n - a < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$.

a) Ketma-ketlik limiti ta'rifidan foydalanib, quyidagi tenglikni isbotlang

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{3n+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Yechish: Ketma-ketlik limiti ta'rifiga ko'ra biz ixtiyoriy $\varepsilon > 0$ uchun shunday $n_0 = n_0(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ bo'ib,

barcha $n > n_0$ da $\left| \frac{2n-1}{3n+1} - \frac{2}{3} \right| < \varepsilon$ ekanligini ko'rsatishimiz lozim.

$\left| \frac{2n-1}{3n+1} - \frac{2}{3} \right| = \left| \frac{6n-3-6n-2}{3(3n+1)} \right| = \frac{5}{3(3n+1)} < \frac{5}{9n}$. Agar $\frac{5}{9n} < \varepsilon$ bo'lsa, u holda, albatta, $\left| \frac{2n-1}{3n+1} - \frac{2}{3} \right| < \varepsilon$

tengsizlik bajariladi. $\frac{5}{9n} < \varepsilon$ tengsizlik $n > \frac{5}{9\varepsilon}$ bo'lganda o'rinli. Demak, n_0 sifatida $\left[\frac{5}{9\varepsilon} \right]$ ni

tanlashimiz mumkin. Shunday qilib, biz ixtiyoriy ε uchun $n_0 = \left[\frac{5}{9\varepsilon} \right]$, barcha $n > n_0$ bo'lganda $\left| \frac{2n-1}{3n+1} - \frac{2}{3} \right| < \varepsilon$ tengsizlik o'rinli bo'ladi.

- $\frac{2}{3} < \varepsilon$ tengsizlik o'rinli bo'ladi.

b) Funktsiya limiti ta'rifidan foydalanib quyidagi tenglikni isbotlang:

¹ Susanna S.Epp. Discrete Mathematics with Applications. 2010. USA. 760-800 betlarning mazmuni mohiyatidan foydalanildi.

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

Yechish: Funktsiyaning nuqtadagi limiti ta'rifiga ko'ra biz ixtiyoriy $\varepsilon > 0$ uchun shunday $\delta > 0$ topishimiz kerakki, $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$ tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi x larda $|x^2 - 4| < \varepsilon$ bo'lishi kerak. $\delta < 1$ deb qarashimiz mumkin. U holda $|x - 2| < 1$ bo'lishi uchun $1 < x < 3$ bo'lishi kerak.

$|x^2 - 4| = |x - 2| \cdot |x + 2| < 5|x - 2|$, chunki $x \in (1; 3)$ da $|x + 2| < 5$ o'rinli. Agar $5|x - 2| < \varepsilon$ bo'lsa, u holda $|x^2 - 4| < \varepsilon$ tengsizlik albatta bajariladi. $5|x - 2| < \varepsilon$ tengsizlikdan

$|x - 2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$ ga ega bo'lamiz. Demak, $\delta = \min\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{5}\}$ deb olishimiz mumkin.

3. Quyidagi limitlarni hisoblang: a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x^2+3x^3}{1-2x+x^3}$

Yechish: Bu yerda kasrning surat va maxrajining limitlari ∞ ga teng. Quyidagicha shakl almashtiramiz:

$$\frac{1+x^2+3x^3}{1-2x+x^3} = \frac{\frac{1+x^2+3x^3}{x^3}}{\frac{1-2x+x^3}{x^3}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x} + 3}{\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^2} + 1}.$$

$$\text{Demak, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x^2+3x^3}{1-2x+x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x} + 3}{\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^2} + 1} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x} + 3)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^2} + 1)} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

Javob: 3

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2}$

Yechish: Bu misolda $\frac{0}{0}$ ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikni ochishimiz kerak.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x+3} - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(\sqrt{x+3} - 2)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)(\sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+3}+2)}{(x-1)(\sqrt{x+1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x+3}+2}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{2+2}{1+1} = 2$$

Javob: 2

v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{\sin 3x}$

Yechish: Bu $\frac{0}{0}$ ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikni ochish uchun ajoyib limitlardan foydalanamiz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3^x - 1}{x} \cdot x}{\frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \cdot 3x} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x}}{3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}} = \frac{\ln 3}{3 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 3$$

Javob: $\frac{1}{3} \ln 3$