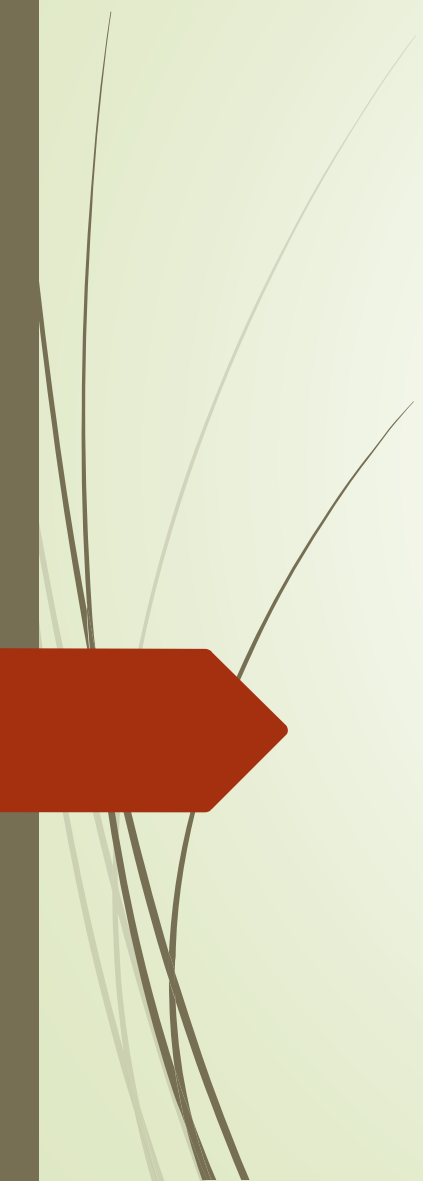




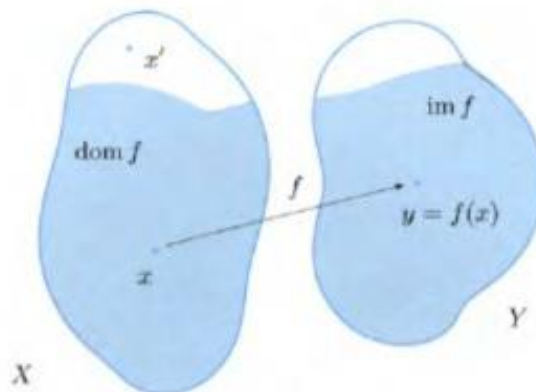
FUNKSIYA TUSHUNCHASI

Reja

- **Funksiyaning ta'rifi va berilish usullari.**
- **Monoton funksiyalar.**
- **Juft va toq funksiyalar. Teskari funksiyalar.**

Bizga ixtiyoriy X va Y to'plamlar berilgan bo'lsin.

1-ta'rif. Agar X to'plamdan olingan har bir x elementga biror qonunga binoan Y to'plamdan aniq bitta y element mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, u holda X to'plamni Y to'plamga akslantirish berilgan deyiladi va u quyidagicha belgilanadi: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ $x \xrightarrow{f} y$.



3

Bu yerda y element x ning aksi (obrazi) deyiladi va $y=f(x)$ yoki $x \xrightarrow{f} y$ ko'rinishda yoziladi, x ni esa y ning asli (proobrazi) deyiladi.

Let X and Y be two sets. A **function** f defined on X with values in Y is a correspondence associating to each element $x \in X$ at most one element $y \in Y$. This is often shortened to 'a function from X to Y '. A synonym for function is **map**. The set of $x \in X$ to which f associates an element in Y is the **domain** of f ; the domain is a subset of X , indicated by $\text{dom } f$. One writes

$$f : \text{dom } f \subseteq X \rightarrow Y.$$

If $\text{dom } f = X$, one says that f is defined **on** X and writes simply $f : X \rightarrow Y$.

The element $y \in Y$ associated to an element $x \in \text{dom } f$ is called the **image of x by or under f** and denoted $y = f(x)$. Sometimes one writes

$$f : x \mapsto f(x).$$

The set of images $y = f(x)$ of all points in the domain constitutes the **range of f** , a subset of Y indicated by $\text{im } f$.

The **graph** of f is the subset $\Gamma(f)$ of the Cartesian product $X \times Y$ made of pairs $(x, f(x))$ when x varies in the domain of f , i.e.,

$$\Gamma(f) = \{(x, f(x)) \in X \times Y : x \in \text{dom } f\}.$$

2. Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. Mathematical Analysis I, 31-32p.

Hozirgi zamon fanida X to'plamni Y to'plamga akslantirish X to'plamda aniqlangan funksiya deyiladi.

Bu funksiyaning umumiy ta'rifi bo'lib, biz odatda X va Y lar haqiqiy sonlar to'plami bo'lgan holni qaraymiz, bunday funksiyalar haqiqiy argumentli haqiqiy funksiya deyiladi.

Shunday hol uchun ta'rifni keltiraylik.

2-ta'rif. Elementlari haqiqiy sonlardan iborat bo'lgan X va Y to'plamlar berilgan bo'lib, X to'plamdan olingan har bir haqiqiy x songa biror qoida yoki qonunga binoan Y to'plamda aniq bitta u element mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, u holda X to'plamda aniqlangan funksiya berilgan deyiladi.

U $y=f(x)$, $y=\varphi(x)$, $u=g(x)$, ... ko'rinishlarda yoziladi.

Bu yerda X funksiyaning aniqlanish yoki berilish sohasi, ba'zida borliq sohasi, Y esa uning o'zgarish sohasi deyiladi. x argument yoki erkli o'zgaruvchi, u esa erksiz o'zgaruvchi yoki funksiya deyiladi. $\{f(x) \mid x \in X\}$ to'plam funksiyaning qiymatlar to'plami deyiladi va $Y(f)$ orqali belgilanadi. Funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi $D(f)$ orqali belgilanadi.

1-misol. 1. $y=2x-2$, 2. $y=x^2$, 3. $y=\frac{1}{x}$, 4. $f(x)=\begin{cases} 3x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 4-x, & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ x-1, & 2 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$

Examples 2.1

Let us consider examples of real functions of real variable.

i) $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = ax + b$ (a, b real coefficients), whose graph is a straight line (Fig. 2.2, top left).

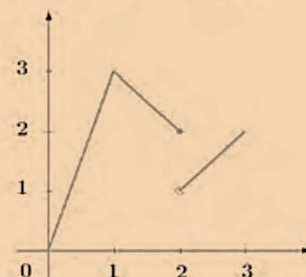
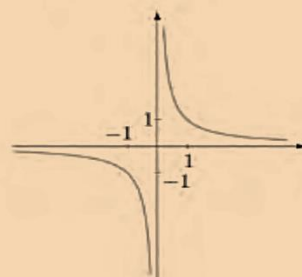
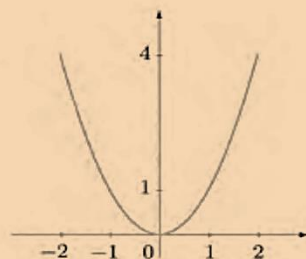
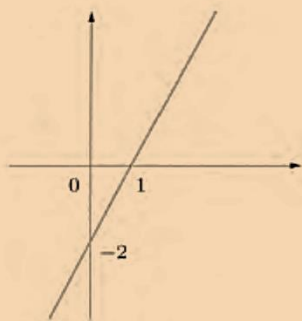
ii) $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x^2$, whose graph is a parabola (Fig. 2.2, top right).

iii) $f : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, has a rectangular hyperbola in the coordinate system of its asymptotes as graph (Fig. 2.2, bottom left).

iv) A real function of a real variable can be defined by multiple expressions on different intervals, in which case is it called a **piecewise function**. An example is given by $f : [0, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 4 - x & \text{if } 1 < x \leq 2, \\ x - 1 & \text{if } 2 < x \leq 3, \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

drawn in Fig. 2.2, bottom right.

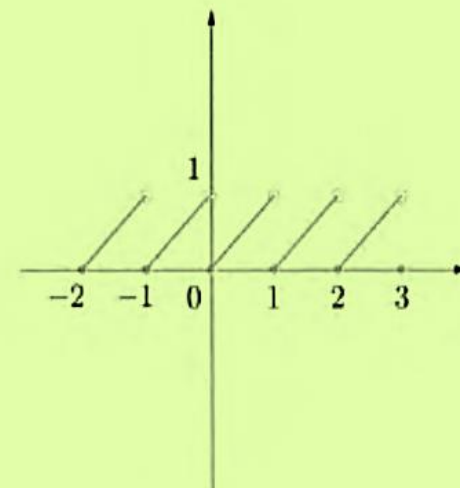
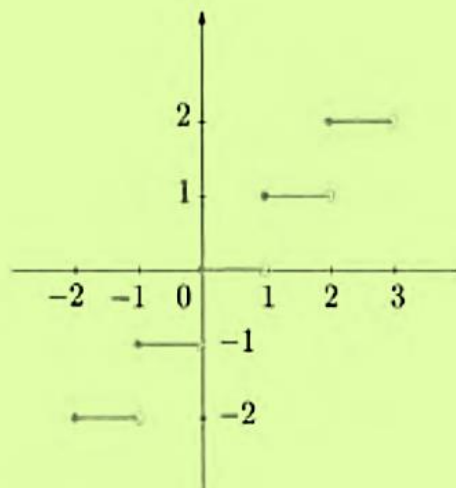
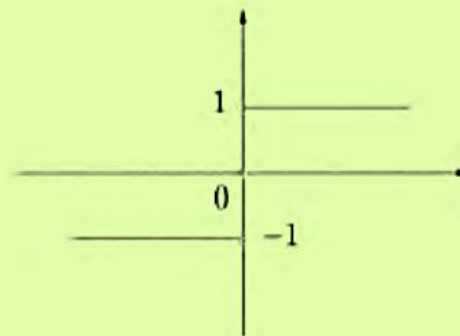
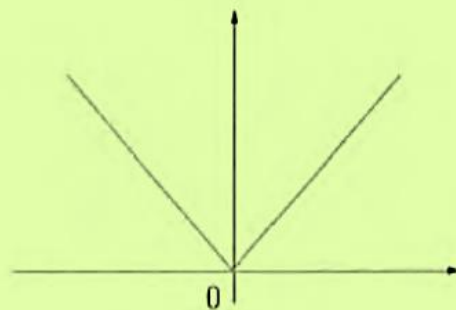


Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. **Mathematical Analysis I**, 32-33p.

2-misol. a) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ b) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = \text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

s) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = [x]$, bu yerda $[x]$ -- x ning butun qismi.

d) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x - [x]$



Among piecewise functions, the following are particularly important:

v) the **absolute value** (Fig. 2.3, top left)

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0, \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0; \end{cases}$$

vi) the **sign** (Fig. 2.3, top right)

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad f(x) = \text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } x > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ -1 & \text{if } x < 0; \end{cases}$$

vii) the **integer part** (Fig. 2.3, bottom left), also known as **floor function**,

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad f(x) = [x] = \text{the greatest integer } \leq x$$

(for example, $[4] = 4$, $[\sqrt{2}] = 1$, $[-1] = -1$, $[-\frac{3}{2}] = -2$); notice that

$$[x] \leq x < [x] + 1, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R};$$

viii) the **mantissa** (Fig. 2.3, bottom right)

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = M(x) = x - [x]$$

(the property of the floor function implies $0 \leq M(x) < 1$).

Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. Mathematical Analysis I, 33-34p.

Quyidagi ikki holatda funksiya berilgan deyiladi:

- a) funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi,
- b) x ga mos kelgan y ni topish qonuniyati berilgan bo'lsa.

1. Analitik usul. Agar u ni topish uchun x ni ustida bajarish kerak bo'lgan amallar majmuasi berilgan bo'lsa, u holda funksiya analitik usulda berilgan deyiladi. Bu yerda amallar deyilganda qo'shish, ayirish, bo'lish, ko'paytirish, darajaga ko'tarish, ildiz chiqarish, logarifmlash ya hokozolar tushuniladi.

Qisqacha aytganda funksiya $y=f(x)$ formula yordamida berilgan bo'lsa, u holda funksiya analitik usulda berilgan deyiladi. Bu yerda tenglikning o'ng tomoni f(x) funksiyaning analitik ifodasi deyiladi.

Funksiya analitik usulda berilganda uning aniqlanish sohasi berilmasligi mumkin. Bu holda aniqlanish sohasi analitik ifoda ma'noga ega bo'lishi uchun x ning qabul qilishi mumkin bo'lgan barcha qiymatalar to'plami tushuniladi. Bu soha funksiyaning tabiiy aniqlanish sohasi yoki borliq sohasi deyiladi.

3-misol. 1. $y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$, $x^2 - 1 \neq 0$, $x \neq \pm 1$, $D(f) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$.

2. $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6}$, $x^2 - 5x + 6 \geq 0$, $(x-2)(x-3) \geq 0$, $D(f) = (-\infty; 2] \cup [3; +\infty)$

2. Jadval usuli. Ba'zi hollarda x argumentning ba'zi bir qiymatlariga mos keladigan funksiya qiymatlari jadvali beriladi. Bunga to'rt xonali matematik jadval misol bo'la oladi.

3. Grafik usul. $y=f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda berilgan bo'lsin. XOY koordinatalar tekislikdagi $\{M(x, f(x)) \mid x \in X\}$ nuqtalar to'plami funksiyaning grafigi deyiladi.

Agar tekislikda funksiyaning grafigi berilgan bo'lsa, u holda funksiya grafik usulda berilgan deyiladi.

Funksiya grafik usulda berilgan bo'lsa, u holda $f(x_0)$ qiymatni topish uchun absissa o'qidan x_0 nuqtani olib, undan ordinatga o'qiga parallel to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazib, uni grafik bilan kesishish nuqtasining ordinatasi y_0 ni olamiz, o'sha son $f(x_0)$ dan iborat bo'ladi.

Matematik tahlilda uchraydigan ba'zi bir funksiyalarni sanab o'taylik:

$$1. D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } x \in Q, \\ 0, & \text{agar } x \in R \setminus Q \end{cases}$$

Bu Dirixle funksiyasi deyiladi.

$$2. y = \text{sign} x = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{agar } x < 0, \\ 0, & \text{agar } x = 0, \\ 1, & \text{agar } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3. y = [x], \text{ } x \text{ ning butun qismi. } [1,5]=1, [1,4]=-2, [2]=2.$$

$$4. y = \{x\}, \text{ } x \text{ ning kasr qismi, ya'ni } \{x\} = x - [x]$$

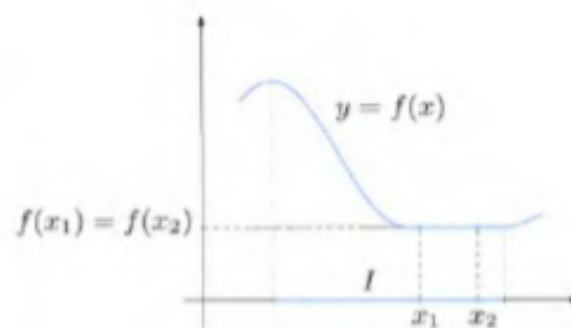
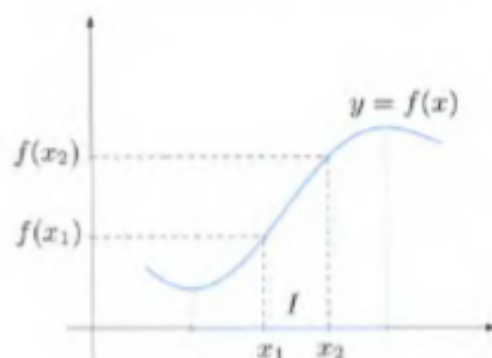
$$[1,4]=0,4; \quad [3]=0, \quad [1,4]=-1,4-(-2)=0,6.$$

2.Monoton funksiyalar.

1-ta'rif. Agar X to'plamdan olingan ixtiyoriy x_1, x_2 lar uchun $x_1 < x_2$ tengsizlikdan $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ tengsizlik kelib chiqsa, $f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda o'suvchi deb ataladi.

Bunday funksiyalarni qat'iy o'suvchi deb ham yuritiladi.

2-ta'rif. Agar X to'plamdan olingan ixtiyoriy x_1, x_2 lar uchun $x_1 < x_2$ tengsizlikdan $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ tengsizlik kelib chiqsa, $f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda kamayuvchi deb ataladi.



Bunday funksiyalarni qat'iy kamayuvchi deb ham yuritiladi.

3-ta'rif. Agar X to'plamdan olingan ixtiyoriy x_1, x_2 lar uchun $x_1 < x_2$ tengsizlikdan $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$ ($f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$) tengsizlik kelib chiqsa, $f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda kamaymovchi (o'smovchi) deb ataladi.

Mana shu to'rt xil funksiyalar bir so'z bilan monoton funksiyalar deyiladi.

Definition 2.6 *The function f is increasing on I if, given elements x_1, x_2 in I with $x_1 < x_2$, one has $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$; in symbols*

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \leq f(x_2). \quad (2.7)$$

The function f is strictly increasing on I if

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in I, \quad x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2). \quad (2.8)$$

2.Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. Mathematical Analysis I, 41p.

1-misol. $f(x)=x^3$ funksiya $X=(-\infty;+\infty)$ da o'suvchi. O'qiqatan, $x_1 < x_2$ bo'lsin, u

holda

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = x_2^3 - x_1^3 = (x_2 - x_1)(x_2^2 + x_1x_2 + x_1^2) = (x_2 - x_1)\left((x_2 + \frac{x_1}{2})^2 + \frac{3x_1^2}{4}\right) > 0$$

Demak $x_1 < x_2$ bo'lganda $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ bo'ladi.

3.Juft va toq funksiyalar. Teskari funksiyalar.

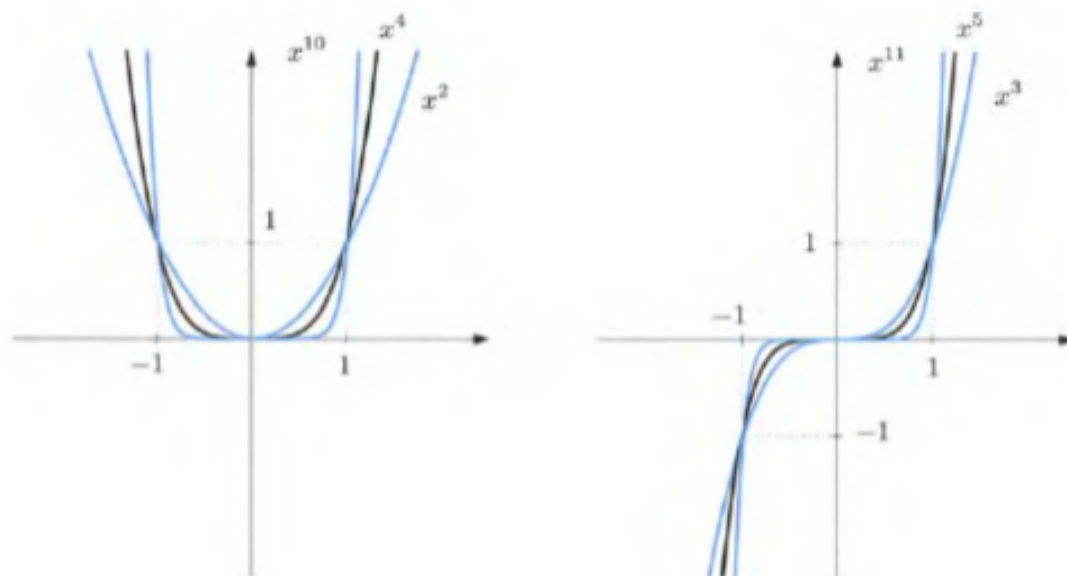
7-ta'rif. Agar ixtiyoriy $x \in X$ uchun $-x \in X$ bo'lsa, u holda X to'plam *simmetrik to'plam* (O nuqtaga nisbatan) deyiladi.

3-misol. $X_1=(-a;a)$, $X_2=(-\infty;+\infty)$, $X_3=[-a;a]$ lar simmetrik to'plam bo'ladi. $X_4=[-2;3]$, $X_5=(0;+\infty)$ to'plamlar simmetrik to'plam emas.

Aytaylik $f(x)$ funksiya X simmetrik to'plamda berilgan bo'lsin.

8-ta'rif. Agar ixtiyoriy $x \in X$ uchun $f(-x)=f(x)$ bo'lsa, u holda $f(x)$ *juft funksiya* deyiladi.

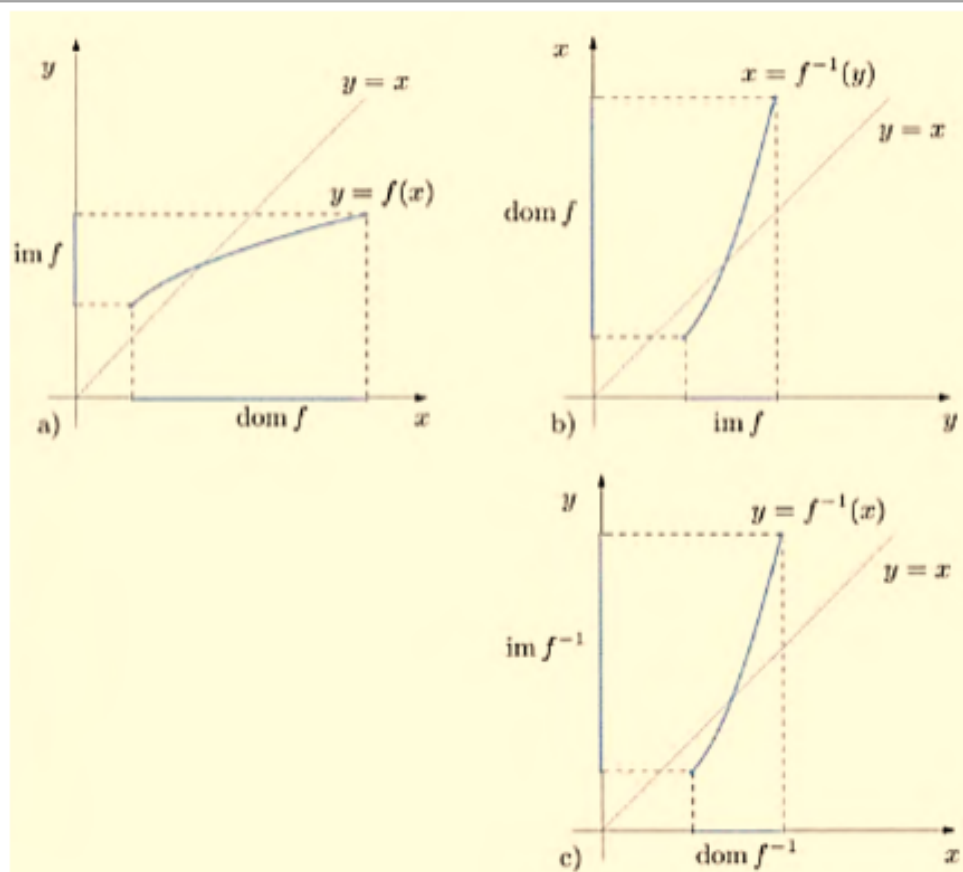
9-ta'rif. Agar ixtiyoriy $x \in X$ uchun $f(-x)=-f(x)$ bo'lsa, u holda $f(x)$ *toq funksiya* deyiladi.



Juft funksiya uchun $f(-x)=f(x)$ bo'lgani sababli, uning grafigi ordinata o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik bo'ladi. Toq funksiya uchun $f(-x)=-f(x)$ bo'lgani sababli, toq funksiyaning grafigi koordinata boshiga nisbatan simmetrik bo'ladi. Shuning uchun, juft funksiyalar grafigini chizishda, grafikning $x \geq 0$ ga mos kelgan qismini chizish kifoya. Grafikning ikkinchi qismi esa, shu chizilgan grafikni ordinata o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik almashtirish yordamida hosil qilinadi. Toq funksiyada ham shunday bo'ladi. faqat simmetrik almashtirish, koordinatalar boshi 0 ga nisbatan olinadi. Shunday funksiyalar borki, ularni toq ham, juft ham deb bo'lmaydi.

Teskari funksiya.

Faraz qilaylik $y=f(x)$ funksiya X to'plamda berilgan bo'lib, Y to'plam uning barcha qiymatlar to'plami bo'lsin. Agar Y dan olingan har bir y uchun X to'plamdagi $y=f(x)$ tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi x faqat bitta bo'lsa, u holda har bir $y \in Y$ uchun $y=f(x)$ tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi $x \in X$ ni mos qo'yamiz. Natijada Y to'plamda aniqlangan $x = \varphi(y)$ funksiyaga ega bo'lamiz, bu funksiya $y=f(x)$ funksiyaga teskari funksiya deyiladi. Teskari funktsiyani $f^{-1}(y)$ orqali ham belgilanadi.



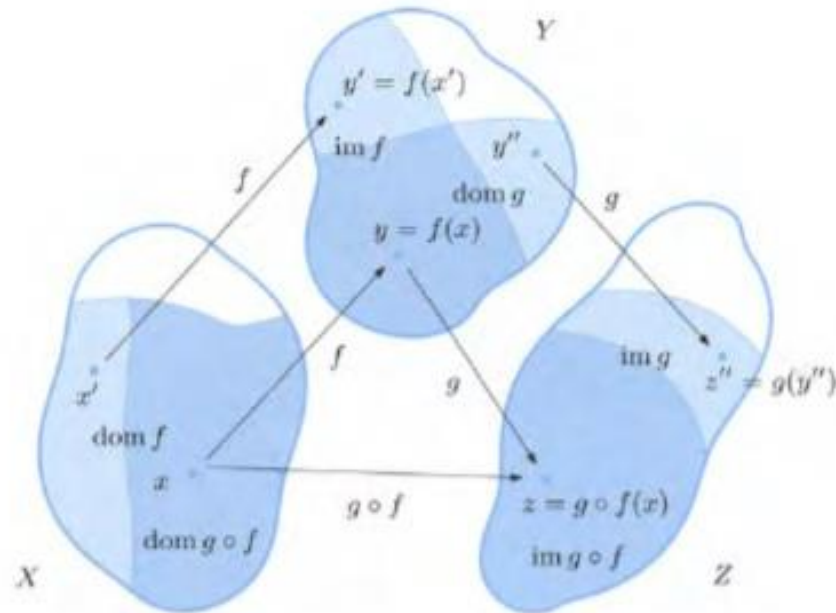


Figure 2.10. Representation of a composite function via Venn diagrams

Agar $y = \varphi(x)$ funksiya Y sohada $y = f(y)$ funksiya $E(\varphi)$ sohada aniqlangan bo'lsa, u holda $y = f(\varphi(x))$ funksiyaning Y sohada aniqlangan murakkab funksiya yoki f bilan φ ning kompozitsiyasi deyiladi va $f \circ \varphi$ orqali belgilanadi, ya'ni $(f \circ \varphi)(x) = f(\varphi(x))$

2.Canuto, C., Tabacco, A. Mathematical Analysis I, 42-44p.

Misol. $y = \sqrt{u}$, $u = 1 - x$. Bunda $y = \sqrt{1 - x}$ funksiya $(-\infty; 1]$ da aniqlangan murakkab funksiya.