

Mavzu-11. Sonli ketma ketliklar. Ketma ketlik limiti va ularning ayrim xossalari. Chegaralangan, monoton ketma- ketlikning limiti. Funkiyaning limiti va uning xossalari. Funksiyaning cheksizlikdagi limiti. Bir tomonlama limitlar.

Reja:

1. Sonli ketma-ketlik ta’rifi
2. Chegaralangan ketma-ketliklar
3. Monoton ketma-ketliklar
4. Sonli ketma-ketlikning xossalari
5. Funksiya limitining ta’rifi

N va **R** to’plamlar berilgan bo’lib, f – har bir natural n ga biror haqiqiy sonni mos qo’yuvchi qoida bo’lsin.

Ta’rif-1 Biror f qoidaga ko’ra har bir natural n songa x_n ($x_n \in R$) haqiqiy sonni mos qo’yilishiga $f:n \rightarrow x_n$ sonli ketma-ketlik deyiladi.

$$\text{Demak, } x_n = f(n) \quad \{x_n\}: x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \dots \quad (1)$$

Misol

1) $x_n=1$	$1,1,1,\dots,1,\dots$
2) $x_n=\frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} \dots$
3) $x_n=(-1)^{n+1}$	$1,-1,1,-1,\dots, (-1)^{n+1}$
4) $x_n=\frac{1+(-1)^n}{2}$	$0,1,0,\dots, \frac{1+(-1)^n}{2}, \dots$
5) $x_n=\sin n\pi$	$\sin\pi, \sin 2\pi, \sin 3\pi, \dots, \sin n\pi, \dots$
6) $x_n=x_{n-2}-x_{n-1}, \quad n \geq 3, \quad x_1=1, \quad x_2=1,$	$1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21, \dots \quad (\text{Fibonachchi sonlari})$
7) $x_n - n$ nomerli tub sonlar	$2,3,5,7,11, \dots$

Ta’rif-2 Agar shunday M (m) soni mavjud bo’lsaki, $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlikning barcha hadlari uchun $x_n \leq M$ ($x_n \geq m$) shart bajarilsa, $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlik yuqorida (quyidan) chegaralangan deyiladi.

Ta’rif-3 Ham yuqorida, ham quyidan chegaralangan ketma-ketliklar chegalangan ketma-ketliklar deyiladi.

Ta’rif-4 Agar $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlik berilgan bo’lib, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ soni uchun $\exists N, n > N$ va biror chekli A son uchun $|x_n - A| < \varepsilon$ tengsizlik bajarilsa, bu A son $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlikning limiti deyiladi va $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ kabi yoziladi.

Ta’rif-5 Agar $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlik chekli limitga ega bo’lsa, u yaqinlashuvchi, aks holda, uzoqlashuvchi ketma-ketlik deyiladi.

Ta’rif-6 Agar $\forall n \in N$ uchun $x_{n+1} > x_n$ ($x_{n+1} < x_n$) tengsizlik o’rinli bo’lsa, $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlik monoton o’suvchi (monoton kamayuvchi) ketma-ketlik deyiladi.

X O S S A L A R I :

$\{a_n\}$ va $\{b_n\}$ ketma-ketliklar berilgan, yaqinlashuvchi va $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$ bo’lsin.

$$1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n \pm b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \pm \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = A \pm B$$

$$2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n * b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n * \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = A * B$$

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n} = \frac{A}{B}$$

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c = c, \quad c\text{-const}$$

$$5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c a_n = c * \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = c * A$$

$$6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e \quad \text{Bu limit – ajoyib limit deyiladi}$$

$e = 2,718281 \dots$ cheksiz davriy bo’lmagan irratsional son.

$(a_n \pm b_n)$, $(a_n * b_n)$, $\frac{a_n}{b_n}$ – ko’rinishidagi limitlarni hisoblashda $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0 \cdot \infty, \infty - \infty$ ko’rinishidagi ifodalar hosil bo’lishi mumkin, bu ifodalar **aniqmasliklar** deyiladi.

Monoton ketma-ketliklarning limiti haqidagi teoremlar

Teorema-1 Agar $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlik o’suvchi va yuqoridan chegaralangan bo’lsa, u holda u chekli limitga ega bo’ladi.

Teorema-2 Agar $\{x_n\}$ ketma-ketlik kamayuvchi va yuqoridan chegaralangan bo’lsa, u holda u chekli limitga ega bo’ladi.

Misollar

$$1) a_n = \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{2}}{n} \text{ ketma-ketlikning dastlabki 5 hadini yozing.}$$

$$\Delta \quad a_1 = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1; \quad a_4 = \frac{\sin \frac{4\pi}{2}}{4} = \frac{0}{4} = 0;$$

$$a_2 = \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{2}}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0; \quad a_5 = \frac{\sin \frac{5\pi}{2}}{5} = \frac{1}{5}; \quad \blacktriangle$$

$$a_3 = \frac{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}}{3} = \frac{-1}{3}; \quad \text{Demak } 1, 0, -\frac{1}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{5}, \dots$$

$$2) \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{10}{13}, \frac{17}{18}, \frac{26}{23} \text{ ketma-ketlikning umumiy hadi yozilsin.}$$

$$\Delta \quad 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, \dots - n^2+1 \quad \text{surati;}$$

$$3, 8, 13, 18, 23, \dots - a_n = a_1 + d(n-1) = 3 + d(n-1) = 3 + 5(n-1) = 3 + 5n - 5 = 5n - 2 \quad \text{maxraji;}$$

$$\text{Shunday qilib, } \{x_n\} = \frac{n^2+1}{5n-2} \quad \blacktriangle$$

$$3) x_1=1, x_2=2 \text{ va } n>2 \text{ da } x_n=x_{n-1}-x_{n-2}. \text{ Dastlabki 7 hadini toping.}$$

$$\Delta \quad x_3 = x_2 - x_1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$x_4 = x_3 - x_2 = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$x_5 = x_4 - x_3 = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$x_6 = x_5 - x_4 = -2 - (-1) = -2 + 1 = -1$$

$$x_7 = x_6 - x_5 = -1 - (-2) = -1 + 2 = 1 \quad \blacktriangle$$

$X \subset R$ to'plamda $f(x)$ funksiya berilgan, $a \in X$ bo'lsin. $x \rightarrow a$ da $f(x)$ funksiya limiti haqida quyidagilarni aytish mumkin:

1. $x \rightarrow a$ da $f(x)$ funksiya limiti mavjud, chekli va $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$
2. $x \rightarrow a$ da $f(x)$ funksiya limiti mavjud, chekli va $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b \neq f(a)$, $b \in X$
3. $x \rightarrow a$ da $f(x)$ funksiya limiti mavjud va $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} = \infty$
4. $x \rightarrow a$ da $f(x)$ funksiya limiti mavjud emas.

Takrorlash uchun savollar.

1. Sonli ketma-ketlik ta'rifini ayting.
2. Chegaralangan ketma-ketlikka misol keltiring.
3. Monoton ketma-ketlik qanday ketma-ketlik.
4. Ketma-ketlik limiti ta'rifini keltiring.
5. Funksiya limiti ta'rifini keltiring

Foydalilanigan adabiyotlar:

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