

## Funksiya limiti tushunchasi

### Reja:

1. Atrof tushunchasi.
2. Funksiya limitining Koshi va Geyne ta'riflari.
3. To'plam bo'yicha limit tushunchasi.
4. Limitlarning tiplari.
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6. Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar.

**1. Atrof tushunchasi.** Funksiya limitiga ta'rif berishdan oldin, biz nuqtaning  $\delta$  atrofi tushunchasini keltirib o'tamiz.

$a$  nuqtaning  $\delta$  atrofi deb, uzunligi  $2\delta$  ga va markazi  $a$  nuqtada bo'lgan intervalga aytilar edi va  $U_\delta(a)$  kabi belgilanar edi, ya'ni

$$U_\delta(a) = \{x: x \in (a - \delta, a + \delta) = \{x: a - \delta < x < a + \delta\}\}.$$

Agar shu intervaldan  $a$  nuqtani chiqarib tashlasak, hosil bo'lgan to'plamga  $a$  nuqtaning o'yilgan (teshik)  $\delta$  atrofi deyiladi va  $\mathring{U}_\delta(a)$  shaklida belgilanadi.

$$\mathring{U}_\delta(a) = \{x: |x - a| < \delta, x \neq a\} = \{x: 0 < |x - a| < \delta\}.$$

### 2. Funksiya limitining Koshi va Geyne ta'riflari.

#### Funksiya limitining Koshi ta'rif.

**23.1-ta'rif.**  $f$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtaning biror atrofida aniqlangan bo'lsin. ( $a$  nuqtaning o'zida aniqlanmagan bo'lishi ham mumkin). Agar  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun  $\exists \delta > 0$  soni topilsaki  $|x - a| < \delta, x \neq a$  munosabatni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  lar uchun  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $A$  soniga  $f$  funksiyaning  $x = a$  nuqtadagi limiti deyiladi va  $A = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ ; ba'zan  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x) \rightarrow A$

kabi belgilanadi. Bu ta'rif logik simvollar orqali quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$\left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \right\} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, 0 < |x - a| < \delta, \forall x \in D(f) \rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon\}.$$

Yoki atrof tushunchasidan foydalanib quyidagicha yozamiz:

$$\left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \right\} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in \mathring{U}_\delta(a) \rightarrow f(x) \in U_\varepsilon(A).$$

#### Funksiya limitining Geyne ta'rif.

**23.2-ta'rif.** Agar  $f$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtaning biror o'yilgan atrofida aniqlangan, ya'ni  $\exists \delta_0, \mathring{U}_{\delta_0}(a)$  to'plamda aniqlangan bo'lib, hadlari

$$x_n \in \mathring{U}_{\delta_0}(a)$$

bo'lgan va  $a$  ga intiluvchi ixtiyoriy  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik olmaylik, unga mos funksiyaning qiymatlaridan tuzilgan  $\{f(x_n)\}$  ketma-ketlik  $A$  soniga intilsa,  $A$  soniga  $f$  funksiyaning  $x = a$  nuqtadagi limiti deyiladi va

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

Limitning ikki ta'rifining ekvivalentligini ko'rsatamiz.

**23.1-teorema.** Funksiya limitining Koshi va Geyne ta'riflari ekvivalentdir.

**Isbot.** Funksiya limitining Koshi ta'rifida ham Geyne ta'rifida ham, funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtaning biror o'yilgan atrofida aniqlangan deb olgan edik, ya'ni

$$\exists \delta_0, \dot{U}_{\delta_0}(a) \subset D(f).$$

a)  $A$  soni  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi Koshi ta'rif bo'yicha limiti bo'lsin, ya'ni

$$\exists \delta_0, \dot{U}_{\delta_0}(a) \subset D(f) \text{ va}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \in (0, \delta_0]: \forall x \in \dot{U}_{\delta}(a) \rightarrow f(x) \in U_{\varepsilon}(A) \quad (23.1)$$

munosabat bajarilgan bo'lsin.

Hadlari  $\dot{U}_{\delta}(a)$  to'plamdan olingan  $a$  ga intiluvchi  $\forall \{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikni qaraylik. Ketma-ketlikning limiti  $a$  bo'lganligi uchun

$$\exists n_{\delta}, \forall n \geq n_{\delta} \rightarrow x_n \in \dot{U}_{\delta}(a)$$

shart bajariladi.

Bu yerdan (23.1) ga asosan

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_{\varepsilon}, \forall n \geq N_{\varepsilon} \rightarrow f(x_n) \in U_{\varepsilon}(A). \quad (23.2)$$

Bundan va  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning ixtiyoriyligidan Geyne ta'rifining bajarilishi kelib chiqadi, ya'ni  $A$  —soni  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi Geyne ta'rif bo'yicha limiti bo'lar ekan.

b) Endi  $A$  soni  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi Geyne ta'rif bo'yicha limiti bo'lsin. Faraz qilaylik  $A$  soni  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtada Koshi ta'rif bo'yicha limiti bo'lmasin. Bu holda Koshi ta'rifining inkori bajariladi, ya'ni:

$$\exists \varepsilon_0: \forall \delta > 0, (\delta \in (0, \delta_0]): \exists x(\delta) \in \dot{U}_{\delta}(a) \rightarrow |f(x(\delta)) - A| \geq \varepsilon_0 \quad (23.3)$$

munosabat bajariladi. (23.3) munosabatdagi  $\delta$  sifatida  $(0, \delta_0]$  oraliqdagi ixtiyoriy sonni olish mumkin. Shuning uchun  $\delta = \frac{\delta_0}{n}$ ,  $n \in N$ , deb olish mumkin.  $\delta = \frac{\delta_0}{n}$ ,  $n \in N$  soniga mos keluvchi  $x(\delta)$  ni  $x_n = x\left(\frac{\delta_0}{n}\right)$  deb belgilab olamiz. U holda (23.3) ga asosan

$$\forall n \in N, 0 < |x_n - a| < \frac{\delta_0}{n} \quad (23.4)$$

$$|f(x_n) - A| \geq \varepsilon_0 \quad (23.5)$$

tengsizliklar bajariladi. (23.4) dan:

$\forall n \in N, x_n \in \dot{U}_{\delta_0}(a)$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi, (23.5) dan esa

$\{f(x_n)\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti  $A$  soni bo'la olmasligi kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $A$  soni  $f$  funksiyaning Geyne ta'rif bo'yicha limiti bo'la olmaydi. Bu qarama-qarshilik farazimizning noto'g'riligini ko'rsatadi.

**23.1-misol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 = 4$  tenglikni isbotlang.

**Yechish.**  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  son bo'yicha  $\delta > 0$  sonni  $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$  tengsizlikdan

$$|x^2 - 4| < |x + 2| \cdot |x - 2| < \varepsilon \quad (23.6)$$

tengsizlik kelib chiqadigan qilib tanlash mumkinligini isbotlash kerak.

$\delta > 0$  sonni birma-bir tanlaymiz. Avval 2 nuqtaning 1 radiusli ( $\delta = 1$ ) atrofini, ya'ni  $x$  ning  $|x - 2| < 1$  bo'ladigan qiymatlarini qaraymiz. Qaralayotgan atrofda

$$|x + 2| = |x - 2 + 4| \leq |x - 2| + 4 < 5$$

va shunga ko'ra  $|x + 2| \cdot |x - 2| < 5|x - 2|$ . (23.6) tengsizlik bajarilishi uchun  $|x - 2| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}$  bo'lishi yetarli Shunday qilib,  $\delta$  sifatida 1 va  $\frac{\varepsilon}{5}$  sonlardan kichigini olish mumkin, ya'ni  $\delta = \min\left\{1; \frac{\varepsilon}{5}\right\}$ .

Yuqoridagi misolni chuqurroq tushuntirish uchun ixtiyoriy musbat epsilon( $\varepsilon$ ) soni olinganganda ham, shunday  $\delta$  musbat son topilib,  $a = 2$  ning  $\delta$  atrofidan olingan ixtiyoriy  $x$  larning  $f(x) = x^2$  funksiyadagi qaiymatlari  $b = 4$  ning  $\varepsilon$  atrofida joylashishini visual tarzda ko'rsatish mumkin. Ushbu amaliyotni bajarish uchun quyidagi havolaga o'ting: <http://localhost:5173/theme1>

### 23.2-misol.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ 2 - x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

funksiyaning 0 nuqtadagi limitini toping.  $y = 2 + \varepsilon$  va  $y = 2 - \varepsilon$  to'g'ri chiziqlar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya grafigining absissasi  $x_1 = -\sqrt{\varepsilon}$  va  $x_2 = \varepsilon$  bo'lgan nuqtalarda kesib o'tadi.  $\delta = \min(\varepsilon, \sqrt{\varepsilon})$  deb olsak, u holda, agar  $|x| < \delta$  va  $x \neq 0$  bo'lsa,  $|f(x) - 2| < \varepsilon$  bo'ladi, ya'ni Koshi ta'rifiga ko'ra  $\forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(0) \rightarrow f(x) \in U_\varepsilon$ , ya'ni (23.2) munosabat bajariladi. Demak,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$  bo'lar ekan.

**23.3-misol.**  $y = \sin \frac{1}{x}$  funksiyaning  $x = 0$  nuqtadagi limiti mavjud emasligini Geyne ta'rifidan foydalanib ko'rsating.

**Yechish.** Nolga yaqinlashuvchi  $\{x_n\}$  va  $\{x'_n\}$  ( $\forall n \in N \ x_n \neq 0, \ x'_n \neq 0$ ) ketma-ketliklar mavjud bo'lib

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x'_n)$$

ekanligini ko'rsatsak qaralayotgan funksiyaning Geyne ta'rifi bo'yicha 0 nuqtada limiti mavjud emasligini ko'rsatgan bo'lamiz.  $x_n = \frac{1}{n\pi}$  va  $x'_n = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi}$  bo'lsin.

Ravshanki,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x'_n = 0$ .

Ammo,  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da

$$f(x_n) = \sin \pi = 0 \rightarrow 0,$$

$$f(x'_n) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \rightarrow 1$$

munosabatlar o'rinli. Shunday qilib, quyidagi munosabatni olamiz:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x'_n).$$

Bu esa  $\sin \frac{1}{x}$  funksiya  $x = 0$  nuqtada limitga ega emasligini ko'rsatadi.

### Qismaniy limit ta'rif.

**23.3-ta'rif.**  $f$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtaning biror o'yilgan  $\mathring{U}_{\delta_0}(a)$  atrofida aniqlangan bo'lsin. Agar  $a$  ga intiluvchi shunday  $\{x_n\}$  ketma-ketlik topilsaki, qaysikim,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$$

tenglik o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda  $A$  soniga  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi qismaniy limiti deyiladi.

**3.To'plam bo'yicha limit tushunchasi.**  $f$  funksiyaning  $E$  to'plamda qaraylik, bu yerda  $E \subset D(f)$  bo'lsin.

**23.4-ta'rif.** Agar  $a$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon$  atrofida  $E$  to'plamning  $a$  dan farqli kamida bitta elementi bo'lsa, u holda  $a$  nuqta  $E$  to'plamning limitik nuqtasi deyiladi.

$a$  nuqta  $E$  to'plamning limitik nuqtasi bo'lsin, agarda  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in \mathring{U}_{\delta}(a) \cap E \rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$  munosabat bajarilsa,  $A$  soni  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi  $E$  to'plam bo'yicha limiti deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a, x \in E} f(x) = A$$

kabi yoziladi.

Xuddi shunga o'xshash  $E$  to'plam bo'yicha limitning Geyne ta'rifini ham berish mumkin.

**23.4-misol.** Dirixle funksiyasini qaraylik.

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in Q \\ 0, & x \in I. \end{cases}$$

Shu funksiyaning  $Q$  to'plam bo'yicha  $\forall a \in R$  nuqtadagi limiti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a, x \in Q} D(x) = 1$$

$\forall a \in R$  nuqtadagi  $I$  to'plam bo'yicha limiti esa

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a, x \in I} D(x) = 0.$$

### 4. Limitlarning tiplari.

a) **Bir tomonli chekli limitlar.** Biz bundan keyin  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtaning biror o'yilgan  $\delta$  atrofida aniqlangan deb faraz qilamiz.

**23.5-ta'rif.** Agar  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in (a - \delta, a) \rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$  munosabat bajarilsa  $A$  soni  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi chap limiti deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) \text{ yoki } f(a-0)$$

kabi belgilanadi.

Xuddi shunga o'xshash o'ng limit tushunchasini kiritish mumkin.

**23.6-ta'rif.** Agar  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in (a, a + \delta) \rightarrow |f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$  munosabat bajarilsa,  $A$  soni  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi o'ng limiti deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) \text{ yoki } f(a+0)$$

kabi belgilanadi.

Masalan,  $y = \operatorname{sign} x$  funksiyani qaraylik

$$\operatorname{sign} x = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Bu funksiya uchun  $f(-0) = -1$ ,  $f(+0) = 1$  tengliklar o'rinli.

**23.7-ta'rif.** Agar  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  uchun

$$\exists \delta > 0, \quad \forall x \in \mathring{U}_\delta(a) \rightarrow f(x) \in (A, A + \varepsilon)$$

munosabat bajarilsa, u holda  $f$  funksiya  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $A$  soniga o'ngdan intiladi ya'ni  $A$  soni  $f$  funksiyaning o'ng limiti deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A + 0$$

kabi yoziladi. Xususiyl holda,  $A = 0$  bo'lsa,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +0$  kabi yoziladi.

Shunga o'xshash

$$\left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A - 0 \right\} \Leftrightarrow \{ \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in \mathring{U}_\delta(a) \rightarrow f(x) \in (A - \varepsilon, A) \}$$

bo'ladi.

Masalan, quyidagi

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x > 1 \\ \frac{3}{2}, & x = 1 \\ (x-1)^2 + 2, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

funksiyani qaraylik. Bu funksiya uchun

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 2 + 0$$

bo'ladi.

Xuddi yuqoridagilarga o'xshash

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = A + 0, \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = A + 0,$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = A - 0, \quad 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = A - 0$$

yozuvlarga ma'no berish mumkin.

$$\text{Masalan, } \left\{ \lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = A - 0 \right\} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in (a - \delta, a) \rightarrow$$

$$f(x) \in (A - \varepsilon, A).$$

**23.1-mashq.** 1) 2) 3) tasdiqlarni logik belgilardan foydalanib yozing.

**23.2-mashq.**  $f$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtada limitga ega bo'lishi uchun uning shu nuqtada chap va o'ng limitlari mavjud bo'lib,  $f(a-0) = f(a+0)$  tenglikning bajarilishi zarur va yetarli ekanligini ko'rsating.

b) **Nuqtadagi cheksiz limitlar.**  $f$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtaning biror o'yilgan atrofida aniqlangan bo'lsin,

**23.8-ta'rif.** Agar

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(a) \rightarrow |f(x)| > \varepsilon \quad (23.7)$$

bo'lsa,  $f$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtada cheksiz limitga ega deyiladi va

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

shaklida yoziladi.

Bu holda  $f$  funksiya  $x \rightarrow a$  da cheksiz katta funksiya ham deyiladi. (23.7) shartga asosan funksiyaning limiti cheksiz bo'lsa, uning grafigi

$\forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(a), |y| \leq \varepsilon$  ( $-\varepsilon \leq y \leq \varepsilon$ ) polosaning tashqarisida yotar ekan.

$$U_\varepsilon(\infty) = \{y: |y| > \varepsilon\} = (-\infty, -\varepsilon) \cup (\varepsilon, +\infty)$$

belgilashni kiritamiz.

$U_\varepsilon(\infty)$  to'plamni cheksizlikning  $\varepsilon$  atrofi deb ataymiz. Agarda cheksizlikning  $\varepsilon$  atrofi uchun  $a$  nuqtaning shunday o'yilgan  $\delta$  atrofi topilsaki, bu atrofqa qarashli ixtiyoriy  $x$  larga mos funksiyaning qiymatlari  $f(x) \in U_\varepsilon(\infty)$  bo'lsa  $f$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtada cheksiz limitga ega deyilar ekan.

**23.9-ta'rif.** Agar

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(a) \rightarrow f(x) > \varepsilon \quad (23.8)$$

munosabat bajarilsa  $f$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtada  $+\infty$  cheksiz limitga ega deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$$

shaklida yoziladi.  $U_\varepsilon(+\infty) = (\varepsilon, +\infty) = \{x \in R: x > \varepsilon\}$  to'plamga  $+\infty$  cheksizlikning  $\varepsilon$  atrofi deyiladi. Bu holda (23.8) yozuvni

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(a) \rightarrow f(x) \in U_\varepsilon(+\infty)$$

shaklda ham yozish mumkin.

Yuqoridagiga o'xshash

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty$$

tasdiqni ham atrof tushunchasidan foydalanib yozish mumkin.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  son uchun  $U_\varepsilon(-\infty) = (-\infty, \varepsilon) = \{x \in R: x < -\varepsilon\}$  belgilashni kiritamiz. Bu to'plamga  $-\infty$  cheksizlikning  $\varepsilon$  atrofi deyiladi.

**23.10-ta'rif.**  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in \dot{U}_\delta(a) \rightarrow f(x) \in U_\varepsilon(-\infty)$  bo'lsa,  $f$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtada  $-\infty$  limitga ega deyiladi va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty$  kabi yoziladi.

Xuddi shunga o'xshash

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = \infty$$

yozuvlarga ma'no berishimiz mumkin, shuningdek

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A$$

tasdiqlarni ham kiritish mumkin.

**23.11-ta’rif.** Agar  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in U_\delta(-\infty) \rightarrow f(x) \in U_\varepsilon(+\infty)$  bo’lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x$  argument  $-\infty$  ga intilganda  $+\infty$  limitga ega deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

kabi yoziladi.

### 5. O‘z-o‘zini tekshirish savollari.

1. Atrof tushunchasini ayting.
2. Funksiyaning nuqtadagi limitining Koshi ta’rifini ayting.
3. Funksiyaning nuqtadagi limitining Geyne ta’rifini ayting.
4. Qismaniy limit ta’rifini ayting.
5. Funksiyaning nuqtadagi chap limiti ta’rifini ayting.
6. Funksiyaning nuqtadagi o‘ng limiti ta’rifini ayting.
7. Funksiyaning nuqtadagi  $+\infty$  limiti ta’rifini ayting.

### 6. Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar.

**23.1.**  $|x-1| < 3$  va  $|x-5| < 2$  tengsizliklarni bir vaqtda qanoatlantiruvchi nuqtalar to’plamini toping.

**23.2.** “ $x$  nuqtadan 2 gacha masofa 7 dan katta” mulohazasini modul va tengsizlik belgilari yordamida ifodalang.

**23.3.**  $-1$  nuqtaning 4-atrofini modul va tengsizlik belgilari yordamida ifodalang.

**23.4.**  $f$  funksiyaning  $x = a$  nuqtadagi limiti  $b$  ga tengligining Koshi ta’rifini yozing.

**23.5.**  $f$  funksiyaning  $x = a$  nuqtadagi limiti  $b$  ga tengligini Geyne ta’rifi yordamida yozing.

**23.6.** Quyidagi tasdiqlarni logik simvollar yordamida yozing.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty$ .
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$ .
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$ .
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ .
5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b - 0$ .
6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = b$ .
7.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b$ .
8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = b + 0$ .
9.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$ .
10.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = -\infty$ .
11.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$ .
12.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = b + 0$ .
13.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ .
14.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ .
15.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ .
16.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty$ .
17.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = b + 0$ .
18.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = b - 0$ .
19.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = b + 0$ .
20.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b + 0$ .
21.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = b - 0$ .
22.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = b - 0$ .
23.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = b + 0$ .
24.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b + 0$ .

**23.7.** Quyidagi tengliklarni Koshi ta’rifi bo’yicha isbotlang.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 = 1$ .
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} x^2 = 1$ .
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \sqrt{x} = 2$ .
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \sqrt{x} = 3$ .

**23.8.** Quyida berilgan funksiyalarning bir tomonli limitlarini toping.

**1.**  $f(x) = 2^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$ ,  $x \rightarrow 1 \pm 0$ .      **2.**  $f(x) = \frac{4}{(x-2)^3}$ ,  $x \rightarrow 2 \pm 0$ .