

TOSHKENT ISLOM UNIVERSITETI
INFORMATIKA VA AXBOROT
TEXNOLOGIYALARI YO'NALISHI

Laboratoriya ishi

$$y = 32x^2(x^2 - 1)^3 \quad \text{Funskiyani to'la tekshirish}$$

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Laboratoriya ishi

$$y = 32x^2(x^2 - 1)^3$$

Funskiyani to'la tekshiring

Funksiyani to'la tekshirish va grafigini hosil qilish uchun funksiyani quyidagi tartibda tekshirib chiqiladi.

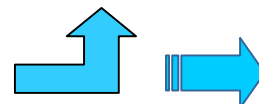


1) Funksiyani aniqlanish sohasini topamiz

Funksiyani aniqlanish sohasi – bu funksiyaning argumenti qabul qilishi mumkin bo'lgan qiymatlar to'plamidir.

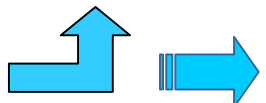
Qaralayotgan funksiya har qanday sonni qabul qiladi.
Shuning uchun:

$$D(y) = (-\infty; \infty)$$



2) Funksiyadan hosila olamiz

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= 32(2x \cdot (x^2 - 1)^3 + 3x^2 (x^2 - 1)^2 \cdot 2x) = \\&= 64x(x^2 - 1)^3 + 3(x^2 - 1)^2 \cdot 2x \cdot 32x^2 = \\&= 64x(x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 1 + 3x^2) = 64x(x^2 - 1)^2(4x^2 - 1)\end{aligned}$$



3) Funksiyaning hosilasini 0 ga tenglaymiz

$$y' = 64x(x^2 - 1)^2(4x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$64x = 0 \quad x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad 4x^2 - 1 = 0$$

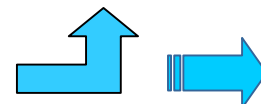
$$x = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$

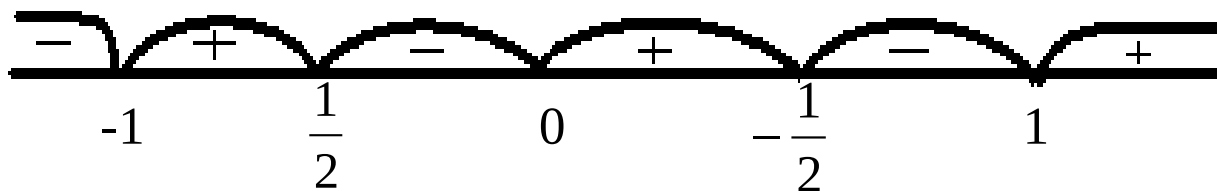
$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$



4) Funksiyaning minimum va maksimum nuqtalarini topamiz

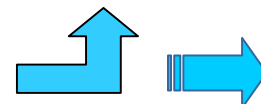
Teorema. Agar x_0 nuqtadan chapdan o'ngga o'tishda $f'(x)$ o'z ishorasini musbatdan manfiyga o'zgartirsa, u holda x_0 nuqtada funksiya maksimumga erishadi.

Agar x_0 nuqtadan chapdan o'ngga o'tishda $f'(x)$ o'z ishorasini manfiydan musbatga o'zgartirsa, u holda x_0 nuqtada funksiya minimumga erishadi.



$x = -1$, $x = 0$ va $x = 1$ minimum nuqtalar

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$ va $x = \frac{1}{2}$ maksimum nuqtalar

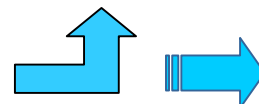


5) Funksiyani kamayuvchi yoki o'suvchiligini aniqlaymiz

Teorema. Agar (a,b) oraliqda differensiallanuvchi $y=f(x)$ funksiya musbat hosilaga ega bo'lsa, ya'ni $f'(x)>0$, u holda funksiya shu oraliqda o'suvchi funksiya bo'ladi.

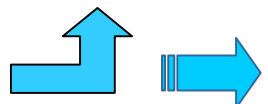
Agar (a,b) oraliqda differensiallanuvchi $y=f(x)$ funksiya manfiy hosilaga ega bo'lsa, ya'ni $f'(x)<0$, u holda funksiya shu oraliqda kamayuvchi funksiya bo'ladi.

$(-\infty; -1) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}; 0) \cup (\frac{1}{2}; 1)$ oraliqlarda funksiya kamayuvchi
 $(-1; -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (0; \frac{1}{2}) \cup (1; \infty)$ oraliqlarda funksiya o'suvchi



6) Funktsiyadan 2-tartibli hosila olamiz

$$\begin{aligned}y'' &= 64 \cdot (x^2 - 1)^2 (4x^2 - 1) + 64x \cdot 2(x^2 - 1) \cdot 2x + 64x(x^2 - 1)^2 \cdot (8x - 1) = \\&= 64(x^2 - 1)((16x^4 - 4x^2 + 12x^4 - 13x^2 + 1) = \\&= 64 \cdot (x^2 - 1)(28x^4 - 17x^2 + 1)\end{aligned}$$



7) Funksiyaning 2-tartibli hosilasini 0 ga tenglaymiz

$$y' = 64 \cdot (x^2 - 1)(28x^4 - 17x^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$28x^4 - 17x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x_1 \approx -0.256$$

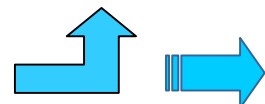
$$x = -1$$

$$x_2 \approx 0.256$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x_3 \approx -0.735$$

$$x_4 \approx 0.735$$

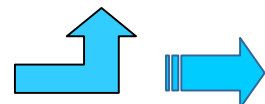


8) Funksiyaning qavariq yoki botiqligini tekshiramiz

Teorema. Agar (a,b) oraliqda differensiallanuvchi $y=f(x)$ funksiyaning 2-tartibli hosilasi manfiy, ya'ni $f''(x)<0$ bo'lsa, u holda bu oraliqda funksiya grafigi qavariq bo'ladi.

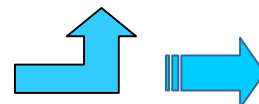
Agar (a,b) oraliqda differensiallanuvchi $y=f(x)$ funksiyaning 2-tartibli hosilasi musbat, ya'ni $f''(x)>0$ bo'lsa, u holda bu oraliqda funksiya grafigi botiq bo'ladi.

$(-\infty; -1) \cup (1; \infty)$ oraliqlarda botiq
 $(-1; 1)$ oraliqda qavariq



10) Funksiyaning asimptotalarini topamiz

Funksiya aniqlanish sohasi $D(y)=(-\infty; \infty)$
bo'lgani sababli uning asimptotalari yo'q.

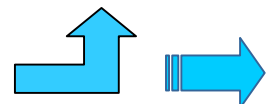


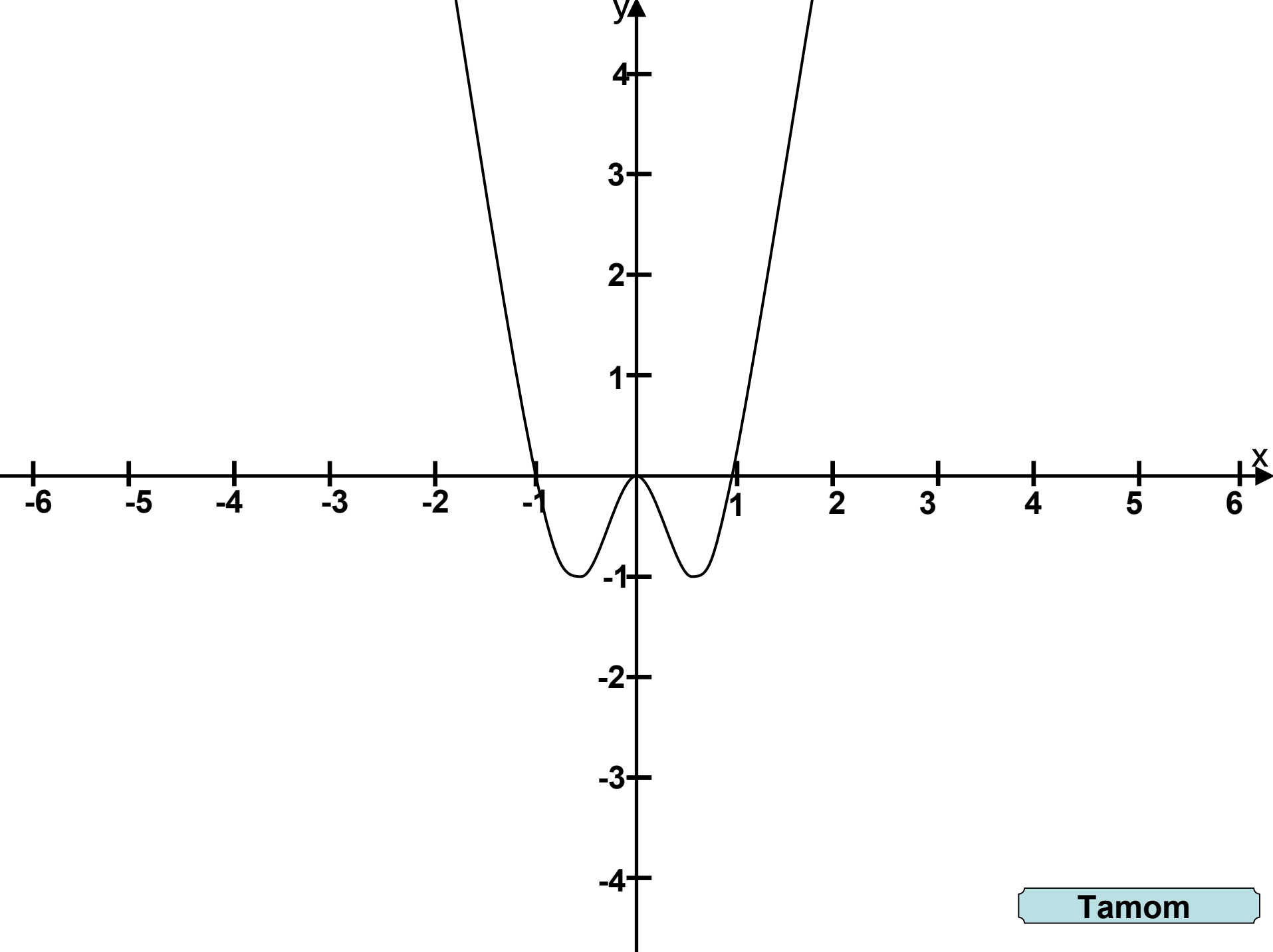
13) Ox va Oy o'qlarini kesib o'tadigan
qiymatlarni aniqlaymiz

$$\mathbf{y=0} \quad 32x^2(x^2 - 1)^3 = 0$$

$\mathbf{x=0}$
 $\mathbf{x=-1}$
 $\mathbf{x=1}$

$$\mathbf{x=0} \quad y(0) = 32x^2(x^2 - 1)^3 = 0$$





Tamom