

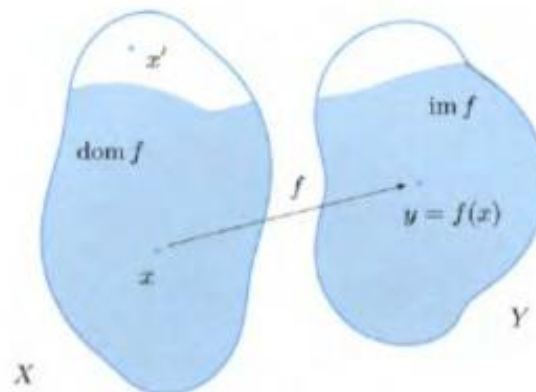
Mavzu. Funksiya. Funksiyaning limiti va uzluksizligi.

Reja

- ▶ Funksiyaning ta'rifi va berilish usullari.
- ▶ Monoton funksiyalar.
- ▶ Juft va toq funksiyalar. Teskari funksiyalar.

Bizga ixtiyoriy X va Y to'plamlar berilgan bo'lsin.

1-ta'rif. Agar X to'plamdan olingan har bir x elementga biror qonunga binoan Y to'plamdan aniq bitta y element mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, u holda X to'plamni Y to'plamga akslantirish berilgan deyiladi va u quyidagicha belgilanadi: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$.



Bu yerda y element x ning aksi (obrazi) deyiladi va $y=f(x)$ yoki $x \xrightarrow{f} y$ ko'rinishda yoziladi, x ni esa y ning asli (proobrazi) deyiladi.

Let X and Y be two sets. A **function** f defined on X with values in Y is a correspondence associating to each element $x \in X$ at most one element $y \in Y$. This is often shortened to 'a function from X to Y '. A synonym for function is **map**. The set of $x \in X$ to which f associates an element in Y is the **domain** of f ; the domain is a subset of X , indicated by $\text{dom } f$. One writes

$$f : \text{dom } f \subseteq X \rightarrow Y.$$

If $\text{dom } f = X$, one says that f is defined **on** X and writes simply $f : X \rightarrow Y$.

The element $y \in Y$ associated to an element $x \in \text{dom } f$ is called the **image of x by or under f** and denoted $y = f(x)$. Sometimes one writes

$$f : x \mapsto f(x).$$

The set of images $y = f(x)$ of all points in the domain constitutes the **range of f** , a subset of Y indicated by $\text{im } f$.

The **graph** of f is the subset $\Gamma(f)$ of the Cartesian product $X \times Y$ made of pairs $(x, f(x))$ when x varies in the domain of f , i.e.,

$$\Gamma(f) = \{(x, f(x)) \in X \times Y : x \in \text{dom } f\}.$$

2. Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. Mathematical Analysis I, 31-32p.

Hozirgi zamon fanida X to'plamni Y to'plamga akslantirish X to'plamda aniqlangan funksiya deyiladi.

Bu funksiyaning umumiy ta'rifi bo'lib, biz odatda X va Y lar haqiqiy sonlar to'plami bo'lgan holni qaraymiz, bunday funksiyalar haqiqiy argumentli haqiqiy funksiya deyiladi.

Shunday hol uchun ta'rifni keltiraylik.

2-ta'rif. Elementlari haqiqiy sonlardan iborat bo'lgan X va Y to'plamlar berilgan bo'lib, X to'plamdan olingan har bir haqiqiy x songa biror qoida yoki qonunga binoan Y to'plamda aniq bitta u element mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, u holda X to'plamda aniqlangan funksiya berilgan deyiladi.

U $y=f(x)$, $y=\varphi(x)$, $u=g(x)$, ... ko'rinishlarda yoziladi.

Bu yerda X funksiyaning aniqlanish yoki berilish sohasi, ba'zida borliq sohasi, Y esa uning o'zgarish sohasi deyiladi. x argument yoki erkli o'zgaruvchi, u esa erksiz o'zgaruvchi yoki funksiya deyiladi. $\{f(x) \mid x \in X\}$ to'plam funksiyaning qiymatlar to'plami deyiladi va $Y(f)$ orqali belgilanadi. Funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi $D(f)$ orqali belgilanadi.

1-misol. 1. $y=2x-2$, 2. $y=x^2$, 3. $y=\frac{1}{x}$, 4. $f(x)=\begin{cases} 3x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 4-x, & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ x-1, & 2 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$

Examples 2.1

Let us consider examples of real functions of real variable.

i) $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = ax + b$ (a, b real coefficients), whose graph is a straight line (Fig. 2.2, top left).

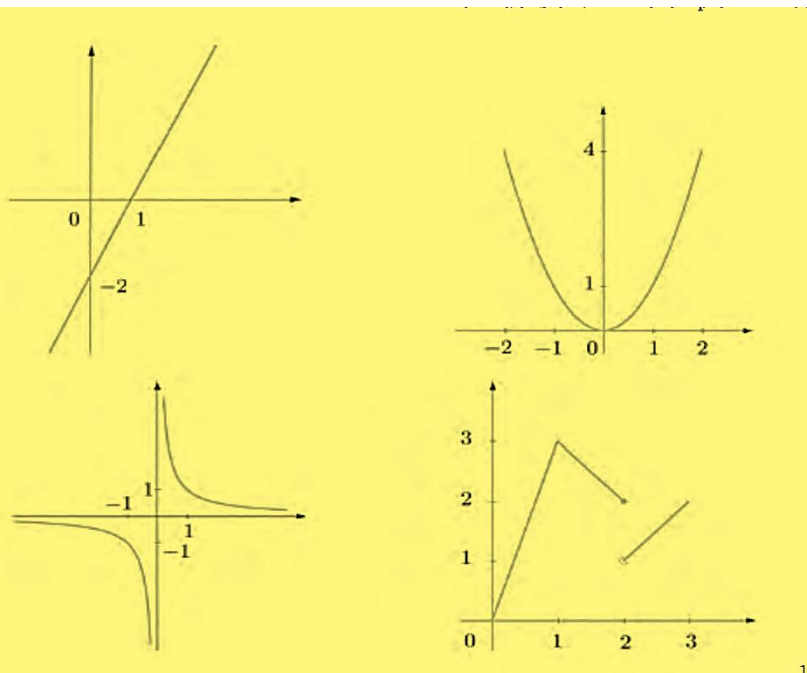
ii) $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x^2$, whose graph is a parabola (Fig. 2.2, top right).

iii) $f : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, has a rectangular hyperbola in the coordinate system of its asymptotes as graph (Fig. 2.2, bottom left).

iv) A real function of a real variable can be defined by multiple expressions on different intervals, in which case is it called a **piecewise function**. An example is given by $f : [0, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 4 - x & \text{if } 1 < x \leq 2, \\ x - 1 & \text{if } 2 < x \leq 3, \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

drawn in Fig. 2.2, bottom right.

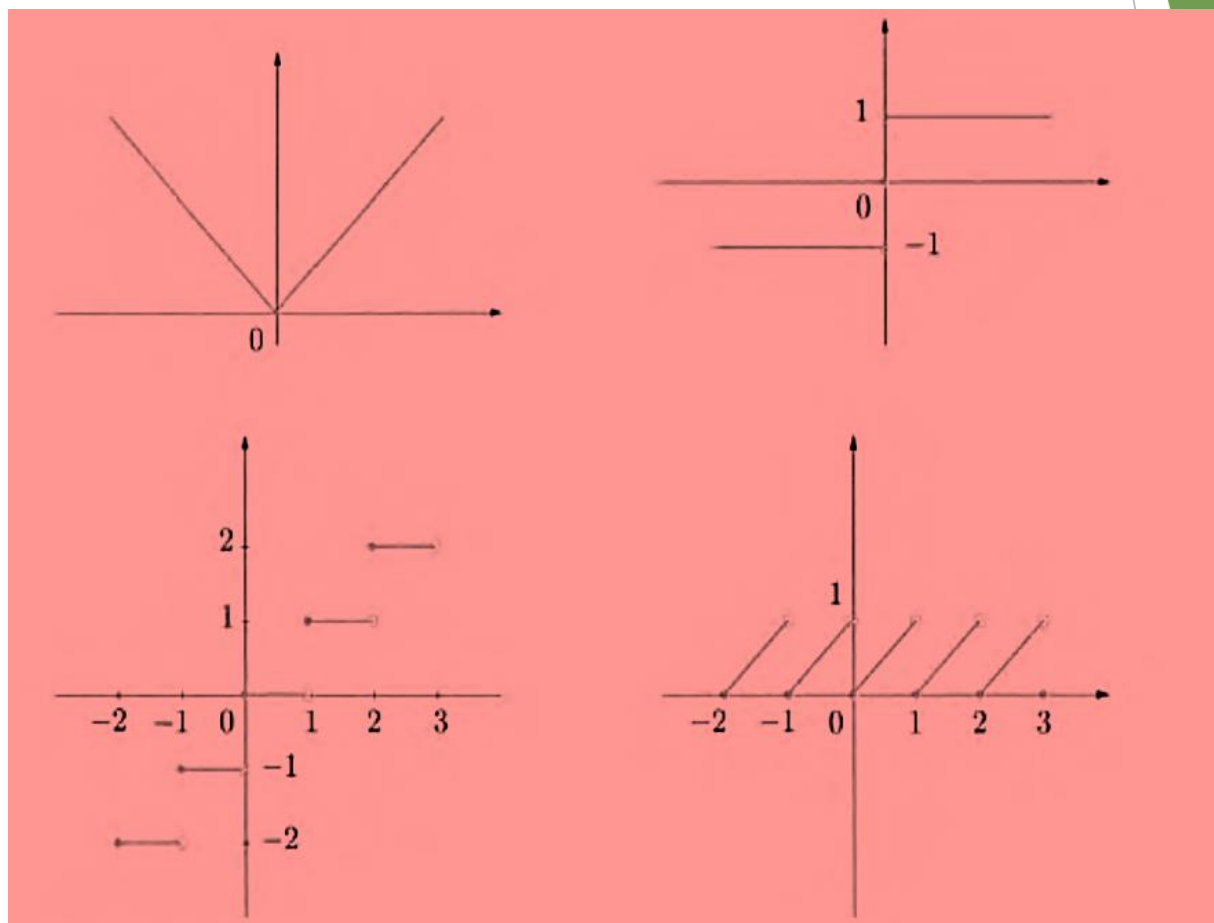


Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. Mathematical Analysis I, 32-33p.

2-misol. a) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ b) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = \text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

s) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = [x]$, bu yerda $[x]$ -- x ning butun qismi.

d) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x - [x]$



Among piecewise functions, the following are particularly important:

v) the **absolute value** (Fig. 2.3, top left)

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0, \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0; \end{cases}$$

vi) the **sign** (Fig. 2.3, top right)

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad f(x) = \text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } x > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ -1 & \text{if } x < 0; \end{cases}$$

vii) the **integer part** (Fig. 2.3, bottom left), also known as **floor function**,

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad f(x) = [x] = \text{the greatest integer } \leq x$$

(for example, $[4] = 4$, $[\sqrt{2}] = 1$, $[-1] = -1$, $[-\frac{3}{2}] = -2$); notice that

$$[x] \leq x < [x] + 1, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R};$$

viii) the **mantissa** (Fig. 2.3, bottom right)

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = M(x) = x - [x]$$

(the property of the floor function implies $0 \leq M(x) < 1$).

Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. Mathematical Analysis I, 33-34p.

Quyidagi ikki holatda funksiya berilgan deyiladi:

- a) funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi,
- b) x ga mos kelgan y ni topish qonuniyati berilgan bo'lsa.

1. Analitik usul. Agar u ni topish uchun x ni ustida bajarish kerak bo'lgan amallar majmuasi berilgan bo'lsa, u holda funksiya analitik usulda berilgan deyiladi. Bu yerda amallar deyilganda qo'shish, ayirish, bo'lish, ko'paytirish, darajaga ko'tarish, ildiz chiqarish, logarifmlash ya hokozolar tushuniladi.

Qisqacha aytganda funksiya $y=f(x)$ formula yordamida berilgan bo'lsa, u holda funksiya analitik usulda berilgan deyiladi. Bu yerda tenglikning o'ng tomoni $f(x)$ funksiyaning analitik ifodasi deyiladi.

Funksiya analitik usulda berilganda uning aniqlanish sohasi berilmasligi mumkin. Bu holda aniqlanish sohasi analitik ifoda ma'noga ega bo'lishi uchun x ning qabul qilishi mumkin bo'lgan barcha qiymatalar to'plami tushuniladi. Bu soha funksiyaning tabiiy aniqlanish sohasi yoki borliq sohasi deyiladi.

3-misol. 1. $y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$, $x^2 - 1 \neq 0$, $x \neq \pm 1$, $D(f) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$.

2. $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6}$, $x^2 - 5x + 6 \geq 0$, $(x-2)(x-3) \geq 0$, $D(f) = (-\infty; 2] \cup [3; +\infty)$

2. Jadval usuli. Ba'zi hollarda x argumentning ba'zi bir qiymatlariga mos keladigan funksiya qiymatlari jadvali beriladi. Bunga to'rt xonali matematik jadval misol bo'la oladi.

3. Grafik usul. $y=f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda berilgan bo'lsin. XOY koordinatalar tekislikdagi $\{M(x, f(x)) \mid x \in X\}$ nuqtalar to'plami funksiyaning grafigi deyiladi.

Agar tekislikda funksiyaning grafigi berilgan bo'lsa, u holda funksiya grafik usulda berilgan deyiladi.

Funksiya grafik usulda berilgan bo'lsa, u holda $f(x_0)$ qiymatni topish uchun absissa o'qidan x_0 nuqtani olib, undan ordinatga o'qiga parallel to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazib, uni grafik bilan kesishish nuqtasining ordinatasi y_0 ni olamiz, o'sha son $f(x_0)$ dan iborat bo'ladi.

Matematik tahlilda uchraydigan ba'zi bir funksiyalarni sanab o'taylik:

$$1. D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x \in Q, \\ 0, & \text{agar } x \in R \setminus Q \end{cases}$$

Bu Dirixle funksiyasi deyiladi.

$$2. y = \text{sign} x = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{agar } x < 0, \\ 0, & \text{agar } x = 0, \\ 1, & \text{agar } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3. y = [x], \quad x \text{ ning butun qismi.} \quad [1,5]=1, [1,4]=-2, [2]=2.$$

$$4. y = \{x\}, \quad x \text{ ning kasr qismi, ya'ni } \{x\} = x - [x]$$

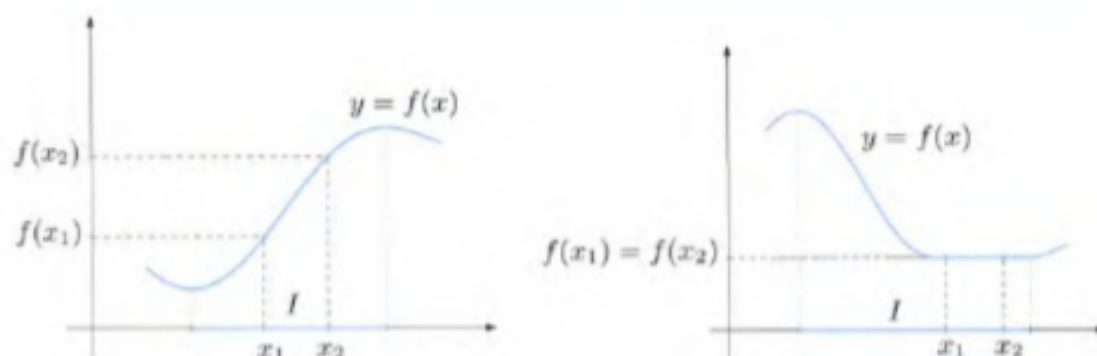
$$[1,4]=0,4; \quad [3]=0, \quad [1,4]=-1,4-(-2)=0,6.$$

2.Monoton funksiyalar.

1-ta'rif. Agar X to'plamdan olingan ixtiyoriy x_1, x_2 lar uchun $x_1 < x_2$ tengsizlikdan $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ tengsizlik kelib chiqsa, $f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda o'suvchi deb ataladi.

Bunday funksiyalarni qat'iy o'suvchi deb ham yuritiladi.

2-ta'rif. Agar X to'plamdan olingan ixtiyoriy x_1, x_2 lar uchun $x_1 < x_2$ tengsizlikdan $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ tengsizlik kelib chiqsa, $f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda kamayuvchi deb ataladi.



Bunday funksiyalarni qat'iy kamayuvchi deb ham yuritiladi.

3-ta'rif. Agar X to'plamdan olingan ixtiyoriy x_1, x_2 lar uchun $x_1 < x_2$ tengsizlikdan $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$ ($f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$) tengsizlik kelib chiqsa, $f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda kamaymovchi (o'smovchi) deb ataladi.

Mana shu to'rt xil funksiyalar bir so'z bilan monoton funksiyalar deyiladi.

Definition 2.6 The function f is **increasing on** I if, given elements x_1, x_2 in I with $x_1 < x_2$, one has $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$; in symbols

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2). \quad (2.7)$$

The function f is **strictly increasing on** I if

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2). \quad (2.8)$$

2.Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. Mathematical Analysis I, 41p.

1-misol. $f(x)=x^3$ funksiya $X=(-\infty;+\infty)$ da o'suvchi. O'qiqatan, $x_1 < x_2$ bo'lsin, u

holda

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = x_2^3 - x_1^3 = (x_2 - x_1)(x_2^2 + x_1x_2 + x_1^2) = (x_2 - x_1)\left((x_2 + \frac{x_1}{2})^2 + \frac{3x_1^2}{4}\right) > 0$$

Demak $x_1 < x_2$ bo'lganda $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ bo'ladi.

3.Juft va toq funksiyalar. Teskari funksiyalar.

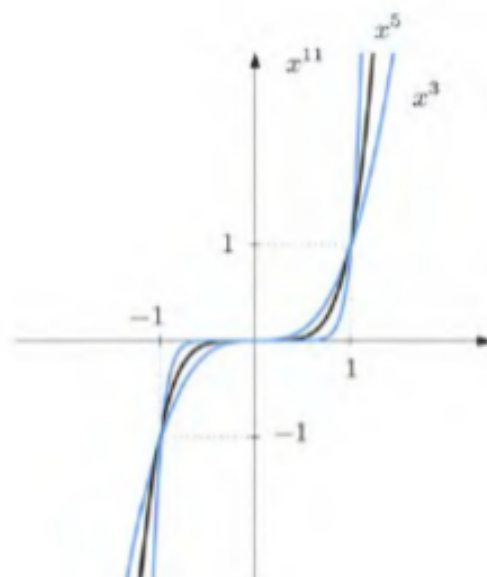
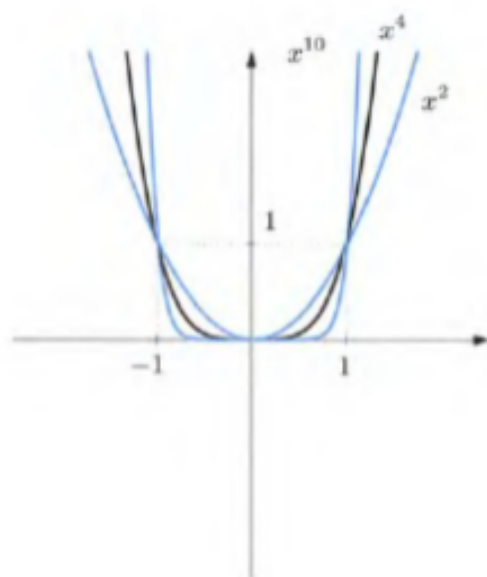
7-ta'rif. Agar ixtiyoriy $x \in X$ uchun $-x \in X$ bo'lsa, u holda X to'plam *simmetrik to'plam* (O nuqtaga nisbatan) deyiladi.

3-misol. $X_1=(-a;a)$, $X_2=(-\infty;+\infty)$, $X_3=[-a;a]$ lar simmetrik to'plam bo'ladi. $X_4=[-2;3]$, $X_5=(0;+\infty)$ to'plamlar simmetrik to'plam emas.

Aytaylik $f(x)$ funksiya X simmetrik to'plamda berilgan bo'lsin.

8-ta'rif. Agar ixtiyoriy $x \in X$ uchun $f(-x)=f(x)$ bo'lsa, u holda $f(x)$ *juft funksiya* deyiladi.

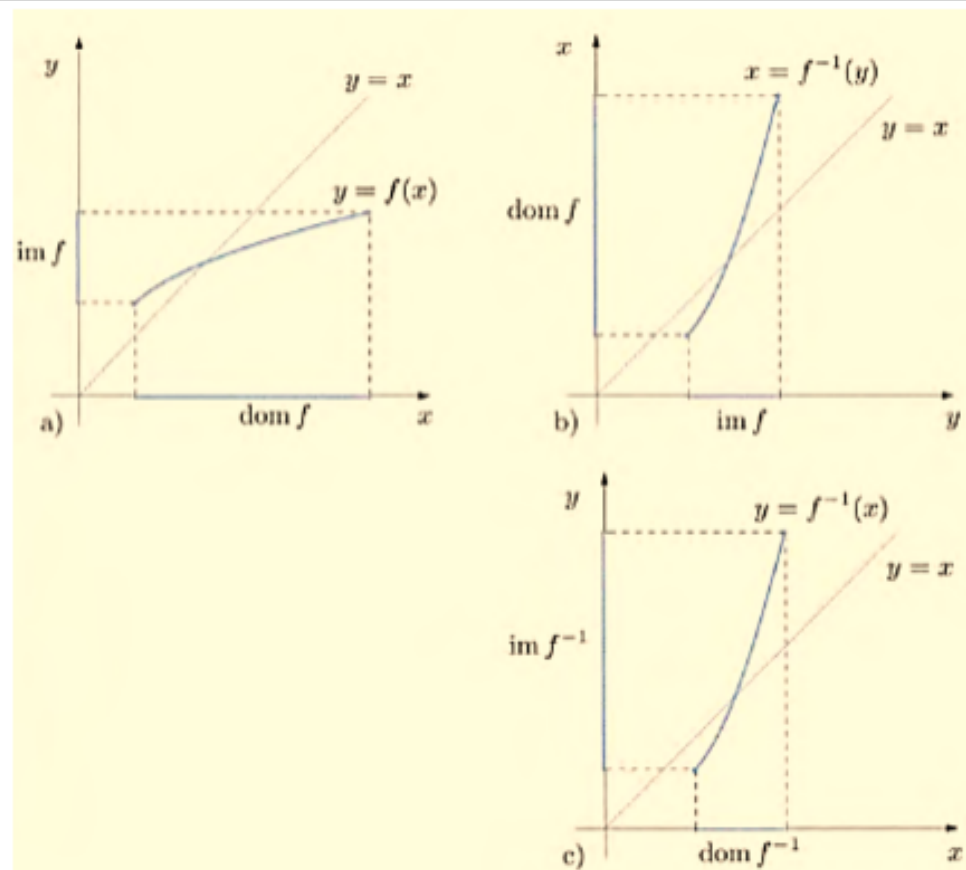
9-ta'rif. Agar ixtiyoriy $x \in X$ uchun $f(-x)=-f(x)$ bo'lsa, u holda $f(x)$ *toq funksiya* deyiladi.



Juft funksiya uchun $f(-x)=f(x)$ bo'lgani sababli, uning grafigi ordinata o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik bo'ladi. Toq funksiya uchun $f(-x)=-f(x)$ bo'lgani sababli, toq funksiyaning grafigi koordinata boshiga nisbatan simmetrik bo'ladi. Shuning uchun, juft funksiylar grafigini chizishda, grafikning $x \geq 0$ ga mos kelgan qismini chizish kifoya. Grafikning ikkinchi qismi esa, shu chizilgan grafikni ordinata o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik almashtirish yordamida hosil qilinadi. Toq funksiya ham shunday bo'ladi, faqat simmetrik almashtirish, koordinatalar boshi 0 ga nisbatan olinadi. Shunday funksiylar borki, ularni toq ham, juft ham deb bo'lmaydi.

Teskari funksiya.

Faraz qilaylik $y=f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda berilgan bo'lib, Y to'plam uning barcha qiymatlar to'plami bo'lsin. Agar Y dan olingan har bir y uchun X to'plamdagi $y=f(x)$ tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi x faqat bitta bo'lsa, u holda har bir $y \in Y$ uchun $y=f(x)$ tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi $x \in X$ ni mos qo'yamiz. Natijada Y to'plamda aniqlangan $x = \varphi(y)$ funksiyaga ega bo'lamiz, bu funksiya $y=f(x)$ funksiyaga teskari funksiya deyiladi. Teskari funktsiyani $f^{-1}(y)$ orqali ham belgilanadi.



Funksiyalarning kompozitsiyasi (murakkab funksiya).

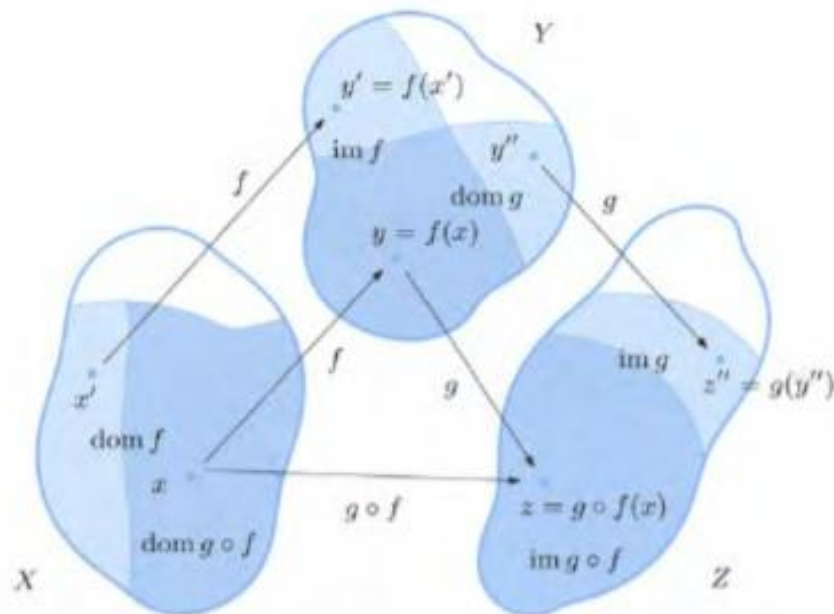


Figure 2.10. Representation of a composite function via Venn diagrams

Agar $y = \varphi(x)$ funksiya Y sohada $y=f(y)$ funksiya $E(\varphi)$ sohada aniqlangan bo'lsa, u holda $y = f(\varphi(x))$ funksiyaning Y sohada aniqlangan murakkab funksiya yoki f bilan φ ning kompozitsiyasi deyiladi va $f \circ \varphi$ orqali belgilanadi, ya'ni $(f \circ \varphi)(x) = f(\varphi(x))$

2.Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. Mathematical Analysis I, 42-44p.

Misol. $y = \sqrt{u}$, $u = 1 - x$. Bunda $y = \sqrt{1 - x}$ funksiya $(-\infty; 1]$ da aniqlangan murakkab funksiya.