

EKSTREMLARNING YUQORI TARTIBLI HOSILA YORDAMIDA TEKSHIRILISHI. IKKINCHI TARTIBLI HOSILA YORDAMIDA EKSTREMUMGA TEKSHIRISH.

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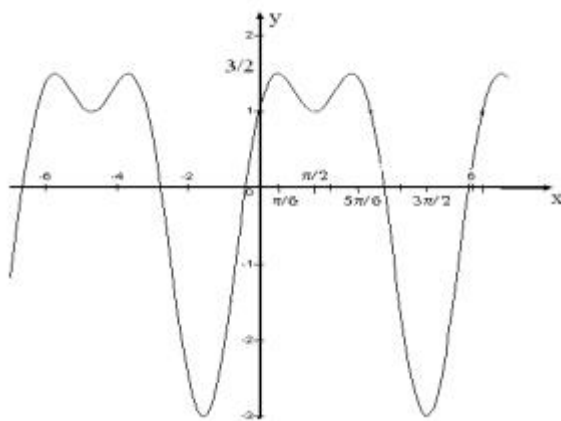
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ANNOTATSIYA.

Ushbu maqolada funktsiyani yuqori tartibli hosila yordamida tekshirish yo’llari grafiklari chizib yangi usullar ko’rsatilgan.

Kalit so’zlar: Teyler formulasi, minimum, maksimum, chegara.

Teorema. Faraz qilaylik $f(x)$ funktsiya x_0 nuqtada birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli hosilalarga ega va $f'(x_0)=0$ bo’lsin. U holda agar $f''(x_0)<0$ bo’lsa, u holda x_0 nuqta $f(x)$ funktsiyaning maksimum nuqtasi, agar $f''(x_0)>0$ bo’lsa, minimum nuqtasi bo’ladi.



Isbot. $f(x)$ funktsiya x_0 nuqtada birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli hosilalarga ega va $f'(x_0)=0$, $f''(x_0)<0$ bo’lsin. Demak, x_0 kritik nuqtada $f'(x)$ kamayuvchi, ya’ni " $x \hat{=} x_0 - d; x_0$ " lar uchun $f'(x) > f'(x_0) = 0$ va bo’ladi. Bu esa x_0 nuqtadan o’tishda hosila o’z ishorasini «+» dan «-» ga o’zgartirishini, demak, x_0 maksimum nuqta ekanligini bildiradi.

4-chizma

$f''(x_0)>0$ bo’lgan holda x_0 ning minimum nuqta bo’lishi shunga o’xshash isbotlanadi.

Isbotlangan teorema asoslanib, ikkinchi tartibli hosila yordamida funktsiyani ekstremumga tekshirishning quyidagi qoidasini keltiramiz.

1-qoida. $f(x)$ funktsiyaning ga tekshirish uchun

1) $f'(x)=0$ tenglamaning barcha yechimlarini topamiz;

2) har bir statsionar nuqtada (ya’ni hosilani nolga aylantiradigan nuqtada) $f''(x_0)$ ni hisoblaymiz. Agar $f''(x_0)<0$ bo’lsa, x_0 maksimum nuqtasi, $f''(x_0)>0$ bo’lsa, x_0 minimum nuqtasi bo’ladi.

3) nuqtalar qiymatini $y=f(x)$ qo’yib, $f(x)$ ning qiymatlarini topamiz.

Umuman aytganda, bu qoidaning qo'llanish doirasi torroq masalan, u chekli birinchi tartibli hosila mavjud bo'lmagan nuqtalarga qo'llanila olmasligi o'z-o'zidan ravshan. Ikkinchi tartibli hosila nolga aylangan yoki mavjud bo'lmagan nuqtada ham qoida aniq natija bermaydi.

Misol. Ikkinchi tartibli hosila yordamida $y=2\sin x+\cos 2x$ funksiya ekstremumlarini aniqlang.

Yechish. Funksiya davriy bo'lganligi sababli $[0;2p]$ kesma bilan cheklanishimiz mumkin. Funksiyaning birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli hosilalarini topamiz:

$$y'=2\cos x-2\sin 2x=2\cos x(1-2\sin x); y''=-2\sin x-4\cos 2x.$$

Ushbu $2\cos x(1-2\sin x)=0$ tenglamadan funksiyaning $[0;2p]$ kesmaga tegishli bo'lgan kritik nuqtalarini topamiz: $x_1=p/6$; $x_2=p/2$; $x_3=5p/6$; $x_4=3p/2$. Endi har bir kritik nuqtada ikkinchi tartibli hosila ishorasini aniqlaymiz va tegishli xulosa chiqaramiz:

$y''(p/6)=-3<0$, demak $x_1=p/6$ nuqtada $y(p/6)=3/2$ maksimum mavjud.

$y''(p/2)=2>0$, demak $x_2=p/2$ nuqtada $y(p/2)=1$ minimum mavjud.

$y''(5p/6)=-3<0$, demak $x_3=5p/6$ nuqtada $y(5p/6)=3/2$ maksimum mavjud.

$y''(3p/2)=6>0$, demak $x_4=3p/2$ nuqtada $y(3p/2)=-3$ minimum mavjud.

Bu funksiyaning $(-2p;2p)$ intervaldagi grafigi 4-chizmada keltirilgan.

Biz o'tgan mavzularda funksiyaning ekstremumi mavjud bo'lishining 2-yetarlilik shartini bayon qilganda ekstremum topishni ikkinchi tartibli hosila yordamida topishni keltirib o'tgan edik. Endi ekstremumlarni **Taylor formulasi** yordamida tekshirishni ko'rib o'tamiz.

$f(x)$ funksiya $x = x_0$ nuqta atrofida uzluksiz n -tartibli hosilaga ega va $x = x_0$ nuqtada $(n-1)(n-1)$ tartibgacha bo'lgan xosilalarning hammasi nolga teng deb, faraz qilamiz:

$$f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0 \quad f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$$

$$f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0 \quad f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0 \text{ ni hisobga olib, } f(x)$$

funksiya uchun Taylor formulasini yozamiz:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

Bunda x_0 va x lar orasidagi son.

$f^{(n)}(x)$ funksiya x_0 nuqtaning atrofida uzluksiz va $f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$

$f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$ bo'lgani uchun, uzluksiz funksiyalar ishoralarning saqlanish

xossasiga ko'ra, x_0 nuqta atrofi topiladiki, bu atrofning har qaysi x nuqtasida

$$f^{(n)}(x) \neq 0$$

Bunda, agar $f^{(n)}(x) > 0$ $f^{(n)}(x) > 0$ agar $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ bo'lsa, u holda x_0 nuqta atrofining hamma x nuqtalarida $f^{(n)}(x) < 0$ $f^{(n)}(x) < 0$ uzluksiz funksiya ishorasining saqlanishining bu xossasi bundan keying tekshirishimizda yordam berishi mumkun.

$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$ $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$ (1) formulani quyidagicha yozamiz.

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n \quad (2)$$

Xar hil xususiy hollarni ko'ramiz:

Birinchi hol. $n \rightarrow n \rightarrow$ juft son.

a) $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ bo'lsin, u holda x_0 nuqtaning kichik atrofiga tegishli barcha x nuqtalarda $f^{(n)}(x) < 0$ $f^{(n)}(x) < 0$ demak, $f^{(n)}(\xi) < 0$ $f^{(n)}(\xi) < 0$ chunki qiymat x_0 va x_0 va x

orasida yotadi. Ammo n -juft son, shu sababli $x \neq x_0$ $x \neq x_0$ da $(x - x_0)^n > 0$ $(x - x_0)^n > 0$ shunga ko'ra $x \neq x_0$ da $\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n < 0$

$x \neq x_0$ da $\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n < 0$ demak (2)dan x_0 nuqtaning atrofiga tegishli hamma x lar uchun $f(x) - f(x_0) < 0$ $f(x) - f(x_0) < 0$ yoki $f(x_0) > f(x)$ $x_0) > f(x)$ ekani kelib chiqadi. Bu esa $x = x_0$ $x = x_0$ da funksiya funksiya maksimumga ega ekanini bildiradi.

b) $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ bo'lsin. U holda x_0 nuqtaning kichik atrofida $f^{(n)}(x) > 0$ $f^{(n)}(x) > 0$ tengsizlik o'rinli bo'ladi, demak, $f^{(n)}(\xi) > 0$ $f^{(n)}(\xi) > 0$ tengsizlik ham o'rinli bo'ladi, chunki son x va x_0 va x_0

lar orasida yotadi. Demak, $x \neq x_0$ $x \neq x_0$ da $\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n > 0$ $\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n > 0$ shu sababli (2)dan x_0 nuqta atrofiga tegishli

hamma x lar uchun $f(x) - f(x_0) > 0$ $f(x) - f(x_0) > 0$ yoki $f(x_0) < f(x)$ $f(x_0) < f(x)$ ekani kelib chiqadi. Bu esa $x \neq x_0$ $x \neq x_0$ da funksiya **minimum**ga ega ekanini bildiradi.

Ikkinchi hol $N \rightarrow$ noq son \rightarrow noq son





Bu holda $n \rightarrow toq\ son \rightarrow toq\ son$ va $(x - x_0)^n(x - x_0)^n$ miqdor $x < x_0$ $x < x_0$ va $x > x_0$ da har hil ishorali bo`ladi.

a) $f^{(n)}(x_0)f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ bo`lsin, u holda x_0 nuqtaning shunday atrofi topiladiki, unda $f^{(n)}(x) < 0$ va demak $f^{(\xi)} < 0$ Shu sababli $x < x_0$ lar uchun

$$\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n > 0$$

ga, $x > x_0$ lar uchun esa

$$\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n < 0$$
 ga ega bo`lamiz.

Demak(2) dan $x < x_0$ lar uchun $f(x) - f(x_0) > 0$ yoki $f(x) > f(x_0)$

$x > x_0$ lar uchun esa $f(x) - f(x_0) < 0$ ekanini kelib chiqadi.

Bu esa $x = x_0$ da minimum ham, maksimum ham mavjud emasligini, funksiya esa kamayuvchi ekanini bildiradi.

Olingan natijalarni umumlashtirib quyidagi xulosalarga kelish mumkin.

Agar $x = x_0$ da $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$

va $f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$ ga ega bo`lsak, u holda:

a) n-juft son bo`lganda ekstremum mavjud: agar $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ bo`lsa, $f(x)$ maksimumga ega.

b) n-toq son bo`lganda ekstremum mavjud emas; $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ bo`lsa, $f(x)$ kamayuvchi, $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ bo`lsa, $f(x)$ o`svuchi.

Misol. Ushbu funksiyani ekstremumga tekshiring:

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 1$$

Yechish:

1) Birinchi hosilani topamiz:

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 12x - 4$$

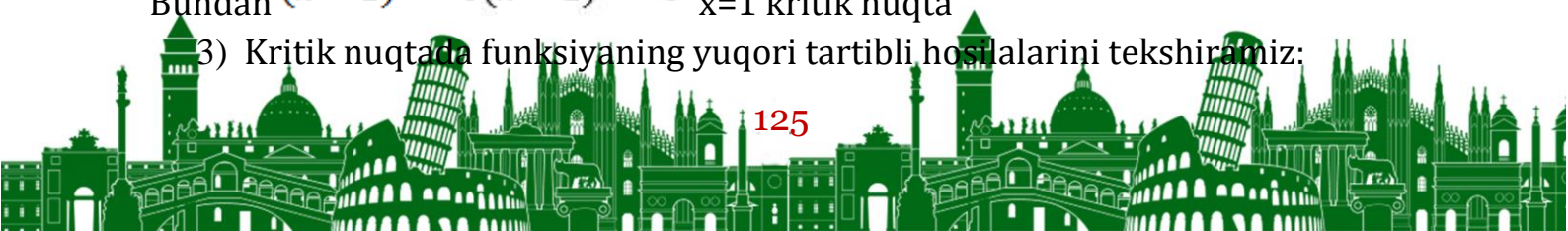
2) Kritik nuqtalarni aniqlaymiz:

$$4x^3 - 12x^2 + 12x - 4 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$$

Bundan $(x - 1)^3 = 0$ $x = 1$ kritik nuqta

3) Kritik nuqtada funksiyaning yuqori tartibli hosilalarini tekshiramiz:





$$f''(x) = 12x^3 - 24x + 12 \quad f''(1) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = 24x - 24 \quad f'''(1) = 0$$

$$f^{IV}(x) = 24 > 0 \quad f^{IV}(x) = 24 > 0 \quad (\text{barcha } x \text{ lar uchun})$$

Demak $x=1$ da $f(x)$ funksiya minimumga ega.

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