



***“TOSHKENT IRRIGATSIYA VA QISHLOQ XO’JALIGINI MEXANIZATSİYALASH
MUXANDİSLARI INSTITUTI” MILLİY TADQIQOT UNIVERSİTETİ***

Hosila va differentsiallash qidalari

Fan nomi: Hisob (Calculus)

Reja:

1. Funktsiya hosilasi
2. Differtsiallash qoidasi

Funksiya hosilasi.

$y=f(x)$ funksiya (a,b) intervalda aniqlangan bo'lsin, (a,b) intervalga tegishli x_0 va $x_0 + \Delta x$ nuqtalarni olamiz.

Argument biror (musbat yoki manfiy - bari bir) Δx orttirmasini olsin, u vaqtda y funksiya biror Δy orttirmani oladi. Shunday qilib argumentning x_0 qiymatida $y_0 = f(x_0)$ ga, argumentning $x_0 + \Delta x$ qiymatda $y_0 + \Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x)$ ga ega bo'lamiz. Funksiya orttirmasi Δy ni topamiz

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) \quad (1)$$

Funksiya orttirmasini argument orttirmasiga nisbatini tuzamiz.

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \quad (2)$$

Bu – nisbatning $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ dagi limitini topamiz.

Agar bu limit mavjud bo'lsa, u berilgan $f(x)$ funksiyaning x_0 nuqtadagi hosilasi deyiladi va $f'(x_0)$ bilan belgilanadi. Shunday qilib,

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \quad \text{yoki} \quad f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \quad (3)$$

2. Differensiallash, uning asosiy qoidalari va formulalari

Berilgan $f(x)$ funksiyadan hosila topish amali shu funksiyani differensiallash deyiladi.

Differensiallashning asosiy qoidalari

1. O'zgarmas miqdorning hosilasi nolga teng, ya'ni agar $y=c$ bo'lsa ($c=const$) $y'=0$ bo'ladi.
2. O'zgarmas ko'paytuvchini hosila ishorasidan tashqariga chiqarish mumkin: $y=cu(x)$ bo'lsa $y'=cu'(x)$ bo'ladi.
3. Chekli sondagi differensiallanuvchi funksiyalar yig'indisining hosilasi shu funksiyalar hosilalarining yig'indisiga teng:

$$y = U(x) + V(x) + W(x); \quad y' = U'(x) + V'(x) + W'(x)$$

4. Ikkita differensiallanuvchi funksiyalar ko'paytmasining hosilasi birinchi funksiya hosilasining ikkinchi funksiya bilan ko'paytmasi hamda birinchi funksiyaning ikkinchi funksiya hosilasi bilan ko'paytmasining yig'indisiga teng:

$$y=u\vartheta \text{ bo'lsa } y'=u'\vartheta+u\vartheta'.$$

$$1) \quad y = 19 \quad y' = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) \quad y = 5 \sin x, \quad y' = 5(\sin x)' = \underline{5 \cos x}$$

$$3) \quad y = \sin x + x^2 + 25x^3 \quad y' = (\sin x)' + (x^2)' + (25x^3)' = \cos x + 2x + 75$$

$$4) \quad y = \underline{x^2} \sin x \quad y' = (x^2)' \cdot \sin x + x^2 (\sin x)' = 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x$$

5. Ikkita differensiallanuvchi funksiyalar bo`linmasining hosilasi (kasrda ifodalanib) bo`linuvchi funksiya hosilasini bo`luvchi funksiya bilan ko`paytmasi hamda bo`linuvchi funksiyani bo`luvchi funksiya hosilasi bilan ko`paytmasining ayirmasini bo`luvchi (maxrajdagi) funksiya kvadratining nisbatiga teng:

$$y = \frac{u}{\vartheta} \text{ bo`lsa} \quad y' = \frac{u'\vartheta - u\vartheta'}{\vartheta^2}$$

6. Aytaylik, $y=F(u)$ murakkab funksiya bo`lsin, ya`ni $y=F(u)$, $u=\varphi(x)$ yoki $y = F[\varphi(x)]$, u – o`zgaruvchi, oraliq argumenti deyiladi. $y=F(u)$ va $u=\varphi(x)$ differensiallanuvchi funksiyalar bo`lsin.

Murakkab funksiyaning differensiallash qoidasini keltirib chiqaramiz.

Teorema: Murakkab $F(u)$ funksiyaning erkli o`zgaruvchi x bo`yicha hosilasi bu funksiya oraliq argumenti bo`yicha hosilasini oraliq argumentining erkli o`zgaruvchi x bo`yicha hosilasining ko`paytmasiga teng, ya`ni

$$y'_x = F'_u(u) \cdot u'_x(x)$$



Misol: $y = \underbrace{(x^5 + 4x^4 + 3x^2 + 2)}_t^5$ funksiyaning hosilasini toping.

$$(t^5)' = \underbrace{5t^4}_{} \cdot t'$$

$$y' = 5(x^5 + 4x^4 + 3x^2 + 2)^4 \cdot (x^5 + 4x^4 + 3x^2 + 2)' = \\ (5x^4 + 16x^3 + 6x)$$

$$= \boxed{5 \cdot (x^5 + 4x^4 + 3x^2 + 2) \cdot (5x^4 + 16x^3 + 6x)}$$

Differensiallashning asosiy formulalari jadvali

$$1) y = \text{const} ; \quad y' = 0 \quad 2) y = x^\alpha; \quad y = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$3) y = \sqrt{x}; \quad y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad 4) y = \frac{1}{x}; \quad y = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$5) y = a^x; \quad y' = a^x \ln a \quad 6) y = e^x; \quad y' = e^x$$

$$\log_e = \ln$$

$$7) y = \log_a x; \quad y' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e \quad 8) y = \ln x; \quad y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$9) y = \sin x; \quad y' = \cos x \quad 10) y = \cos x; \quad y' = -\sin x$$

$$11) y = \operatorname{tg} x; \quad y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad 12) y = \operatorname{ctg} x; \quad y' = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(x^4 + 6x)' = (x^4)' + (6x)' = \\ = 4x^3 + 6$$

Uyga vazifa

$$y = \sin 4x$$

$$y = 3x^5 - \sin x$$

$$y = 2 \ln x$$

$$f(x) = (x^3 + 4x + 7)^4$$

$$y = \operatorname{ctg} 2x$$

$$y = \ell^{3x}$$

$$y = R^{(x^4 + 6x)} = (4x^3 + 6)e^{x^4 + 6x}$$

$$y' = (x^4 + 6x)' \cdot e^{x^4 + 6x}$$

$$(6x)' = 6 \cdot x^5 =$$

$$6 \cdot 1 \cdot x^0 = 6$$