

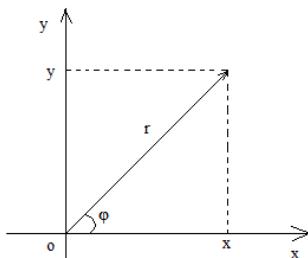


KOMPLEKS O’ZGARUVCHILI FUNKSIYALAR

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Tekislikda, OXY dekart koordinatalar sistemasida $z=x+iy$ kompleks sonni tasvirlaymiz:



$$z=x+iy - \text{algebraik ko'rinishi}$$

$$z=r(\cos\varphi+i\sin\varphi) - \text{trigonometrik ko'rinishi}$$

$$z=re^{i\varphi} - \text{ko'rsatkichli ko'rinishi}$$

Kompleks sonlar tekisligi C da biror E to’plam berilgan bo’lsin: $E \subset C$

Ta’rif-1 Agar E to’plamdagи har bir z kompleks songa f qoidaga ko’ra bitta w kompleks son mos qo’yilgan bo’lsa, E to’plamda funksiya berilgan deyiladi. Va $w=f(z)$ kabi belgilanadi.

E to’plam – aniqlanish sohasi.

z – funksiya argumenti.

$w=z$ ning funksiyasi

$z=x+iy$ ni hisobga olib, bu funksiyani $w=f(z)=f(x+iy)=u+iv$ ($x \in R, y \in R,$) ko’rinishda yozish mumkin.

Ta’rif-2 $w=f(z)$ $E \subset C$ da berilgan, $z_0 \in E$ bo’lsin. Agar $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ son uchun $\exists \delta = \delta(z_0, \varepsilon) > 0$ son topilsaki, argument z ning $0 < |z - z_0| < \delta$ tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha $z \in E$ qiymatlarida $|f(z) - A| < \varepsilon$ tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda A kompleks son $f(z)$ funksiyaning $z \rightarrow z_0$ dagi limiti deb ataladi va

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = A$$
 kabi belgilanadi.

Ta’rif-3 Agar $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ son uchun $\exists \delta = \delta(z_0, \varepsilon) > 0$ son topilsaki, argument z ning $|z - z_0| < \delta$ tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha $z \in E$ qiymatlarida

$|f(z) - f(z_0)| < \varepsilon$ tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda $f(z)$ funksiya z_0 nuqtada uzlucksiz deyiladi.

Demak, $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = f(z_0)$ bo’ladi.

Agar $z - z_0 = \Delta z, f(z) - f(z_0) = \Delta f$ ni hisobga olsak:

$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \Delta f = 0$ bo’lsa, $f(z)$ funksiya z_0 nuqtada uzlucksiz deyiladi.

Ta’rif-4 Agar $f(z)$ funksiya E to’plamning har bir nuqtasida uzlucksiz bo’lsa, u holda $f(z)$ funksiya E to’plamda uzlucksiz deyiladi.

$w = f(z)$ funksiya biror $E \subset C$ to’plamda berilgan va $z_0 \in E$ bo’lsin. Unga Δz orttirma beramiz: $z_0 + \Delta z$, natijada $f(z)$ funksiya ham orttirmaga ega bo’ladi: $\Delta w = \Delta f(z_0) = f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)$.



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Ta'rif-5 Agar $\Delta z \rightarrow 0$ da $\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z}$ nisbatning limiti $\frac{\Delta w}{\Delta z} = \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z_0)}{\Delta z}$ mavjud va chekli bo'sha, bu limit $f(z)$ funksiyaning z_0 nuqtadagi hosilasi deyiladi va $f'(z_0)$ kabi belgilanadi:

$$f'(z_0) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z_0 + \Delta z)}{\Delta z}$$

Agar $w = f(z) = f(x+iy) = u+iv$ ekanini hisobga olsak, $f(z)$ ning z_0 nuqtadagi differensiyali:

$df = du + 2dv$ kabi ifodalanadi.

Teorema (Koshi-Riman shartlari)

$f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$ funksiyaning z_0 nuqtada hosilaga $f'(z_0)$ ega bo'lishi uchun bu funksiyaning $z_0(x_0, y_0)$ nuqtada differensiallanuvchi bo'lib,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

shartlarning bajarilishi zarur va yetarli.

Misol-1 $f(z) = z \cdot \operatorname{Im}z$ funksiyani differensiallanuvchiga tekshiring.

$z = x+iy$, $\operatorname{Re}z = x$, $\operatorname{Im}z = y$ edi.

$$f(z) = f(x+iy) = (x+iy) \cdot y = xy + iy^2 \Rightarrow u(x, y) = xy, v(x, y) = y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{shartlarni tekshiramiz: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y; \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x; \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2y \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Demak berilgan funksiya faqat $(0,0)$ nuqtada differensiallanuvchi.

$Z = f(x, y)$ funksiya $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ nuqtada va uning biror atrofida 3-tartibgacha xususiy hosilalarga ega hamda $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ nuqta $Z = f(x, y)$ funksiyaning kritik nuqtasi bo'lsin, ya'ni $z'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$ va $z'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$ bo'lsin. U holda

$$\Delta(M_0) = z''_{xx}(M_0) * z''_{yy}(M_0) - [z''_{xy}(M_0)]^2 > 0 \text{ shartda}$$

$M_0(x_0, y_0)$ nuqta $\Delta(M_0) < 0$ da maksimum, $\Delta(M_0) > 0$ da minimum nuqtasi bo'ladi.

Misol-2 $z = x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 + x - 2y + 5$ funksiyani ekstremumga tekshiring.

Dastlab, berilgan funksiyaning kritik nuqtalarini topamiz:

$$z'_x = 2x - 2y + 1 \quad z'_y = 6y - 2x - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2y + 1 = 0 \\ -2x + 6y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow X = -\frac{1}{4}; \quad y = \frac{1}{4}; \quad \text{Kritik nuqta } \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

Endi 2-tartibli hosilalarni topamiz: $z''_{xx} = 2$; $z''_{yy} = 6$; $z''_{xy} = -2$

$\Delta(M_0)$ ifodani tuzamiz:

$$\Delta(M_0) = z''_{xx}(M_0) * z''_{yy}(M_0) - [z''_{xy}(M_0)]^2 \underset{?}{=} 2 * 6 - (-2)^2 = 12 - 4 = 8 > 0, \quad \text{demak}$$

$Z=f(x,y)$ funksiya $\left(-\frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{4}\right)$ nuqtada minimumga erishadi.

Shartli ekstremum_ $Z=f(x,y)$ funksiyaning x va y ga nisbatan biror shart asosida ekstremumini topish – shartli ekstremum deyiladi. Quyidagi misol yordamida ko'rib chiqamiz.

Misol-3 $z=x^2+y^2$ funksiyaning $x-y+2=0$ shart asosida ekstremumini toping.

$$x-y+2=0 \Rightarrow y=x+2 \Rightarrow z=x^2+(x+2)^2$$

$$z'=2x+2(x+2)=4x+4=0 \Rightarrow x=-1 \text{ -kritik nuqta}$$

$$z''=4>0 \Rightarrow x=-1 \text{ da minimumgiz erishadi.}$$

$$y \text{ ni topamiz: } y=x+2 \Rightarrow x=-1 \text{ da } y=1$$

$$\text{Shartli ekstremumni topamiz: } z=x^2+y^2 \Rightarrow z=(-1)^2+1^2=2$$

$$\text{Demak, javob: } z_{\min}=z(-1;1)=2$$

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