

# OLIY MATEMATIKA

1.YUKSAKLIK CHIZIQLARI

2. IKKI O`ZGARUVCHILI FUNKSIYA EKSTREMUMI.

# YUKSAKLIK CHIZIQLARI

$u = F(x, y)$  tenglama biror sohaning har bir  $(x, y)$  nuqtasida  $u$  ni aniqlab beradi, o'sha soha **skalyar  $u$  ning maydoni** deyiladi.

$F(x, y) = u_1$ ,  $F(x, y) = u_2, \dots$  lardagi  $u_1, u_2, \dots$ , lar o'zgarmas bo'lganda chiziqlarning har biri bo'yicha skalyar  $u$  o'zgarmas bo'lib, u faqat  $(x, y)$  nuqta bir chiziqdan ikkinchi chiziqqa o'tgandagina o'zgaradi. Bu chiziqlar **yuksaklik chiziqlari** yoki **izochiziqlar** (izotermalar, izobaralar) va shunga o'xshash deyiladi.

$u = F(x, y, z)$  tenglama uch o'lchovli fazoning biror qismida skalyar  $u$  **ning maydonini** aniqlaydi. U holda **izosirtlar** yoki **yuksaklik sirtlarining** tenglamalari

$$F(x, y, z) = u_1, F(x, y, z) = u_2, \dots,$$

lardan iborat bo'ladi.

$(x, y, z)$  nuqta  $x = x_0 + l \cos\alpha$ ,  $y = y_0 + l \cos\beta$ ,  $z = z_0 + l \cos\gamma$  to'g'ri chiziq bo'yicha  $\frac{dl}{dt} = 1$  tezlik bilan harakat qilsin.

U holda  $F(x, y, z)$  skalyar

$$v = \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{du}{dl} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cos\beta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \cos\gamma = N \cdot l_0$$

tezlik bilan o'zgaradi, bundagi  $N \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}; \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right\}$ -izosirting **normal** vektori bo'lib,  $l_0 \{\cos\alpha; \cos\beta; \cos\gamma\}$ -l yo'nalishning birlik vektoridan iborat.

# IKKI O`ZGARUVCHILI FUNKSIYA EKSTREMUMI.

1. **Funksiyaning maksimum va minimum qiymatlari.** Ko'p o'zgaruvchili funksiyaning ekstremum qiymatlari ta'riflari xuddi bir o'zgaruvchili funksiyaniki singari kiritiladi.

$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$  funksiya ochiq  $M \subset R^m$  to'plamda berilgan bo'lib,  $x^0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0) \in M$  bo'lsin.

**1-ta'rif.** Agar  $x^0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0) \in M$  nuqtaning shunday  $U_\delta(x^0) = \left\{ x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in R^m : \rho(x, x^0) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_1^0)^2 + \dots + (x_m - x_m^0)^2} < \delta \right\} \subset M$  atrofi mavjud bo'lsaki,  $\forall x \in U_\delta(x^0)$  uchun

$$f(x) \leq f(x^0) \quad (f(x) \geq f(x^0))$$

bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada maksimumga (minimumga) ega deyiladi,  $f(x^0)$  qiymat esa  $f(x)$  funksiyaning maksimum (minimum) qiymati yoki maksimumi (minimumi) deyiladi.

**2-ta'rif.** Agar  $x^0$  nuqtaning shunday  $U_\delta(x^0)$  atrofi mavjud bo'lsaki,  $\forall x \in U_\delta(x^0) \setminus \{x_0\}$  uchun  $f(x) < f(x^0)$  ( $f(x) > f(x^0)$ ) bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada qat'iy maksimumga

(qat'iy minimumga) ega deyiladi.  $f(x^0)$  qiymat esa  $f(x)$  funksiyaning qat'iy maksimum (qat'iy minimum) qiymati yoki qat'iy maksimumi (qat'iy minimumi) deyiladi.

Yuqoridagi ta'riflardagi  $x^0$  nuqta  $f(x)$  funksiyaga maksimum (minimum) (8-ta'rifda), qat'iy maksimum (qat'iy minimum) (9-ta'rifda) qiymat beradigan nuqta deb ataladi.

Funksiyaning maksimum va minimumi umumiylar nom bilan uning ekstremumi deb ataladi.

### **13.8-misol. Ushbu**

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2} \quad (x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1)$$

funksiyaning  $(0, 0)$  nuqtada qat'iy maksimumga erishish ko'rsatilsin.

◀ Haqiqatdan ham,  $(0, 0)$  nuqtaning ushbu

$$U_r((0, 0)) = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x_1^2 + x_2^2 < r^2\} \quad (0 < r < 1)$$

atrofi olinsa, unda  $\forall (x_1, x_2) \in U_r((0, 0)) \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$  uchun

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2} < f(0, 0) = 1$$

bo'ladi. ►

8 va 9- ta'riflardan ko'rindik,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x^0$  nuqtadagi qiymati  $f(x^0)$  ni uning shu nuqta atrofidagi nuqtalardagi qiymatlari bilangina solishtirilar ekan. Shuning uchun funksiyaning ekstremumi (maksimumi, minimumi) lokal ekstremum (lokal maksimum, lokal minimum) deb ataladi.

**2º. Funksiya ekstremumining zaruriy sharti.**  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$  funksiya ochiq  $M \subset R^m$

to'plamda berilgan. Aytaylik,  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$  funksiya  $x^0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0)$  nuqtada maksimumga (minimumga) ega bo'lsin. Ta'rifga ko'ra  $x^0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0)$  nuqtaning shunday  $U_\delta(x_0) \subset M$  atrofi mavjudki,  $\forall x \in U_\delta(x^0)$  uchun

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \leq f(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0)$$

$$(f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \geq f(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0))$$

xususan

$$f(x_1, x_2^0, x_3^0, \dots, x_m^0) \leq f(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0)$$

$$(f(x_1, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0) \geq f(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0))$$

bo'ladi. Natijada bir o'zgaruvchiga  $x_1$  ga bog'liq bo'lgan  $f(x_1, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0)$  funksiyaning  $U_\delta(x^0)$  da eng katta (eng kichik) qiymati  $f(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0)$  ga erishishini ko'ramiz. Agarda  $x^0$  nuqtada  $f'_{x_1}(x_0)$  xususiy hosila mavjud bo'lsa, unda Ferma teoremasi (qaralsin, 1-qism, 6-bob, 6-§)ga ko'ra

$$f'_{x_1}(x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0) = f'_{x_1}(x^0) = 0$$

bo'ladi.

Xuddi shuningdek,  $f'_{x_2}(x^0), \dots, f'_{x_m}(x^0)$  xususiy hosilalar mavjud bo'lsa,

$$f'_{x_2}(x^0) = 0, f'_{x_3}(x^0) = 0, \dots, f'_{x_m}(x^0) = 0$$

bo'lishini topamiz.

Shunday qilib quyidagi teoremaga kelamiz.

**9-teorema.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada ekstremumga erishsa va shu nuqtada barcha  $f'_{x_1}, f'_{x_2}, \dots, f'_{x_m}$  xususiy hosilalarga ega bo'lsa, u holda

$$f'_{x_1}(x^0) = 0, f'_{x_2}(x^0) = 0, \dots, f'_{x_m}(x^0) = 0$$

bo'ladi.

Biroq  $f(x)$  funksianing biror  $x' \in R^m$  nuqtada barcha xususiy hosilalarga ega va

$$f'_{x_1}(x') = 0, f'_{x_2}(x') = 0, \dots, f'_{x_m}(x') = 0$$

bo'lishidan uning shu  $x$  nuqtada ekstremumga ega bo'lishi har doim ham kelib chiqavermaydi.

Masalan,  $R^2$  to'plamda berilgan

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2$$

funksiyani qaraylik. Bu funksiya  $f'_{x_1}(x_1, x_2) = x_2, f'_{x_2}(x_1, x_2) = x_1$  xususiy hosilalarga ega bo'lib, ular  $(0, 0)$  nuqtada ekstremumga ega emas (bu funksianing grafigi giperbolik paraboloidni ifodalaydi, qaralsin 12-bob, 3-§).

Demak, 9-teorema bir argumentli funksiyalardagidek funksiya ekstremumga erishishining zaruriy shartini ifodalar ekan.

$f(x)$  funksiya xususiy hosilalarini nolga aylantiradigan nuqtalar uning statsionar nuqtalari deyiladi.

### 10-§. Funksiya ekstremumining etarli sharti

Biz yuqorida  $f(x)$  funksianing  $x^0$  nuqtada ekstremumga erishishining zaruriy shartini ko'rsatdik. Endi funksianing ekstremumga erishishining etarli shartini o'r ganamiz.

$f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0 \in R^m$  nuqtaning biror

$$U_\delta(x^0) = \{x \in R^m : \rho(x, x^0) < \delta\} \quad (\delta > 0)$$

atrofida berilgan bo'l sin. Ushbu

$$\Delta = f(x) - f(x^0) \quad (13.31)$$

ayirmani qaraylik. Ravshanki, bu ayirma  $U_\delta(x^0)$  da o'z ishorasini saqlasa, ya'ni har doim  $\Delta \geq 0$  ( $\Delta \leq 0$ ) bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada minimumga (maksimumga) erishadi. Agar (13.31) ayirma har qanday  $U_\delta(x^0)$  atrofda ham o'z ishorasini saqlamasa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada ekstremumga ega bo'l maydi. Demak, masala (13.31) ayirma o'z ishorasini saqlaydigan  $U_\delta(x^0)$  atrof mavjudmi yoki yo'qmi, shuni aniqlashdan iborat. Bu masalani biz,

xususiy holda ya'ni  $f(x)$  funksiya ma'lum shartlarni bajargan holda echamiz.

$f(x)$  funksiya quyidagi shartlarni bajarsin:

1)  $f(x)$  funksiya biror  $U_\delta(x^0)$  da uzluksiz, barcha o'zgaruvchilari bo'yicha birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli uzluksiz xususiy hosilalarga ega;

2)  $x^0$  nuqta  $f(x)$  funksianing statsionar nuqtasi, ya'ni

$$f'_{x_1}(x^0) = 0, \quad f'_{x_2}(x^0) = 0, \dots, \quad f'_{x_m}(x^0) = 0.$$

Ushbu bobning 8-§ ida keltirilgan Teylor formulasidan foydalanib,  $x^0$  nuqtaning statsionar nuqta ekanligini e'tiborga olib, quyidagini topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x^0) + \frac{1}{2} \left[ f''_{x_1^2} \Delta x_1^2 + f''_{x_2^2} \Delta x_2^2 + \dots + f''_{x_m^2} \Delta x_m^2 + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2(f''_{x_1 x_2} \Delta x_1 \Delta x_2 + f''_{x_1 x_3} \Delta x_1 \Delta x_3 + \dots + f''_{x_{m-1} x_m} \Delta x_{m-1} \Delta x_m) \right] = \\ &= f(x^0) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,k=1}^m f''_{x_i x_k} \Delta x_i \Delta x_k. \end{aligned}$$

Bu munosabatda  $f(x)$  funksianing barcha xususiy hosilalari  $f''_{x_i x_k}$  ( $i, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ) lar ushbu

$$(x_1^0 + \theta \Delta x_1, x_2^0 + \theta \Delta x_2, \dots, x_m^0 + \theta \Delta x_m) \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

nuqtadan hisoblangan va

$$\Delta x_1 = x_1 - x_1^0, \Delta x_2 = x_2 - x_2^0, \dots, \Delta x_m = x_m - x_m^0.$$

Demak,

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,k=1}^m f''_{x_i x_k} \Delta x_i \Delta x_k$$

Berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiya ikkinchi tartibli hosilalarining statsionar nuqtadagi qiymatlarini quyidagicha belgilaylik:

$$a_{ik} = f''_{x_i x_k}(x^0) \quad (i, k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

Unda  $f''_{x_i x_k}(x)$  ning  $x^0$  nuqtada uzluksizligidan

$$f''_{x_i x_k} = f''_{x_i x_k}(x_1^0 + \theta \Delta x_1, x_2^0 + \theta \Delta x_2, \dots, x_m^0 + \theta \Delta x_m) = a_{ik} + \alpha_{ik}$$

$(i, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m)$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. Bu munosabatda  $\Delta x_1 \rightarrow 0, \Delta x_2 \rightarrow 0, \dots, \Delta x_m \rightarrow 0$  da barcha  $\alpha_{ik} \rightarrow 0$  va 6-§ da keltirilgan 6-teoremaga asosan

$$a_{ik} = a_{ki} \quad (i, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m)$$

bo'ladi. Natijada (13.31) ayirma ushbu

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \Delta x_i \Delta x_k + \sum_{i,k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \Delta x_i \Delta x_k \right]$$

ko'inishni oladi. Buni quyidagicha ham yozish mumkin:

$$\Delta = \frac{\rho^2}{2} \left[ \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \frac{\Delta x_i}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\Delta x_k}{\rho} + \sum_{i,k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \frac{\Delta x_i}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\Delta x_k}{\rho} \right].$$

Agar

$$\xi_i = \frac{\Delta x_i}{\rho} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

deb belgilasak, unda

$$\Delta = \frac{\rho^2}{2} \left[ \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k + \sum_{i,k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k \right] \quad (13.32)$$

bo'ladi.

Ushbu

$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = \sum_{i,k=1}^m e_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k$$

ifoda  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m$  o'zgaruvchilarning kvadratik formasi deb ataladi,  
 $e_{ik}$  ( $i, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ ) lar esa kvadratik formaning koeffitsientlari deyiladi. Ravshanki,

har qanday kvadratik forma o'z koeffitsientlari orqali to'la aniqlanadi. Kvadratik formalar algebra kursida batafsil o'rganiladi. Quyida biz kvadratik formaga doir ba'zi (kelgusida

qo'llaniladigan) tushunchalarni eslatib o'tamiz.

Ravshanki,  $\xi_1 = \xi_2 = \dots = \xi_m = 0$  bo'lsa, har qanday kvadratik forma uchun  
$$P(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$$

bo'ladi.

Endi boshqa nuqtalarni qaraylik. Quyidagi hollar bo'lishi mumkin:

**1<sup>0</sup>.** Barcha  $\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_m^2 > 0$  nuqtalar uchun  
$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) > 0$$

Bu holda kvadratik forma musbat aniqlangan deyiladi.

**2<sup>0</sup>.** Barcha  $\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_m^2 > 0$  nuqtalar uchun  
$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) < 0.$$

Bu holda kvadratik forma manfiy aniqlangan deyiladi.

**3<sup>0</sup>.** Ba'zan  $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m)$  nuqtalar uchun  $P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) > 0$  ba'zi nuqtalar uchun  
$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) < 0$$

Bu holda kvadratik forma noaniq deyiladi.

**4<sup>0</sup>.** Barcha  $\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_m^2 > 0$  nuqtalar uchun  
$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) \geq 0$$

va ular orasida shunday  $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m)$  nuqtalar ham borki,

$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = 0$$

Bu holda kvadratik forma yarimmusbat aniqlangan deyiladi.

**5<sup>th</sup>.** Barcha  $\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_m^2 > 0$  nuqtalar uchun

$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) \leq 0$$

va ular orasida shunday  $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m)$  nuqtalar ham borki,

$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = 0.$$

Bu holda kvadratik forma yarimmanfiy aniqlangan deyiladi.

Keltirilgan hollarni alohida-alohida tahlil qilamiz:

**1<sup>th</sup>.** Ushbu

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k$$

kvadratik forma musbat aniqlangan bo'lsin. Avvalo yuqoridagi

$$\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x_1^2 + \Delta x_2^2 + \dots + \Delta x_m^2}$$

va

$$\xi_i = \frac{\Delta x_i}{\rho} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

tengliklardan

$$\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_m^2 = 1$$

ekanligini topamiz. Ma'lumki,  $R^m$  fazoda

$$S_1(\mathbf{0}) = S_1((0, 0, \dots, 0)) = \left\{ (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) \in R^m : \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_m^2 = 1 \right\}$$

markazi  $\mathbf{0} = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$  nuqtada radiusi 1 ga teng sferani ifodalaydi. Sfera yopiq va chegaralangan to'plam. Veyershtrassning birinchi teoremasiga asosan shu sferada  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m)$  funksiya uzliksiz funksiya sifatida chegaralangan, xususan quyidan chegaralangan bo'ladi:

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) \geq C \quad (C - \text{const})$$

Agar  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m)$  kvadratik formaning musbat aniqlangan ekanligini e'tiborga olsak, unda  $C \geq 0$  bo'lishini topamiz.

Ikkinci tomondan, Veyershtrassning ikkinchi teoremasiga ko'ra bu  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m)$  funksiya  $S_1(\mathbf{0})$  sferada o'zining aniq quyi chegarasiga erishadi, ya'ni biror  $(\xi_1^0, \xi_2^0, \dots, \xi_m^0) \in S_1(\mathbf{0})$  uchun

$$Q(\xi_1^0, \xi_2^0, \dots, \xi_m^0) = \min Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m)$$

bo'ladi. Yana  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m)$  kvadratik formaning musbat aniqlangan ekanligini e'tiborga olsak,

$$Q(\xi_1^0, \xi_2^0, \dots, \xi_m^0) > 0$$

ekanini topamiz. Demak,  $S_1(0)$  sferada

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k \geq C > 0$$

bo'ldi.

Endi

$$\sum_{i,k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k$$

ni baholaymiz. Koshi-Bunyakovskiy tengsizligidan foydalanib, topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i,k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k \right| &= \left| \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \xi_k \right) \cdot \xi_i \right| \leq \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \xi_k \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \\ &= \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \xi_k \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left[ \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \alpha_{ik}^2 \sum_{i=1}^m \xi_i^2 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \sum_{i,k=1}^m \alpha_{ik}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Ma'lumki,  $\Delta x_1 \rightarrow 0, \Delta x_2 \rightarrow 0, \dots, \Delta x_m \rightarrow 0$  da barcha  $\alpha_{ik} \rightarrow 0$ . Bundan foydalanib  $x^0$  nuqtaning atrofini etarlichka kichik qilib olish hisobiga

$$\left( \sum_{i,k=1}^m \alpha_{ik}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

tengsizlikka erishish mumkin. Demak, (13.32) dan

$$\Delta = \frac{\rho^2}{2} \left( \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k + \sum_{i,k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k \right) \geq \frac{\rho^2}{2} \left( c - \frac{c}{2} \right) = \frac{\rho^2 c}{4} > 0$$

**2<sup>0</sup>. Quyidagi**

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k$$

kvadratik forma manfiy aniqlangan bo'lsin. Bu holda  $x^0$  nuqtaning etarlicha kichik atrofida

$\Delta = \frac{\rho^2}{2} \left( \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k + \sum_{i,k=1}^m \alpha_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k \right) < 0$  bo'lishi 1-holdagiga o'xshash ko'rsatiladi. Natijada

quyidagi teoremgaga kelamiz.

**10-teorema.**  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtaning biror  $U_\delta(x^0)$  atrofida ( $\delta > 0$ ) berilgan bo'lsin va u ushbu shartlarni bajarsin:

1)  $f(x)$  funksiya  $U_\delta(x^0)$  da barcha o'zgaruvchilar  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$  bo'yicha birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli uzlusiz xususiy hosilalarga ega;

2)  $x^0$  nuqta  $f(x)$  funksiyaning statsionar nuqtasi;

### 3) koeffitsientlari

$$a_{ik} = f''_{x_i x_k}(x^0) \quad (i, k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

bo'lgan

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k$$

kvadratik forma musbat (manfiy) aniqlangan. U holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada maksimumga (minimumga) erishadi.

Bu teorema funksiya ekstremumining etarli shartini ifodalaydi.

3<sup>0</sup>. Agar

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k$$

kvadratik forma noaniq bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada ekstremumga erishmaydi. Shuni isbotlaylik  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m$  larning shunday  $(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m)$  va  $(\bar{h}_1, \bar{h}_2, \dots, \bar{h}_m)$  qiymatlari topiladiki,

$$Q(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m) > 0, Q(\bar{h}_1, \bar{h}_2, \dots, \bar{h}_m) < 0 \quad (13.33)$$

bo'ladi.

$$x^0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0, \dots, x_m^0), (x_1^0 + h_1, x_2^0 + h_2, \dots, x_m^0 + h_m)$$

nuqtalarni birlashtiruvchi

nuqtalarni birlashtiruvchi

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= x_1^0 + th_1, \\x_2 &= x_2^0 + th_2 \\&\dots \dots \dots, \\x_m &= x_m^0 + th_m\end{aligned}\tag{13.34}$$

$(0 \leq t \leq 1)$

kesmaning nuqtalari uchun yuqoridagi (13.32) munosabat ushbu

$$\Delta = \frac{t^2}{2} \left( \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} h_i \cdot h_k + \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} h_i \cdot h_k \right)$$

ko'inishiga keladi. Bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi birinchi qo'shiluvchi (13.33) ga ko'ra musbat bo'ladi. Ikkinchi qo'shiluvchi esa,  $t \rightarrow 0$  da nolga intiladi (chunki  $t \rightarrow 0$  da  $\Delta x_1 = x_1 - x_1^0 \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\Delta x_2 = x_2 - x_2^0 \rightarrow 0, \dots, \Delta x_m = x_m - x_m^0 \rightarrow 0$ ). Demak, (13.34) kesmaning  $x^0$  nuqtaga etarlicha yaqin bo'lgan  $x$  nuqtalari uchun  $\Delta$  ayirma musbat, ya'ni

$$f(x) > f(x^0)$$

bo'ladi. Xuddi shunga o'xshash,

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= x_1^0 + t\bar{h}_1, \\x_2 &= x_2^0 + t\bar{h}_2 \\&\dots \dots \dots, \\x_m &= x_m^0 + t\bar{h}_m\end{aligned}$$

kesmaning  $x^0$  nuqtaga etarlicha yaqin bo'lgan  $x$  nuqtalari uchun  $\Delta$  ayirma manfiy, ya'ni

$$f(x) < f(x^0)$$

bo'lishi ko'rsatiladi.

Demak,  $\Delta = f(x) - f(x^0)$  ayirma  $x^0$  nuqtaning har qanday etarlicha kichik atrofida o'z ishorasini saqlamaydi. Bu esa  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x^0$  nuqtada ekstremumga erishmasligini bildiradi.

**4<sup>0</sup> – 5<sup>0</sup>.** Agar

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = \sum_{i,k=1}^m a_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k$$

kvadratik forma yarimmusbat aniqlangan bo'lsa yoki yarimmanfiy aniqlangan bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada ekstremumga erishishi ham erishmasligi ham mumkin. Bu «shubhali» hol qo'shimcha tekshirib aniqlanadi.

Yuqoridagi 10-teoremaning 3-sharti, ya'ni  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m)$  kvadratik formaning musbat yoki manfiy aniqlanganlikka aloqador sharti teoremaning markaziy qismini tashkil etadi. Kvadratik formaning musbat yoki manfiy aniqlanganligini algebra kursidan ma'lum bo'lgan Silvestr alomatidan foydalanib topish mumkin. Quyidagi bu alomatni isbotsiz keltiramiz.

**Silvestr alomati.** Ushbu

$$P(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_m) = \sum_{i,k=1}^m e_{ik} \xi_i \cdot \xi_k$$

kvadratik formaning musbat aniqlangan bo'lishi uchun

$$e_{11} > 0, \begin{vmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{112} \end{vmatrix} > 0, \dots, \begin{vmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} & \dots & e_{1m} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} & \dots & e_{2m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ e_{m1} & e_{m2} & \dots & e_{mm} \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

tengsizliklarning, manfiy aniqlangan bo'lishi uchun

$$e_{11} < 0, \begin{vmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{112} \end{vmatrix} > 0, \dots, (-1)^m \begin{vmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} & \dots & e_{1m} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} & \dots & e_{2m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ e_{m1} & e_{m2} & \dots & e_{mm} \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

tengsizliklarning bajarilishi zarur va etarli.

Xususiy holni, funksiya ikki o'zgaruvchiga bog'liq bo'lgan holni qaraylik.

$f(x_1, x_2)$  funksiya  $x^0 = (x_1^0, x_2^0)$  nuqtaning biror atrofi

$$U_\delta(x^0) = \left\{ x = (x_1, x_2) \in R^2 : \rho(x, x^0) < \delta \right\} \quad (\delta > 0)$$

da birinchi, ikkinchi tartibli uzluksiz hosilalarga ega bo'lib,  $x^0$  esa qaralayotgan funksiyaning

statsionar nuqtasi bo'lsin:

$$f'_{x_1}(x^0) = 0, \quad f''_{x_2}(x^0) = 0.$$

Odatdagidek

$$a_{11} = f''_{x_1^2}(x^0), \quad a_{12} = f''_{x_1 x_2}(x^0), \quad a_{22} = f''_{x_2^2}(x^0).$$

1). Agar

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 > 0 \text{ va } a_{11} > 0$$

bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada minimumga erishadi,

2). Agar

$$a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 > 0 \text{ va } a_{11} < 0$$

bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada maksimumga erishadi.

3). Agar

$$a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 < 0$$

bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada ekstremumga erishmaydi.

4). Agar

$$a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 0$$

bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x^0$  nuqtada ekstremumga erishishi mumkin, erishmasligi ham mumkin. Bu «shuhbali» hol qo'shimcha tekshirish yordamida aniqlanadi.

Haqiqatdan ham 1)- va 2)- hollarda kvadratik forma mos ravishda musbat aniqlangan yoki manfiy aniqlangan bo'ladi (qaralsin: Silvestr alomati).

3)- holda, ya'ni

$$a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 < 0 \quad (13.35)$$

bo'lganda  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2) = a_{11}\xi_1^2 + 2a_{12}\xi_1\xi_2 + a_{22}\xi_2^2$  kvadratik forma noaniq bo'ladi. Shuni isbotlaylik.

$a_{11} = 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda (13.35) dan  $a_{12} \neq 0$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. Natijada  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$  kvadratik forma ushbu

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2) = (2a_{12}\xi_1 + a_{22}\xi_2)\xi_2$$

ko'rinishga keladi. Bu kvadratik forma

$$\xi_1 = \frac{1 - a_{22}}{2a_{12}}, \quad \xi_2 = 1$$

qiymatda musbat:

$$Q\left(\frac{1 - a_{22}}{2a_{12}}, 1\right) = 1 > 0 \text{ va } \xi_1 = \frac{1 + a_{22}}{2a_{12}}, \quad \xi_2 = -1$$

qiymatda esa manfiy:

$$Q\left(\frac{1+a_{22}}{2a_{12}}, -1\right) = -1 < 0$$

bo'ladi.

Endi  $a_{11} > 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$  kvadratik formani quyidagicha yozib olamiz:

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2) = a_{11} \left[ \left( \xi_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \xi_2 \right)^2 + \frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{a_{11}^2} \xi_2^2 \right]. \quad (13.36)$$

Keyingi tenglikdan  $\xi_1 = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}$ ,  $\xi_2 = -1$  qiymatda

$$Q\left(-\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}, 1\right) < 0$$

va  $\forall \xi_1 > -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} + \sqrt{\frac{a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}}{a_{11}^2}}$ ,  $\xi_2 = 1$  qiymatlarda esa

$$Q(\xi_1, 1) > 0$$

bo'lishini topamiz.

Va nihoyat,  $a_{11} < 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda (13.36) munosabatdan foydalanib,  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$

kvadratik formaning  $\xi_1 = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}, \xi_2 = 1$  qiymatda musbat  $Q\left(-\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}, 1\right) > 0$  va

$$\forall \xi_1 > -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} + \sqrt{\frac{a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}}{a_{11}^2}}, \quad \xi_2 = 1 \text{ qiymatda esa manfiy}$$

$$Q(\xi_1, 1) < 0$$

bo'lishini topamiz.

Shunday qilib,  $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 < 0$  bo'lganda  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$  kvadratik formaning noaniq bo'lishi isbot etildi.

4)- holni, ya'ni  $a_{11}a_{12} - a_{12}^2 = 0$  bo'lgan holni qaraylik. Bu holda,  $a_{11} = 0$  bo'lsa, unda  $a_{12} = 0$  bo'lib,  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$  kvadratik forma ushbu

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2) = a_{22}\xi_2^2$$

ko'rinishni oladi.

Ravshanki,  $a_{22} \geq 0$  bo'lganda

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2) \geq 0,$$

$a_{22} \leq 0$  bo'lganda

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2) \leq 0$$

bo'lib,  $\xi_1$  ning ixtiyoriy qiymatida

$$Q(\xi_1, 0) = 0$$

bo'ladi.

Agar  $a_{11} > 0$  bo'lsa,

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2) = a_{11} \left( \xi_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \xi_2 \right)^2 \leq 0,$$

$a_{11} < 0$  bo'lganda

$$Q(\xi_1, \xi_2) = a_{11} \left( \xi_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \xi_2 \right)^2 \leq 0,$$

bo'lib,  $\xi_1$  va  $\xi_2$  larning

$$\xi_1 = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \xi_2$$

tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha qiymatlarida  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$  kvadratik forma nolga teng bo'ladi.

Demak, qaralayotgan holda  $Q(\xi_1, \xi_2)$  kvadratik forma yarimmusbat aniqlangan yoki yarimmanfiy aniqlangan bo'ladi.

**13.9-misol.** Ushbu

### **13.9-misol. Ushbu**

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 + x_2^3 - 3ax_1x_2 \quad (a \neq 0)$$

funksiya ekstremumga tekshiriladi.

► Bu funksiyaning birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli hosilalari

$$f'_{x_1}(x_1, x_2) = 3x_1^2 - 3ax_2, \quad f'_{x_2}(x_1, x_2) = 3x_2^2 - 3ax_1$$

$$f''_{x_1^2}(x_1, x_2) = 6x_1, \quad f''_{x_1 x_2}(x_1, x_2) = -3a, \quad f''_{x_2^2}(x_1, x_2) = 6x_2$$

bo'ladi. Ushbu

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1^2 - 3ax_2 = 0 \\ 3x_2^2 - 3ax_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

sistemani echib, berilgan funksiyaning statsionar nuqtalari  $(0, 0)$  va  $(a, a)$  ekanini topamiz.  
 $(a, a)$  nuqtada

$$a_{11} = 6a, \quad a_{12} = -3a, \quad a_{22} = 6a$$

bo'lib,

$$a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = 27a^2 > 0$$

bo'ladi.

Demak,  $a > 0$  bo'lganda ( $a_{11} > 0$  bo'lib) funksiya  $(a, a)$  nuqta minimumga erishadi,  
 $a < 0$  bo'lganda funksiya  $(a, a)$  nuqtada maksimumga erishadi.

Ravshanki,

$$f(a,a) = -a^3.$$

(0, 0) nuqtada

$$a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 = -9a^2 < 0$$

bo'ladi. Demak, berilgan funksiya (0, 0) nuqtada ekstremumga erishmaydi. ►