

**Mavzu-12. Cheksiz kichik va cheksiz katta miqdorlar va ularni taqqoslash.**  
**Limitlar haqidagi asosiy teorema. Ajoyib limitlar. Funksiyalarning uzlusizligi**  
**va uzilishi. Uzilish nuqtalari turlari. Asosiy elementar funksiyalarning**  
**uzlusizligi. Kesmada uzlusiz funksiyalarning xossalari.**

**Reja:**

1. Cheksiz kichik va cheksiz katta miqdor tushunchasi.
2. Cheksiz kichik va cheksiz katta miqdorlarni taqqoslash.
3. Limitlar haqidagi asosiy teorema.
4. Funksiyaning uzlusizligi
5. Uzilish nuqtalari turlari
6. Asosiy elementar funksiyalar uzlusizligi.

$$X \subset R, f(x), x \in X$$

**Ta’rif-1** Agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$  bo’lsa, u holda  $x \rightarrow \infty$  da  $f(x)$  funksiya cheksiz kichik miqdor deyiladi.

**Misol-1**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2^x}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^\alpha}$  ( $\alpha > 0$ ) funksiyalar cheksiz kichik miqdordir, chunki  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^x} = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} = 0$

**Ta’rif-2** Agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$  bo’lsa, u holda  $x \rightarrow \infty$  da  $f(x)$  funksiya cheksiz katta miqdor deyiladi.

**Misol-2**  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $f(x) = x^3 + 2$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 2}{3}$  funksiyalar cheksiz katta miqdorlardir, chunki  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 + 2 = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 2}{3} = \infty$

**Cheksiz kichik miqdorlarning xossalari:**

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$  va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$  bo’lsa,  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \pm g(x)) = 0$
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$  bo’lsa,  $\forall z \in R \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} z * f(x) = 0$
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$  bo’lsa,  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) * g(x)) = 0$
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$  bo’lsa,  $f(x)$  – chegaralangan
5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ,  $g(x)$  - chegaralangan  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) * g(x)) = 0$
6.  $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$  va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$  bo’lsa,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$
7.  $\forall x, f(x) \leq \varphi(x) \leq g(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \varphi(x) = 0$

**Cheksiz katta miqdorlarning xossalari:**

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$  va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = b \neq 0$  bo’lsa,  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) * g(x) = \infty$
2.  $f(x)$  funksiya chegaralangan,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) * g(x) = \infty$

**Cheksiz kichik va cheksiz katta miqdorlar orasidagi bog’lanish**

- 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$  bo’lsa,  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \infty$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty \text{ bo'lsa, } \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{g(x)} = 0$$

### Cheksiz kichik miqdorlarni taqqoslash

**Ta'rif-3** Agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$  va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A$  bo'lsa, u holda

- $A=0$  bo'lsa  $\Rightarrow f(x) \approx g(x)$  ga nisbatan "yuqori tartibli cheksiz kichik miqdor" deyiladi va  $f(x)=o(g(x))$  kabi belgilanadi
- $A \neq 0$  va chekli bo'lsa  $\Rightarrow x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  lar "bir xil tartibli cheksiz kichik miqdorlar" deyiladi va  $f(x)=O(g(x))$  kabi belgilanadi
- $A=1$  bo'lsa,  $\Rightarrow x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  lar "ekvivalent cheksiz kichik miqdorlar" deyiladi va  $f(x) \approx g(x)$  kabi belgilanadi
- $A=\pm\infty$  bo'lsa,  $\Rightarrow f(x) \approx g(x)$  ga nisbatan "quyi tartibli cheksiz kichik miqdor" deyiladi va  $g(x)=o(f(x))$  kabi belgilanadi

### Misol-3

$$1) f(x) = x^3, g(x) = x^2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 = 0; \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{x^2} = 0$$

$f(x) = o(g(x))$  -  $f(x)$  yuqori tartibli cheksiz kichik miqdor.

$$2) f(x) = 4 - x^2, g(x) = x - 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (4 - x^2) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x - 2) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = -4 \quad f(x)$$

va  $g(x)$  bir xil tartibli cheksiz kichik miqdor  $f(x)=O(g(x))$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \text{ - 2-ajoyib limit}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x, g(x) = x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) \approx g(x)$$

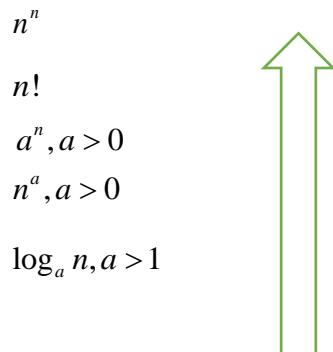
ekvivalent cheksiz kichik miqdor

$$4) f(x) = x^2, g(x) = x^5 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^5 = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^5} = \infty \Rightarrow f(x) \approx g(x) \text{ ga nisbatan}$$

quyi tartibli cheksiz kichik miqdor  $g(x)=o(f(x))$

**Teorema** Har qanday monoton o'suvchi (kamayuvchi) va yuqoridan (quyidan) chegaralangan funksiya chekli limitga ega bo'ladi.

### Cheksiz katta miqdorlarning o'sish shkalasi



$n \rightarrow \infty$  da o'sish tezligi.

Buni quyidagicha tushunish kerak

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} = \infty$
2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$
3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_2 n}{n^{0,5}} = 0$

$X \subset R$  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  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$
4.  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  funksiya limiti mavjud emas.

**Ta'rif-1** Agar  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  funksiya limiti mavjud, chekli va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$  bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya a nuqtada uzlusiz deyiladi

**Misol**  $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$  funksiya  $\forall a \in R$  nuqtada uzlusiz chunki,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$  ya'ni  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^2 + x + 1) = a^2 + a + 1$

**Ta'rif-2** Agar funksiya  $X \subset R$  to'plamning har bir nuqtasida uzlusiz bo'lsa, u holda u  $X$  to'plamda uzlusiz deyiladi.

**Misol**  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$  funksiya R da uzlusizligini ko'rsating.

Haqiqatan,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{a}$ ,  $\forall a \in R$  uchun.

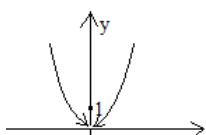
Endi  $2^\circ, 3^\circ, 4^\circ$  hollarni ko'rib chiqaylik

**Ta'rif-3** Agar  $x \rightarrow a$  limiti mavjud va chekli bo'lib,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = b \neq f(a)$  yoki  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$  yoki funksiya limiti mavjud bo'lmasa, u holda  $f(x)$  a nuqtada uzulishga ega deyiladi.

Uzulish nuqtalarini alohida-alohida ko'rib chiqamiz.

**Ta'rif-4**  $x \rightarrow 0$  da  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = b \neq f(0)$  bo'lsin, u holda a nuqta bartaraf qilish mumkin bo'lган uzulishga ega deyiladi.

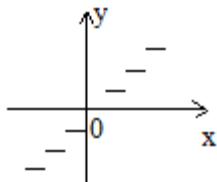
**Misol**  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{agar } x \neq 0 \\ 1, & \text{agar } x = 0 \end{cases}$



$x=0$  nuqta bartaraf qilinadigan nuqta  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$

**Ta'rif-5**  $x \rightarrow 0$  da  $f(x)$  ning limiti mavjud bo'lmasa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya, a nuqtada 1-tur uzulishga ega deyiladi.

**Misol**  $f(x)=[x]$  “antiye” bu funksiya  $x=a$  ( $a \in Z$ ) nuqtalarda 1-tur uzulishga ega.



**Ta’rif-6**  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  limiti  $\infty$  bo’lsa, u holda  $f(x)$  a nuqtada 2-tur uzulishga ega deyiladi.

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

**Misol**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  funksiya  $x=0$  da 2-tur uzulishga ega, chunki  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \infty$

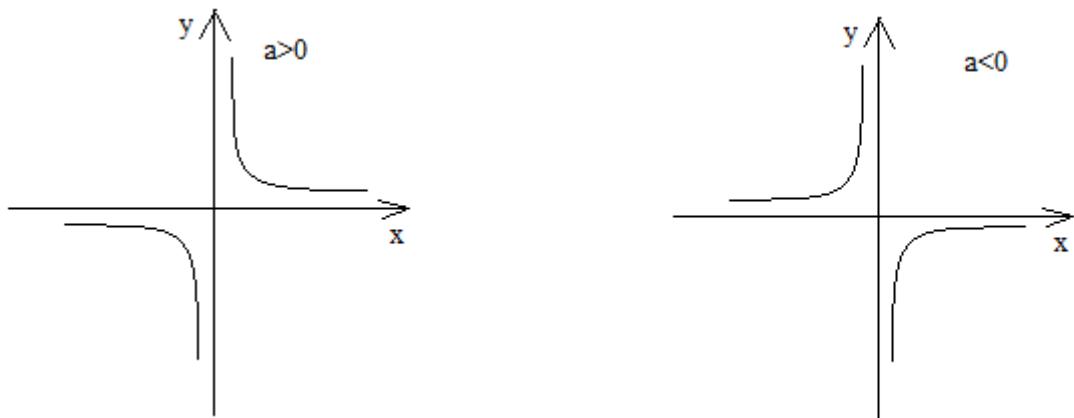
### Asosiy elementar funksiyalarining uzluksizligi

1)  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_nx^n$  - butun ratsional funksiya

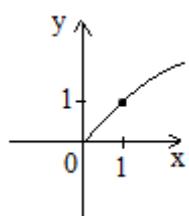
Bu funksiya  $R$  da aniqlangan va uzluksiz.

2)  $f(x) = \frac{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_nx^n}{b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2 + \dots + b_{n-1}x^{n-1} + b_nx^n}$  - kasr ratsional funksiya

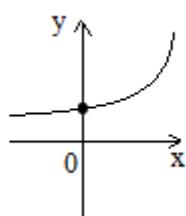
Xususiy holda  $f(x) = \frac{a}{x}$  - teskari proporsional funksiya



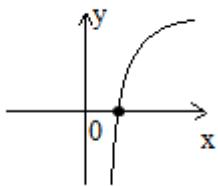
3)  $f(x) = x^a$  ( $x \geq 0$ ) - darajali funsiya  $f(x) : [0; \infty)$  da uzluksiz



4)  $f(x) = a^x$   $a \neq 1$   $a > 0$  - ko’rsatkichli funksiya  $(-\infty; \infty)$  da aniqlangan, uzluksiz



5)  $f(x) = \log_a x$      $a \neq 1$      $a > 0$  - logarifmik funksiya  $f(x)$   $(0; \infty)$  da aniqlangan, uzlusiz.



6)  $y = \sin x$ ,  $y = \cos x$ ,  $y = \operatorname{tg} x$ ,  $y = \operatorname{ctg} x$ ,  $y = \sec x$ ,  $y = \operatorname{cosec} x$  trigonometrik

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}, \quad \operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$R = (-\infty; \infty)$  da aniqlangan, uzlusiz

7) Giperbolik funksiyalar

$$shx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} - \text{giperbolik sinus}$$

$$thx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} - \text{giperbolik tangens}$$

$$chx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} - \text{giperbolik cosinus}$$

$$cthx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} - \text{giperbolik kotangens}$$

$R$  da aniqlangan va uzlusiz

### **Takrorlash uchun savollar**

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{\sqrt{2+x} - 3}{x - 7} =$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{x^2 - 64}{8(\sqrt[3]{x} - 2)} =$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{\sin 3x} =$$

4. Quyidagi funksiyalarning uzlusizligini tekshiring.

a)  $f(x) = x^3 - 3$     b)  $f(x) = \cos(2x + 1)$

5. Uzulish nuqtalarini toping va uzulish turini aniqlang.

$$a) f(x) = \frac{x}{x+12} \quad b) f(x) = 2 - \frac{|x|}{x} \quad c) f(x) = 2^{\frac{1}{x-2}} \quad d) f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2^x}$$

Foydalilanigan adabiyotlar:

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