

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RSTA MAXSUS TA'LIM  
VAZIRLIGI**

**ANDIJON DAVLAT UNIVERSINETI**

**A. AXLIMIRZAYEV, A. RIZAYEV, M. IBRAGIMOV, M. QO'CHQAROV**

# **OLIY MATEMATIKA**

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Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma universitetlarning tabiiy, ijtimoiy va gumanitar fanlar sohalariga kiruvchi yo'nalishlar talabalariga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, unda oliv matematika tarkibiga kiruvchi chiziqli algebra, analitik geometriya, matematik mantiq, kombinatorika elementlari va matematik analizdan bir o'zgaruvchili funktsiyaning differentsiyal va integral hisobi bo'yicha nazariy ma'lumotlar, ular yordamida yechilgan masala va misollar hamda talabalar mustaqil yechishlari uchun yetarlicha topshiriqlar keltirilgan.

**Mualliflar:** *A.Axlimirzaev*—Andijon davlat universiteti matematika kafedrasining dotsenti, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi,  
*A.Rizayev* – Andijon davlat universiteti boshlang'ich ta'lim kafedrasining katta o'qituvchisi,  
*M.Ibragimov*—Andijon davlat universiteti matematika kafedrasining katta o'qituvchisi,  
*M. Qo'chqarov* – Andijon mashinasozlik instituti oliv matematika kafedrasining katta o'qituvchisi.

**Taqrizchilar:** *A.Q.O'rinnov* – fizika-matematika fanlari doktori, professor,  
*T.T.Ibaydullayev* – fizika-matematika fanlari nomzodi.

**Mas'ul**

**muharrir:** *G'.Mo'minov* – fizika-matematika fanlari doktori proffessor.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma Andijon davlat universiteti ilmiy kengashining 2014-yil 29-avgustdagি 1-yig'ilishida muhokama qilinib ma'qullangan va chop etishga tavsiya etilgan.

## SO'Z BOSHI

O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng, barcha sohalarda bo'lgani kabi, ta'lim sohasida ham muhim islohotlar amalga oshirildi. Bu davrda respublikamizda jahon andozalariga mos raqobatbardosh mutaxassislarni tayyorlashni ko'zda tutuvchi "Ta'lim to'g'risida" gi qonun va unga asoslangan "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi" qabul qilindi.

Ma'lumki, "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi" mакtabgacha ta'lim, umumiy o'rta ta'lim, o'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi, oliy ta'lim, oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'lim, kadrlar malakasini oshirish va qayta tayyorlash hamda maktabdan keyingi ta'lim bosqichlarini o'z ichiga oluvchi uzlusiz ta'lim tizimini yaratishni ko'zda tutadi. Oliy ta'lim bosqichi uzlusiz ta'lim bosqichlari ichida eng muhimi hisoblanadi. Chunki bu bosqichda xalq xo'jaligining barcha sohalarida faoliyat olib boradigan mutaxasislar tayyorlanadi. Oliy o'quv yurtlarida malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlashda o'quv adabiyotlarining, ayniqsa o'zbek tilidagi adabiyotlarning o'rni beqiyosdir.

Ma'lumki, hozirgi kunda oliy o'quv yurtlarining barcha mutaxasisliklarida oliy matematika fani o'qitiladi. Talabalarni oliy matematikadan chuqur bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarga ega bo'lishlarida o'quv adabiyotlarining, ayniqsa, masala va misollar yechish bo'yicha yo'l-yo'riqlar ko'rsatilgan o'quv qo'llanmalarning o'rni muhimdir.

Hozirgi kunda oliy matematika va matematik analizdan masalalar yechish bo'yicha bir qator qo'llanmalar mavjud. Ulardan I.A.Marон muallifligidagi "Дифференциальное и интегральное исчисление в примерах и задачах" nomli, I.A.Kaplan muallifligidagi "Практические занятия по высшей математике" nomli, P.E.Danko, A.G.Papov, T.Ya.Kojevnikovalar muallifligidagi "Высшая математика в упражнениях и задачах" nomli va hokazolarni namuna sifatida keltirish mumkin.

Bunday qo'llanmalar ko'p bo'lishiga qaramasdan ular davlat tilida emas. Bundan tashqari, bu qo'llanmalarda oily matematikadan nazariy

ma'lumotlar masala va misollar yechish uchun yetarli darajada yoritilmagan hamda ularni qo'llashga doir misol va masalalar keltirilmagan.

Mualliflar tomonidan yozilgan ushbu o'quv qo'llanma yuqorida aytilgan bu kamchiliklarni to'ldirishga qaratilgan.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmada dastlab har bir mavzu bo'yicha nazariy ma'lumotlar qisqa va aniq bayon qilingan hamda ular yordamida bir nechta misol va masalalar yechib ko'rsatilgan. So'ngra talabalar bilan mashg'ulot vaqtida va mashg'ulotdan so'ng yechishga mo'ljallangan misol va masalalar berilgan.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmaning boshqa o'quv qo'llanmalardan farqi shundaki, unda barcha mavzular bo'yicha nazariy ma'lumotlar ancha mukammal berilganl hamda deyarli barcha tushuncha va formulalarni qo'llashga doir topshiriqlar yechimlari bilan keltirilganligidir. O'quv qo'llanmada berilgan na'zariy ma'lumotlarni o'quv rejasida oliy matematika bo'yicha kamroq soat ajratilgan yo'naliishlar uchun ma'ruza matnlari sifatida qabul qilish mumkin. Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmadan oliy matematika o'qitiladigan barcha oliy o'quv yurtlarining talabalari va o'qituvchilari foydalanishlari mumkin. Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma mualliflarning uzoq yillardan beri oliy matematikadan olib borgan mashg'ulotlari jarayonida to'plangan tajribalari asosida yozilgan bo'lib, u ayrim kamchiliklardan holi bo'lmasligi mumkin.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmaning qo'lyozmasini o'qib chiqib o'zlarining qimmatli maslahatlarini bergen fizika – matematika fanlari doktori, professor A.Q.O'rinnovga, fizika – matematika fanlari nomzodi T.Ibaydullayevga va fizika – matematika fanlari doktori, professor G'.Mo'minovga mualliflar o'z minnatdorchiliklarini bildiradilar.

## I.BOB. TO'PLAMLAR

### §1. To'plam tushunchasi. To'plamlar ustida amallar

To'plam tushunchasi matematikaning muhim boshlang'ich tushunchalaridan biri bo'lib u ta'riflanmaydi. To'plam deyilganda, biror bir xususiyati bo'yicha umumiylikka ega bo'lgan obyektlar majmuasini tushunamiz. Masalan 1-kurs talabalarining to'plami,  $[0,1]$  kesmadagi nuqtalar to'plami, matematikadagi raqamlar to'plami va hokazo. To'plamlar  $A, B, C, D, \dots$  harflar bilan belgilanadi. To'plamga kiruvchi obyektlarni uning elementlari deyiladi va ular  $a, b, c, d, \dots$  lar bilan belgilanadi. Masalan, elementlari  $a, b, c, d$  bo'lgan  $A$  to'plam  $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$  ko'rinishda yoziladi.  $a \in A$  yozuv  $a$  element  $A$  to'plamga tegishli ekanligini,  $a \notin A$  yoki  $a \bar{\in} A$  yozuv esa  $a$  element  $A$  to'plamga tegishli emasligini bildiradi.

Birorta ham elementi bo'limgan to'plam bo'sh to'plam deyiladi va  $\emptyset$  bilan belgilanadi. Masalan,  $\sin x = 5$  tenglamaning yechimlari to'plami, perimetri 0 ga teng bo'lgan kvadratlar to'plamlari bo'sh to'plamdir.

Chekli sondagi elementlardan tashkil topgan to'plam chekli to'plam deb ataladi. Masalan, matematikadagi raqamlar to'plami chekli to'plam bo'ladi. Uni  $A = \{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$  ko'rinishda yozish mumkin.

Matmatikada ko'pincha chekli bo'limgan to'plamlarni – cheksiz to'plamlarni qarashga to'g'ri keladi. Masalan, barcha to'g'ri kasrlar to'plami, natural sonlar to'plami, bir nuqtadan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziqlar to'plami cheksiz to'plamlarga misol bo'la oladi.

Agar  $A$  to'plamning har bir elementi  $B$  to'plamning ham elementi bo'lsa,  $A$  to'plam  $B$  to'plamning qismi yoki qismiy to'plami deyiladi va  $A \subset B$  kabi belgilanadi. Masalan,  $A = \{2,4,6,8,\}$ ,  $B = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8\}$  bo'lsa, u holda  $A \subset B$  ekanligi ravshan.

Agar  $A \subset B$ ,  $B \subset A$  bo'lsa,  $A$  va  $B$  teng to'plamlar deyiladi va  $A = B$  kabi yoziladi.

$A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarning barcha elementlaridan tashkil topgan  $C$  to'plam  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarning yig'indisi (birlashmasi) deb ataladi. Uni  $C = A \cup B$  kabi yoziladi.

$A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarning barcha umumiy elementlaridan tashkil topgan  $D$  to'plam  $A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarning ko'paytmasi (kesishmasi) deyiladi. U  $D = A \cap B$  kabi yoziladi.

$A$  to'plamning  $B$  to'plamga kirmagan barcha elementlaridan tuzilgan  $E$  to'plam  $A$  to'plamdan  $B$  to'plamning ayirmasi deyiladi va u  $E = A \setminus B$  kabi yoziladi.

Agar  $A$  to'plam  $S$  to'plamning qismi bo'lsa, ushbu  $S \setminus A$  ayirma  $A$  to'plamning  $S$  ga to'ldiruvchi to'plami deyiladi va  $C(A)$  kabi yoziladi.

Agar  $A$  va  $B$  to'plam elementlari orasida o'zaro bir qiymatli moslik o'rnatish mumkin bo'lsa, ular bir-biriga ekvivalent to'plamlar deb ataladi.

Natural sonlar to'plami  $N$  ga ekvivalent bo'lgan har qanday to'plam sanoqli to'plam deb ataladi.

$A$  va  $B$  to'plamlarning Dekart ko'paytmasi deb  $A \times B$  kabi belgilanadigan va  $(x, y) (x \in A, y \in B)$  ko'rinishdagi juftliklardan tuzilgan yangi to'plamga aytildi.

To'plamlarni birlashtirish amali sonlarni qo'shish amali singari,

$$A \cup B = B \cup A \text{ (kommutativlik)},$$

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup C) \cup B \text{ (assotsiativlik)}$$

qonunlariga bo'ysinadi. Bular dan tashqari  $A \cup \emptyset = A$  va sonlardan farqli ravishda  $A \cup A = A$ ,  $B \subset A$  bo'lsa,  $A \cup B = A$  tengliklar ham o'rini bo'ladi.

To'plamlarning kesishmasi amali quyidagi qonunlarga bo'ysunadi:

$$A \cap B = B \cap A \text{ (kommutativlik)},$$

$$(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C) \text{ (assotsiativlik)},$$

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) \text{ (distributivlik)}$$

Bular dan tashqari  $A \cap A = A$ ,  $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$  va  $B \subset A$  bo'lsa,  $A \cap B = B$  tengliklar ham o'rini bo'ladi.

To'plamlar ayirmasi uchun  $A \setminus A = \emptyset$ ,  $A \setminus \emptyset = A$ ,  $\emptyset \setminus A = \emptyset$  va  $A \subset B$  bo'lsa,  $A \setminus B = \emptyset$  munosabatlardan o'rindir.

## Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Barcha juft va toq sonlar to'plamlarini yozing.
2. Barcha juft va toq sonlar to'plamlari uchun  $A \cup B$  va  $A \cap B$  lar topilsin.
3. Tomonining uzunligi 2 ga teng bo'lgan muntazam ko'pburchaklar perimetrlari to'plami yozilsin.
4. Birinchi tikuvchilik fabrikasida bolalar ko'ylagi, kostyum va kurtka tikiladi. Ikkinci tikuvchilik fabrikasida esa ayollar ko'ylagi va kostyum tikiladi. Bu fabrikalarda tikilayotgan kiyimlar to'plamlari tuzilsin va ular uchun  $A \cup B$ ,  $A \cap B$  lar topilsin.
5.  $\frac{(x^2-1)(x^2-4)}{x+3} = 0$  tenglama ildizlari to'plami tuzilsin.
6.  $(x - 2)(x - 3)(x^2 + 5) = 0$  tenglama ildizlari to'plami yozilsin.
7.  $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$  va  $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  to'plamlar berilgan.  $A \cup B$  va  $A \cap B$  lar topilsin.
8.  $\frac{(x-1)(x^2-3)(x^2-4)}{x-2} = 0$  tenglama ildizlari to'plami yozilsin.
9.  $A = [-3; 0]$  va  $B = (-1; 5]$  to'plamlar birlashmasi yozilsin.
10.  $A = \{n - 3, n - 2, n - 1, n, n + 1\}$  va  $B = \{n - 1, n + 1, n + 2, n + 3, n + 4\}$  to'plamlar uchun  $A \cup B$ ,  $A \cap B$ ,  $A \setminus B$  va  $B \setminus A$  larni toping.
11. O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillikka erishgan yil raqamlari to'plamini yozing.
12.  $A = \{10; 12\frac{3}{4}; 17.3; -7; 136\}$  to'plam berilgan. Qaysi natural sonlar bu to'plamga tegishli?
13.  $A$  to'plam  $-5; -4; -3; -2; 6$  elementlardan tuzilgan. Shu sonlarga qarama-qarshi bo'lgan sonlar to'plamini yozing.
14.  $x^2 - 6x + 10 = 0$  tenglama ildizlari to'plamini yozing.
15.  $A = \{3, 6, 9, 12, 15\}$  to'plamning barcha qism to'plamlarini tuzing.
16.  $A = \{2; 3; 4; 5; 7\}$ ,  $B = \{3; 5; 7; 9\}$ ,  $C = \{4; 9; 11\}$  to'plamlar uchun  $A \cup (B \cup C)$ ,  $(C \cup B) \cup A$  va  $A \cap (B \cup C)$  lar topilsin.

17. 30 o'quvchidan 18 tasi matematikaga, 17 tasi esa fizikaga qiziqadi. Ikkala fanga ham qiziqadigan o'quvchilar soni nechta bo'lishi mumkin?

## §2.Haqiqiy sonlar. Haqiqiy sonning absolyut qiymati

Son tushunchasi matematikaning asosiy tushunchalaridan biridir. Sanash natijasida dastlab  $1, 2, 3, \dots$  natural sonlar hosil bolgan. Ulardan tuzilgan to'plam natural sonlar to'plami deb ataladi va u  $N$  bilan belgilanadi. Demak,  $N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n, \dots\}$  natural sonlar to'plamidir.

Natural sonlar, ularga qarama-qarshi sonlar va nol soni birlgilikda butun sonlar to'plamini hosil qiladi va  $Z$  bilan belgilanadi. Demak,

$$Z = \{\dots, -n, \dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n, \dots\}$$

butun sonlar to'plamidir.

Qisqarmaydigan  $r = \frac{m}{n}$ ;  $m \in Z$ ,  $n \in N$  kasr ko'rinishida tasvirlangan har bir son ratsional son deyiladi. Barcha ratsional sonlar to'plami  $Q$  deb belgilanadi. Demak,

$$Q = \{ r : r = \frac{m}{n}; m \in Z, n \in N \}$$

Agar  $\frac{m}{n}$  kasrning maxraji  $n = 10^k$  ( $k \in N$ ) bo'lsa, u o'nli kasr deyiladi.

Agar  $m$  ni  $n$  ga bo'lish jarayonida biror qadamdan keyin qoldiq nolga teng bo'lsa, u holda bo'lish jarayoni to'xtab,  $\frac{m}{n}$  kasr o'nli kasrga aylanadi. Odatda, bunday o'nli kasr chekli o'nli kasr deyiladi. Masalan,  $\frac{59}{40} = 1,475$ .

Agar  $m$  ni  $n$  ga bo'lish jarayoni cheksiz davom etsa, ma'lum qadamdan keyin ilgari paydo bo'lgan qoldiqlardan biri yana uchraydi, so'ng undan oldingi raqamlar mos tartibda takrorlanadi. Odatda bunday kasr cheksiz davriy o'nli kasr deyiladi. Masalan,  $\frac{1}{3}$  kasrda 1 ni 3 ga bo'lib,  $0,333\dots$  bo'lishini ko'ramiz. Ya'ni,

$$\frac{1}{3} = 0,333\dots$$

Ushbu  $0,333 \dots$ ,  $1,4777 \dots$ ,  $2,131313 \dots$ , kasrlar cheksiz davriy kasrlardir. Bu kasrlarning davri mos ravishda 3, 7, 13 bo'lib, ularni  $0, (3)$ ;  $1,4(7)$ ;  $2, (13)$  kabi yoziladi.

Shunday kasrlar uchraydiki, ular cheksiz, lekin davriy emas. Masalan,  $0,1010010001 \dots$ ;  $0,12345 \dots$ ;  $1,4142135 \dots$ ; bunday cheksiz, davriy bo'lмаган о'nli kasrlarni  $\frac{m}{n}$  ratsional son ko'rinishida ifodalab bo'lmaydi.

Cheksiz davriy bo'lмаган о'nli kasr irratsional son deb ataladi.

Masalan,  $\sqrt{2} = 1,4142135 \dots$ ;  $\pi = 3,141583 \dots$ ;

Barcha irratsional sonlarni irratsional sonlar to'plami deb ataladi va u  $J$  bilan belgilanadi.

Ratsional va irratsional sonlar to'plami birligida haqiqiy sonlar to'plamini hosil qiladi. U  $R$  bilan belgilanadi. Demak,  $R = Q \cup J$ .

Haqiqiy sonlardan tashkil topgan quyidagi to'plamlar matematika kursida juda ko'p ishlatiladi.

1. Ushbu  $\{x \in R : a \leq x \leq b\}$  to'plam segment yoki kesma deyiladi va  $[a; b]$  kabi belgilanadi.

2.  $\{x \in R : a < x < b\}$  to'plam interval yoki oraliq deyiladi va  $(a; b)$  kabi yoziladi.

3.  $\{x \in R : a \leq x < b\}$ ,  $\{x \in R : a < x \leq b\}$  to'plamlar yarim interval (oraliq) deyiladi va mos ravishda  $[a; b)$ ,  $(a; b]$  kabi belgilanadi.

4.  $-\infty < x < +\infty$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning qiymatlar to'plamiga cheksiz oraliq deyiladi va u  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  kabi yoziladi.

5.  $-\infty < x < 0$  va  $0 < x < +\infty$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning qiymatlar to'plamiga yarim cheksiz oraliqlar deyiladi hamda ular mos ravishda  $(-\infty; 0)$  va  $(0; +\infty)$  kabi yoziladi.

Agar shunday o'zgarmas  $M$  son mavjud bo'lsaki,  $\forall x \in E$  uchun  $x \leq M$  tengsizlik bajarilsa,  $E$  to'plam yuqoridan chegaralangan to'plam deyiladi,  $M$  son esa  $E$  to'plamning yuqori chegarasi deyiladi.

Yuqoridan chegaralangan  $E$  to'plamning yuqori chegaralarining eng kichigi  $E$  ning aniq yuqori chegarasi deyiladi va  $Sup E$  (supremum) kabi belgilanadi.

Agar shunday o'zgarmas  $m$  son mavjud bo'lsaki,  $\forall x \in E$  uchun  $x \geq m$  tengsizlik bajarilsa,  $E$  to'plam quyidan chegaralangan deyiladi,  $m$  son esa  $E$  to'plamning quyi chegarasi deyiladi.

Quyidan chegaralangan  $E$  to'plamning quyi chegaralarining eng kattasi  $E$  ning aniq quyi chegarasi deyiladi va  $\inf E$  (infimum  $E$ ) kabi belgilanadi.

Haqiqiy sonning moduli (absolyut miqdori) tushunchasi matematikada ko'p ishlataladigan tushunchalardan hisoblanadi.

$x$  haqiqiy son musbat bo'lsa, shu sonning o'ziga, manfiy bo'lsa, unga qarama-qarshi ishorali  $-x$  soniga  $x$  haqiqiy sonning moduli (absolyut miqdori) deyiladi va u  $|x|$  kabi belgilanadi. Nol sonining moduli nolga teng. Yani:  $|0| = 0$ . Demak,

$$x = \begin{cases} x, & \text{agar } x \geq 0 \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ -x, & \text{agar } x < 0 \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

Haqiqiy sonning moduli bir qator xossalarga ega:

1. Ixtiyoriy  $x$  haqiqiy son uchun

$|x| \geq 0$ ,  $|x| = |-x|$ ,  $x \leq |x|$ ,  $-x \leq |x|$  munosabatlar o'rinnlidir.

2. Biror musbat  $a$  haqiqiy son berilgan bo'lsin. Agar  $x$  haqiqiy son  $|x| < a$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantirsa, u  $-a < x < a$  tengsizlikni ham qanoatlantiradi va aksincha. Demak,  $|x| < a \Leftrightarrow -a < x < a$ . Agar  $|x| > a$  bo'lsa,  $x < -a$  va  $x > a$  bo'ladi.

3. Ikki haqiqiy  $x$  va  $y$  sonlar uchun

$$|x + y| \leq |x| + |y|; \quad |x - y| \geq |x| - |y|;$$

$$|x \cdot y| = |x| \cdot |y|; \quad \left| \frac{x}{y} \right| = \frac{|x|}{|y|} \quad (y \neq 0);$$

4. Har qanday haqiqiy  $a$  son uchun  $\sqrt{a^2} = |a|$  munosabat o'rinnlidir.

1.  $|2 - \sqrt{2}|$  sonini modul belgisiz yozing.

Yechish:  $2 - \sqrt{2} > 0$  bo'lganligi uchun, haqiqiy son modulining ta'rifiga asosan  $|2 - \sqrt{2}| = 2 - \sqrt{2}$ .

2.  $|\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}|$  sonini modul belgisiz yozing.

Yechish:  $\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} < 0$  bo'lganligi uchun, haqiqiy son modulining ta'rifiga asosan  $|\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}| = -(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$ .

3.  $|-6\frac{3}{4}|$  va  $-6\frac{3}{4}$  sonlarni taqqoslang.

Yechish:  $|-6\frac{3}{4}| = -(-6\frac{3}{4}) = 6\frac{3}{4}$ . Demak,  $|-6\frac{3}{4}| > -6\frac{3}{4}$ .

4.  $|-a| - 2|b|$  ifodani qiymatini  $a = -1$  va  $b = -2$  bo'lganda hisoblang.

Yechish:  $|-a| - 2|b| = |-( -1)| - 2|-2| = |1| - 2 \cdot 2 = -3$ .

5. Quyidagi ifodalarni modul belgisisiz yozing.

$$1) |x - 2|; \quad 2) |x^2 - x|; \quad 3) |x + 2| - x.$$

Yechish: 1) Bu yerda  $|a|$  o'rnida  $|x - 2|$  ni qaraymiz. Modulning ta'rifiga asosan quyidagiga ega bo'lamiciz:

$$|x - 2| = \begin{cases} x - 2, & \text{agar } x - 2 \geq 0 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ -(x - 2), & \text{agar } x - 2 < 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases} \text{ yoki}$$

$$|x - 2| = \begin{cases} x - 2, & \text{agar } x \geq 2 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ 2 - x, & \text{agar } x < 2 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

2) Bu yerda  $|a|$  o'rnida  $|x^2 - x|$  ni qaraymiz. Modul ta'rifidan foydalanamiz:

$$|x^2 - x| = \begin{cases} x^2 - x, & \text{agar } x^2 - x \geq 0 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ -(x^2 - x), & \text{agar } x^2 - x < 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - x, & \text{agar } x(x - 1) \geq 0 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ -x^2 + x, & \text{agar } x(x - 1) < 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases} \text{ yoki}$$

$$|x^2 - x| = \begin{cases} x^2 - x, & \text{agar } x \leq 0 \text{ yoki } x \geq 1 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ x - x^2, & \text{agar } 0 < x < 1 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

3) Bu yerda  $|a|$  o'rnida  $|x + 2| - x$  modulga bog'liq emas. Modul ta'rifidan foydalanamiz.

$$|x + 2| - x = \begin{cases} x + 2 - x, & \text{agar } x + 2 \geq 0 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ -(x + 2) - x, & \text{agar } x + 2 < 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases} \text{ yoki}$$

$$|x + 2| - x = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{agar } x \geq -2 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ -2x - 2, & \text{agar } x < -2 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

## **Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:**

1.Taqqoslang:

- a)  $|9,7|$  va  $9$ ;      e)  $-|-4,2|$  va  $-4,2$ ;  
b)  $|-16,2|$  va  $16,2$ ;      g)  $|a|$  va  $0$ ;  
d)  $|-6\frac{2}{5}|$  va  $-6\frac{2}{5}$ ;      h)  $-6|a|$  va  $0$ .

2.  $a$  va  $b$  ning berilgan qiymatlarida quyidagi ifodalarning qiymatlarini hisoblang.

- a)  $|a| + 3|b|$ ,  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 5$ ;  
b)  $|-a| - 3|b|$ ,  $a = -1$ ,  $b = -2$ ;  
c)  $\frac{-1-|-3a|+4|b|}{2|a|+|b|}$ ,  $a = -4$ ,  $b = 0$ ;  
d)  $\frac{-1-|-3a|+5|b|}{3|a|+|b|}$ ,  $a = -4$ ,  $b = 2$ ;

3. Ifodani modul belgisiz yozing.

- a)  $|x - 3|$ ; b)  $|x + 3|$ ; c)  $|x + 2|$ ; d)  $|x - 4|$ ;  
e)  $|x - 1| - 2|x - 2|$ ; g)  $|7x - 5| + |2x - 1| + |x - 2|$ ;  
m)  $2|x - y| + y$ ; k)  $|4x - 8| + |x - 2| + |x|$ ;

4.  $|x - 3| > 3$  tengsizlik yechilsin.

5.  $|3x - 2| < 4$  tengsizlik yechilsin.

6.  $x^2 > 9$  tengsizlik yechilsin.

7.  $|x + 2| < 2$  tengsizlik yechilsin.

8. Agar  $t$  birdan kichik bo'lмаган har qanday qiymatlarni qabul qilsa, u holda  $x = 1 - \frac{1}{t}$  o'zgaruvchining qabul qiladigan qiymatlar to'plamini toping.

9. Quyidagi tengsizliklar yechilsin.

- 1)  $-1 < x - 3 \leq 2$ ;      2)  $(x - 2)^2 \leq 4$ ;  
3)  $(x - 1)^2 \leq 4$ ;      4)  $(x - 3)^2 < 81$ .

10. Agar  $t \geq 1$  qiymatlarni qabul qilsa, u holda  $x = 2 + \frac{1}{t}$  o'zgaruvchining qiymatlar to'plamini toping.

11. Quyidagi tenglamalar yechilsin.

- 1)  $|x| = x + 5$ ;      2)  $|x| = x - 5$ ;      3)  $|\sin x| = \sin x + 1$ .

## II.BOB. KOMPLEKS SONLAR.

### §1. Kompleks son tushunchasi. Kompleks sonlar ustida arifmetik amallar

Matematikada ko'plab masalalarni hal qilish haqiqiy sonlar to'plamini kengaytirishni taqozo etadi. Misol uchun kvadrat tenglamalar va ularning yechimlarini o'rganishda yangi bir sonlar, kompleks sonlar to'plamiga o'tish zaruriyati tug'iladi. Bunda dastlab mavhum birlik tushunchasi kiritiladi.

Kvadrati  $-1$  ga teng bo'lgan son mavhum birlik deb ataladi va u  $i$  bilan belgilanadi. Demak,  $i^2 = -1$  yoki  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ .

$$\text{Masalan, } \sqrt{-36} = \sqrt{36 \cdot (-1)} = 6\sqrt{-1} = 6 \cdot i;$$
$$\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \cdot (-1)} = \frac{1}{2}i.$$

$i^2 = -1$  dan foydalanib  $i$  ning darajalarini hosil qilish mumkin:  
Yani,

$$i^2 = -1;$$

$$i^3 = i^2 \cdot i = -1 \cdot i = -i;$$

$$i^4 = i^3 \cdot i = -i \cdot i = -i^2 = -(-1) = 1;$$

$$i^5 = i^4 \cdot i = 1 \cdot i = i;$$

$$i^6 = i^5 \cdot i = i \cdot i = i^2 = -1;$$

$$i^7 = i^6 \cdot i = -1 \cdot i = -i;$$

$i^8 = i^7 \cdot i = -i \cdot i = -i^2 = -(-1) = 1$  va hokazo. Bularni kuzatib  $i^{4n} = 1$ ;  $i^{4n+1} = i$ ;  $i^{4n+2} = -1$ ;  $i^{4n+3} = -i$  ( $n \in N$ ) ekanligini ko'ramiz.

$a$  va  $b$  haqiqiy sonlar hamda mavhum birlik  $i$  bilan hosil qilingan

$$a + bi$$

ko'rinishdagи songa kompleks son deyiladi. Odatda, kompleks son  $Z = a + bi$  ko'rinishda yoziladi.  $a$  son  $Z$  kompleks sonning haqiqiy qismi deyilib,  $ReZ$  kabi belilanadi.  $bi$  kompleks sonning mavhum qismi deyiladi va u  $ImZ$  kabi yoziladi.  $b$  soni esa mavhum qismning koeffitsienti deyiladi.

Har qanday sonni  $a + bi$  ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Masalan,  $a = a + 0i$ ,  $bi = 0 + bi$ ,  $0 = 0 + 0i$ .

$0 + bi$  soni sof mavhum son deyiladi.

Kompleks sonning moduli deb  $|Z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$  ga aytildi.  $Z = a + bi$  va  $\bar{Z} = a - bi$  sonlarga o'zaro qo'shma kompleks sonlar deyiladi. Masalan,  $7 + 3i$  va  $7 - 3i$  lar o'zaro qo'shma kompleks sonlardir. Ular uchun  $|Z| = |\bar{Z}|$  o'rinnlidir.

Ikkita  $Z_1 = a_1 + b_1i$  va  $Z_2 = a_2 + b_2i$  kompleks sonlar berilgan bo'lsin. Agar  $a_1 = a_2$ ,  $b_1 = b_2$  bo'lsa, u holda  $Z_1$  va  $Z_2$  kompleks sonlar o'zaro teng deyiladi va  $Z_1 = Z_2$  kabi belgilanadi. Kompleks sonlar uchun katta, kichik tushunchalari o'rnatilmagan.

Aytaylik, ikkita  $Z_1 = a_1 + b_1i$  va  $Z_2 = a_2 + b_2i$  kompleks sonlar berilgan bo'lsin. U holda

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = (a_1 + b_1i) + (a_2 + b_2i) = (a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2)i;$$

$$Z_1 - Z_2 = (a_1 + b_1i) - (a_2 + b_2i) = (a_1 - a_2) + (b_1 - b_2)i;$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 \cdot Z_2 &= (a_1 + b_1i)(a_2 + b_2i) = a_1a_2 + a_1b_2i + a_2b_1i + b_1b_2i^2 = \\ &= (a_1a_2 - b_1b_2) + (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)i \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{a_1 + b_1i}{a_2 + b_2i} = \frac{a_1a_2 + b_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{a_2b_1 - a_1b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2}i \text{ lar o'rinnli bo'ladi.}$$

Agar  $Z = a + bi$  va  $\bar{Z} = a - bi$  o'zaro qo'shma kompleks sonlar berilgan bo'lsa, u holda

$$Z + \bar{Z} = (a + bi) + (a - bi) = 2a;$$

$$Z - \bar{Z} = (a + bi) - (a - bi) = 2bi;$$

$$Z \cdot \bar{Z} = (a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 + b^2;$$

$$\frac{Z}{\bar{Z}} = \frac{a+bi}{a-bi} = \frac{(a+bi)(a+bi)}{(a-bi)(a+bi)} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2} + i \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$$

lar o'rinnli bo'ladi.

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

**1.**  $i^{28}$ ,  $i^{33}$  va  $i^{135}$  lar topilsin.

Yechish:  $i^{28} = i^{4 \cdot 7} = 1$ ;  $i^{33} = i^{4 \cdot 8 + 1} = i$ ;  $i^{135} = i^{4 \cdot 33 + 3} = -i$ .

**2.**  $(i^{133} + i^{115} + i^{200} + i^{142})(i^{17} + i^{36})$  ni hisoblang.

Yechish:  $i^{133} + i^{115} + i^{200} + i^{142} = i^{4 \cdot 33 + 1} + i^{4 \cdot 28 + 3} + i^{4 \cdot 50} +$

$$+i^{4 \cdot 35 + 2} = i - i + 1 - 1 = 0; \quad i^{17} + i^{36} = i^{4 \cdot 4 + 1} + i^{4 \cdot 9} = i + 1;$$

$$0 \cdot (i + 1) = 0.$$

**3.**  $(2x + 3y) + (x - y)i = 7 + 6i$  tenglikdan  $x$  va  $y$  topilsin.

Yechish: Kompleks sonlarni tenglik shartiga asosan

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 7 \\ x - y = 6 \end{cases}$$

sistemaga ega bo'lamiz. Uni yechish uchun sistemani ikkinchi tenglamasini 3 ga ko'paytiramiz va birinchi tenglamaga qo'shamiz. Natijada  $5x = 25$  yoki  $x = 5$  ni hosil qilamiz. Buni ikkinchi tenlamaga qo'yib  $y = -1$  ni hosil qilamiz.

**4.**  $Z_1 = 2 + 3i$  va  $Z_2 = 5 - 7i$  kompleks sonlar berilgan.

Quyidagilar topilsin: 1)  $Z_1 + Z_2$ ; 2)  $Z_1 - Z_2$ ; 3)  $Z_1 \cdot Z_2$ ; 4)  $\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$ .

Yechish: 1)  $Z_1 + Z_2 = (2 + 3i) + (5 - 7i) = 2 + 3i + 5 - 7i = 7 - 4i$ ;

$$2) Z_1 - Z_2 = (2 + 3i) - (5 - 7i) = 2 + 3i - 5 + 7i = -3 + 10i;$$

$$3) Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = (2 + 3i)(5 - 7i) = 10 - 14i + 15i - 21i^2 = 10 + 21 = 31 + i.$$

$$4) \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{2+3i}{5-7i} = \frac{(2+3i)(5+7i)}{(5-7i)(5+7i)} = \frac{10+14i+15i+21i^2}{25+49} = \frac{10+29i-21}{74} =$$

$$= \frac{-11+29i}{74} = -\frac{11}{74} + \frac{29}{74}i.$$

**5.**  $(3 - 5i)^2$  topilsin.

Yechish:  $(3 - 5i)^2 = 9 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5i + 25i^2 = 9 - 30i - 25 = -16 - 30i$ .

**6.**  $(3i - 1)x + (2 - 3i)y = 2 - 3i$  tenglikdan  $x$  va  $y$  ning qiymatlari topilsin.

Yechish: Tenglikning chap tomonini  $a + bi$  ko'rinishga keltiramiz:  $(3i - 1)x + (2 - 3i)y = 3xi - x + 2y - 3yi = (-x + 2y) + (3x - 3y)i$ . Demak, berilgan tenglik  $(-x + 2y) + (3x - 3y)i = 2 - 3i$  ko'rinishga keldi. Bundan  $\begin{cases} -x + 2y = 2 \\ 3x - 3y = -3 \end{cases}$  sistemani hosil qilamiz. Uni yechish uchun birinchi tenglananing har ikkala qismini 3 ga, ikkinchi tenglananing har ikkala qismini 2 ga ko'paytiramiz va ularni qo'shamiz:

$$\begin{cases} -3x + 6y = 6 \\ 6x - 6y = -6 \end{cases}, \quad 3x = 0, \quad x = 0.$$

$x$  ning bu qiymatini birinchi tenglamaga qo'yib  $2y = 2$  yoki  $y = 1$  ni hosil qilamiz.

**7.**  $x^2 - 6x + 13 = 0$  tenglama yechilsin.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $a = 1$ ,  $b = -6$ ,  $c = 13$  bo'lgani uchun  $D = b^2 - 4ac = 36 - 52 = -16 < 0$ .  $\sqrt{D} = \sqrt{-16} = \sqrt{16 \cdot (-1)} = 4\sqrt{-1} = 4i$   
Demak,

$$x_1 = \frac{-b+\sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{6+4i}{2} = 3 + 2i; \quad x_2 = \frac{-b-\sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{6-4i}{2} = 3 - 2i.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

**1.** Hisoblang:

$$1) i^{98} + i^{64} + i^{37} + i^{13};$$

$$2) (i^{145} + i^{115} + i^{200} + i^{142})(i^{17} + i^{34});$$

$$3) (i^{13} + i^{14} + i^{15}) \cdot i^{32};$$

**2.** Quyidagi tengliklardan  $x$  va  $y$  ning qiymatlari topilsin:

$$1) 3y + 5xi = 15 - 7i; \quad 2) 7x + 5i = 1 - 10yi;$$

$$3) (2 - i)x + (1 + i)y = 5 - i; \quad 4) (1 + 2i)x + (3 - 5i)y = 1 - 3i.$$

Javob: 1)  $x = -\frac{7}{5}$ ,  $y = 5$ ; 2)  $x = \frac{1}{7}$ ,  $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3)  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 1$ ;

$$4) x = -\frac{4}{11}, \quad y = \frac{5}{11}.$$

**3.** Quyidagi yig'indi va ayirmalarni hisoblang:

$$1) (6 + 2i) + (5 + 3i); \quad 2) (5 - 4i) + (6 + 2i);$$

$$3) (-2 + 3i) + (7 - 2i); \quad 4) (3 - 2i) - (5 + i);$$

$$5) (-3 - 5i) - (7 - 2i); \quad 6) (4 - 3i) - (9 + 6i).$$

**4.** Quyidagi ko'paytmalarni aniqlang:

$$1) (2 + 3i)(5 - 7i); \quad 2) (-4 + 5i) \cdot (3 - 9i); \quad 3) 4i \cdot (3i - 5);$$

$$4) (5 + 3i) \cdot 6i; \quad 5) (2 - 7i)(3 + 5i); \quad 6) 8i \cdot (2i + 5).$$

**5.** Bo'lishni bajaring.

$$1) \frac{5i}{3+2i}; \quad 2) \frac{2-3i}{5+2i}; \quad 3) \frac{3+2i}{1-5i}; \quad 4) \frac{3-7i}{2-6i}.$$

**6.**  $Z = 6 + 7i$  va  $\bar{Z} = 6 - 7i$  lar berilgan:

1)  $Z + \bar{Z}$ ; 2)  $Z - \bar{Z}$ ; 3)  $Z \cdot \bar{Z}$ ; 4)  $\frac{Z}{\bar{Z}}$  lar topilsin.

**7. Amallarni bajaring.**

$$1) \frac{3+2i}{3-2i} + \frac{5+2i}{3+2i}; \quad 2) \frac{6+2i}{3-7i} - \frac{2+3i}{2+5i};$$

$$2) \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^{12} + \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^{12}; \quad 4) \frac{6+2i}{1-i} - i^{27}$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) \frac{24}{13} + \frac{8}{13}i; \quad 2) -\frac{17}{29} + \frac{28}{29}i; \quad 3) 2; \quad 4) 2 + 5i.$$

**8. Quyidagi kvadrat tenglamalar yechilsin:**

$$1) x^2 - 4x + 13 = 0; \quad 2) x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0;$$

$$3) 2,5x^2 + x + 1 = 0; \quad 4) 4x^2 - 20x + 26 = 0.$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) x_1 = 2 - 3i, \quad x_2 = 2 + 3i; \quad 2) x_1 = \frac{-3+i\sqrt{7}}{2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{-3-i\sqrt{7}}{2};$$

$$3) x_1 = -0,4 - 0,8i, \quad x_2 = -0,4 + 0,8i;$$

$$4) x_1 = 2,5 + 0,5i, \quad x_2 = 2,5 - 0,5i.$$

**9. Quyidagi tenglamalar yechilsin:**

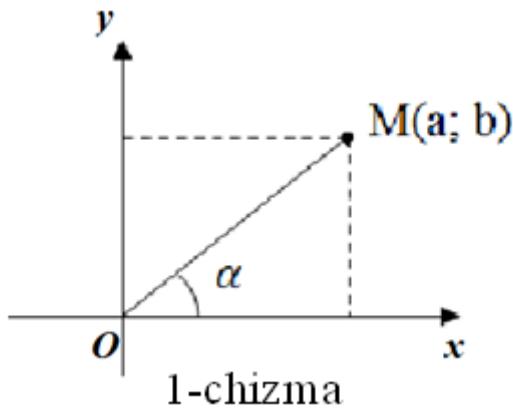
$$1) x^3 - 8 = 0; \quad 2) x^6 + 64 = 0; \quad 3) x^4 - 81 = 0.$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) x_1 = 2, \quad x_{2,3} = -1 \pm i\sqrt{3}; \quad 2) \pm 2i, \quad \pm\sqrt{3} \pm i;$$

$$3) \pm 3, \quad \pm 3i.$$

## **§2. Kompleks sonni geometrik tasvirlash. Kompleks sonning trigonometrik shaklda yozilishi. Trigonometrik shakldagi kompleks sonlar ustida amallar**

$z = a + bi$  kompleks sonni geometrik tasvirlash uchun  $oxy$  to'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalari sistemasidan foydalanamiz. Bunda  $ox$  o'qida  $a$  birlikni,  $oy$  o'qida  $b$  birlikni ajratib ularning oxirlaridan o'qlarga perpendikulyarlar o'tkazamiz. Ular o'zaro kesishib  $M(a; b)$  nuqtani hosil qiladi. Bu nuqta  $z$  kompleks sonning tekislikdagi geometrik tasviri bo'ladi. Demak, har bir kompleks songa tekislikda bitta nuqta mos kelar ekan va aksincha tekislikdagi har bir  $M$  nuqtaga bitta kompleks son mos keladi (1-chizma). Bu esa kompleks sonlar to'plami bilan tekislik nuqtalari orasida bir qiymatli moslik borligini anglatadi. Shunday qilib,  $oxy$  tekislikni kompleks sonlar tekisligi deb qarash mumkin ekan.



Koordinatalar boshi  $O$  nuqta bilan  $M$  nuqtani birlashtiruvchi  $OM$  kesma uzunligi  $r$  ga  $z$  kompleks sonning moduli deyiladi va  $|z|$  kabi belgilanadi.

Pifagor teoremasiga asosan,

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \text{ bo'lishi ravshan.}$$

$OM$  vektor bilan  $Ox$  o'qi orasidagi  $\alpha$  burchakka  $z$  kompleks sonning argumenti deyiladi va  $\arg z$  kabi belgilanadi. Demak,  $0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$ . 1-chizmadan ko'rindanadi,

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a}{r}, \sin \alpha = \frac{b}{r} \text{ yoki } \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$$

bo'lib, bular yordamida kompleks sonning argumentini topish mumkin. Ulardan  $a = r \cos \alpha$ ,  $b = r \sin \alpha$  ifodalarga ega bo'lib, bundan esa  $z = a + bi$  kompleks sonni

$$z = r \cos \alpha + i r \sin \alpha = r(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkinligini aniqlaymiz. Kompleks sonning bu ko'rinishiga uning trigonometrik shakli deyiladi. Kompleks sonning bunday ko'rinishda yozilishi bir qator qulayliklarga olib keladi.

Aytaylik  $Z_1 = r_1(\cos \alpha_1 + i \sin \alpha_1)$  va  $Z_2 = r_2(\cos \alpha_2 + i \sin \alpha_2)$  kompleks sonlar berilgan bo'linsin. Bu yerda  $r_1 = |Z_1|$ ,  $r_2 = |Z_2|$ ,  $\alpha_1 = \arg Z_1$  va  $\alpha_2 = \arg Z_2$ . U holda  $Z_1 \cdot Z_2$  va  $\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$  lar quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = r_1 \cdot r_2 [\cos(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + i \sin(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)];$$

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + i \sin(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)].$$

Trigonometrik shaklda berilgan  $Z = r(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$  kompleks son uchun  $Z^n$  va  $\sqrt[n]{Z}$  larni quyidagicha aniqlash mumkin:

$$Z^n = r^n(\cos n\alpha + i \sin n\alpha); \quad \sqrt[n]{Z} = \sqrt[n]{r} \left( \cos \frac{\alpha + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\alpha + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$$

Bu formulalar Muavr formulalari deyiladi.

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

**1.**  $Z_1 = 5; Z_2 = -3i; Z_3 = 3 + 2i; Z_4 = 5 - 2i; Z_5 = -3 + 2i; Z_6 = -1 - 5i$  sonlarni tekislikda tasvirlang.

Yechish:  $Z_1 = 5$  ni  $Z_1 = 5 + 0i$  ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Demak,  $a = 5, b = 0$  bo'lib, berilgan sonning geometrik tasviri  $M_1(5; 0)$  nuqtadan iborat.

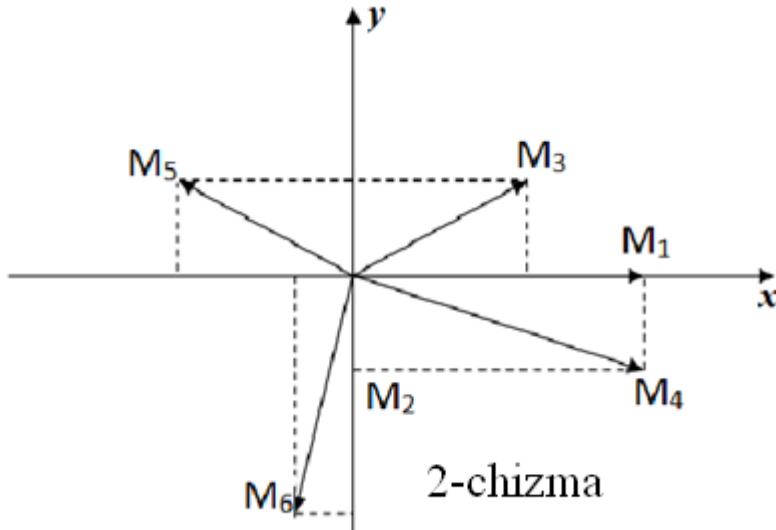
$Z_2 = -3i$  ni  $Z_2 = 0 - 3i$  ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Demak,  $a = 0, b = -3$  bo'lib, berilgan sonning geometrik tasviri  $M_2(0; -3)$  nuqtadan iborat bo'ladi.

$Z_3 = 3 + 2i$  da  $a = 3, b = 2$  bo'lgani uchun uning geometrik tasviri  $M_3(3; 2)$  nuqtadan iborat bo'ladi.

$Z_4 = 5 - 2i$  da  $a = 5, b = -2$  bo'lgani uchun uning geometrik tasviri  $M_4(5; -2)$  nuqtadan iborat bo'ladi.

$Z_5 = -3 + 2i$  da  $a = -3, b = 2$  bo'lgani uchun uning geometrik tasviri  $M_5(-3; 2)$  nuqtadan iborat.

$Z_6 = -1 - 5i$  da  $a = -1, b = -5$  bo'lgani uchun uning geometrik tasviri  $M_6(-1; -5)$  nuqta bo'ladi (2-chizma).



**2.**  $Z = 1 - i$  kompleks sonning moduli va argumenti topilsin.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $a = 1$ ,  $b = -1$  bo'lganligi uchun  $r = |z| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$  kelib chiqadi. bo'lib,  $\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\sin\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  bo'lishi ravshan. Bu tenglamalar  $[0; 2\pi)$  oralig'ida yagona  $\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}$  yechimga ega.

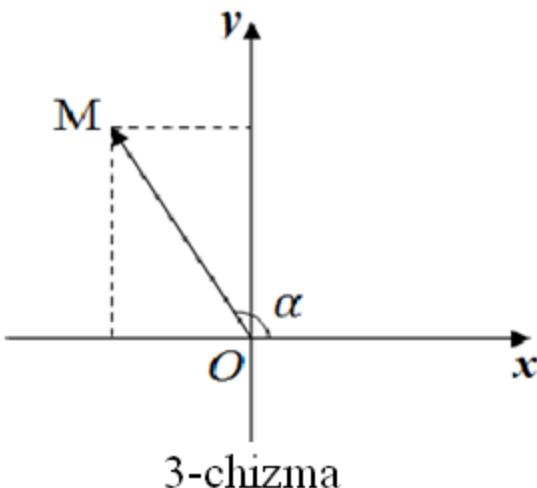
**3.**  $Z = 1 + i$  kompleks sonni trigonometrik shaklda yozing.

Yechish:  $a = 1$ ,  $b = 1$  bo'lganligi uchun  $r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$ .  $\cos\alpha = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  va  $\sin\alpha = \frac{b}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  bo'lib, bu munosabatlardan  $\alpha = 45^\circ$  ni topamiz. Demak,  $r = \sqrt{2}$  va  $\alpha = 45^\circ$  yoki  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$  bo'lgani uchun  $Z = 1 + i = r(\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha) = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ .

**4.**  $Z = -2 + 2i\sqrt{3}$  kompleks sonni trigonometrik shaklda tasvirlang.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $a = -2$ ,  $b = 2\sqrt{3}$  bo'lganligi uchun  $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{4 + 12} = \sqrt{16} = 4$ .

$Z = -2 + 2i\sqrt{3}$  kompleks sonni geometrik shaklda tasvirlaymiz (3-chizma).



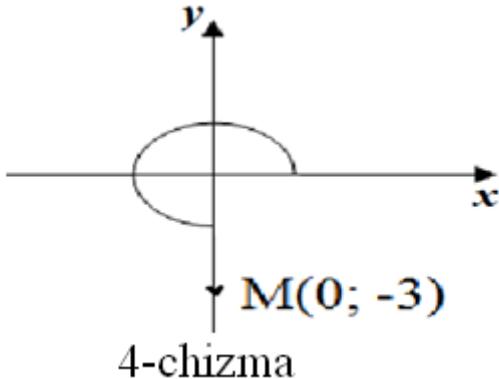
$$\cos\alpha = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \sin\alpha = \frac{b}{r} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Bu munosabatlarga  $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  burchak mos keladi. Demak,

$$Z = -2 + 2i\sqrt{3} = 4 \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right).$$

**5.**  $Z = -3i$  kompleks sonni trigonometrik shaklda yozing.

Yechish:  $Z = -3i = 0 - 3i$  bo'lganligi uchun  $a = 0$ ,  $b = -3$  bo'ladi.  $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{0^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$ .  $Z = -3i$  kompleks sonni geometrik shaklda tasvirlaymiz (4-chizma).



Berilgan kompleks sonning argumenti  $\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{2}$  ga teng. Demak,

$$Z = -3i = 0 - 3i = 3 \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \right).$$

6.  $Z_1 = 3(\cos 330^\circ + i \sin 330^\circ)$  va  $Z_2 = 2(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)$  kompleks sonlar berilgan.  $Z_1 \cdot Z_2$ ;  $\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$ ;  $Z_2^4$ ;  $\sqrt[3]{Z_1}$ , lar topilsin.

Yechish: 1)

$$Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = 3(\cos 330^\circ + i \sin 330^\circ) \cdot 2(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ) = \\ 6[(\cos(330^\circ + 60^\circ) + i \sin(330^\circ + 60^\circ))] = \dots = 6(\cos 390^\circ + i \sin 390^\circ) = (\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ).$$

Demak,  $Z_1 \cdot Z_2 = 6(\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ) = 6 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i \frac{1}{2} \right) = 3(\sqrt{3} + i) = 3\sqrt{3} + 3i$ .

$$2) \quad \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{3(\cos 330^\circ + i \sin 330^\circ)}{2(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)} = \frac{3}{2}(\cos 270^\circ + i \sin 270^\circ) = \frac{3}{2}(0 - i) = \\ = -\frac{3}{2}i.$$

$$3) \quad Z_2^4 = [2(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)]^4 = 2^4 \cdot (\cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ) = \\ = 16 \left( -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 16 \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) (1 + \sqrt{3}i) = -8(1 + \sqrt{3}i) = -8 - 8\sqrt{3}i.$$

$$4) \quad \sqrt[3]{Z_1} = \sqrt[3]{3} \left( \cos \frac{330^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k}{3} + i \sin \frac{330^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k}{3} \right) \text{ bo'lib,}$$

$$k = 0 \text{ da } (z_1)_1 = \sqrt[3]{3} \left( \cos 110^\circ + i \sin 110^\circ \right);$$

$$k = 1 \text{ da } (z_1)_2 = \sqrt[3]{3} \left( \cos 230^\circ + i \sin 230^\circ \right);$$

$$k = 2 \text{ da } (z_1)_3 = \sqrt[3]{3} \left( \cos 350^\circ + i \sin 350^\circ \right).$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

**1.**  $z_1 = 3 + 2i; z_2 = 5 - 4i; z_3 = -3 + 5i; z_4 = 4; z_5 = -6i;$   
 $z_6 = -4 - 2i$  kompleks sonlarni geometrik shaklda tasvirlang.

**2.** Quyidagi kompleks sonlarni trigonometrik shaklda yozilsin:

- 1)  $z = \sqrt{3} + i;$       2)  $z = -3 + 3i;$   
 3)  $z = 2\sqrt{2} - 2i\sqrt{6};$       4)  $z = 5;$   
 5)  $z = -10;$       6)  $z = 6i.$

Javob: 1)  $z = 2 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right);$  2)  $z = 3\sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \right);$   
 3)  $z = 4\sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right);$  4)  $z = 5(\cos 0^0 + i \sin 0^0);$   
 5)  $z = 10(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi);$  6)  $z = 6 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right).$

**3.**  $Z_1 \cdot Z_2$  ko'paytma topilsin.

- 1)  $Z_1 = 2 \left( \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \right), Z_2 = 0,4 \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right);$   
 2)  $Z_1 = 2(\cos 45^0 + i \sin 45^0), Z_2 = 3(\cos 180^0 + i \sin 180^0);$   
 3)  $Z_1 = 0,6 \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right), Z_2 = 5 \left( \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6} \right).$

**4.**  $\frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$  topilsin.

- 1)  $Z_1 = 0,6(\cos 120^0 + i \sin 120^0), Z_2 = 3(\cos 240^0 + i \sin 240^0);$   
 2)  $Z_1 = 3(\cos 225^0 + i \sin 225^0), Z_2 = 5(\cos 45^0 + i \sin 45^0)$   
 1) Agar  $Z = -\sqrt{3} + i$  bo'lsa,  $Z^6$  topilsin.  
 2) Agar  $Z = -\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$  bo'lsa,  $Z^4$  topilsin.  
 3) Agar  $Z = \sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3}$  bo'lsa,  $Z^5$  topilsin.

**5.** Quyidagilarni hisoblang.

- 1)  $Z = \sqrt[4]{-16};$  2)  $Z = -1$  bo'lsa,  $\sqrt[4]{Z}$  topilsin.  
 3)  $Z = -5 + 5i$  bo'lsa,  $\sqrt[4]{Z}$  topilsin.  
 4)  $Z = \sqrt[6]{-1}$  topilsin.  
 5)  $Z = \sqrt[6]{1}$  topilsin.

### **III. BOB. MATEMATIK MANTIQ VA KOMBIRATORIKA ELEMENTLARI**

#### **§1. Matematik mantiq elementlari**

##### **1.1. Matematik tushuncha. Tushuncha hajmi va mazmuni.**

###### **Tushunchani ta’riflash usullari**

Matematika atrofimizdagi turli ob’ektlarni miqdoriy va fazoviy xossa va munosabatlarini o’rganuvchi fandir. U turli-tuman hodisa va predmetlarni o’rganish maqsadida turli-tuman matematik modellar yaratadi. Bu tashqi dunyo hodisalarining biron-bir majmuasini matematik simvolikalar yordamida tavsiflashdir. Matematik modellarni o’rganish bilan birga, biz biror real voqelikni o’rganamiz. Masalan,  $y = kx$  funktsiyaning xossalari haqidagi bilimlar turli miqdorlar orasidagi: vaqt bilan masofa orasidagi, buyum miqdori bilan narxi orasidagi va boshqa bog’lanishlarning o’ziga xos xususiyatlarini tavsiflash imkonini beradi.

Har qanday matematik ob’ekt ma’lum bir xossaga ega. Ob’ektning bu xossalari shu ob’ektni boshqa ob’ektlardan farqlash imkonini beradi. Bu xossalarni muhim va muhim bo’lmagan xossalarga ajratish mumkin.

Masalan, kvadratning to’rtta tomoni va to’rtta burchagi teng deyilgan xossa muhimdir. Uning tomoni gorizontal holatda turibdi degan xossa muhim emasdир.

Ob’ektning muhim xossasini bilish shu ob’ekt to’g’risida tushuncha hosil qilish demakdir.

Ob’ektning o’zaro bog’langan muhim xossalari to’plami bu ob’ekt haqidagi tushunchalar mazmuni deyiladi.

Matematik ob’ektlar bitta termin (so’z, nom) bilan ifodalanadi.

Tushunchaning hajmi deganda bitta termin bilan ifodalanadigan ob’ektlar to’plamiga aytildi.

Tushuncha hajmi va mazmuni orasida bog’lanish mavjuddir.

Tushuncha hajmi qancha katta bo’lsa, uning mazmuni shuncha kichik bo’ladi. Masalan, “to’g’ri burchakli uchburchak” tushunchasi “uchburchak” tushunchasining hajmidan kichikdir, lekin uning mazmuni ikkinchisidan kattadir.

Ob’ektni bilish uchun uning muhim xossalari ko’rsatish kerak. Bu

muhim xossalarni ko'rsatish ob'ektni ta'riflash deyiladi.

Ta'riflash oshkor va oshkormas ko'rinishda bo'lishi mumkin. Boshlang'ich sinflarda oshkormas ta'riflash usulidan foydalaniladi. To'g'ri burchakli uchburchak ta'rifi oshkor ta'riflashdir.

Kvadrat ta'rifining tuzilishini tahlil qilamiz. "Kvadrat deb hamma tomonlari teng bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchakka aytildi." U mana bunday: dastlab ta'riflanuvchi tushuncha "kvadrat" ko'rsatiladi, keyin esa ushbu: to'g'ri to'rtburchak bo'lishlik, hamma tomonlari teng bo'lishlik xossalarini o'z ichiga oluvchi ta'riflovchi tushuncha kiritilgan.

"To'g'ri to'rtburchak bo'lishlik" xossasi "kvadrat" tushunchasiga nisbatan jins jihatdan tushunchadir. Ikkinci xossa – "tomonlari teng bo'lishlik" – bu tur jihatdan xossa ko'rsatgichi, shu asosda kvadrat to'g'ri to'rtburchakning boshqa turlaridan farq qilinadi.

Maktab matematika kursining boshqa ta'riflari ham xuddi shunday tuzilishga ega. Bunday ta'riflar tuzilishini sxematik ravishda quyidagicha tasvirlash mumkin.

Tushunchalarni bunday sxema bo'yicha ta'riflash jins va tur jihatdan ta'riflash deyiladi.

Matematikada boshqa ta'riflash ham uchraydi. Masalan, "Uchburchak deb bir to'g'ri chiziqda yotmagan uchta nuqta va ularni juft-jufti bilan tutashtiruvchi uchta kesmadan iborat figuraga aytildi" degan ta'riflashda, uchburchakni yasash usuli ko'rsatib ta'riflangan. Shu sababdan bu ta'riflash genetik (kelib chiqish) ta'riflash deb ataladi. Tushuncha ta'rifiga quyidagi talablar qo'yiladi:

- 1) Ta'riflanuvchi va ta'riflovchi tushunchalar o'zaro mutanosib bo'lishi;
- 2) Tushunchani o'zini-o'zi orqali ta'riflash mumkin emas;
- 3) Tushunchada ortiqcha narsalar bo'lmaslik.

## 1.2. Fikr tushunchasi. Fikrning inkori

Mantiq fikrlash usullarining tahlilidan iboratdir. Matematik mantiq esa, mantiq ob'ektlarini matematik usulda tekshiradigan fandir.

Matematik mantiqda fikr (mulohaza) boshlang'ich tushuncha bo'lib,

u ta’riflanmaydi. U rost yoki yolg’onligi bir qiymatli aniqlanadigan darak gap deb tushuniladi. Quyida fikrlarga doir misollar keltiramiz:

1. Tekislikda berilgan ikkita turli nuqtadan bitta va faqat bitta to’g’ri chiziq o’tadi;
2. Oxirgi raqami 0 yoki 5 bilan tugaydigan butun sonlar 5 ga bo’linadi;
3. Toshkent - O’zbekistonning poytaxti;
4. 16 natural son to’la kvadrat emas;
5.  $2 > 5$ .

Bu keltirilgan fikrlardan birinchi uchtasi rost, qolgan ikkitasi yolg’ondir.

Fikrlarni  $A, B, C, \dots, A_1, B_1, C_1, \dots$  yoki  $a, b, c, \dots, a_1, b_1, c_1, \dots$  lotin harflari bilan belgilaymiz. Agar fikrlar o’zgaruvchi bo’lsa ularni  $X, Y, Z, \dots$  yoki  $x, y, z, \dots$  lotin harflari bilan belgilaymiz va ular fikr o’zgaruvchilari yoki propozitsional o’zgaruvchilar deyiladi.

Agar  $A$  fikr bo’lsa, u faqat rost yoki yolg’on fikrlardan bittasigina bo’lishi mumkin. Agar  $A$  fikr rost bo’lsa, unga 1 ni, yolg’on bo’lsa 0 ni mos qo’yamiz. 0 va 1 lar  $A$  fikrning rostlik qiymatlari deyiladi.

Shunday fikrlar borki, ularni bir nechta tarkibiy qismlarga ajratish mumkin. Masalan, “P natural son tub yoki murakkab sondir” fikrni “P natural son tub”, “P natural son murakkab” deyilgan ikkita fikrga ajratish mumkin. “Tub sonlar to’plami cheksiz to’plamdir” yoki “Sardorbek kinoga bordi” fikrlarini yuqoridagidek tashkil etuvchi fikrlarga ajratib bo’lmaydi.

Ta’rif. Agar  $A$  fikrni ikkitadan kam bo’lmagan tashkil etuvchi fikrlarga ajratish mumkin bo’lmasa, u holda  $A$  elementar (sodda) fikr deyiladi, aks holda,  $A$  murakkab fikr deyiladi.

Matematik mantiqda “emas”, “va”, “yoki”, “agar... bo’lsa, u holda... bo’ladi”, “... bo’lgan holda va faqat shu holda... bo’ladi” terminlar orqali elementar fikrlardan murakkab fikrlar, murakkab fikrlardan yana ham murakkabroq fikrlar hosil qilinadi va bu jarayon fikrlar ustida mantiq amallarini bajarish deyiladi. Yuqoridagi terminlarni mantiq bog’lovchilari,

propozitsional yoki mantiq amallari deyilib, ularni mos ravishda “inkor”, “konyunktsiya”, “dizyunktsiya”, “implikatsiya” va “ekvivalentsiya” deb ataladi.

Matematik mantiqning fikrlarni yoki fikrlar ustidagi amallarni o’rganadigan bo’limi fikrlar algebrasi deyiladi.

Ta’rif.  $A$  fikrning inkori deb,  $A$  rost bo’lganda yolg’on va yolg’on bo’lganda rost bo’ladigan yangi fikrga aytildi va u  $\neg A$  (yoki  $\bar{A}$ ) ko’rinishda belgilanib, u  $A$  emas deb o’qiladi.

Quyidagi jadval inkorning rostlik jadvali deyiladi:

$A$	$\neg A$
1	0
0	1

Misol.  $A$  - “Toshkent - O’zbekistonning poytaxti”, u holda  $\neg A$  - “Toshkent O’zbekistonning poytaxti emas” degan fikrni bildiradi.

Ba’zan fikrning inkori “emas” mantiq bog’lovchisi bilan bir xil ma’noga ega bo’lgan terminlar orqali ham ifodalanadi.

Masalan,  $A$  - “Akmal bugun mакtabga bordi” fikrining inkorini  $\neg A$  - “Akmal bugun mакtabga bormadi”, “Akmal bugun mакtabga borgani yo’q” kabi ifodalash mumkin.

### 1.3. Fikrlarni konyunktsiya, dizyunktsiya, implikatsiya va ekvivalentsiyasi

Ta’rif.  $A$  va  $B$  fikrlarning konyunktsiyasi deb, u fikrlarni har ikkalasi rost bo’lgandagina rost bo’lib, qolgan hollarda yolg’on bo’ladigan  $A$  va  $B$  fikrlardan tuzilgan murakkab fikrga aytildi va  $A \wedge B$  ko’rinishda belgilanadi, hamda “ $A$  va  $B$ ” deb o’qiladi.

Quyidagi jadval konyunktsiya amalining rostlik jadvalidir:

$A$	$B$	$A \wedge B$
1	1	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
0	0	0

Misol.  $A$  - “Kecha havo ochiq bo’ldi”,  $B$  - “Kecha yomg’ir yog’madi” degan fikrlarning konyunktsiyasi  $A \wedge B$  - “Kecha havo ochiq bo’ldi va yomg’ir yog’madi” degan fikrdan iborat.

Ta’rif.  $A$  va  $B$  fikrlarning dizyunktsiyasi deb, u fikrlardan har ikkalasi yolg’on bo’lganda yolg’on, qolgan hollarda rost bo’ladigan  $A$  va  $B$  fikrlardan tuzilgan murakkab fikrga aytildi va  $A \vee B$  ko’rinishda belgilanadi, hamda “ $A$  yoki  $B$ ” deb o’qiladi.

Quyidagi jadval dizyunktsiya amalining rostlik jadvalidir:

$A$	$B$	$A \vee B$
1	1	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
0	0	0

Misol.  $A$  - “Ertaga havo ochiq bo’ladi”,  $B$  - “Ertaga havo bulutli bo’ladi” degan fikrlarning dizyunktsiyasi  $A \vee B$  - “Ertaga havo ochiq yoki bulutli bo’ladi” degan fikrdan iborat.

Ta’rif.  $A$  va  $B$  fikrlarning implikatsiyasi deb, faqat  $A$  fikr rost  $B$  fikr yolg’on bo’lgandagina yolg’on bo’lib, qolgan hollarda rost bo’ladigan  $A$  va  $B$  fikrlardan tuzilgan murakkab fikrga aytildi va  $A \Rightarrow B$  (yoki  $A \supset B$ ) ko’rinishda belgilanadi va uni “Agar  $A$  bo’lsa, u holda  $B$  bo’ladi” deb o’qiladi. Bunda  $A$  ni implikatsiya sharti,  $B$  esa uning xulosasi deyiladi.

Quyidagi jadval implikatsiya amalining rostlik jadvalidir:

$A$	$B$	$A \Rightarrow B$
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	1
0	0	1

Misol.  $A$  - “Rustam uyda qoladi”,  $B$  - “Rustam kinoga boradi” degan fikrlarning implikatsiyasi  $A \Rightarrow B$  - “Agar Rustam uyda qolsa, u holda u kinoga boradi” degan fikrdan iborat.

Ta’rif.  $A$  va  $B$  fikrlarning ekvivalentsiyasi deb, u fikrlarning har ikkalasi ham bir xil rostlik qiymatlariga ega bo’lgandagina rost bo’ladigan, qolgan hollarda yolg’on bo’ladigan  $A$  va  $B$  fikrlardan tuzilgan murakkab fikrga aytildi hamda  $A \Leftrightarrow B$  (yoki  $A \equiv B$ , yoki  $A \sim B$ ) ko’rinishda belgilanadi.  $A \Leftrightarrow B$  ni “ $A$  bo’lgan holda va faqat shu holda  $B$  bo’ladi” deb o’qiladi.

Quyidagi jadval ekvivalentsiya amalining rostlik jadvalidir:

$A$	$B$	$A \Leftrightarrow B$
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	1

Misol.  $A$  - “Javlon kitob ustida ishlaydi”,  $B$  - “Javlon a’lochi” degan fikrlarning ekvivalentsiyasi  $A \Leftrightarrow B$  - “Javlon kitob ustida ishlagan holda va faqat shu holda a’lochi bo’ladi” degan fikrdan iboratdir.

Ekvivalentsiya tushunchasi matematikada muhim o’rin tutadi. Ikkita fikrlardan birining rostligidan ikkinchisining rostligi kelib chiqadigan bo’lgan hollarda unga murojaat qilinadi. Bu ekvivalentsiya ikki fikrlardan biri ikkinchisi uchun zaruriy va yetarli sharti ham deyiladi. Masalan,  $A$  - “ $3n$  juft sondir”,  $B$  - “ $n$  juft sondir” degan fikrlar bo’lsin.  $A \Leftrightarrow B$  - “ $n$  juft son bo’lgan holda va faqat shu holda  $3n$  juft son bo’ladi” degan fikrdan iborat bo’ladi. Misoldagi  $A \Leftrightarrow B$  ekvivalentsiyani matematikada  $A \Leftrightarrow B$  - “ $3n$  juft son bo’lishi uchun,  $n$  ning juft son bo’lishi zarur va yetarlidir” ko’rinishida ifodalanadi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $A$  - “yetti murakkab son” fikrning inkori yozilsin.

Yechish:  $A$  fikrning irkori  $\neg A$  - “yetti murakkab son emas”. Bu yerda  $A$  - yolg’on,  $\neg A$  - rost mulohazadir.

2.  $A$ -“ $6 \cdot 4 = 24$ ”,  $B$ -“ $6 \cdot 4 = 25$ ” mulohazalarning dizyunktsiyasi yozilsin.

Yechish:  $A \vee B$  - “ $6 \cdot 4$  ko’paytma 24 yoki 25 ga teng”.

3. A - “13 soni – toq”, B - “13 soni tub” mulohazalarning konyunktsiyasi yozilsin.

Yechish:  $A \wedge B$  - “13 soni toq va tubdir”.

4. Quyidagi matematik mulohazalarni mantiqiy belgilar yordamida yozing.

1) Agar  $a > b$  va  $b > c$  bo’lsa,  $a > c$  bo’ladi.

Yechish:  $(a > b) \wedge (b > c) \Rightarrow (a > c)$ .

2) Agar  $a > b$  bo’lsa,  $a + c > b + c$  bo’ladi.

Yechish:  $(a > b) \Rightarrow (a + c > b + c)$ .

3) Agar  $a = 0$  yoki  $b = 0$  bo’lsa,  $ab = 0$  bo’ladi va aksincha,  $ab = 0$  bo’lsa,  $a = 0$  yoki  $b = 0$  bo’ladi.

Yechish:  $(ab = 0) \Leftrightarrow ((a = 0) \vee (b = 0))$ .

4) Agar  $a > 0$  va  $b > 0$  bo’lsa,  $ab > 0$  bo’ladi.

Yechish:  $(a > 0) \wedge (b > 0) \Rightarrow (ab > 0)$ .

5)  $\frac{a}{b} = 0$  kasrni konyuktsiya shaklida yozing.

Yechish: Kasr nolga teng bo’lishi uchun uning surati nolga teng bo’lib, maxraji nolga teng bo’lmasligi kerak. Demak,  $(a = 0) \wedge (b \neq 0)$ .

## §2. Kombinatorika elementlari

Bir qator amaliy masalalarni yechish uchun berilgan to’plamdan uning qandaydir xossaga ega bo’lgan elementlarini tanlab olish va ularni ma’lum bir tartibda joylashtirishga to’g’ri keladi.

Ta’rif. Biror chekli to’plam elementlari ichida ma’lum bir xossaga ega bo’lgan elementlaridan iborat qism to’plamlarni tanlab olish yoki to’plam elementlarini ma’lum bir tartibda joylashtirish bilan bog’liq masalalar kombinatorik masalalar deyiladi.

Masalan, o’nta ishchidan to’rt kishidan iborat brigadalarni necha xil usulda tuzish mumkinligini (ishlab chiqarishni tashkil etish), molekulada atomlar qanday usullarda birlashishi mumkinligi (kimyo), oqsil moddalarda aminokislotalarni qanday tartiblarda joylashtirish mumkinligi (biologiya), turli bloklardan iborat mexanizmda bu bloklarni turli tartiblarda birlashtirish (konstrukturlik), bir necha dala uchastkalarida turli

xil ekinlarni almashtirib ekish (agronomiya), davlat budgetini ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlari bo'yicha taqsimoti (iqtisodiyot) kabilar kombinatorik masalalarga keladi va kombinatorikani inson faoliyatining turli yo'naliishlarida qo'llanishini ko'rsatadi.

Ta'rif. Kombinatorik masalalar bilan shug'ullanadigan matematik fan kombinatorika deyiladi.

Kombinatorikani mustaqil fan sifatida birinchi bo'lib olmon matematigi G.Leybnits o'rgangan va 1666 yilda "Kombinatorika san'ati haqida" asarini chop etgan.

Kombinatorikada qo'shish va ko'paytirish qoidasi deb ataluvchi ikkita asosiy qoida mavjud.

Qo'shish qoidasi. Agar biror  $\alpha$  tanlovni  $m(\alpha)$  usulda,  $\beta$  tanlovni  $m(\beta)$  usulda amalga oshirish mumkin bo'lsa va bu yerda  $\alpha$  tanlovni ixtiyoriy tanlash usuli  $\beta$  tanlovni ixtiyoriy tanlash usulidan farq qilsa, u holda " $\alpha$  yoki  $\beta$ " tanlovni amalga oshirish usullari soni  $m(\alpha \text{ yoki } \beta) = m(\alpha) + m(\beta)$  formuladan topiladi.

Ko'paytirish qoidasi. Agar biror  $\alpha$  tanlovni  $m(\alpha)$  usulda,  $\beta$  tanlovni  $m(\beta)$  usulda amalga oshirish mumkin bo'lsa, u holda " $\alpha$  va  $\beta$ " tanlovni (yoki  $(\alpha, \beta)$  juftlikni) amalga oshirish usullari soni  $m(\alpha \text{ va } \beta) = m(\alpha) \cdot m(\beta)$  formuladan topiladi.

Kombinatorik masalalarni yechishda ko'p qo'llaniladigan tushunchalardan biri o'rin almashtirish tushunchasidir.

Ta'rif. Chekli va  $n$  ta elementdan iborat to'plamning barcha elementlarini faqat joylashish tartibini o'zgartirib qism to'plam hosil qilish  $n$  elementli o'rin almashtirish deb ataladi.

Berilgan  $n$  ta elementdan tashkil topadigan o'rin almashtirishlar soni  $P_n$  bilan belgilanadi.

Teorema.  $n$  ta elementdan iborat o'rin almashtirishlar soni  $P_n = n!$  formula bilan hisoblanadi.

Bu yerda  $n!$  – en faktorial deb o'qiladi va  $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n$  kabi aniqlanadi. Bunda  $0! = 1$  deb olinadi. Masalan,  $3! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 6$ ,  $4! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 24$ ,  $5! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 120$  va hokazo. Faktoriallarni hisoblashda  $(n+1)! = n! \cdot (n+1)$  tenglikdan foydalanish

qulay bo'ladi. Masalan,  $n = 3$  elementli  $\{a, b, c\}$  to'plamdan hosil bo'ladigan o'rinni almashtirishlar  $\{a, b, c\}$ ,  $\{b, a, c\}$ ,  $\{c, b, a\}$ ,  $\{a, c, b\}$ ,  $\{b, c, a\}$ ,  $\{c, a, b\}$  bo'lib, ularning soni  $P_3 = 3! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 6$ . bo'ladi.

Kombinatorik tushunchalardan yana biri kombinatsiya tushunchasidir.

Ta'rif. Chekli va  $n$  ta elementli to'plamning  $k$  ( $k < n$ ) ta elementli va kamida bitta element bilan farqlanadigan qism to'plam hosil qilish  $n$  elementdan  $k$  ta olingan kombinatsiya deyiladi.

Masalan,  $\{a, b, c\}$  ko'rinishdagi  $n = 3$  elementli to'plamdan ikkita elementli kombinatsiyalar  $\{a; b\}$ ,  $\{a; c\}$ ,  $\{b; c\}$  bo'lib, ularning soni 3 tadir. Bu yerda  $\{b; a\} = \{a; b\}$ ,  $\{a; c\} = \{c; a\}$ ,  $\{b; c\} = \{c; b\}$  deb olinadi.

$n$  ta elementdan  $k$  tadan olingan kombinatsiyalar soni  $C_n^k$  kabi belgilanadi va uning qiymati  $C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$  formula yordamida hisoblanadi.

Bu formula orqali kiritilgan  $C_n^k$  sonlar yordamida quyidagi tenglikni yozish mumkin:

$$(a + b)^n = a^n + C_n^1 a^{n-1} b + C_n^2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a b^{n-1} + b^n = \\ = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k a^{n-k} b^k.$$

Bu tenglikda  $n$  ixtiyoriy natural son bo'lib, u  $(a + b)^2$  va  $(a + b)^3$  qisqa ko'paytirish formulalarining umumlashmasini ifodalaydi va uni Nyuton binomi deb ataladi. Unga kiruvchi  $C_n^k$  sonlari binomial koeffitsentlar deb ataladi.

Agar Nyuton binomida  $a = b = 1$  yoki  $a = 1$ ,  $b = -1$  deb olsak, unda  $\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k = 2^n$ ,  $\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k = 0$  tengliklar o'rinni bo'ladi.

Agar formulada  $k$  o'rniga  $n - k$  qo'yilsa yoki  $k = 0$  yoki  $k = n$  deb olinsa, unda  $C_n^k = C_n^{n-k}$ ,  $C_n^0 = C_n^n = 1$  tengliklar hosil bo'ladi. Bular kombinatsiyalarni hisoblashni osonlashtiradi.

Kombinatorik masalalarni yechishda o'rinalashtirish deb ataluvchi tushunchadan ham foydalilanadi.

Ta’rif. Chekli va  $n$  ta elementdan iborat to’plamdan bir-biridan yoki elementlari yoki elementlarining joylashish tartibi bilan farq qiladigan va  $k$  ta elementdan iborat qism to’plamlarni hosil qilish  $n$  elementdan  $k$  tadan o’rinlashtirish deb ataladi.

Berilgan  $n$  ta elementdan  $k$  tadan o’rinlashtirishlar soni  $A_n^k$  kabi belgilanadi va uning qiymati

$$A_n^k = n(n - 1)(n - 2) \cdots [n - (k - 1)] \text{ yoki } A_n^k = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \text{ formula bilan hisoblanadi.}$$

Masalan,  $\{a, b, c\}$  to’plamdan  $n = 3$  elementdan  $k = 2$  tadan o’rinlashtirishlar  $\{a; b\}, \{b; a\}, \{a; c\}, \{c; a\}, \{b; c\}, \{c; b\}$  bo’lib, ularning soni  $A_3^2 = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6$  yoki  $A_3^2 = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} = \frac{3!}{(3-2)!} = \frac{6}{1} = 6$ .

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1. Korxonada 10 erkak va 8 ayol xodim ishlaydi. Shu korxonadan bitta xodimni necha xil usulda tanlab olish mumkin?

Yechish:  $\alpha$  - erkak xodimni tanlash,  $\beta$  - ayol xodimni tanlash bo’lsin. U holda, shartga ko’ra,  $m(\alpha) = 10$ ,  $m(\beta) = 8$  bo’lgani uchun bitta xodimni  $m(\alpha \text{ yoki } \beta) = m(\alpha) + m(\beta) = 10 + 8 = 18$  usulda tanlash mumkin.

2. 10 ta talabandan iborat guruhga ikkita yo’llanma ajratildi. Bu yo’llanmalarini necha xil usul bilan tarqatish mumkin?

Yechish:  $\alpha$  birinchi yo’llanmani,  $\beta$  esa ikkinchi yo’llanmani tarqatishni ifodalasin. U holda  $m(\alpha) = 10$  va  $m(\beta) = 9$ , chunki bitta talabaga birinchi yo’llanma berilganda, ikkinchi yo’llanmaga to’qqizta talaba davogar bo’ladi. Demak, ikkinchi yo’llanmani tarqatishlar soni  $m(\alpha \text{ va } \beta) = m(\alpha) \cdot m(\beta) = 10 \cdot 9 = 90$  ga teng bo’ladi.

3. Qurilishda 10 ta suvoqchi va 8 ta bo’yoqchi ishlaydi. Ulardan bir suvoqchi va bir bo’yoqchidan iborat juftlikni necha usulda tanlash mumkin?

Yechish:  $m(\alpha) = 10$  va  $m(\beta) = 8$  bo’lgani uchun  $m(\alpha \text{ va } \beta) = m(\alpha) \cdot m(\beta) = 10 \cdot 8 = 80$ .

4. Nazoratchi korxonada ishlab chiqarilgan 5 ta maxsulot sifatini ketma-ket tekshirishi kerak. Nazoratchi buni nechta usulda amalga oshirishi mumkin?

Yechish: Bu 5 ta maxsulot sifatini ketma-ket tekshirishlar 5 tadan o'rinalashtirishlardan iborat.

Ya'ni,  $P_5 = 5! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 120$  bo'ladi.

5. Ishlab chiqarish korxonasini tekshirish uchun besh kishidan iborat guruh ajratildi. Shu besh kishidan tarkibida uch kishi bo'lgan guruhni necha xil usulda tuzish mumkin.

Yechish:  $C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$  formuladan foydalanamiz. Bizda  $n = 5$ ,  $k = 3$  bo'lgani uchun  $C_5^3 = \frac{5!}{3!(5-3)!} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2!} = \frac{4 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$ .

6. Tikuvchilik fabrikasida ishlayotgan xodimga haftaning ixtiyoriy ikki kunini dam olish uchun tanlash imkonii berildi. Xodim dam olish kunlarini necha usulda tanlashi mumkin?

Yechish: Hafta kunlarini  $n = 7$  elementli  $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$  to'plam sifatida qarasak, dam olish kunlari  $\{1,2\}$ ,  $\{1,3\}$ ,  $\{1,4\}$ , ... kabi juftliklardan iborat bo'ladi. Bunda  $\{i, j\}$  va  $\{j, i\}$  bitta variantni ifodalaydi. Demak, dam olish kunlarini tanlash  $n = 7$  elementdan  $k = 2$  tadan kombinatsiyalarni tashkil etadi va ularning soni  $C_7^2 = \frac{7!}{2!(7-2)!} = \frac{7!}{2!5!} = \frac{6 \cdot 7}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{42}{2} = 21$  bo'ladi.

7. Talaba 4 ta fan bo'yicha qo'shimcha tayyorlanish uchun ularning har biriga haftaning bir kunini ajratmoqchi bo'ldi. Talaba hafta kunlarini fanlarga necha usulda taqsimlashi mumkin?

Yechish: Talabani I-IV fanlari uchun haftaning tanlagan kunlarini  $k = 4$  ta elementli  $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$  to'plam, hafta kunlarini esa  $n = 7$  elementlidan iborat  $H = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$  to'plam sifatida qaraymiz. Bu holda  $X \subset H$  bo'lib, uni hosil etish  $n = 7$  elementlidan  $k = 4$  tadan o'rinalashtirishlarga mos keladi, chunki bu holda elementlarning joylashishi tartibi ham ahamiyatga ega. Masalan,  $\{2,4,6,7\}$  taqsimotda birinchi fanga dushanba (2), ikkinchi fanga chorshanba (4), uchinchi fanga juma (6) va to'rtinchi fanga shanba (7) kunlari ajratilgan bo'ladi. Unda  $\{4,2,6,7\}$ ,

$\{6,4,2,7\}$  kabilar turlicha taqsimotlarni ifodalaydi. Demak, talaba fanlarga hafta kunlarini

$$A_7^4 = \frac{7!}{(7-4)!} = \frac{7!}{3!} = 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 = 840 \text{ usulda tanlashi mumkin.}$$

8. Xorijiy tillar fakulteti ingliz tili yo'nalishining birinchi kursida 10 ta fan o'qitiladi va har kuni 4 xil dars o'tiladi. Kunlik dars necha usul bilan taqsimlab qo'yilishi mumkin?

Yechish: Darslarning barcha mumkin bo'lgan kunlik taqsimoti o'n elementdan to'rttadan olib tuzish mumkin bo'lgan barcha o'rinalashtirishlardan iborat. Uni  $A_n^k = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$  formuladan foydalanib topamiz. Bizda  $n = 10$ ,  $k = 4$  bo'lgani uchun

$$A_{10}^4 = \frac{10!}{(10-4)!} = \frac{10!}{6!} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 = 5040.$$

9. Butun sonlarning har biri uchta har xil qiymatli raqamlar bilan ifoda qilinadigan bo'lsa, qancha butun son tuzish mumkin?

Yechish: Izlangan son 9 ta qiymatli raqamdan 3 tadan olib tuzilgan o'rinalashtirishlardan iborat. Ya'ni,

$$A_9^3 = \frac{9!}{(9-3)!} = \frac{9!}{6!} = 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 = 504.$$

Buni  $A_n^k = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots [n-(k-1)]$  formuladan ham topish mumkin. Unga asosan  $A_9^3 = 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 = 504$ .

### **Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:**

1. Quyidagi ifodalarining qiymati topilsin:

1)  $\frac{14!}{12!}$ ; 2)  $\frac{16!}{18!}$ ; 3)  $\frac{9!}{5 \cdot 4!}$ ; 4)  $8! + 9!$ .

2. Quyidagilarni isbotlang:

1)  $\frac{(m+3)!}{m!} = (m+1)(m+2)(m+3)$ ;

2)  $\frac{n!}{(n-m)!} = n(n-1) \cdots (n-m+2)(n-m+1)$ , bunda  $n > m$ .

3. Amallarni bajaring:

1)  $\frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$ ; 2)  $\frac{1}{(k-1)!} - \frac{1}{k!}$ .

4. To'qqizta har xil qiymatli raqam bilan nechta to'qqiz xonali son yozish mumkin?

Javob: 362880.

5. 12 kishilik ovqat hozirlangan stolga 12 kishini necha turli o'tqazish mumkin?

Javob: 479001600.

6. Musobaqada 6 ta talaba qatnashmoqda. O'rirlarni ular o'rtasida necha xil usul bilan taqsimlash mumkin?

7. Talaba 6 ta kitobdan 4 tasini necha usul bilan ajratishi mumkin?

8. Ma'lum bo'limda ishslash uchun 20 nafar ishchidan 6 nafar ishchini ajratish kerak. Buni necha usul bilan amalga oshirish mumkin?

9. Tenglik to'g'rilibini isbotlang:

$$1) C_7^4 + C_7^3 = C_8^4; \quad 2) C_{10}^5 + C_{10}^6 = C_{11}^6.$$

10. Ifodani soddalashtiring:

$$\frac{3}{2(2n-1)} C_n^{2n-3}.$$

11. Musobaqada 12 ta jamoa ishtirok etadi. Uchta turli medalni necha xil usul bilan taqsimlash mumkin?

Javob:  $A_{12}^3 = 1320$ .

12. Gruppada 30 ta o'quvchi bor. Ularning ichidan 3 kishini kompyuterda ishslash uchun ajratish kerak. Buni necha usul bilan bajarish mumkin?

Javob:  $C_{30}^3 = 4060$ .

13. Turli rangdagi 5 to'p mato bor. Bu matolardan har bir mato faqat bitta polosani egallaydigan qilib nechta turli besh rangli bayroqlar tayyorlash mumkin?

Javob:  $P_5 = 5! = 120$ .

14. Tenglamani yeching:

$$1) \frac{P_{n+2}}{P_n} = 72; \quad 2) A_x^4 = A_{x-2}^2.$$

Javob: 1) 7; 2)  $\emptyset$ .

## **IV.BOB. FUNKSIYA TUSHUNCHASI. FUNKSIYA GRAFIGI**

### **§1. Funksiya tushunchasi**

Tabiatda, texnikada va fanning turli sohalarida uchraydigan ko'plab jarayonlarning matematik modellari funksiyalar bilan ifodalanadi. Shunday ekan, bu jarayonlar bilan bog'liq masalalarni o'rganish va yechish funksiyalarni o'rganishni taqozo etadi. Biz tabiatni kuzatish va o'rganish jarayonida uzunlik, yuza, hajm, vaqt, temperatura, bosim, massa kabi miqdorlarga duch kelamiz. Tayin sharoitda bu miqdorlar ba'zan turli qiymatlarni qabul qilsa, ba'zan bir xil qiymatlarni qabul qiladi. Bu esa miqdorlarning ikki guruhga, o'zgaruvchi va o'zgarmas miqdorlarga bo'linishini anglatadi. O'zgaruvchi miqdorlar  $x, y, z, t, \dots$  harflar bilan, o'zgarmas miqdorlar  $a, b, c, d, \dots$  harflar bilan belgilanadi. Matematikada, odatda, ikki va undan ortiq o'zgaruvchi miqdorlarning birgalikda o'zgarishi o'rganiladi.

Agar " $x$ " o'zgaruvchining biror  $D$  sonli to'plamga tegishli har bir qiymatiga ma'lum bir qonun-qoida asosida " $y$ " o'zgaruvchining biror  $E$  to'plamga tegishli yagona bir qiymati mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, u holda " $y$ " o'zgaruvchi " $x$ " o'zgaruvchining funksiyasi deyiladi.

" $y$ " o'zgaruvchi " $x$ " o'zgaruvchining funksiyasi ekanligi  $y = f(x)$ ,  $y = F(x)$ ,  $y = \varphi(x)$ ,  $y = g(x)$  lardan biri bilan belgilanadi. Bu yerda " $x$ " erkli o'zgaruvchi yoki argument, " $y$ " erksiz o'zgaruvchi yoki funksiya deyiladi.  $D$  sonli to'plam funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi,  $E$  – o'zgarish yoki qiymatlar sohasi deyiladi. Ular mos ravishda  $D(f)$  va  $E(f)$  bilan belgilanadi.

$xOy$  koordinata tekisligidagi  $(x, y) = (x, f(x))$ ,  $x \in D(f)$  koordinatali nuqtalarning geometrik o'rni  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning grafigi deyiladi.

Turli masalalarni qarashda funksiya analitik usulda, jadval usulida, grafik usulda va so'z ifoda usulida berilishi mumkin.

$D$  to'plamda  $x_0$  nuqtani olamiz. Bu nuqtaga bitta  $y_0$  son mos keladi. Bu  $y_0$  son  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi qiymati deyiladi va u  $y_0 = f(x_0)$  kabi yoziladi.

Agar shunday  $M$  o'zgarmas son topilsaki,  $\forall x \in D$  uchun  $f(x) \leq M$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $D$  to'plamda yuqoridan chegaralangan deyiladi.

Agar shunday  $m$  o'zgarmas son topilsaki,  $\forall x \in D$  uchun  $f(x) \geq m$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $D$  to'plamda quyidan chegaralangan deyiladi.

Agar funksiya  $D$  to'plamda ham quyidan, ham yuqoridan chegaralangan bo'lsa, u holda u chegaralangan deyiladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $x \in D$  uchun  $f(-x) = f(x)$  tenglik bajarilsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya juft deyiladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $x \in D$  uchun  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  tenglik bajarilsa,  $f(x)$  toq funksiya deyiladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $x \in D$  uchun  $f(-x) = f(x)$  va  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  tengliklarning har ikkalasi ham bajarilmasa, u holda  $f(x)$  juft ham, toq ham emas deyiladi.

Berilgan  $y = f(x)$  funksiya biror  $D$  sohaga tegishli ixtiyoriy 2 ta  $x_1 < x_2$  nuqtalar uchun  $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$  [ $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$ ] shartni qanoatlantirsa, u holda funksiya  $D$  sohada o'suvchi (kamaymovchi) funksiya deyiladi.

$y = f(x)$  funksiya biror  $D$  sohaga tegishli ixtiyoriy 2 ta  $x_1 < x_2$  nuqtalar uchun  $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$  [ $f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$ ] shartni qanoatlantirsa, u holda funksiya  $D$  sohada kamayuvchi (o'smovchi) deyiladi.

O'suvchi (kamaymovchi) yoki kamayuvchi (o'smovchi) funksiyalarni monoton funksiyalar deyiladi.

Agar shunday  $T \neq 0$  son mavjud bo'lsaki, ixtiyoriy  $x \in D$  uchun  $f(x + T) = f(x)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiyani  $T$  davrli davriy funksiya deyiladi. (Bu yerda  $(x + T) \in D$  va  $(x - T) \in D$ ).

Aniqlanish sohasi  $D(f)$  va qiymatlar sohasi  $E(f)$  bo'lган  $y = f(x)$  funksiya uchun har bir  $y \in E(f)$  soniga  $f(x) = y$  shartni qanoatlantiradigan yagona  $x \in D(f)$  sonini mos qo'yadigan  $x = \varphi(y)$  funksiya mavjud bo'lsa, u berilgan funksiyaga teskari funksiya deb ataladi.

Agar  $z = \varphi(x)$  funksiya  $x \rightarrow z$ ,  $y = f(z)$  esa  $z \rightarrow y$  akslantirishni ifodalasa, unda  $y = f(\varphi(x))$  funksiya  $x \rightarrow y$  akslantirishni ifodalaydi va murakkab funksiya yoki funksiyaning funksiyasi deb ataladi. Bu yerda  $\varphi$  ichki,  $f$  esa tashqi funksiya deyiladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1. Erkin tushayotgan jismning bosib o'tgan yo'li  $S = \frac{gt^2}{2}$  formula bo'yicha ifodalanadi. Bunda erkli va erksiz o'zgaruvchilarni ko'rsating.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $g$  – erkin tushish tezlanishi bo'lib, u o'zgarmas miqdordir. Agar biz  $t$  o'zgaruvchiga biror oraliqdagi qiymatlarni bersak,  $S$  unga mos qiymatlarni qabul qiladi. Demak,  $t$  erkli o'zgaruvchi va  $S$  erksiz o'zgaruvchi ekan.

2. Sharning hajmi  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$  formula bilan aniqlanadi. Bunda erkli va erksiz o'zgaruvchini ko'rsating.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $\frac{4}{3}\pi$  o'zgarmas miqdordir. Agar biz  $R$  radiusga turlicha qiymatlar bersak, u holda  $V$  hajm ham unga mos turlicha qiymatlatlar qabul qiladi. Demak,  $R$  radius erkli o'zgaruvchi va  $V$  hajm erksiz o'zgaruvchi ekan.

3.  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$  funksiyani  $x = 3$  bo'lgandagi qiymatini toping.

Yechish:  $f(3) = (2x^2 - 1)|_{x=3} = 2 \cdot 3^2 - 1 = 18 - 1 = 17$ .

4.  $\varphi(t) = \frac{2t}{1+\sin^2 t}$  funksiyani  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  bo'lgandagi qiymati topilsin.

Yechish:  $\varphi\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}{1 + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

5.  $y = \frac{1}{2x-5}$  funksiyani aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan funksiya kasrdan iborat bo'lgani uchun, u  $x$  ning kasrning maxrajini nolga aylantiradigan qiymatidan farqli qiymatlarida aniqlangan bo'ladi. Ya'ni,  $2x - 5 \neq 0$ ,  $2x \neq 5$ ,  $x \neq 2,5$ .

Demak, berilgan funksiyani aniqlanish sohasi  $(-\infty; 2,5) \cup (2,5; +\infty)$  dan iborat.

6.  $y = \frac{x-2}{x^2+2x+5}$  funksiyani aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.

Yechish:  $x^2 + 2x + 5 = (x + 1)^2 + 4$  bo'lgani uchun u x ning hech qanday qiymatlarida nolga aylanmaydi. Demak, funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  dan iborat.

$$7. y = \frac{x+5}{x^2-7x+12} \text{ funksiyani aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.}$$

Yechish:  $x^2 - 7x + 12 \neq 0, x_1 \neq 3, x_2 \neq 4$ . Demak, funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $(-\infty; 3) \cup (3; 4) \cup (4; +\infty)$  dan iborat.

$$8. y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3}} - 2\sqrt{1-x} \text{ funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.}$$

Yechish: Berilgan funksiyada kvadrat ildizlar qatnashayotganligi uchun u x ning ildiz ostidagi ifodani musbat qiymatga ega qiladigan qiymatlari to'plamlarining kesishmasidan iborat bo'ladi. Uni aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{cases} x+3 > 0 \\ 1-x \geq 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x > -3 \\ x \leq 1 \end{cases}, -3 < x \leq 1 \text{ yoki } (-3; 1].$$

$$9. y = \sqrt{\frac{3x-2}{2x+6}} \text{ funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.}$$

Yechish:  $\frac{3x-2}{2x+6} \geq 0, \frac{3x-2}{x+3} \geq 0$ . Oraliqlar usulidan foydalanib bu tengsizlikning yechimi  $(-\infty; -3)$  va  $[\frac{2}{3}; +\infty)$  lardan iborat ekanligini ko'ramiz.

Demak, funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $(-\infty; -3) \cup [\frac{2}{3}; +\infty)$  dan iborat ekan.

10.  $f(x) = 2^x - 3x + 1$  funksiyaning juft yoki toq ekanini aniqlang.

Yechish:  $f(x) = 2^{-x} - 3(-x) + 1 = 2^{-x} + 3x + 1$ . Bundan berilgan funksiya uchun juftlik sharti ham, toqlik sharti ham bajarilmayotganligini ko'ramiz. Demak, funksiya juft ham, toq ham emas.

$$11. f(x) = \sin 3x \text{ funksiyaning davri topilsin.}$$

$$\text{Yechish: } \sin 3x = \sin 3(x + \frac{2\pi}{3}) = \sin(3x + 2\pi) = \sin 3x.$$

Demak, berilgan funksiyaning davri  $T = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  dan iborat.

$$12. y = 2x + 3, x \in [-1,5; 1] \text{ funksiyaga teskari funksiyani toping.}$$

Yechish: Berilgan funksiyaga teskari funksiyani topish uchun uni tenglama sifatida qarab x ga nisbatan yechamiz.

$y = 2x + 3$ ,  $2x = y - 3$ ,  $x = \frac{y-3}{2}$ . Bu tenglikdagi  $x$  va  $y$  larni o'rinalarini almashtirib, berilgan funksiyaga teskari funksiyani hosil qilamiz:

$$y = \frac{x-3}{2}, x \in [0; 5].$$

13. Agar  $\varphi(x) = 3x + 2$ ,  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  bo'lsa,  $f(\varphi(x))$  murakkab funksiyani tuzing.

Yechish:  $f(\varphi(x)) = (3x + 2)^2 - 1 = 9x^2 + 12x + 4 - 1 = 9x^2 + 12x + 3$ .

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1.  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 5$  funksiya berilgan.  $f(3)$ ,  $f(0)$  va  $f(a)$  lar hisoblansin.

Javob:  $10; -5; a^2 + 2a - 5$ .

2.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 4}$  funksiya berilgan.  $f(0)$  va  $f(a + 1)$  lar topilsin.

Javob:  $2; \sqrt{a^2 - 3a}$ .

3.  $F(x) = x^2 + 10x + 9$  funksianing  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  ildizlari o'rta arifmetik hamda o'rta geometrik qiymatlarida funksianing qiymatini hisoblang.

Javob:  $-16; 48$ .

4.  $P(x) = x^2 - 2x + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x}$  funksiya berilgan.  $P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = P(x)$  tenglikni to'g'riliği ko'rsatilsin.

5.  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $\varphi(x) = x^3$  bo'lsa,  $f[\varphi(2)] = \varphi[f(2)]$  ekanligini ko'rsating.

6.  $F(x) = \frac{3x+4}{x^2+1}$  funksiya berilgan.  $F(0)$  va  $F(2)$  lar topilsin.

Javob:  $4; 2$ .

7.  $(x) = x^2$ ,  $\varphi(x) = x^3$  bo'lsa,  $\frac{f(a)-f(b)}{\varphi(b)-\varphi(a)}$  hisoblansin.

Javob:  $\frac{a+b}{a^2+ab+b^2}$ .

8. Quyidagi funksiyalarning  $[-3; 3]$  kesmadagi grafiklari yasalsin:

$$1) \text{ a)} y = 2x; \quad \text{b)} y = 2x + 2; \quad \text{v)} y = 2x - 2.$$

$$2) \text{ a)} y = x^2; \quad \text{b)} y = x^2 + 1; \quad \text{v)} y = x^2 - 1.$$

$$3) \text{ a)} y = \frac{x^3}{3}; \quad \text{b)} y = \frac{x^3}{3} + 1; \quad \text{v)} y = \frac{x^3}{3} - 1.$$

$$4) \text{ 1)} y = \frac{6}{x}; \quad \text{2)} y = 2^x; \quad \text{3)} y = \log_2 x \quad \text{funksiyalarning}$$

grafiklari yasalsin. Bu egri chiziqlarning koordinata o'qlariga nisbatan joylashishida qanday xususiyat borligi aniqlansin.

9. Quyida berilganlarga asosan,  $f(x)$  chiziqli funksiya topilsin.

$$1) f(-2) = 10, \quad f(1) = -5, \quad 2) f(-10) = -2, \quad f(5) = 1;$$

$$3) f(-2) = -5, \quad f(2) = -3, \quad 4) f(-3) = 3, \quad f(6) = 0.$$

$$\text{Javob: 1)} y = -5x; \quad 2) y = \frac{1}{5}x; \quad 3) y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4; \quad 4) y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2.$$

10. Quyida berilganlarga asosan  $f(x)$  kvadratik funksiya topilsin.

$$1) f(-1) = -1, \quad f(3) = -3, \quad f(6) = 12;$$

$$2) f(-1) = 3, \quad f(1) = 3, \quad f(2) = 12;$$

$$3) f(-2) = 9, \quad f(1) = 3, \quad f(3) = 19;$$

$$4) f(-3) = -11, \quad f(0) = 10, \quad f(2) = -6;$$

$$\text{Javob: 1)} y = -\frac{1}{3}x^2; \quad 2) y = 3x^2;$$

$$3) y = 2x^2 + 1; \quad 4) y = -3x^2 - 2x + 10$$

$$11. \text{ Agar } y(x) = \begin{cases} 2+x, & x > 0, \\ 5, & x = 0, \\ 2^x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

bo'lsa,  $y(-2), y(0), y(1)$  va  $y(3)$  lar topilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } \frac{1}{4}; 5; 3; 5.$$

12. Agar  $f(1) = 3, \quad f(-1) = 1, \quad f(0) = 1$  bo'lsa,  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  kvadrat uchhad yozilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } f(x) = x^2 + x + 1.$$

## §2. Asosiy elementar funksiyalar

$y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_nx^n$  ko'rinishdagi funksiya butun ratsional funksiya deyiladi. Bu yerda  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  –

o'zgarmas sonlar,  $n$  esa natural son. Bu funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan.

$y = ax + b$  ( $a \neq 0$ ) ko'rinishdagi funksiya chiziqli funksiya deyiladi. Bu yerda  $a, b$  – o'zgarmas sonlar. Bu funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. Funksiyaning grafigi to'g'ri chiziqdan iborat.

$y = ax^2 + bx + c$  ( $a \neq 0$ ) ga kvadratik funksiya deyiladi. Bu yerda  $a, b, c$  – o'zgarmas sonlar. Funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. Funksiyaning grafigi paraboladan iborat.

$y = \frac{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n}{b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + b_2x^{m-2} + \dots + b_{m-1}x + a_m}$  ko'rinishdagi funksiyaga kasr ratsional funksiya deyiladi. Bunda  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  va  $b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m$  lar o'zgarmas sonlar,  $n, m$  – natural sonlar. Bu funksiya  $D = (-\infty; +\infty) \setminus \{x: b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \dots + b_m = 0\}$  da aniqlangan.

$y = \frac{a}{x}$  ( $x \neq 0$ ) teskari proporsional bog'lanishni ifodalovchi funksiya. Bunda  $a$  – o'zgarmas son. Bu funksiya  $D = (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. Funksiya toq.

$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$  ko'rinishdagi funksiyaga kasr-chiziqli funksiya deyiladi. Bunda  $a, b, c, d$  – o'zgarmas sonlar. Funksiya  $D = (-\infty; +\infty) \setminus \{-\frac{d}{c}\}$  to'plamda aniqlangan. Uni grafigi giperboladan iborat.

$y = x^\alpha$  ( $x \geq 0$ ) ko'rinishdagi funksiyaga darajali funksiya deyiladi. Uni aniqlanish sohasi  $\alpha$  ga bog'liq. Agar  $\alpha > 0$  bo'lsa,  $y = x^\alpha$  funksiya  $(0; +\infty)$  da o'suvchi,  $\alpha < 0$  da kamayuvchi bo'ladi.

$y = a^x$  ko'rinishdagi funksiyaga ko'rsatkichli funksiya deyiladi. Bunda  $x$  haqiqiy son,  $a > 0$  va  $a \neq 1$ . Funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. U  $a > 1$  da o'suvchi,  $0 < a < 1$  da kamayuvchi.

$y = \log_a x$  ko'rinishdagi funksiyaga logarifmik funksiya deyiladi. Bunda  $a > 0$  va  $a \neq 1$ . Funksiya  $(0; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. U  $a > 1$  da o'suvchi va  $0 < a < 1$  da kamayuvchi bo'ladi.

$y = \sin x, y = \cos x, y = \operatorname{tg} x, y = \operatorname{ctg} x, y = \sec x, y = \operatorname{cosec} x$  lar trigonometrik funksiyalar deb ataladi.

$y = \sin x$  hamda  $y = \cos x$  funksiyalar  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan  $2\pi$  davrlidir. Ixtiyorli  $x$  da  $-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$ ,  $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$  tengsizliklar o'rinnlidir.

$\operatorname{tg}x$ ,  $\operatorname{ctg}x$ ,  $\sec x$ ,  $\cosec x$  funksiyalar  $\sin x$ ,  $\cos x$  funksiyalar orqali quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

$$\operatorname{tg}x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}, \operatorname{ctg}x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}, \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}, \cosec x = \frac{1}{\sin x}.$$

$y = \arcsin x$ ,  $y = \arccos x$ ,  $y = \arctg x$ ,  $y = \arcctg x$  funksiyalar teskari trigonometrik funksiyalar deb ataladi.

Masalan:  $y = \arcsin x$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $[-1; 1]$  kesmadan, qiymatlar sohasi esa  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}]$  dan iborat.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini toping.

Yechish: Agar maxraj nolga teng bo'lsa, funksiya aniqlanmagan bo'ladi. Demak, funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasida  $x^2 - 1 \neq 0$  bo'lishi kerak. Undan  $x^2 \neq 1$  yoki  $x \neq \pm 1$ . Shunday qilib, funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi quyidagi uchta oraliqdan iborat:  $(-\infty; -1)$ ;  $(-1; 1)$ ;  $(1; +\infty)$ . Ularni umumlashtirib

$$D(y) = (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 1) \cup (1; +\infty) \text{ ni hosil qilamiz.}$$

2.  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}}$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasini toping.

Yechish: Berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi quyidagi sistemadan aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{cases} x + 1 \geq 0, \\ x - 1 \geq 0, \\ \sqrt{x+1} \neq \sqrt{x-1}, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -1, \\ x \geq 1, \\ x + 1 \neq x - 1, \end{cases} \quad \text{yoki} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq -1, \\ x \geq 1, \\ 1 \neq -1, \end{cases}$$

dan iborat. Bu yerda  $1 \neq -1$  doimo to'g'ridir. Shuning uchun oxirgi sistemaning yechimi  $x \geq 1$ .

Demak, berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $[1; +\infty)$  dan iborat.

3.  $y = \lg(-x^2 + 5x - 6)$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.

Yechish: Logarifmik funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi haqidagi xossaga asosan  $-x^2 + 5x - 6 > 0$  bo'lishi kerak. Uni yechamiz:  $-x^2 + 5x - 6 > 0$ ,  $x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0$ ,  $2 < x < 3$ . Demak, berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $(2; 3)$  oraliqdan iborat.

$$4. y = \sqrt{3^{2x-2} + 9^x - 10}$$
 funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.

Yechish: Bu funksiya  $x$  ning  $3^{2x-2} + 9^x - 10 \geq 0$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiradigan qiymatlarida aniqlangan. Uni yechamiz:

$$3^{2x-2} + 9^x - 10 \geq 0, \quad 3^{2x} \cdot 3^{-2} + 3^{2x} \geq 10, \quad 3^{2x} \cdot (3^{-2} + 1) \geq 10,$$

$$3^{2x} \cdot \frac{10}{9} \geq 10, \quad 3^{2x} \geq 9, \quad 3^{2x} \geq 3^2, \quad 2x \geq 2, \quad x \geq 1.$$

Demak, berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $[1; +\infty)$  dan iborat.

$$5. y = \sqrt{\sin x + \cos x}$$
 funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.

Yechish: Funksiya aniqlangan bo'lishi uchun ildiz ostidagi ifoda manfiymas bo'lishi kerak. Ya'ni  $\sin x + \cos x \geq 0$ . Uni yechamiz:

$$\sin x + \cos x \geq 0, \quad \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + \cos x \geq 0, \quad \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) \geq 0,$$

$$\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) \geq 0.$$

Bu  $\cos x \geq a$  ko'rinishdagi eng sodda trigonometrik tengsizlikdir. Uning yechimi:

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \leq \frac{\pi}{4} - x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \text{ dan iborat. Bundan}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Demak, berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $[-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k; \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k]$  kesmadan iborat.

$$6. y = \arcsin(x - 3)$$
 funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.

Yechish:  $y = \arcsin x$  funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasidan foydalanamiz. Berilgan funksiyada  $x$  o'rnida  $x - 3$  ifoda turibdi. Demak,  $-1 \leq x - 3 \leq 1$ ,  $2 \leq x \leq 4$ .

Shunday qilib, berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $[2; 4]$  kesmadan iborat.

$$7. y = \arccos(x^2 - 6x + 8)$$
 funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $-1 \leq x^2 - 6x + 8 \leq 1$  qo'sh tengsizlikning yechimidan iborat. Dastlab  $x^2 - 6x + 8 \geq -1$  tengsizlikni yechamiz:

a)  $x^2 - 6x + 8 \geq -1$ ,  $x^2 - 6x + 9 \geq 0$ ,  $(x - 3)^2 \geq 0$ . Bu tengsizlik  $x$  ning har qanday qiymatlarida o'rini.

$$\text{b) } x^2 - 6x + 8 \leq 1, \quad x^2 - 6x + 7 \leq 0, \quad 3 - \sqrt{2} \leq x \leq 3 + \sqrt{2}.$$

Demak, berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $[3 - \sqrt{2}; 3 + \sqrt{2}]$  kesmadan iborat.

8.  $y = \frac{a^x + 1}{a^x - 1}$ ,  $a > 1$  funksiyaning juft yoki toqligi aniqlansin.

Yechish:

$$y(-x) = \frac{a^{-x} + 1}{a^{-x} - 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{a^x} + 1}{\frac{1}{a^x} - 1} = \frac{\frac{1+a^x}{a^x}}{\frac{1-a^x}{a^x}} = \frac{1+a^x}{1-a^x} = \frac{1+a^x}{-(a^x-1)} = -\frac{1+a^x}{a^x-1} = -y(x).$$

Demak, berilgan funksiya toq.

9.  $y = \cos \frac{x}{3} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{5}$  funksiya davri topilsin.

Yechish: a)  $\cos \frac{x}{3} = \cos \frac{1}{3}(x + 6\pi) = \cos(\frac{1}{3}x + 2\pi) = \cos \frac{1}{3}x$ ;

Demak,  $T_1 = 6\pi$ .

b)  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{5} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{5}(x + 5\pi) = \operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{5} + \pi) = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{5}$  bo'lganligi uchun  $T_2 = 5\pi$ .

Berilgan funksiyaning davri  $T_1$  va  $T_2$  larning, ya'ni  $6\pi$  va  $5\pi$  larning eng kichik umumiylaridan iborat. Ya'ni:  $EKUK(5\pi; 6\pi) = 30\pi$ .

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Quyidagi funksiyalar juft yoki toq bo'la oladimi?

1)  $y = x^3 - x^3$ ; 2)  $y = x^2 \cos x$ ; 3)  $y = x^2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}$ ;

4)  $y = \log_2 \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}$ ; 5)  $y = x + \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $x \in [2; 4]$ ;

6)  $y = \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}}}$ ; 7)  $y = \sin(\cos x)$ ; 8)  $y = |\cos^3 x|$ ;

9)  $y = x - \frac{1}{x}$ ; 10)  $y = \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2^x - 2^{-x}}$ .

Javob: 1) toq; 2) juft; 3) toq; 4) toq; 5) juft ham emas, toq ham emas; 6) toq; 7) juft; 8) juft; 9) toq; 10) toq.

2.  $y = 5\cos 3x + 2\sin 3x$  funksiyaning yuqoridan chegaralangan ekanligini isbot qiling.

3.  $y = \frac{x^2+x+6}{x^2+x+1}$  funksiyaning  $R$  to'plamda chegaralangan ekanligini isbotlang.

4.  $y = 2\sin x + \cos x$  funksiya chegaralanganmi?

Javob: ha.

5.  $y = \frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2+1}$  funksiya chegaralanganmi?

Javob: ha

6. Quyidagi funksiyalar monoton funksiyalar bo'la oladimi?

$$1) y = x^3; \quad 2) y = \log_2 x; \quad 3) y = (\frac{1}{2})^x;$$

$$4) y = \frac{1}{x-1}; \quad 5) y = \frac{2x+3}{x+1}; \quad 6) y = \operatorname{tg} x.$$

Javob: 1) ha; 2) ha; 3) ha; 4) yo'q; 5) yo'q; 6) yo'q.

7. Quyidagi funksiyalarning o'sish va kamayish orliqlarini toping.

$$1) y = |2x - 1|; \quad 2) y = \frac{x-3}{2x+1}; \quad 3) y = 2x^2 + x + 4.$$

Javob: 1)  $(-\infty; \frac{1}{2}]$  da kamayadi va  $[\frac{1}{2}; +\infty)$  da o'sadi;

$$1) (-\infty; -\frac{1}{2}) \text{ va } (-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty) \text{ da o'sadi;}$$

$$2) (-\infty; -\frac{1}{4}] \text{ da kamayadi va } [-\frac{1}{4}; +\infty) \text{ da o'sadi.}$$

8. Quyidagi funksiyalarning eng kichik musbat davri topilsin.

$$1) y = \sin \frac{x}{2}; \quad 2) y = 3\cos x + \cos 2x; \quad 3) y = \sin \frac{3x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{3};$$

$$4) y = \sin x + \cos x; \quad 5) y = \sin^4 x; \quad 6) y = 3\sin x + \sin 2x;$$

$$7) y = \cos^2 x; \quad 8) y = 3\sin 2x;$$

Javob: 1)  $T = 4\pi$ ; 2)  $T = 2\pi$ ; 3)  $T = 12\pi$ ; 4)  $T = \pi$ ;

$$5) T = \pi; \quad 6) T = 2\pi; \quad 7) T = \pi; \quad 8) T = \pi.$$

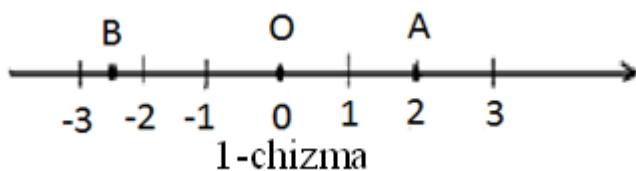
## V.BOB. TEKISLIKDAGI ANALITIK GEOMETRIYA

### §1. Tekislikdagi analitik geometriyaning sodda masalalari

Hisob boshlanadigan nuqta, masshtab birligi va musbat yo'nalishi ko'rsatilgan to'g'ri chiziq koordinatalar to'g'ri chizig'i (son o'qi) deb ataladi. Masalan,  $A$  nuqta hisob boshlanadigan nuqtadan musbat yo'nalish bo'yicha 2 birlik uzoqlikda joylashgan. Uni  $A(2)$  deb yoziladi.  $A(x_1)$  va  $B(x_2)$  nuqtalar orasidagi  $AB$  masofa

$$AB = |x_1 - x_2|$$

formula yordamida hisoblanadi.



$AB$  kesmani  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \lambda$  nisbatda bo'lувчи  $M$  nuqtaning koordinatasi

$$x = \frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda}$$

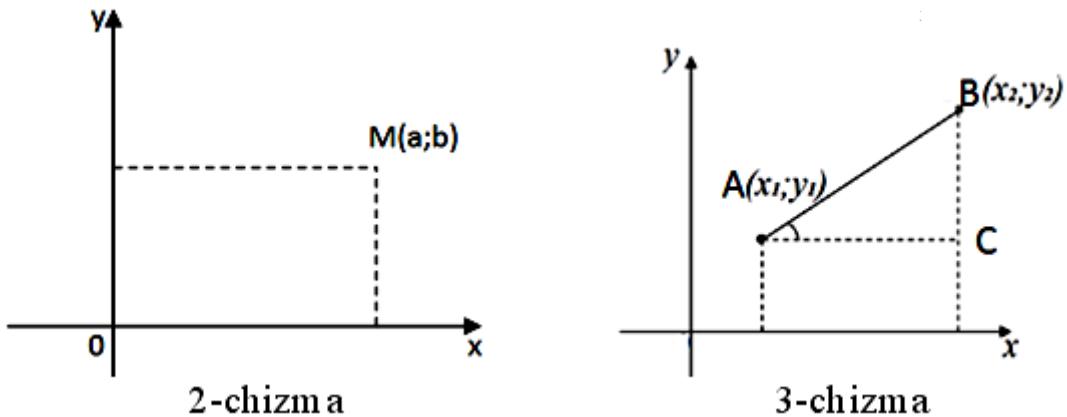
formuladan topiladi. Agar  $AB$  kesmani o'rtasini  $M$  bilan belgilasak, u holda, uning koordinatasi

$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

formuladan topiladi.

Sanoq boshlanadigan nuqtasi umumiyligi va bir xil masshtab birligi olingan ikkita o'zaro perpendikulyar koordinatalar to'g'ri chizig'i to'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalar sistemasini hosil qiladi.

Tanlangan  $xOy$  koordinatalar sistemasida har qanday nuqta sonlarning  $(a; b)$  juftligi bilan aniqlanadi. Bunda  $a$  – nuqtaning absissasi,  $b$  esa nuqtaning ordinatasi deyiladi.  $ox$  gorizontal o'q absissalar o'qi, vertikal  $oy$  o'q esa ordinatalar o'qi deyiladi (2-chizma).



Boshlang'ich nuqtasi  $A(x_1; y_1)$  va oxirgi nuqtasi  $B(x_2; y_2)$  nuqtada bo'lgan kesmaning uzunligi

$$AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

formula bo'yicha hisoblanadi (3-chizma).

Tekislikda  $A(x_1; y_1)$  va  $B(x_2; y_2)$  nuqtalarni birlashtiruvchi  $AB$  kesmaning  $\frac{AC}{CB} = \lambda$  nisbatda bo'luvchi  $C$  nuqtaning koordinatalari

$$x = \frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda} \quad y = \frac{y_1 + \lambda y_2}{1 + \lambda} \quad \text{formulalardan topiladi.}$$

Agar  $C$  nuqta  $AB$  kesmaning o'rtasi bo'lsa, u holda  $\lambda = 1$  bo'ladi va yuqoridagi formula  $x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$ ,  $y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$  ko'rinishga keladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $A(1)$  va  $B(-5)$  nuqtalar bilan chegaralangan kesma  $M(x)$  nuqta bilan  $AM:MB = 1:2$  nisbatda bo'lingan.  $M$  nuqtaning koordinatasi topilsin.

Yechish:  $AB$  kesmani  $\frac{AM}{MB} = \lambda$  nisbatda bo'luvchi  $M$  nuqtaning koordinatasi

$$x = \frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda}$$

formuladan topiladi. Bizda  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = -5$  va  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$  bo'lganligi uchun

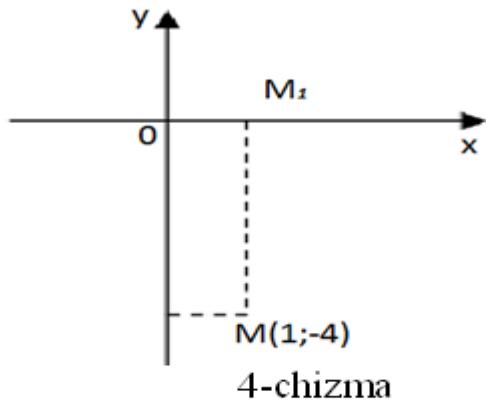
$$x = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} = -1$$

bo'ladi. Demak,  $(-1)$ .

2.  $A(-4; 1)$ ,  $B(0; -3)$ ,  $C(-1; 8)$ ,  $D(3; 2.5)$ ,  $E(6; 0)$ ,  $F(2; -4)$ ,  $G(-0.5; 0)$  nuqtalar yasalsin.

3.  $M(1; -4)$  nuqtaning koordinata o'qlaridagi proeksiyalari topilsin.

Yechish: Dastlab  $xOy$  to'g'ri burchakli Dekart kordinatalar sistemasida  $M(1; -4)$  nuqtani tasvirlaymiz (4-chizma).



$M$  nuqtaning koordinata o'qlaridagi proeksiyalarini topish uchun  $M$  nuqtadan  $Ox$  va  $Oy$  o'qlariga perpendikulyarlar tushiramiz.  $Ox$  o'qiga tushirilgan perpendikulyar uni  $M_1(1; 0)$  nuqtada,  $Oy$  o'qiga tushirilgan perpendikulyar  $M_2(0; -4)$  nuqtada kesadi. Demak,  $M(1; -4)$  nuqtaning koordinata o'qlaridagi proeksiyalarini  $M_1(1; 0)$  va  $M_2(0; -4)$  bo'ladi.

4.  $A(-3; 8)$  nuqtadan  $B(-7; 5)$  nuqtagacha bo'lган masofa topilsin.

Yechish: Boshlang'ich nuqtasi  $A(x_1; y_1)$  va oxirgi nuqtasi  $B(x_2; y_2)$  bo'lган  $AB$  kesmaning uzunligi

$$AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

formuladan topilishi ma'lum. Bizda  $x_1 = -3$ ,  $x_2 = -7$ ,  $y_1 = 8$ ,  $y_2 = 5$  bo'lганligi uchun

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \sqrt{(-7 - (-3))^2 + (5 - 8)^2} = \sqrt{(-7 + 3)^2 + (-3)^2} = \\ &= \sqrt{16 + 9} = 5. \end{aligned}$$

5.  $N$  nuqtaning absissasi  $-1$  ga teng bo'lib, u  $A(2; 5)$  nuqtadan 5 birlikka teng masofada yotadi.  $N$  nuqtaning ordinatasi topilsin.

Yechish:  $N$  nuqtaning ordinatasini  $y$  deb olamiz. U holda  $N(-1; y)$  nuqtadan  $A(2; 5)$  nuqtagacha masofa  $AN = \sqrt{(2 + 1)^2 + (5 - y)^2}$  bo'lib, u 5 ga teng. Demak,  $\sqrt{9 + (5 - y)^2} = 5$ ,  $9 + (5 - y)^2 = 25$ ,

$(5 - y)^2 = 16$ ,  $5 - y = \pm 4$ ,  $y_1 = 1$ ,  $y_2 = 9$ . Shunday  $N$  nuqtaning ordinatasi 1 yoki 9 ga teng.

6.  $A(-1; 3)$  va  $B(2; 1)$  nuqtani birlashtiruvchi kesma ordinata o'qini  $M$  nuqtada kesib o'tadi.  $M$  nuqta kesmani qanday nisbatda bo'ladi?

Yechish: Aytaylik  $M$  nuqta  $AB$  kesmani  $AM:MB = \lambda$  nisbatda bo'lsin. U holda  $M$  nuqtaning absissasi  $A$  va  $B$  nuqtalar absissalari orqali quyidagi formula bo'yicha ifodalanadi:

$$x_M = \frac{x_A + \lambda x_B}{1 + \lambda}$$

$M$  nuqta ordinata o'qida yotganligi uchun uning absissasi nolga teng.

Ya'ni,  $\frac{-1+\lambda\cdot 2}{1+\lambda} = 0$ ,  $\frac{2\lambda-1}{1+\lambda} = 0$ ,  $2\lambda - 1 = 0$ ,  $2\lambda = 1$ ,  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ .

7. Uchlari  $A(-4; 6)$  va  $B(2; -1)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan kesmaning o'rtasini toping.

Yechish: Agar  $AB$  kesmaning o'rtasini  $C$  deb olsak, u holda uning koordinatalari

$$x = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \quad y = \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}$$

formulalardan topiladi. Bizda  $x_1 = -4$ ,  $x_2 = 2$ ,  $y_1 = 6$ ,  $y_2 = -1$  bo'lgani uchun

$$x = \frac{-4+2}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1, \quad y = \frac{6+(-1)}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5.$$

Demak,  $C(-1; 2.5)$ .

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Koordinatalar to'g'ri chizig'ida  $A(-5)$ ,  $B(4)$  va  $C(-2)$  nuqtalarni belgilang va  $AB$ ,  $BC$ ,  $AC$  masofalarni toping hamda  $AB+BC=AC$  ekanligini tekshiring.

Javob:  $AB = 9$ ,  $BC = -6$ ,  $AC = 3$ ,  $9-6=3$ .

2. Uchlari  $A(-4; 2)$ ,  $B(0; -1)$  va  $C(3; 3)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchak yasalsin hamda uning perimetri va burchaklari topilsin.

Javob:  $5(2 + \sqrt{2})$ ,  $90^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ .

3. Uchlari  $A(-3; -2)$ ,  $B(0; -1)$  va  $C(-2; 5)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning to'g'ri burchakli ekanligi isbotlansin.

4. Uchlari  $A(7; -3)$ ,  $B(12; 9)$  va  $C(6; 1)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning perimetri topilsin.

Javob:  $23 + \sqrt{17}$ .

5. Uchlari  $A(-6; 0)$ ,  $B(-7; 7)$  va  $C(1; 1)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakka ichki chizilgan aylananing markazi topilsin.

Javob:  $(-3; 4)$ .

6. Uchlari  $A(-4; 6)$ ,  $B(2; -1)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan  $AB$  kesmaning o'rtasi  $C$  ning koordinatalari topilsin.

Javob:  $(-1; 2.5)$ .

7. Uchburchakning uchlari  $A(-5; 1)$ ,  $B(-3; 3)$  va  $C(1; -1)$  nuqtalarda joylashgan. Uchburchak tomonlarining o'rtalarini toping.

Javob:  $(-4; 2)$ ,  $(-2; 0)$ ,  $(-1; 1)$ .

8.  $A(-6; 1)$  va  $B(2; -11)$  nuqtalar orasidagi kesma to'rta teng bo'lakka bo'lingan. Bo'linish nuqtalarining koordinatalarini toping.

Javob:  $(-4; -2)$ ,  $(-2; -5)$ ,  $(0; -8)$ .

9.  $A(-4; -2)$ , va  $B(\frac{1}{3}; -\frac{2}{3})$  nuqtalarni birlashtiruvchi kesma  $M$  nuqta bilan  $AM: MB = 3: 7$  nisbatda bo'lingan.  $M$  nuqtaning koordinatalarini toping.

Javob:  $M(1.5; -3)$ .

10.  $C\left(-\frac{4}{7}; 4\right)$  nuqta  $AB$  kesmani  $AC: CB = 2: 5$  nisbatda bo'ladi.

Agar  $A(-2; 4)$  bo'lsa,  $B$  nuqta topilsin.

Javob:  $B(3; 4)$ .

11.  $AB$  kesma  $B$  nuqtadan boshlab  $C$  nuqtagacha  $AC = 3AB$  shartni qanoatlantiradigan qilib davom ettirilgan. Agar  $A(-4; 7)$ , bo'lsa,  $C$  nuqta topilsin.

Javob:  $C(11; -17)$ .

12. Agar uchburchak tomonlarining o'rtalari  $K(4; 7)$ ,  $M(6; -1)$  va  $N(2; -2)$  nuqtalarda bo'lsa, uchburchakning uchlari topilsin.

Javob:

13.  $A(-2; 1)$  va  $B(3; 6)$  nuqtalar berilgan.  $AB$  kesmani  $AM: MB = -3: 2$  nisbatda bo'luvchi  $M$  nuqtaning koordinatalari topilsin.

Javob:  $(13; 16)$ .

14. Uchlari  $O(0; 0)$ ,  $A(8; 0)$ , va  $B(0; 6)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning  $OC$  medianasi va  $OD$  bissektrisasining uzunligi topilsin.

Javob:  $OC = 5$ ,  $OD = \frac{24\sqrt{2}}{7}$ .

15. Uchlari  $A(1; -1)$ ,  $B(6; 4)$  va  $C(2; 6)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning og'irlik markazi topilsin.

Ko'rsatma. Uchburchakning og'irlik markazi uning medianalari kesishish nuqtasida bo'ladi.

Javob:  $(3; 3)$ .

16. Uchlari  $A(2; 0)$ ,  $B(5; 3)$  va  $C(2; 6)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning yuzi topilsin.

Javob: 9.

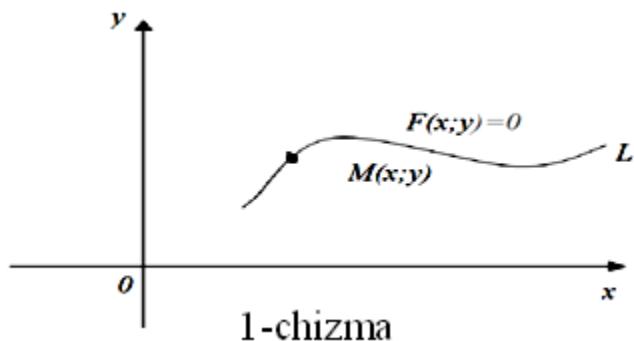
17. Uchlari  $A(3; 1)$ ,  $B(4; 6)$ ,  $C(6; 3)$  va  $D(5; -2)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan to'rburchakning yuzi topilsin.

Javob: 13.

18.  $A(1; 1)$ ,  $B(-1; 7)$  va  $C(0; 4)$  nuqtalarni bir to'g'ri chiziqda yotishini isbotlang.

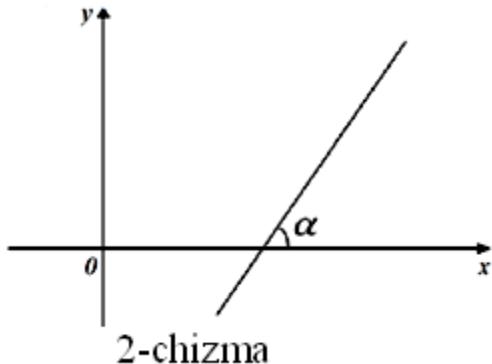
## §2. To'g'ri chiziqlarga doir asosiy masalalar

Chiziq tenglamasi deb shunday  $F(x; y) = 0$  tenglamaga aytildiği, chiziqda yotgan nuqtalar bu tenglamani qanoatlantiradi, yotmaydigan nuqtalar esa qanoatlantirmaydi (1-chizma).



Chiziqlar ichida to'g'ri chiziq tushunchasi muhim tushuncha bo'lib, u analitik geometriyaning asosiy tushunchalaridan biri bo'lib hisoblanadi. To'g'ri chiziqni xarakterlovchi tushunchalardan biri esa burchak koeffitsient tushunchasidir.

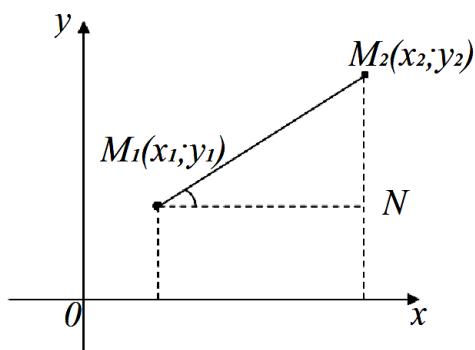
To'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti deb, to'g'ri chiziqning  $Ox$  o'qini musbat yo'nalishi bilan hosil qilgan burchagini tangensiga aytiladi va u  $k$  bilan belgilanadi. Demak,  $k = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$  (2-chizma).



Ikkita  $M_1(x_1; y_1)$  va  $M_2(x_2; y_2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti

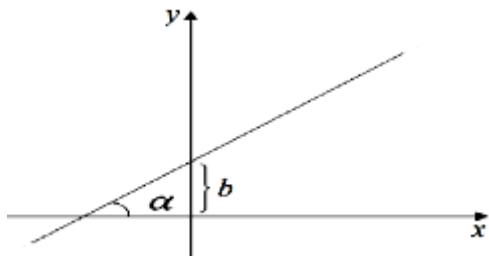
$$k = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

dan topiladi (3-chizma).

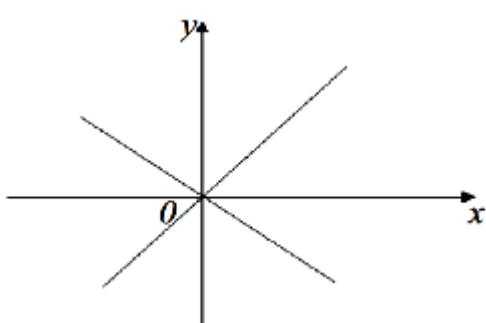


3-chizma.

$y = kx + b$  tenglamaga to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsientli tenglamasi deyiladi. Bu yerda  $k$ -to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti,  $b$  esa to'g'ri chiziqning ordinata o'qidan ajratgan kesmasi (4-chizma).



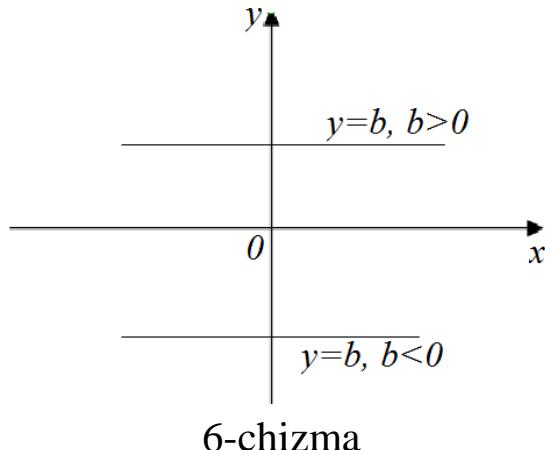
4-chizma.



5-chizma.

Agar  $y = kx + b$  da  $b = 0$  bo'lsa, to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi  $y = kx$  ko'rinishga keladi va u koordinata boshidan o'tadi (5-chizma).

Agar  $y = kx + b$  da  $k = 0$  bo'lsa,  $y = b$  bo'lib, bu holda to'g'ri chiziq  $Ox$  o'qiga parallel bo'ladi (6-chizma).



$Ax + By + C = 0$  tenglamaga to'g'ri chiziqning umumiy tenglamasi deyiladi.  $A, B, C$  sonlar koeffitsientlar bo'lib, ular turli qiymatlar qabul qilganda turlicha to'g'ri chiziqlar hosil bo'ladi.  $x$  va  $y$  lar o'zgaruvchi miqdorlar bo'lib, ular to'g'ri chiziqda yotgan nuqtaning koordinatalaridir.

Agar umumiy tenglamada  $C = 0$  bo'lsa,  $y = -\frac{A}{B}x$  bo'lib, to'g'ri chiziq koordinata boshidan o'tadi.

Agar  $B = 0$  bo'lsa,  $x = -\frac{C}{A} = a$  bo'lib, to'g'ri chiziq  $Oy$  o'qiga parallel bo'ladi.

Agar  $A = 0$  bo'lsa,  $y = -\frac{C}{B} = b$  bo'lib, to'g'ri chiziq  $Ox$  o'qiga parallel bo'ladi.

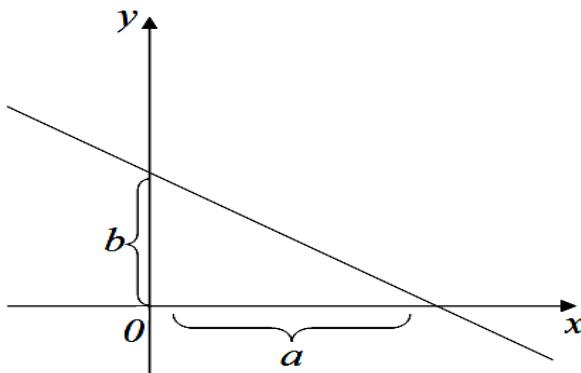
Agar  $B = C = 0$  bo'lsa,  $Ax = 0$  yoki  $x = 0$  bo'lib, to'g'ri chiziq  $Oy$  oqi bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

Agar  $A = C = 0$  bo'lsa,  $By = 0$  yoki  $y = 0$  bo'lib, to'g'ri chiziq  $Ox$  oqi bilan ustma-ust tushadi.

Agar umumiy tenglamada  $A \neq 0, B \neq 0, C \neq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda uni  $Ax + By = -C$  ko'rinishda yozamiz va dastlab uning har ikkala qismini hadma-had  $-C$  ga bo'lib, so'ngra  $-\frac{C}{A} = a, -\frac{C}{B} = b$  belgilashlar qilamiz.

Natijada  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$  tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Bu tenglama to'g'ri

chiziqning kesmalar bo'yicha tenglamasi deyiladi. Bu yerda  $a$  va  $b$  lar to'g'ri chiziqning o'qlardan ajratgan kesmalarini (7-chizma).



7-chizma.

$M(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va burchak koeffitsienti  $k$  bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi

$$y - y_0 = k(x - x_0)$$

dan iborat bo'ladi.

$M_1(x_1; y_1)$  va  $M_2(x_2; y_2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi

$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1}$$

dan iborat bo'ladi.

$xsina + ycosa - p = 0$  tenglamaga to'g'ri chiziqning normal tenglamasi deyiladi. Bu yerda  $\alpha$  va  $p$  lar parametrlar bo'lib, to'g'ri chiziqning holati shu parametrlarga bog'liq.

Normal tenglama quyidagi xossalarga ega:

1. Tenglamada x va y oldidagi koeffitsientlar absolyut qiymati bo'yicha birdan katta bo'lmasa, uni normal holga keltirish mumkin. Buning uchun berilgan tenglamaning har ikkala tomonini normallovchi ko'paytuvchi deb ataluvchi
2. Tenglamadagi x va y oldidagi koeffitsientlar kvadratlari yig'indisi 1 ga teng.
3. Tenglamadagi ozod had manfiy son.

Agar berilgan tenglama normal bo'lmasa, uni normal holga keltirish mumkin. Buning uchun berilgan tenglamaning har ikkala tomonini normallovchi ko'paytuvchi deb ataluvchi

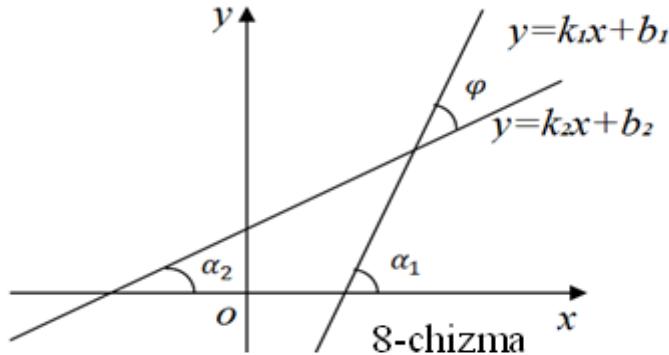
$$\mu = \frac{1}{\pm\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

ga ko'paytiriladi.  $\mu$  ning ishorasi berilgan tenglamadagi ozod hadning ishorasiga qarama-qarshi qilib tanlanadi.

$$y = k_1x + b_1 \text{ va } y = k_2x + b_2 \text{ to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi } \varphi \text{ burchak}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{1 + k_1 k_2}$$

formuladan topiladi. Bu yerda  $k_1$  –birinchi to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti,  $k_2$  esa ikkinchi to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti (8-chizma).



Agar  $k_1 = k_2$  bo'lsa, to'g'ri chiziqlar parallel,  $k_1 = -\frac{1}{k_2}$  bo'lsa, to'g'ri chiziqlar perpendikulyar bo'ladi. Agar to'g'ri chiziqlar  $A_1x + B_1y + C_1 = 0$  va  $A_2x + B_2y + C_2 = 0$  umumiy tenglamalar bilan berilgan bo'lsa, u holda ikki to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi burchak

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{A_1B_2 - A_2B_1}{A_1A_2 + B_1B_2}$$

formuladan topiladi. Bu holda  $\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2}$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning parallelilik sharti,  $A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 = 0$  esa perpendikulyarlik sharti bo'ladi.

Tekislikdagi  $M_0(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtadan  $Ax + By + C = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha masofa

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

formula yordamida hisoblanadi.

$M_0(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtadan  $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha - p = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha masofa  $d = |x_0 \cos \alpha + y_0 \sin \alpha - p|$  formula yordamida topiladi.

Uchta  $M_1(x_1; y_1)$ ,  $M_2(x_2; y_2)$  va  $M_3(x_3; y_3)$  nuqtalarning bir to'g'ri chiziqda yotish sharti quyidagicha:

$$\frac{y_3 - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x_3 - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

bu yerda  $x_2 \neq x_1$ ,  $y_2 \neq y_1$ .

To'g'ri chiziq tekislikda parametrik shaklda, ya'ni

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

ko'rinishda berilishi ham mumkin. Bu yerda  $\varphi(t)$  va  $\psi(t)$  lar  $t$ -ning chiziqli funksiyalari, ya'ni

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + pt \\ y = y_0 + qt \end{cases}$$

$t = 0$  bo'lsa,  $\begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$ , demak, to'g'ri chiziq  $M_0(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtadan o'tadi. To'g'ri chiziqning parametrik shaklda berilishidan uning burchak koeffitsientli tenglamasiga o'tish mumkin. Bunda burchak koeffitsient  $k = \frac{q}{p}$  formula bilan hisoblanadi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $B(0; 1)$  nuqtaga nisbatan  $A(3; 5)$  nuqtaga ikki marta yaqin bo'lган nuqtalar geometrik оrnining tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Aytaylik,  $M(x; y)$  nuqta izlanayotgan geometrik оrinning ixtitoriy nuqtasi bo'lsin. Bu nuqtadan  $A$  va  $B$  nuqtalargacha bo'lган masofalarni aniqlaymiz:

$$MA = \sqrt{(x - 3)^2 + (y - 5)^2}; MB = \sqrt{(x - 0)^2 + (y - 1)^2}$$

Masalaning shartiga asosan,  $2MA = MB$  yoki

$$2\sqrt{(x - 3)^2 + (y - 5)^2} = \sqrt{(x - 0)^2 + (y - 1)^2} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Bundan esa  $4(x^2 - 6x + 9 + y^2 - 10y + 25) = x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1$  yoki  $3x^2 + 3y^2 - 24x - 38y + 135 = 0$  tenglama kelib chiqadi. Bu aytilgan shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi tenglamadir.

2.  $A(-2; 1)$ ,  $B(3; -2.5)$ ,  $C(4; 0)$  va  $D(1; 10)$  nuqtalardan qaysilari  $3x - y + 7 = 0$  chiziqda yotadi?

Yechish: Agar nuqta chiziqda yotsa, u holda uning koordinatalari chiziq tenglamasini qanoatlantiradi. Shuning uchun berilgan nuqtalarning koordinatalarini chiziq tenglamasiga qo'yamiz.

1)  $3 \cdot (-2) - 1 + 7 = -6 - 1 + 7 = 0$ . Demak,  $A$  nuqta chiziqda yotadi;

2)  $3 \cdot 3 - (-2.5) + 7 = 9 + 2.5 + 7 = 18.5 \neq 0$ . Demak,  $B$  nuqta chiziqda yotmaydi;

3)  $3 \cdot 4 - 0 + 7 = 12 + 7 = 19 \neq 0$ . Demak,  $C$  nuqta chiziqda yotmaydi;

4)  $3 \cdot 1 - 10 + 7 = 3 - 10 + 7 = -7 + 7 = 0$  Demak,  $D$  nuqta chiziqda yotadi.

3.  $A(-1; 6)$  nuqta va koordinatalar boshidan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Dastlab to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti  $k$  ni topamiz.

$$k = \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{6}{-1} = -6$$

Demak, to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi  $y = -6x$  dan iborat bo'ladi.

4. Koordinatalar boshidan o'tib  $Ox$  o'qini musbat yo'nalishi bilan  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $150^\circ$  va  $-45^\circ$  li burchak hosil qiladigan to'g'ri chiziqlarning tenglamalari tuzilsin.

Yechish:  $k = \operatorname{tg}\alpha$  dan foydalanib to'g'ri chiziqlarni burchak koeffitsientlarini topamiz va  $y = kx$  ga qo'yamiz:

$$1) k_1 = \operatorname{tg}30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x;$$

$$2) k_2 = \operatorname{tg}45^\circ = 1, \quad y = x;$$

$$3) k_3 = \operatorname{tg}150^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x;$$

$$4) k_4 = \operatorname{tg}(-45^\circ) = -1, \quad y = -x.$$

5.  $y = 3x + 9$  to'g'ri chiziqning koordinata o'qlari bilan kesishish nuqtalari topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamadan to'g'ri chiziqning  $Oy$  o'qidan ajratgan kesmasi 9 ga teng ekanligini ko'ramiz. Demak, to'g'ri chiziqning  $Oy$  o'qi bilan kesishish nuqtasi  $A(0; 9)$  dan iborat. To'g'ri chiziqning  $Ox$  o'qi bilan kesishish nuqtasi  $3x + 9 = 0$  tenglamadan topiladi. Undan,  $3x + 9 = 0$ ,  $x = -3$ . Shunday qilib, to'g'ri chiziqning  $Ox$  o'qi bilan kesishish nuqtasi  $(-3; 0)$  dan iborat.

6.  $A(2; 3)$  va  $B(7; 5)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: A va B nuqtalarining koordinatalarini berilgan ikkita nuqta orqali o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzish formulasiga qo'yamiz.

$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1}$$

Bizda  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = 7$ ,  $y_1 = 3$ ,  $y_2 = 5$  bo'lgani uchun

$$\frac{x-2}{7-2} = \frac{y-3}{5-3}, \frac{x-2}{5} = \frac{y-3}{2}, 2x - 4 = 5y - 15, 5y = 2x + 11,$$

$$y = \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{11}{5}.$$

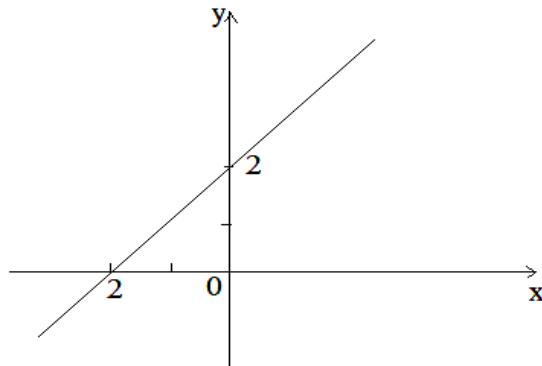
7.  $2x - y + 7 = 0$  tenglama bilan berilgan to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti topilsin.

Yechish: To'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsientini topish uchun uning umumiyligi tenglamasini burchak koeffitsientli tenglama ko'rinishiga keltiramiz.

$$2x - y + 7 = 0, -y = -2x - 7, y = 2x + 7. \text{ Demak, } k = 2.$$

$$8. \frac{x}{-2} + \frac{y}{2} = 1 \text{ tenglama bilan berigan to'g'ri chiziq yasalsin.}$$

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamadan  $a = -2$ ,  $b = 2$  larni topamiz. Demak, to'g'ri chiziq  $Ox$  o'qidan  $-2$  birlik,  $Oy$  o'qidan  $2$  birlik ajratadi (9-chizma). To'g'ri chiziqni yasash uchun  $(-2; 0)$  va  $(0; 2)$  nuqtalarni tutashtiramiz.



9-chizma.

9.  $6x + 4y - 3 = 0$  tenglamani kesmalar bo'yicha tenglama ko'rinishiga keltiring.

$$\text{Yechish: } 6x + 4y - 3 = 0, 6x + 4y = 3, \frac{6x}{3} + \frac{4y}{3} = 1, \frac{x}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{y}{\frac{3}{4}} = 1.$$

10.  $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$  va  $6x - 9y + 1 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqlar o'zaro parallel ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish: Umumiy tenglama bilan berilgan ikki to'g'ri chiziq uchun parallellik shartini bajarilmasligini tekshiramiz. Bizda  $A_1 = 2$ ,  $A_2 = 6$ ,  $B_1 = -3$ ,  $B_2 = -9$  bo'lgani uchun  $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{-3}{-9}$  yoki  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

Demak, berilgan to'g'ri chiziqlar parallel ekan.

11.  $2x + 3y - 7 = 0$  va  $3x - 2y = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqlar o'zaro perpendikulyar ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish: Umumiy tenglama bilan berilgan ikki to'g'ri chiziqning perpendikulyarlik sharti  $A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 = 0$  ni bajarilishini ko'rsatamiz. Bizda  $A_1 = 2$ ,  $A_2 = 3$ ,  $B_1 = 3$ ,  $B_2 = -2$  bo'lgani uchun  $A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 = 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot (-2) = 6 - 6 = 0$ . Demak, to'g'ri chiziqlar o'zaro perpendikulyar ekan.

12.  $A(2; 3)$  nuqtadan o'tib  $4x + 3y - 12 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish:  $M(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va burchak koeffitsienti k bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi  $y - y_0 = k(x - x_0)$  formula yordamida tuziladi. Dastlab  $4x + 3y - 12 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsientini topamiz.  $4x + 3y - 12 = 0$ ,  $3y = -4x + 12$ ,  $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + 3$ . Demak, berilgan to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti  $k_1 = -\frac{4}{3}$  ga teng.  $A(2; 3)$  nuqtadan o'tib  $4x + 3y - 12 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti  $k_2$  ni to'g'ri chiziqlarning perpendikulyarlik sharti  $k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1}$  dan topamiz.

Ya'ni,  $k_2 = -\frac{1}{k_1} = -\frac{1}{-\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$ .

Shunday qilib, izlanayotgan perpendikulyarning tenglamasi

$$y - y_0 = k(x - x_0), \quad -3 = \frac{3}{4}(x - 3), \quad 4y - 12 = 3x - 9,$$

$3x - 4y + 3 = 0$  dan iborat bo'ladi.

13.  $y_1 = 5x - 15$  va  $y_2 = 3x - 4$  to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamalardan  $k_1 = 5$  va  $k_2 = 3$ . Bularni ikki to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi burchakni topish formulasiga qo'yamiz.

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{1 + k_1 k_2} = \frac{5 - 3}{1 + 5 \cdot 3} = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{1}{8}, \varphi = \arctg \frac{1}{8}.$$

14.  $A(3; 4)$  nuqtadan  $5x + 12y - 11 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'ljan masofa topilsin.

Yechish:  $M_0(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtadan  $Ax + By + C = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha masofa

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

formuladan topiladi. Bizda  $x_0 = 3$ ,  $y_0 = 4$ ,  $A = 5$ ,  $B = 12$ ,  $C = -11$ . Bularni yuqoridagi formulaga qo'yamiz.

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} = \frac{|5 \cdot 3 + 12 \cdot 4 - 11|}{\sqrt{25 + 144}} = \frac{52}{\sqrt{169}} = \frac{52}{13} = 4.$$

15.  $6x + 8y - 7 = 0$  tenglama normal tenglama ko'rinishiga keltirilsin.

Yechish: Buning uchun dastlab normallovchi ko'paytuvchini topamiz.

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\pm \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} = \frac{1}{\pm \sqrt{36 + 64}} = \frac{1}{\pm 10}$$

Berilgan tenglamadagi ozod had manfiy bo'lgani uchun  $\mu = \frac{1}{10}$  deb olamiz. Berilgan tenglanining har ikkala qismini hadma-had  $\mu = \frac{1}{10}$  ga ko'paytiramiz va quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\frac{6}{10}x + \frac{8}{10}y - \frac{7}{10} = 0 \quad 0 \text{ yoki } 0.6x + 0.8y - 0.7 = 0.$$

16.  $A(-1; 1)$ ,  $B(1; 2)$  va  $C(3; 3)$  nuqtalar bir to'g'ri chiziqda yotadimi?

Yechish: Qo'yilgan savolga javob berish uchun berilgan uchta nuqtaning bir to'g'ri chiziqda yotish shartini bajarilishini ko'rsatamiz: u quyidagicha

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Bizda  $x_1 = -1$ ,  $y_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = 1$ ,  $y_2 = 2$ ,  $x_3 = 3$ ,  $y_3 = 3$ . Demak,

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 + 3 + 3 - 6 + 3 - 1 = 0.$$

17. To'g'ri chiziqning parametrik shaklda berilgan

$$\begin{cases} x = 5 + 2t \\ y = 3 + 4t \end{cases}$$

tenglamasini burchak koeffitsientli tenglama ko'rinishiga keltiring.

Yechish: To'g'ri chiziq  $(5; 3)$  nuqtadan o'tadi va uning burchak koeffitsienti  $k = \frac{q}{p} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$  ga teng. Demak, to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi  $y - 3 = 2(x - 5)$  yoki  $y = 2x - 7$  dan iborat.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1.  $A(1; 0)$ ,  $B(-1; 2)$ ,  $C(1; 4)$ ,  $D(3; 2)$  va  $E(2; 3.5)$  nuqtalardan qaysilari  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 1 = 0$  chiziqda yotadi?

Javob:  $A, B, C$  va  $D$ .

2.  $C(-4; 7)$  va  $D(5; 5)$  nuqtalardan bir xil uzoqlikda joylashgan nuqtalarning geometrik o'rnini ifodalovchi chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $18x - 4y + 15 = 0$ .

3.  $Oy$  o'qidan 3 ga teng kesma ajratuvchi va  $Ox$  o'qi bilan  $45^\circ$ ,  $135^\circ$  burchak hosil qiluvchi to'g'ri chiziqlar yasalsin hamda tenglamalari tuzilsin.

Javob:  $y = x + 3$ ;  $y = -x + 3$ .

4.  $y = 2x - 1$ ,  $y = \frac{x-3}{3}$ ,  $y = \frac{3x+1}{2}$ ,  $y = x + 2$  va  $y = 4x - 2$  to'g'ri chiziqlardan qaysilari ordinata o'qini bir xil nuqtada kesib o'tadi?

Javob:  $y = 2x - 1$ ,  $y = \frac{x-3}{3}$ .

5.  $5x - y + 4 = 0$ ,  $2x + 4y - 8 = 0$  va  $4x + 7y - 5 = 0$  tenglamalar bilan berilgan to'g'ri chiziqlarning burchak koeffitsientlari va ordinata o'qidan ajratgan kesmalari topilsin.

Javob: 1)  $k = 5$ ,  $b = 4$ ; 2)  $k = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $b = 2$ ; 3)  $k = -\frac{4}{7}$ ,  $b = \frac{5}{7}$ .

6.  $2x - y + 3 = 0$ ,  $7x + 4y - 12 = 0$  va  $3x - 4y = 0$  tenglamalar bilan berilgan to'g'ri chiziqlarning burchak koeffitsienlari topilsin.

Javob:  $k = 2$ ;  $k = \frac{3}{4}$ ;  $k = -\frac{7}{4}$ .

7.  $y = x + 4$  va  $y = \frac{2}{5}x + 2$  to'g'ri chiziqlar berilgan. Bu to'g'ri chiziqlar  $A(-5; 0)$ ,  $B(0; 4)$ ,  $C(5; 4)$ ,  $D(2; 6)$  nuqtalardan o'tadimi?

Javob: Birinchi to'g'ri chiziq B va D nuqtalardan, ikkinchi to'g'ri chiziq A va C nuqtalardan o'tadi.

8.  $12x - 4y + 5 = 0$  tenglamani burchak koeffitsientli tenglama ko'rinishiga keltiring.

Javob:  $y = 3x + \frac{5}{4}$ .

9.  $x - 2y + 4 = 0$  tenglama bilan berilgan to'g'ri chiziqning  $Oy$  o'qidan ajratgan kesmasi topilsin.

Javob: 2.

10.  $x - y + 8 = 0$  va  $2x + y - 2 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasi topilsin.

Javob:  $A(-2; 6)$ .

11. Uchburchak tomonlarining tenglamalari  $2x + y - 4 = 0$ ,  $3x - y - 1 = 0$  va  $x + y - 1 = 0$  lardan iborat. Uchburchak uchlarining koordinatalari topilsin.

Javob:  $A(1; 2)$ ,  $B(3; -2)$ ,  $C(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2})$ .

12.  $y = \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{3}{7}$  to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini umumiy tenglama ko'rinishiga keltiring.

Javob:  $14x - 35y - 15 = 0$ .

13.  $x - y + 8 = 0$ ,  $x + 5y - 4 = 0$  va  $2x + 7y - 2 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bitta nuqtadan o'tadimi?

Javob: ha. Ular  $A(-6; 2)$  nuqtadan o'tadi.

14. To'g'ri chiziqning quyidagi tenglamalarini kesmalar bo'yicha tenglama ko'rinishida yozilsin.

1)  $x + y - 1 = 0$ ;      2)  $x - y + 1 = 0$ ;

3)  $5x - y + 20 = 0$ ;      4)  $3x - 2y + 12 = 0$ ;

15. To'g'ri chiziqning kesmalar bo'yicha tenglamasi  $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{-3} = 1$  ni umumiy tenglama ko'rinishiga keltiring.

Javob:  $3x - 4y - 12 = 0$

16.  $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{-1} = 1$  va  $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasi topilsin.

Javob:  $(2\frac{1}{7}; -\frac{2}{7})$ .

17.  $A(-3; 2)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va burchak koeffitsienti 4 ga teng bo'lган to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $4x - y + 14 = 0$ .

18.  $A(-4; 1)$  va  $B(2; 3)$  nuqtalarni birlashtiruvchi  $AB$  kesmani o'rtaidan o'tuvchi va og'ish burchagi  $135^0$  bo'lган to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $x + y - 1 = 0$ .

19.  $A(-4; 3)$  nuqtadan o'tib  $Ox$  o'qining musbat yo'nalishi bilan  $135^0$  li burchak hosil qiluvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $x + y + 1 = 0$ .

20.  $M(-4; 2)$  va  $N(3; -1)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $3x + 7y - 2 = 0$ .

21.  $B(-3; 1)$  va  $C(4; -2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $3x + 7y + 2 = 0$ .

22.  $A(-1; 6)$  nuqta bilan  $M(-1; 8)$  va  $N(7; 2)$  nuqtalarni tutashtiruvchi kesmaning o'rtaidan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $x + 4y - 23 = 0$ .

23.  $A(3; -5)$ ,  $B(-1; -1)$  va  $C(4; 0)$  nuqtalar -  $ABC$  uchburchakning uchlari. Uning tomonlari tenglamalari tuzilsin.

Javob:  $x + y + 2 = 0$ ,  $x - 5y - 4 = 0$ ,  $5x - y - 20 = 0$ .

24.  $A(8; 6)$ ,  $B(6; 4)$  va  $C(-2; 14)$  nuqtalar -  $ABC$  uchburchakning uchlari. Uning medyanalarining tenglamalari tuzilsin.

Javob:  $x + 2y - 20 = 0$ ,  $2x + y - 16 = 0$ ,  $x + y - 12 = 0$ .

25.  $A(1.5; 6)$  nuqta bilan  $2x - 7y + 4 = 0$  va  $x + y + 6.5 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasidan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziqning og'ish burchagi topilsin.

Javob:  $45^0$ .

26. Quyida berilgan to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak topilsin.

1)  $4x + 6y - 1 = 0$  va  $x - 3y + 5 = 0$ ;

2)  $3x + y - 7 = 0$  va  $x - y + 4 = 0$ ;

3)  $y = 2x - 3$  va  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ ;

4)  $5x - y + 7 = 0$  va  $2x - 3y + 1 = 0$ ;

5)  $2x + y = 0$  va  $y = 3x - 4$ ;

6)  $3x - 4y = 6$  va  $8x + 6y = 11$ .

Javob: 1)  $\arctg \frac{9}{7}$ ; 2)  $\arctg 2$ ; 3)  $\arctg \frac{3}{4}$ ; 4)  $45^0$ ; 5)  $45^0$ ; 6)  $90^0$ .

27.  $3x - 2y + 7 = 0$ ,  $6x - 4y - 9 = 0$ ,  $6x + 4y - 5 = 0$ ,  $2x + 3y - 6 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqlardan o'zaro parallel va o'zaro perpendikulyar bo'lganlarini ko'rsating.

Javob: 1 va 2 lar parallel; 1 va 4 hamda 2 va 4 lar perpendikulyar.

28. Uchlari  $A(-2; 0)$ ,  $B(2; 4)$ ,  $C(4; 0)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchak berilgan. Uchburchakning  $AE$  medianasi va  $AD$  balandligi tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $AE: 2x - 5y + 4 = 0$ ;  $AD: x - 2y + 2 = 0$ .

29. Tomonlarining tenglamalari  $x+y=4$ ,  $3x-y=0$ ,  $x-3y-8=0$  bo'lgan uchburchak yasalsin. Uning yuzi va burchaklari topilsin.

Javob:  $A = \frac{4}{3}$ ;  $\tg B = \tg C = 2$ ;  $S = 16$ .

30. Quyida berilgan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamalarini normal ko'rinishga keltiring.

1)  $3x - 4y - 20 = 0$ ; 2)  $x + y + 3 = 0$ ; 3)  $y = kx + b$ .

Javob: 1)  $\frac{3}{5}x - \frac{4}{5}y - 4 = 0$ ; 2)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$ ;

3)  $\frac{k}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2+1}}y + \frac{b}{\sqrt{k^2+1}} = 0$ .

31.  $2x + y + 6 = 0$  va  $3x + 5y - 15 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasi va  $N(1; -2)$  nuqta orqali o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $31x + 26y + 21 = 0$ .

32.  $A(4; 3)$ ,  $B(2; 1)$  va  $C(1; 0)$  nuqtalardan  $3x + 4y - 10 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofalar topilsin. Nuqtalar va to'g'ri chiziq yasalsin.

Javob: 2.8; 0; 1.4.

33. Koordinata boshidan  $12x - 5y + 39 = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

Javob: 3.

34. Uchlari  $A(-3; 0)$ ,  $B(2; 5)$  va  $C(3; 2)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning  $BD$  balandligi topilsin.

Javob:  $\sqrt{10}$ .

35.  $2x - 3y = 6$  va  $4x - 6y = 25$  parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi masofa topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$ .

36. Quyida berilgan tenglamalar  $y = kx + b$  ko'rinishda yozilsin.

$$1) \begin{cases} x = 1 + 2t, \\ y = 3 + 8t; \end{cases} \quad 2) \begin{cases} x = 3 - t, \\ y = 2 + t; \end{cases} \quad 3) \begin{cases} x = 5 + 2t, \\ y = 10 - t. \end{cases}$$

Javob: 1)  $y = 4x - 1$ ; 2)  $y = -x + 5$ ; 3)  $y = -0.5x + 12.5$ .

### §3. Ikkinchি tartibli egri chiziqlar

Bu paragrafda ikkinchi tartibli egri chiziqlardan aylana, ellips, giperbola va parabolalar hamda ularga doir masalalarni keltiramiz.

#### 3.1. Aylana

Ma'lumki, tekislikda berilgan  $M(a; b)$  nuqtadan bir xil  $R$  masofada joylashgan nuqtalarning geometrik o'rni aylana deb ataladi. Bunda  $M(a; b)$  nuqta aylana markazi,  $R$  esa aylana radiusidir.

Aylana ta'rifidan foydalanib, markazi  $M(a; b)$  nuqtada va radiusi  $R$  bo'lgan aylananing

$$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = R^2$$

kanonik tenglamasini keltirib chiqarish mumkin.

Agar aylananing markazi koordinata boshida bo'lsa, ya'ni  $a=0$ ,  $b=0$  bo'lsa, u holda tenglama  $x^2+y^2=R^2$  ko'rinishga keladi.

Agar aylananing markazi  $OX$  o'qida yotsa, u holda uning tenglamasi

$$(x - a)^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

ko'rinishda, agar aylananing markazi  $OY$  o'qida yotsa, u holda uning tenglamasi

$$x^2 + (y - b)^2 = R^2$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

Aylana tenglamasi  $x$  va  $y$  larga nisbatan ikkinchi darajali tenglama bo'lib, unda  $x^2$  va  $y^2$  lar bir xil koeffitsientlar bilan qatnashadi. Bundan tashqari, tenglamada  $x$  va  $y$  lar ko'paytmasi qatnashmaydi.

Demak, aylana tenglamasi umumiy ko'rinishda quyidagicha yoziladi.

$$Ax^2 + Ay^2 + Bx + Cy + D = 0.$$

Bu tenglamani  $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = R^2$  tenglama bilan solishtirib,

$$a = -\frac{B}{2A}, \quad b = -\frac{C}{2A}, \quad R = -\frac{\sqrt{B^2 + C^2 - 4AD}}{2A}$$

ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Bunda quyidagi xususiy hollar bo'lishi mumkin:

a)  $B^2 + C^2 > 4AD$  bo'lsa, u holda  $R > 0$  bo'lib,  $Ax^2 + Ay^2 + Bx + Cy + D = 0$  tenglama aylana tenglamasini ifodalaydi;

b)  $B^2 + C^2 = 4AD$  bo'lsa, u holda  $R = 0$  bo'lib, qaralayotgan tenglama bitta nuqtani anglatadi.

c)  $B^2 + C^2 < 4AD$  bo'lsa, u holda  $R$  mavhum son bo'lib, qaralayotgan tenglama ma'noga ega bo'lmaydi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1. Markazi  $M(3; 4)$  nuqtada va radiusi  $R = 5$  bo'lgan aylananing tenglamasini yozing.

Yechish: Masalaning shartiga asosan  $a = 3$ ,  $b = 4$  va  $R = 5$ . Bularni aylananing kanonik tenglamasiga qo'yib  $(x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 25$  ni hosil qilamiz.

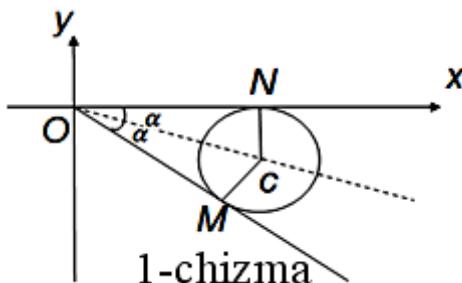
2.  $x^2+4x+y^2-6y-3=0$  tenglama bilan berilgan aylananing markazini va radiusini toping.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamani kanonik ko'rinishga keltiramiz:

$x^2+4x+y^2-6y-3=(x+2)^2-4+(y-3)^2-9-3=(x+2)^2+(y-3)^2-16$ . Demak,  $(x+2)^2+(y-3)^2-16=0$  yoki  $(x+2)^2+(y-3)^2=4^2$ . Bundan esa  $M(-2;3)$  va  $R=4$  kelib chiqadi.

3. Markazi  $C(5; -1)$  nuqtada va radiusi  $R = 1$  bo'lgan aylanaga koordinatalar boshidan o'tkazilgan urinmalar yasalsin hamda ularning tenglamalari tuzilsin.

Yechish: Aylananing markazi absissa o'qidan radiusga teng masofada joylashganligi uchun, urinmalardan biri absissa o'qidan iborat bo'ladi (1-chizma).



Aytaylik,  $\angle CON = \alpha$  bo'lsin, u holda  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{5}$  bo'ladi,  $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha$  ni hisoblaymiz:

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{25}} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{24}{25}} = \frac{5}{12}$$

Demak,  $OM$  to'g'ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti  $= \frac{5}{12}$  ga teng bo'lib, uning tenglamasi  $y = -\frac{5}{12}x$  dan iborat bo'ladi.

4.  $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 8y + 25 = 0$  tenglama tekislikdagi qanday nuqtalarni geometrik o'rnini aniqlaydi?

Yechish:  $x^2+y^2+6x-8y+25=(x+3)^2-9+(y-4)^2-16+25=(x+3)^2+(y-4)^2$ .

Demak, berilgan tenglama  $(x+3)^2+(y-4)^2=0$  ko'rinishga keladi. Bu tenglamani faqat birgina  $C(-3;4)$  nuqta qanoatlantiradi. Demak, berilgan tenglama nuqtani aniqlaydi.

## Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Quyidagi tenglamalar bilan berilgan aylanalar yasalsin.

$$1) (x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 16; \quad 2) (x-2)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 25;$$

$$3) x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4; \quad 4) x^2 + y^2 = 16.$$

2. A(5;3) nuqtadan o'tuvchi va markazi  $5x-3y-13=0$  va  $x+4y+2=0$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasida bo'lgan aylana tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 25$ .

3.  $x^2 + y^2 = 169$  aylana bilan  $5x-12y = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqning kesishish nuqtalari topilsin.

Javob: (12;5) va (-12;-5).

4. Quyidagi aylanalarning koordinata o'qlari bilan kesishish nuqtalari topilsin.

$$1) (x-3)^2 + (y-4)^2 = 25; \quad 2) x^2 + (y+3)^2 = 9;$$

$$3) (x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 5; \quad 4) (x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 12.$$

Javob: 1) (0;0); (6;0) va (0;8); 2) (0;0) va (0;-8); 3) (0;0), (0;-4) va (2;0); 4) (0;-3+ $\sqrt{8}$ ), (0;-3- $\sqrt{8}$ ) va (2- $\sqrt{3}$ ;0).

5.  $(x-2)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 4$  va  $(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 9$  aylanalarning markazlaridan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $3x-y-10=0$ .

6. Aylana koordinatalar tekisligining birinchi choragida yotadi va koordinata o'qlariga urinadi. Agar aylananing radiusi 5 ga teng bo'lsa, uning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $(x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$ .

7. Uchburchak tomonlarining tenglamalari  $2x+y-1=0$ ,  $x-2y+7=0$  va  $3x-y+11=0$  lardan iborat. Bu uchburchakka tashqi chizilgan aylananing tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $(x+2,5)^2 + (y-3,5)^2 = 2,5$ .

8.  $(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 9$  va  $(x-5)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 16$  aylanalar umumiy vatarining tenglmasi tuzilsin.

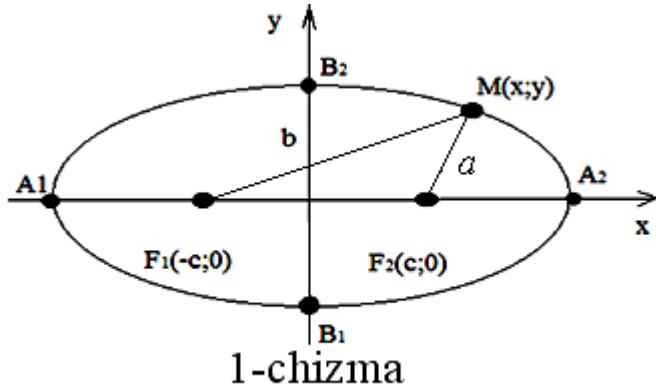
Javob:  $4x-y-7=0$ .

### 3.2 Ellips

Har bir nuqtasidan berilgan ikkita  $F_1$  va  $F_2$  nuqtalargacha masofalarning yig'indisi o'zgarmas songa teng bo'lgan tekislikdagi nuqtalarning geometrik o'rni ellips deb ataladi. Bunda  $F_1(-c;0)$  va  $F_2(c;0)$  nuqtalar ellipsning fokuslari deyiladi (1-chizma).

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \quad (b^2 = a^2 - c^2)$$

ga ellipsning kanonik tenglamasi deyiladi.



$A_1A_2 = 2a$  ellipsning katta o'qi,  $B_1B_2 = 2b$  ellipsning kichik o'qi deyiladi.  $OA_1 = OA_2 = a$  va  $OB_1 = OB_2 = b$  lar mos ravishda ellipsning katta va kichik yarim o'qlari deyiladi.  $OF_1 = OF_2 = c$  ellipsning fokusi deyiladi (1-chizma).

Ellipsning fokuslari orasidagi masofani uning katta o'qi uzunligiga nisbati ellipsning eksentrisiteti deyiladi va  $\varepsilon$  bilan belgilanadi. Demak,

$$\varepsilon = \frac{2c}{2a} = \frac{c}{a}.$$

$r_1 = a+\varepsilon x$  va  $r_2 = a-\varepsilon x$  larni ellipsning fokal radiuslari deyiladi.

$x = \frac{a}{\varepsilon}$  va  $x = -\frac{a}{\varepsilon}$  tenglamalar bilan berilgan to'g'ri chiziqlarga ellipsning direktrisalari deyiladi.

#### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1.  $x^2+4y^2=4$  tenglama ellipsni ifodalashini ko'rsating va uning barcha xarakteristikalarini toping.

Yechish: Dastlab berilgan tenglamaning ikkala tomonini 4 ga bo'lamiz:

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{1} = 1$$

Bu yerdan berilgan tenglama yarim o'qlari  $a = 2$  va  $b = 1$  bo'lgan ellipsni bildirishini ko'ramiz. Unda  $c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 4 - 1 = 3$  bo'lgani uchun qaralayotgan ellipsning fokuslari  $F_1(-\sqrt{3}; 0)$  va  $F_2(\sqrt{3}; 0)$  nuqtalarda joylashganini aniqlaymiz. Topilganlardan foydalanib, ellipsning eksentrisiteti va direktrisasini topamiz:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \quad x = \pm \frac{a}{\varepsilon} = \frac{2}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Ellipsga tegishli  $M(x; y)$  nuqtaning fokal radiuslari

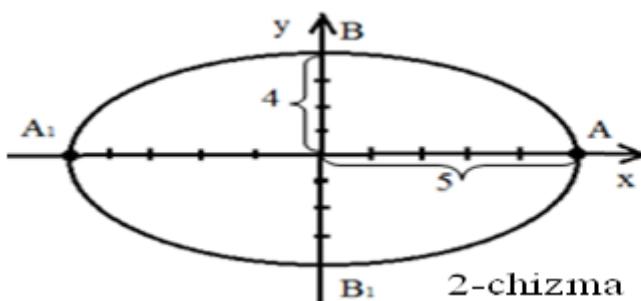
$$r_1 = a + \varepsilon x = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \text{ va } r_2 = a - \varepsilon x = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \text{ lardan iborat.}$$

2.  $16x^2 + 25y^2 = 400$  ellips berilgan. Bu ellips o'qlarining uzunliklarini, uchlari va fokuslarining koordinatalarini hamda ekstentrisitetini toping.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamani ikkala tomonini hadma-had 400 ga bo'lsak,

$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

tenglama hosil bo'ladi. Bu tenglamadan  $a^2 = 25$ ,  $b^2 = 16$  bo'lib, ulardan  $a = 5$  va  $b = 4$  kelib chiqadi. Demak, ellipsning katta o'qi  $AA_1 = 2a = 10$ , kichik o'qi esa  $BB_1 = 2b = 8$  (2-chizma).



Demak ellipsning uchlari  $A(5;0)$ ,  $A_1(-5;0)$ ,  $B(0;4)$ ,  $B_1(0;-4)$  nuqtalarda. Ellipsning fokuslari  $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$  formuladan topiladi.

Demak,  $c = \sqrt{25 - 16} = \sqrt{9} = 3$ . Shunday qilib, ellipsning fokuslari  $F_1(3; 0)$  va  $F_2(-3; 0)$  nuqtalarda bo'ladi.

Ellipsning eksentrisiteti  $\varepsilon = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$  ga teng.

3. Fokuslari orasidagi masofa 6 ga va kichik o'qi 8 ga teng bo'lgan ellipsning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Berilganlarga ko'ra,  $2c=6$ ,  $2b=8$  bo'lib, ulardan  $c=3$  va  $b=4$  ni aniqlaymiz.  $a$  ni topish uchun  $a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$  dan foydalanamiz.

Demak,  $a = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ .

$a$  va  $b$  ning qiymatlarini ellipsning kanonik tenglamasiga qo'yilsa, izlangan tenglama hosil bo'ladi. U quyidagicha:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \quad \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1.$$

4. Ellipsning tenglamasi  $\frac{x^2}{64} + \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$  dan iborat. Ellipsning absissasi 4 birlikka teng bo'lgan nuqtasining radius- vektorlari topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamadan  $a^2 = 64$  va  $b^2 = 36$  bo'lib, ulardan  $a = 8$  va  $b = 6$  larni topamiz.  $c$  ni  $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$  formuladan topamiz.  $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{64 - 36} = \sqrt{28} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 7} = 2\sqrt{7}$ .

Demak,  $\varepsilon = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$  va masalaning shartiga asosan  $x=4$ . Bularni  $r_1 = a - \varepsilon x$  va  $r_2 = a + \varepsilon x$  larga qo'yamiz va

$$r_1 = a - \varepsilon x = 8 - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \cdot 4 = 8 - \sqrt{7}, \quad r_2 = 8 + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \cdot 4 = a + \sqrt{7}$$

larni hosil qilamiz.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Uchlari  $(\pm 5; 0)$  va  $(0; \pm 3)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan ellipsning kanonik tenglamasi tuzilsin hamda uning fokuslari topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1, F_1(-4; 0), F_2(4; 0)$ .

2. Fokuslari  $Ox$  o'qida bo'lib, o'qlari 16 va 10 bo'lgan ellipsning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x^2}{64} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$ .

3. Fokuslari  $(\pm 8; 0)$  nuqtada va eksentrisiteti  $\varepsilon = 0,8$  bo'lgan ellipsning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x^2}{100} + \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$ .

4. Agar ellipsning kichik o'qi: a) katta o'qining  $\frac{4}{5}$  qismini; b) katta o'qining 60% ni tashkil etsa, ellipsning eksentrisitetini hisoblang.

Javob: a) 0,6; b) 0,8.

5.  $\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  va  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{6} = 1$  ellipslarning kesishish nuqtalari topilsin.

Javob:  $(\sqrt{2.4}; \pm\sqrt{2.4})$ ,  $(-\sqrt{2.4}; \pm\sqrt{2.4})$ .

6.  $x^2 + 2y^2 = 18$  ellipsning o'qlari orasidagi burchakni teng ikkiga bo'lvchi vatar uzunligi topilsin.

Javob:  $4\sqrt{3}$ .

7.  $x^2 + y^2 = 36$  aylanadagi barcha nuqtalarni ordinatalarini uch marta qisqartirishdan hosil bo'lgan yangi egri chiziqning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ .

8.  $3x^2 + 4y^2 - 18x - 40y + 115 = 0$  tenglama bilan berilgan egri chiziq ellipsdan iborat ekanligi isbotlansin. Uning o'qlari, fokuslari va eksentrisiteti topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{(x-3)^2}{4} + \frac{(y-5)^2}{3} = 1$ ;  $a=2$ ,  $b=\sqrt{3}$ ,  $F_1(2; 5)$ ,  $F_2(4; 5)$ ,  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$ .

9. Fokuslari  $(10; \pm 8)$  nuqtada, kichik yarim o'qi 6 ga teng bo'lgan ellips tenglamasi tuzilsin va uning eksentrisiteti hisoblansin.

Javob:  $\frac{(x-10)^2}{36} + \frac{y^2}{100} = 1$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0,8$ .

10.  $M_1(2; 3)$  va  $M_2(1; \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2})$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi ellips tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$ .

11.  $3x^2 + 16y^2 = 192$  tenglama ellipsni aniqlashini ko'rsating. Uning yarim o'qlari, fokuslari va eksentrisiteti topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x^2}{64} + \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$ ;  $a=8$ ;  $b=2\sqrt{3}$ ;  $F_1(-2\sqrt{13}; 0)$ ;  $F_2(2\sqrt{13}; 0)$ ;  $\varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{4}$ .

12.  $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  ellips va uni direktrisasi yasalsin.

Ellipsdagi absissasi 3 ga teng bo'lgan nuqtadan o'ng fokusigacha va o'ng direktrisasigacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

Javob:  $r = 7,4$ ;  $d = 9,25$ .

13. Direktrisi  $x = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$  va katta yarim o'qi 2 ga teng bo'lgan ellipsning kanonik tenglamasi yozilsin.

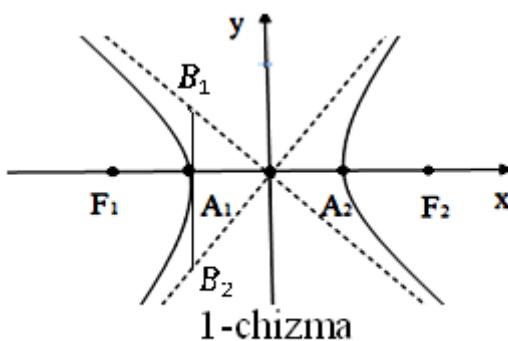
Javob:  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{1} = 1$ .

### 3.3 Giperbola

Har bir nuqtasidan ikkita  $F_1$  va  $F_2$  nuqtalargacha masofalar ayirmasining absolyut qiymati o'zgarmas  $2a$  soniga teng bo'lgan tekislikdagi nuqtalarning geometrik o'rniga giperbola deb ataladi. Bunda  $F_1$  va  $F_2$  nuqtalar giperbolaning fokuslari deb ataladi (1-chizma).

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (b^2 = c^2 - a^2)$$

tenglamaga giperbolaning kanonik tenglamasi deyiladi.



Giperbola  $Ox$  o'qini ikkita  $A_1(-a; 0)$  va  $A_2(a; 0)$  nuqtalarda kesib o'tadi. Ular giperbolaning uchlari deyiladi. Ular orasidagi  $|A_1 A_2| = 2a$  masofa giperbolaning haqiqiy o'qi deyiladi.  $B_1(0; -b)$  va  $B_2(0; b)$  nuqtalar giperbolaning mavhum uchlari, ular orasidagi  $|B_1 B_2| = 2b$  masofa esa giperbolaning mavhum o'qi deb ataladi.  $a$  va  $b$  sonlariga giperbolaning haqiqiy va mavhum yarim o'qlari deb ataladi. Giperbolaning o'qlari kesishadigan nuqta uning markazi deyiladi.

$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x$$

tenglamalar bilan aniqlangan chiziqlarga giperbolaning asimptotalari deb ataladi.

Giperbolaning fokuslari orasidagi masofani uning haqiqiy o'qi uzunligiga nisbati giperbolaning eksentrisiteti deyiladi va u  $\varepsilon$  bilan belgilanadi. Demak,

$$\varepsilon = \frac{2c}{2a} = \frac{c}{a} > 1$$

Giperbolaning  $M(x; y)$  nuqtasidan uning  $F_1$  va  $F_2$  fokuslarigacha bo'lgan masofalar shu nuqtaning fokal radiuslari deyiladi. Ular uchun

$$r_1 = \pm(a + \varepsilon x) \text{ va } r_2 = \pm(a - \varepsilon x)$$

formulalar o'rnlidir.

Tenglamalari  $x = \pm\frac{a}{\varepsilon}$  bo'lgan ikkita  $l_1$  va  $l_2$  vertikal to'g'ri chiziqlar giperbolaning direktrisalari deb ataladi. Ularning biri  $O$  markaz bilan  $A_1$  nuqta orasida, ikkinchisi esa  $O$  markaz bilan  $A_2$  nuqta orasida joylashgan bo'ladi.

Agar giperbolaning kanonik tenglamasida  $a = b$  bo'lsa, u holda tenglama  $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$  ko'inishga keladi va u teng tomonli giperbola deyiladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  tenglama bilan berilgan giperbolaning barcha xarakteristikalarini toping. Absissasi 8 ga teng va ordinatasi musbat bo'lgan  $M$  nuqtaning fokal radiuslarini aniqlang.

Yechish:  $a^2 = 16$  va  $b^2 = 9$  lardan giperbolaning yarim o'qlari  $a = 4$  va  $b = 3$  larni topamiz.

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 16 + 9 = 25$  bo'lib, undan  $c = 5$  ni topamiz. Demak, giperbolaning fokuslari  $F_1(-5; 0)$  va  $F_2(5; 0)$  nuqtalarda joylashadi.

Berilgan giperbolaning asimptotalari

$$y = \pm\frac{b}{a}x = \pm\frac{3}{4}x = \pm0.75x.$$

Eksentrisiteti  $\varepsilon = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{4} = 1,25$  ga teng va direktrisalarining tenglamalari  $x = \pm\frac{a}{\varepsilon} = \pm\frac{4}{1.25} = \pm3,2$  bo'ladi.

Giperboladagi  $M(8; y)$  nuqtaning fokal radiuslari  $r_1 = a + \varepsilon x = 4 + +1,25 \cdot 8 = 14$ ,  $r_2 = -a + \varepsilon x = -4 + 1,25 \cdot 8 = 6$ .

2. Tenglamasi  $5x^2 - 9y^2 - 45 = 0$  bo'lgan giperbolaning eksentrisiteti va asimptotalari topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamani kanonik ko'rinishga keltiramiz:  $5x^2 - 9y^2 - 45 = 0$ ,  $5x^2 - 9y^2 = 45$ ,  $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$ . Bundan  $a^2 = 9$  va  $b^2 = 5$  bo'lib, ulardan  $a = 3$  va  $b = \sqrt{5}$  lar kelib chiqadi. Bularni eksentrisitetni aniqlash va asimptotalar tenglamasini tuzish formulalariga qo'yamiz. Demak,

$$\varepsilon = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{3}, \quad y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}x.$$

3.  $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  giperbola berilgan.  $A(2; 15)$  nuqta giperbolaning biror asimtoasida yotish yoki yotmasligini aniqlang.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamadan  $a = \sqrt{16} = 4$  va  $b = \sqrt{9} = 3$  larni topamiz. Demak, asimptotarning tenglamalari

$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x = \pm \frac{3}{4}x.$$

Shartga ko'ra,  $A$  nuqta birinchi koordinata burchagida yotgani uchun, bu nuqta faqat  $y = \frac{3}{4}x$  tenglama bilan aniqlangan asimptotaga tegishli bo'lishi mumkin. Bu tenglamadagi  $x$  va  $y$  larning o'rniga  $A$  nuqtaning koordinatalarini qo'yib,  $1,5 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2$  yoki  $1,5 = 1,5$  ayniyatni hosil qilamiz. Demak,  $A$  nuqta ko'rsatilgan asimptotada yotadi.

4. Uchlari  $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  ellipsning fokuslarida, fokuslari esa shu ellipsisning uchlarda bo'lgan giperbolaning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Giperbola tenglamasini tuzish uchun uning yarim o'qlari  $a$  va  $b$  larni topish kerak. Ellipsisning tenglamasidan  $a_e^2 = 16$  va  $b_e^2 = 9$  larni ulardan esa  $a_e = 4$  va  $b_e = 3$  larni topamiz. Bundan tashqari  $a_e^2 - c_e^2 = b_e^2$  munosabatdan  $c_e = \sqrt{7}$  ni topamiz.  $a_e > b_e$  bo'lganligi uchun ellipsisning fokal o'qi  $Ox$  o'qi bilan ustma-ust tushadi. Bundan esa giperbolaning haqiqiy o'qi ham  $Ox$  o'qi bilan ustma-ust tushishi kelib chiqadi. Giperbolaning izlnayotgan tenglamasi

$$\frac{x^2}{a_e^2} - \frac{y^2}{b_e^2} = 1$$

ko'rnishda bo'ladi.

Masalaning shartiga asosan,  $a_g = c_g = \sqrt{7}$  va  $c_g = a_e = 4$ . Giperbola uchun  $c_g^2 - a_g^2 = b_g^2$  bo'lganligidan  $16 - 7 = b_g^2$  yoki  $b_g^2 = 9$  ni aniqlaymiz. Shunday qilib, giperbolaning izlanayotgan tenglamasi

$$\frac{x^2}{7} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

bo'ladi.

5. Giperbolaning fokuslari koordinata boshiga nisbatan simmetrik va  $Ox$  o'qida yotadi. Fokuslar orasidagi masofa 8 ga teng. Giperbolaning asimptotalaridan biri  $Ox$  o'qi bilan  $60^\circ$  li burchak hosil qiladi. Shu giperbolaning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Masalaning shartiga asosan  $2c = 8$  bo'lib, undan  $c = 4$ . Giperbolada  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$  bo'lganligi uchun  $a^2 + b^2 = 16$  bo'ladi. Masalaning shartni qanoatlaniruvchi asimptota tenglamasi  $y = \frac{b}{a}x$  bo'lib, bu yerda  $\frac{b}{a} = k = \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$ . Demak, biz quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 16 \\ \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

Uni yechib,  $a^2 = 4$  va  $b^2 = 12$  larni topamiz. Shunday qilib giperbolaning izlanayotgan tenglamasi

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$$

dan iborat bo'ladi.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1.  $3x^2 - 4y^2 = 12$  tenglama giperbolani aniqlashini ko'rsating va uning barcha xarakteristikalarini toping.

Javob:  $a = 2$ ,  $b = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $F_1(-\sqrt{7}; 0)$ ,  $F_2(\sqrt{7}; 0)$ ,  $\varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$ ,  $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}x$ .

2. Giperbolaning quyidagi tenglamalarini kanonik ko'rinishga keltiring:

$$1) 9x^2 - 16y^2 - 144 = 0; \quad 2) 2x^2 - y^2 = 6$$

$$\text{Javob: } \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1; \quad \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{y^2}{6} = 1.$$

3.  $4x^2 - 25y^2 - 100 = 0$  tenglama bilan berilgan giperbolani asimptolarining tenglamalari tuzilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } y = \pm 0,4x.$$

4.  $3x^2 - 5y^2 = 28$  giperbola bilan  $2x - y = 8$  to'g'ri chiziqning kesishish nuqtalari topilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } (6; 4), \left(3\frac{7}{17}; -1\frac{3}{17}\right).$$

5.  $y = -5\sqrt{3}$  to'g'ri chiziqning  $25x^2 - 4y^2 = 100$  giperbola tarmoqlari orasiga joylashgan qismining uzinligi topilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } 8.$$

6. Fokuslari  $(\pm 2\sqrt{2}; 0)$  nuqtalarda va asimptolarini  $y = \pm x$  lardan iborat bo'lgan giperbola tenglamasi tuzilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } x^2 - y^2 = 4.$$

7.  $A(8; -\sqrt{7})$  va  $B(-10; -4)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi va koordinata o'qlariga nisbatan simmetrik bo'lgan giperbola tenglamasi tuzilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } \frac{x^2}{36} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1.$$

8.  $9x^2 - 4y^2 - 144 = 0$  giperbolaning fokuslarini toping va eksentritetini hisoblang.

$$\text{Javob: } F_1(-2\sqrt{13}; 0); \quad F_2(2\sqrt{13}; 0); \quad \varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

9.  $x^2 - 4y^2 = 16$  giperbolada ordinatasi 1 ga teng  $M$  nuqta olingan. Bu nuqtadan fokuslargacha bo'lgan masofalar topilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } r_1 = 1, \quad r_2 = 9.$$

10. Giperbola uchlarining biridan fokuslarigacha masofalar 9 va 1 ga teng. Giperbolaning kanonik tenglamasi tuzilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1.$$

11.  $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  giperbola va uning direktrisasi yasang.

Giperboladagi absissasi 5 ga teng bo'lgan nuqtadan uning chap fokusigacha va chap direktrisigacha bo'lgan masofalar topilsin.

Javob: Direktrisa tenglamasi  $y = \pm 3.2$ ;  $\varepsilon = 1.25$ ;  $r = 10.25$ ;  $d = 8.2$ .

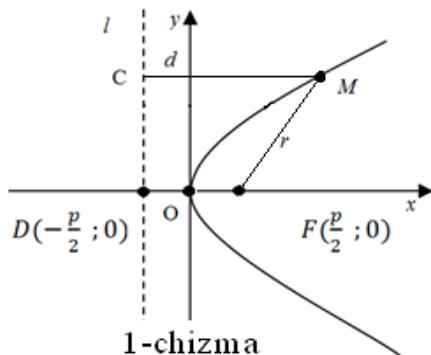
12. Asimptolari  $y = \pm x$ , direktrisalari  $x = \pm\sqrt{6}$  bo'lgan giperbola ning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $x^2 - y^2 = 12$ .

### 3.4 Parabola

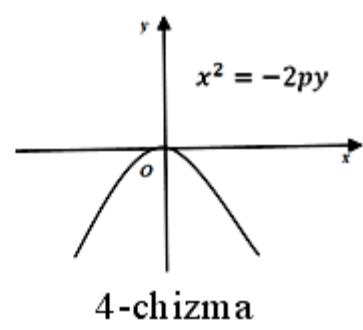
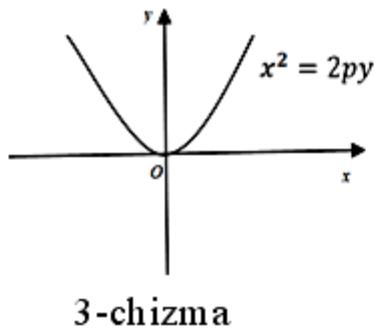
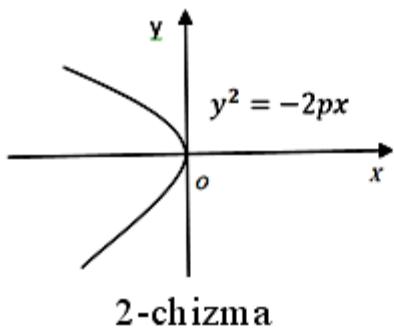
Har bir nuqtasidan fokus deb ataluvchi berilgan nuqtagacha va direktrisa deb ataluvchi berilgan to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofa o'zaro teng bo'lgan tekislikdagi barcha nuqtalar to'plamiga parabola deb ataladi. Bunda  $F$  nuqta fokus,  $l$  to'g'ri chiziq esa direktrisa deyiladi.

$y^2 = 2px$  tenglamaga parabolaning kanonik tenglamasi,  $p(p > 0)$  uning parametri deyiladi.



$r = d = x + \frac{p}{2}$  parabolaning fokal radiusi deb ataladi. Parabola uchun  $\varepsilon = \frac{r}{d} = 1$  bo'ladi (1-chizma).

$y^2 = -2px$ ,  $x^2 = 2py$  va  $x^2 = -2py$  lar ham parabolaning tenglamalari bo'lib, ular mos ravishda  $Ox$  o'qining chap qismida,  $Oy$  o'qining yuqori qismida va  $Oy$  o'qining quyi qismida joylashgan bo'ladi (2,3,4-chizmalar).



### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1.  $Ox$  o'qi parabolaning simmetriya o'qi bo'lib, uning uchi koordinatalar boshida yotadi. Parabola uchidan fokusigacha bo'lgan masofa 4 birlikka teng. Parabola va uning direktrisasi tenglamasini yozing.

Yechish: Dastlab, masala shartiga asosan, parabolaning  $p$  parametrini topamiz:  $|OF| = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{p}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow p = 8$ .  $p$  ning bu qiymatini parabolaning kanonik tenglamasiga qo'yib  $y^2 = 2px = 2 \cdot 8 \cdot x = 16x$ ,  $y^2 = 16$  ni topamiz. Bu parobala tenglamasıdır. Direktrisa tenglamasi  $x = -\frac{p}{2} = -\frac{8}{2} = -4$ , ya'ni  $x = -4$  dan iborat.

2. Parabola  $Ox$  o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik va  $A(3; -6)$  nuqtadan o'tadi, uning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Parabolaning uchi koordinatalar boshida va u  $Ox$  o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik bo'lganligi uchun uning tenglamasi  $y^2 = 2px$  yoki  $y^2 = -2px$  dan iborat bo'ladi. Parabola musbat absissali nuqtadan o'tganligi uchun uning tenglamasi  $y^2 = 2px$  ko'rinishda bo'lishi ravshan. Bu tenglamaga  $A$  nuqtaning koordinatalarini qo'yib,  $36 = 2p \cdot 3$  ni hosil qilamiz. Undan esa  $2p = 12$  kelib chiqadi. Demak, parabolaning izlangan tenglamasi:  $y^2 = 2px = 12x$ .

3. Uchi koordinatalar boshida bo'lgan parabolaning fokusi  $F(0; -4)$  nuqtada yotadi. Bu parabolaning tenglamasini yozing.

Yechish: Masalaning shartiga asosan bu parabola  $Oy$  o'qqa nisbatan simmetrik, uning tarmoqlari pastga yo'nalgan. Shuning uchun izlanayotgan tenglama  $x^2 = -2py$  dan topiladi.  $\frac{p}{2} = 4$  bo'lgani uchun  $p = 8$  bo'lib parabolaning tenglamasi  $x^2 = -16y$  bo'ladi.

4. Parabolaning tenglamasi  $y^2 = 20x$ . Uning parametri, direktrisasi va absissasi 7 ga teng bo'lgan nuqtasining radius-vektori aniqlansin.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamani parabolaning umumiy tenglamasi bilan solishtirib,  $2p = 20$  ekanligini va undan  $p = 10$  ni topamiz. Shuning uchun direktrisaning tenglamasi  $x + 5 = 0$  va radius-vektori  $r = 7 + 5 = 12$  bo'ladi.

### **Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar**

1.  $y^2 = 6x$  parabola berilgan. Uning direktrisasi tenglamasi tuzilsin va fokusining koordinatalari topilsin.

Javob:  $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ ;  $F\left(\frac{3}{2}; 0\right)$ .

2.  $x + y = 0$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan  $x^2 + y^2 + 4y = 0$  aylananing kesishgan nuqtalaridan o'tib,  $Oy$  o'qqa nisbatan simmetrik bo'lgan parabola va uning direktrisasi tenglamasi yozilsin. Aylana, to'g'ri chiziq va parabola yasalsin.

Javob:  $y = -\frac{x^2}{2}$ ;  $x = \frac{1}{8}$ .

3.  $(0; 0)$  va  $(1; -3)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi va  $Oy$  o'qqa nisbatan simmetrik bo'lgan parabolaning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $y^2 = 9x$ .

4.  $(0; 0)$  va  $(2; 4)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi va  $Oy$  o'qqa nisbatan simmetrik bo'lgan parabolaning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $y = x^2$ .

5.  $y^2 = -4x$  parabolaning fokusidan  $Ox$  o'q bilan  $120^\circ$  burchak hosil qiluvchi to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazilsin va uning tenglamasi yozilsin hamda hosil bo'lgan vatarning uzunligi topilsin.

Javob:  $y = -\sqrt{3}(x + 1)$ ;  $\frac{16}{3}$ .

6.  $y = 4$  to'g'ri chiziqdan va  $F(0; 2)$  nuqtadan bir xil uzoqlikda joylashgan nuqtalar geometrik o'rning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $y = 3 - \frac{x^2}{4}$ .

7. Koordinata boshidan va  $x = -4$  to'g'ri chiziqdan bir xil uzoqlikda joylashgan nuqtalar geometrik o'rning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $y^2 = 8(x + 2)$ .

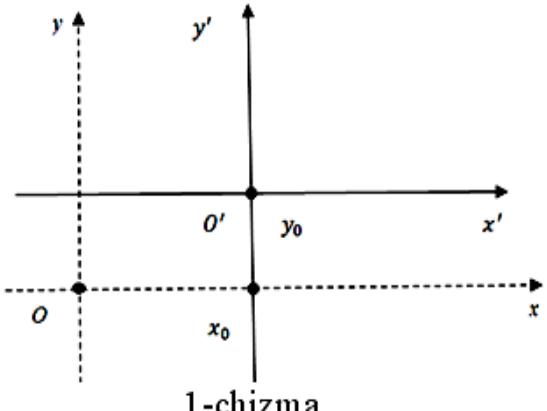
8.  $y^2 = 8x$  parabolaga o'tkazilgan urinma  $x + y = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel. Shu urinma tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $x + y + 2 = 0$ .

#### § 4. Koordinatalarni almashtirish. Ikkinchи tartibli chiziqlar klassifikatsiyasi va ularni kanonik ko'rinishga keltirish

Ko'p hollarda berilgan masala yechimini soddalashtirish, chiziq tenglamasini ixcham va qulay ko'rinishda yozish uchun berilgan  $xOy$  Dekart koordinatalar sistemasidan boshqa bir  $x'O'y'$  Dekart koordinatalar sistemasiga o'tishga to'g'ri keladi. Bunda quyidagi uch hol bo'lishi mumkin.

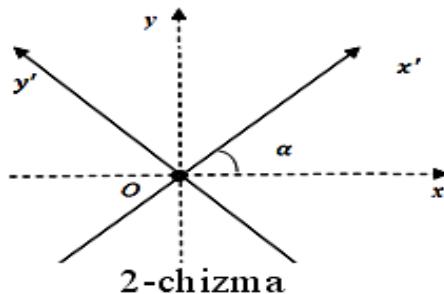
**I-hol.** Koordinatalar sistemasini parallel ko'chirish. Bunda berilgan  $xOy$  koordinatalar sistemasining boshi  $O(0; 0)$  biror  $O'(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtaga parallel ko'chiriladi. Bunda  $Ox$  va  $Oy$  o'qlarning yo'nalishi va holati o'zgarmay qoladi va shu sababli bu yangi hosil bo'lgan sistemani  $x'O'y'$  kabi belgilaymiz (1-chizma).



Bu eski  $xOy$  sistemadagi  $x$  va  $y$  koordinatalar bilan yangi  $x'O'y'$  sistemadagi  $x'$  va  $y'$  koordinatalar orasidagi bog'lanish

$$\begin{cases} x = x' + x_0, \\ y = y' + y_0, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x' = x - x_0, \\ y' = y - y_0, \end{cases} \quad \text{formulalar bilan ifodalanadi.}$$

**II-hol.** Koordinatalar sistemasini burish.  $xOy$  koordinatalar sistemasining boshi  $O(0; 0)$  nuqta o'zgarmasdan,  $Ox$  va  $Oy$  o'qlar bir xil  $\alpha$  burchakka buriladi. Bunda hosil bo'lgan yangi sistemani  $x'Oy'$  deb belgilaymiz (2-chizma).

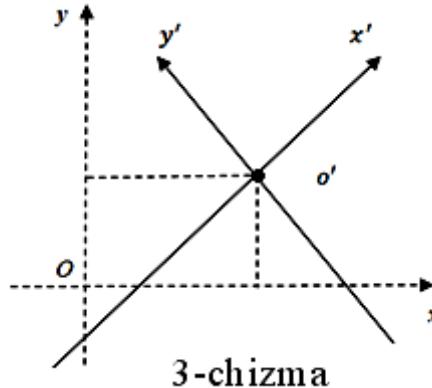


Bunda eski  $xOy$  sistemadagi  $x$  va  $y$  koordinatalar bilan yangi  $x'O'y'$  sistemadagi  $x'$  va  $y'$  koordinatalar orasidagi bog'lanish

$$\begin{cases} x = x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha \\ y = x' \sin \alpha + y' \cos \alpha \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} x' = x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha \\ y' = -x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha \end{cases}$$

formulalar bilan ifodalanadi.

**III-hol. Koordinatalar sistemasini parallel ko'chirish va burish.** Bunda dastlab berilgan  $xOy$  koordinatalar sistemasining boshi  $O(0; 0)$  biror  $O'(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtaga parallel ko'chiriladi. So'ngra hosil bo'lgan  $x'O'y'$  sistemaning o'qlari bir xil  $\alpha$  burchakka buriladi. Natijada yangi hosil bo'lgan sistemada ham koordinata boshi, ham o'qlar o'zgaradi (3-chizma).



Bunda eski  $xOy$  sistemadagi  $x$  va  $y$  koordinatalar bilan yangi  $x'O'y'$  sistemadagi  $x'$  va  $y'$  koordinatalar orasidagi bo'g'lanish

$$\begin{cases} x = x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha + x_0 \\ y = x' \sin \alpha + y' \cos \alpha + y_0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} x' = (x - x_0) \cos \alpha + (y - y_0) \sin \alpha \\ y' = (x - x_0) \sin \alpha + (y - y_0) \cos \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = (x - x_0) \cos \alpha + (y - y_0) \sin \alpha \\ y' = -(x - x_0) \sin \alpha + (y - y_0) \cos \alpha \end{cases}$$

formulalar bilan ifodalanadi.

$xOy$  to'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalar sistemasida ikkinchi tartibli egri chiziqlar umumiy holda

$$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 + 2Dx + 2Ey + F = 0, \quad A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \neq 0 \quad ①$$

tenglama bilan beriladi.

Agar koordinatalar boshini  $O(0; 0)$  nuqtadan boshqa biror nuqtaga parallel ko'chirsak, yoki  $Ox$  va  $Oy$  o'qlarni biror  $\alpha$  burchakka burish yoki parallel ko'chirish va burish orqali yangi koordinatalar sistemasiga o'tsak, u holda berilgan tenglama quyidagi tenglamalardan biriga keladi:

$$1. \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1. \text{ Bu holda } \textcircled{1} \text{ tenglama ellipsni ifodalaydi.}$$

$$2. \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = -1. \text{ Bu holda } \textcircled{1} \text{ tenglamani birorta ham nuqta qanoatlantirmaydi. Ya'ni u bo'sh to'plamni ifodalaydi.}$$

3.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0$ . Bu holda  $\textcircled{1}$  tenglamani faqat  $O(0; 0)$  nuqta qanoatlantiradi va u ikkita mavhum kesishuvchi to'g'ri chiziqlarni ifodalaydi.

4.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 0$ . Bu holda  $\textcircled{1}$  tenglama kesishuvchi bir juft to'g'ri chiziqlarni ifodalaydi.

$$5. \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1. \text{ Bu holda } \textcircled{1} \text{ tenglama giperbolani ifodalaydi.}$$

6.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm a$ . Bu holda  $\textcircled{1}$  tenglama bir juft vertikal to'g'ri chiziqlarni ifodalaydi.

7.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} = -1 \Rightarrow x^2 = -a^2$ . Bu holda  $\textcircled{1}$  englamani birorta ham nuqta qanoatlantirmaydi.

8.  $x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ . Bu holda  $\textcircled{1}$  tenglama bir juft ustma-ust tushgan vertikal to'g'ri chiziqlarni ifodalaydi.

9.  $\frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = b^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm b$ . Bu holda  $\textcircled{1}$  tenglama bir juft gorizontal to'g'ri chiziqlarni ifodalaydi.

10.  $\frac{y^2}{b^2} = -1 \Rightarrow y^2 = -b^2$ . Bu holda  $\textcircled{1}$  tenglamani birorta ham nuqta qanoatlantirmaydi.

11.  $y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ . Bu holda  $\textcircled{1}$  tenglama bir juft ustma-ust tushgan gorizontal to'g'ri chiziqlarni ifodalaydi.

12.  $y^2 = 2px$ . Bu holda  $\textcircled{1}$  tenglama parabolani ifodalaydi.

$\textcircled{1}$  ko'rinishdagi umumiy tenglamaning  $A, B$  va  $C$  koeffitsientlaridan tuzilgan

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = AC - B^2$$

determinanat xarakteristik determinant deyiladi.

Agar ① tenglamada  $\Delta > 0$  bo'lsa, u holda tenglama elliptik turdag'i tenglama deyiladi va u yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan 1-3 kanonik tenglamalardan biriga keltiriladi.

Agar ① tenglamada  $\Delta < 0$  bo'lsa, u holda tenglamani giperbolik turdag'i tenglmada deyiladi va u yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan 4-5 kanonik tenglamalardan biriga keltiriladi.

Agar ① tenglamada  $\Delta = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda tenglama parabolik turdag'i tenglma deyiladi va u yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan 6-12 kanonik tenglamalardan biriga keltiriladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1. Ushbu II tartibli tenglamalar bilan berilgan chiziqlar ko'rinishini aniqlang:

$$1) 36x^2 + 36y^2 - 36x - 24y - 23 = 0;$$

$$2) 16x^2 + 25y^2 - 32x + 50y - 359 = 0.$$

Yechish: 1) Tenglamani ko'rinishini o'zgartiramiz:

$$36x^2 + 36y^2 - 36x - 24y - 23 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 36(x^2 - x) + 36\left(y^2 - \frac{2}{3}y\right) - 23 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 36\left[\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right] + 36\left[\left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{9}\right] - 23 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 36\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 9 + 36\left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 4 - 23 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 36\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 36\left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[x' = x - \frac{1}{2}, y' = y - \frac{1}{3}\right] \Rightarrow x'^2 + y'^2 = 1.$$

Demak, berilgan tenglama markazi  $M(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3})$  nuqtada joylashgan va radiusi  $R = 1$  bo'lgan aylanani ifodalaydi.

2. Berilgan tenglamani ko'rinishini o'zgartiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
& 16x^2 + 25y^2 - 32x + 50y - 359 = 0 \Rightarrow \\
& \Rightarrow 16(x^2 - 2x) + 25(y^2 + 2y) - 359 = 0 \Rightarrow \\
& \Rightarrow 16[(x - 1)^2 - 1] + 25[(y + 1)^2 - 1] - 359 = 0 \Rightarrow \\
& \Rightarrow 16(x - 1)^2 + 25(y + 1)^2 = 400 \Rightarrow \\
& \Rightarrow (x' = x - 1, y' = y + 1) \Rightarrow 16(x')^2 + 25(y')^2 = 400 \Rightarrow \\
& \Rightarrow \frac{16(x')^2}{400} + \frac{25(y')^2}{400} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x'^2}{25} + \frac{y'^2}{16} = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Demak, berilgan tenglama markazi  $M(1; -1)$  nuqtada joylashgan va yarim o'qlari  $a = 5$ ,  $b = 4$  bo'lgan ellipsni ifodalaydi.

3. Chiziqning ushbu tenglamasi berilgan:

$$x^2 - y^2 = 2a(x - y + a).$$

Agar  $M(a; a)$  nuqtani yangi sistemaning boshi deb faraz qilib, yangi o'qlar uchun koordinata burchaklarining bissektrisalariga parallel bo'lgan chiziqlar qabul qilinsa, tenglamaning ko'rinishi qanday bo'ladi?

Yechish: Bu masalada yangi sistema boshining eski sistemaga nisbatan koordinatalari  $(a; a)$  va ikkala sistemaning absissa o'qlari orasidagi burchak  $\alpha = 45^\circ$  bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ushbu

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha + x_0 \\
y &= x' \sin \alpha + y' \cos \alpha + y_0
\end{aligned}$$

formuladan foydalanamiz.

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= x' \cdot \cos 45^\circ - y' \cdot \sin 45^\circ + a = \frac{1}{2} x' \cdot \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} y' \cdot \sqrt{2} + a \\
y &= x' \cdot \sin 45^\circ + y' \cdot \cos 45^\circ + a = \frac{1}{2} x' \cdot \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} y' \cdot \sqrt{2} + a
\end{aligned}$$

yoki bularni berilgan tenglamaga qo'ysak,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\frac{1}{2} x' \cdot \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} y' \cdot \sqrt{2} + a)^2 - (\frac{1}{2} x' \cdot \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} y' \cdot \sqrt{2} + a)^2 = \\
& = 2a(-y' \sqrt{2} + a) \text{ bo'ladi. Buni soddalashtirib,} \\
& (x' \sqrt{2} a)(-y' \sqrt{2} a) = 2a(-y' \sqrt{2} + a) \text{ yoki } x' y' = -a^2 \text{ ni hosil qilamiz.}
\end{aligned}$$

## Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1.  $A(3; 1)$  nuqta, koordinata o'qlarini parallel ko'chirish natijasida hosil bo'lgan yangi sistemada  $A'(2; -1)$  nuqtaga o'tadi. Dastlabki va ko'chirilgan koordinatalar sistemasini yasang va  $A$  nuqtani belgilang.

Javob:  $O'(1; 2)$ .

2. Agar koordinata boshi  $A(-1; 3)$  nuqtaga ko'chirilsa,  $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 6y + 1 = 0$  aylana tenglamasi qanday ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

Javob:  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ .

3. Koordinata o'qlarining yo'nalishini ma'lum bir o'tkir burchakka burganda,  $A(2; 4)$  nuqtaning yangi sistemadagi absissasi 4 ga teng bo'ladi. O'sha burchak topilsin. Ikkala sistema va  $A$  nuqta yasalsin.

Javob:  $\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{3}{4}$ .

4. Koordinata boshini ko'chirib

$$1) x^2 + 4y^2 - 6x + 8y = 3; \quad 2) y^2 - 8y = 4x;$$

$$3) x^2 - 4y^2 + 8x - 24y = 24; \quad 4) x^2 + 6x + 5 = 2y$$

tenglamalar soddalashtirilsin.

Javob: 1)  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 16$ ;      2)  $y^2 = 4x$ ;

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

5. Nuqtalari bo'yicha  $xy = -4$  egri chiziq yasalsin va koordinata o'qlarini  $45^\circ$  ga burib, egri chiziq tenglamasi yangi sistemada yozilsin.

Javob:  $x^2 - y^2 = 8$ .

6. Quyidagi tenglamalar bilan berilgan egri chiziqlarning ko'rinishini aniqlang:

$$1) 16x^2 + 25y^2 + 32x - 100y - 284 = 0;$$

$$2) 16x^2 - 9y^2 - 64x - 18y - 89 = 0;$$

$$3) 2y^2 - x - 12y + 14 = 0;$$

$$4) x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 8y + 25 = 0;$$

$$5) 2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x + 6y - 7 = 0;$$

$$6) x^2 + 2y^2 + 4x - 8y + 12 = 0.$$

7. Koordinata o'qlarini burib, ushbu

$$1) 5x^2 - 4xy + 2y^2 = 24; \quad 2) 2x^2 + 4xy - y^2 = 12$$

egri chiziqlarning tenglamalari kanonik ko'rinishga keltirilsin va egri chiziqlar yasalsin.

$$\text{Javob: } 1) \frac{x^2}{24} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1; \quad 2) \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{6} = 1.$$

8. Ushbu: 1)  $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 - 10x - 6y + 25 = 0$  tenglamalar kanonik ko'rinishga keltirilsin va bu tenglamalar bilan ifodalanuvchi egri chiziqlar yasalsin.

## § 5. Qutb koordinatalar sistemasi

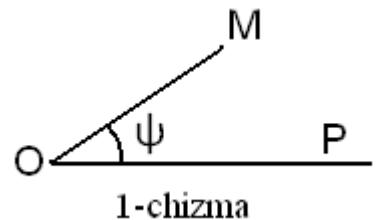
Tekislikda qutb deb ataluvchi  $O$  nuqta va qutb o'qi deb ataluvchi  $OP$  nur berilgan bo'lzin. U holda tekislikdagi  $M$  nuqtaning holati:

1)  $\varphi = \angle MOP$  qutb burchagi;

2)  $r = OM$  radius-vektor

lar bilan aniqlanadi (1-chizma).

$r$  va  $\varphi$  lar orasidagi bog'lanishni ifodalovchi tenglamalarni o'rganishda musbat va manfiy qiymatlarni qabul qiladigan  $r$  va  $\varphi$  qutb koordinatalarni qarash mumkin.



Agar qutb sifatida to'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalar sistemasining boshini,  $OP$  qutb o'qi uchun esa  $Ox$  o'qini qabul qilsak, u holda  $M$  nuqtaning Dekart koordinatalari  $(x; y)$  va qutb koordinatalari  $(r; \varphi)$  orasidagi bog'lanish quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$x = r \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \varphi,$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{y}{x}.$$

Agar ellips, giperbola va parabola fokusini qutb deb olib, qutb o'qi esa qutbga eng yaqin uchiga qaratilgan yo'naliishga teskari yo'naltirilgan fokal simmetriya o'qini olsak, bu egri chiziqlarning qutb koordinatalaridagi tengamlari bir xil

$$r = \frac{P}{1 - \varepsilon \cos \varphi}$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi. Bu yerda  $\varepsilon$  - eksentrisitet,  $P$ -parametr. Ellips va giperbola uchun  $P = \frac{b^2}{a}$  bo'ladi.

## Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1. To'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalar sistemasida berilgan  $M(1; -\sqrt{3})$  nuqtaning qutb koordinatalar sistemasiidagi koordinatalari topilsin.

Yechish: Dekart koordinatalaridan qutb koordinatalariga o'tish formulasidan foydalanamiz:

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = 2.$$

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{1}{2}, \sin\varphi = \frac{y}{r} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Demak,  $\varphi = \frac{5}{3}\pi$ . Shunday qilib,  $M(\frac{5\pi}{3}; 2)$ .

2. Nuqtaning qutb koordinatalari  $(\frac{\pi}{3}; 4)$  ga teng. Bu nuqtaning to'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalar sistemasiidagi koordinatalari topilsin.

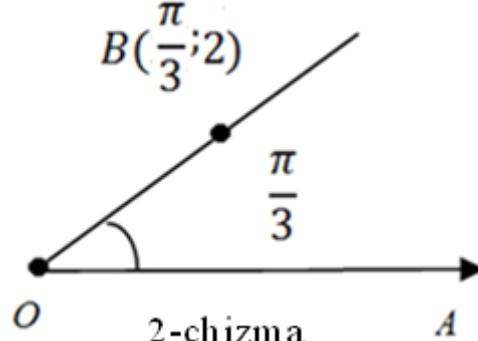
Yechish: Masala shartiga ko'ra  $r = 4$ ,  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ . Bularni qutb koordinatalaridan Dekart koordinatalar sistemasiga o'tish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$x = r \cos\varphi = 4 \cdot \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2; \quad y = r \sin\varphi = 4 \cdot \sin\frac{\pi}{3} = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}. \text{ Demak, } M(2; 2\sqrt{3}).$$

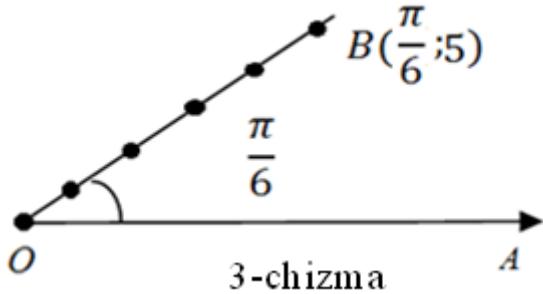
3.  $A\left(\frac{\pi}{3}; 2\right), B\left(\frac{\pi}{6}; 5\right), D\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}; 4\right)$  nuqtalarning o'rirlari topilsin.

Yechish: 1)  $AO$  nurni chizamiz va  $O$  nuqtadan bu nur bilan  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  ga teng burchak hosil qiluvchi to'g'ri chiziqni o'tkazamiz hamda undan 2 birlik masofa ajratamiz. Natijada koordinatalari  $(\frac{\pi}{3}; 2)$  bo'lgan  $B$  nuqta hosil bo'ladi (2-chizma).

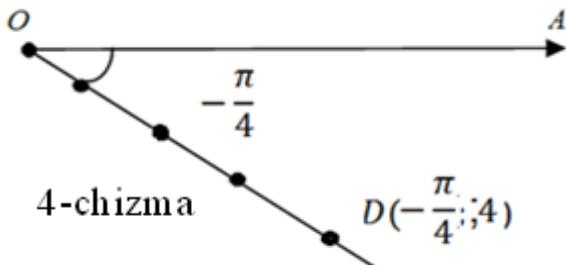
2)  $O$  nuqta olib undan  $OA$  nur o'tkazamiz va  $O$  nuqtadan bu nur bilan  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  ga teng burchak hosil qiluvchi to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazamiz hamda bu to'g'ri chiziqda 5 birlikka teng kesma ajratamiz.



Bu kesmaning oxiri  $B\left(\frac{\pi}{6}; 5\right)$  nuqtadan iborat bo'ladi (3-chizma).



3)  $O$  nuqtani olib undan  $OA$  nur o'tkazamiz va  $O$  nuqtadan bu nur bilan  $-\frac{\pi}{4}$  ga teng burchak hosil qiluvchi to'g'ri chiziq o'tkazamiz hamda unda 4 birlikka teng kesma ajratamiz. Bu kesmaning oxiri  $D\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}; 4\right)$  nuqtadan iborat bo'ladi (4-chizma).



4) Ushbu  $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$  chiziq tenglamasini qutb koordinatalaridagi tenglama bilan almashtirilsin.

Yechish: Dekart koordinatalaridan qutb koordinatalariga o'tish formulasidan foydalanamiz. Buning uchun berilgan tenglamaga  $x = r \cos\varphi$  va  $y = r \sin\varphi$  larni qo'yamiz.

$$x^2 - y^2 = a^2, \quad (r \cos\varphi)^2 - (r \sin\varphi)^2 = a^2, \quad r^2 (\cos^2\varphi - \sin^2\varphi) = a^2, \quad r^2 \cdot \cos 2\varphi = a^2, \quad r^2 = \frac{a^2}{\cos 2\varphi}.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Qutb koordinatalar sistemasida  $A(0; 3)$ ,  $B\left(\frac{\pi}{4}; 2\right)$ ,  $C\left(\frac{\pi}{2}; 3\right)$  nuqtalarni tasvirlang.

2.  $A\left(\frac{\pi}{2}; -2\right)$ ,  $B\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; 3\right)$ ,  $C\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}; -4\right)$ ,  $D\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}; -3\right)$  nuqtalarni tasvirlang

3.  $r = 2 + 2\cos\varphi$  chiziq yasalsin.

4. Quyidagi chiziqlar yasalsin:

1)  $r = 3 + 2\cos 2\varphi$ ; 2)  $r = 3 - \sin 3\varphi$ ; 3)  $r = \cos 2\varphi$ .

5. Quyidagi tenglamalar bilan berilgan ikkinchi tartibli egri chiziqlarni kanonik tenglamalari yozilsin:

$$1) r = \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}\cos\varphi}; \quad 2) r = \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{5}\cos\varphi}; \quad 3) r = \frac{1}{2-2\cos\varphi}$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1; \quad 2) \frac{x^2}{4} - y^2 = 1; \quad 3) y^2 = x.$$

6. Ushbu

$$1) x^2 + y^2 = a^2; \quad 2) x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = 0;$$

$$3) x^2 + y^2 = ax; \quad 4) (x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2).$$

chiziqlarning tenglamalari qutb koordinatalaridagi tenglamalari bilan almashtirilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } 1) r = a; \quad 2) r = \frac{p}{\cos(\varphi - a)}; \quad 3) r = a\cos\varphi; \quad 4) r^2 = a^2\cos 2\varphi.$$

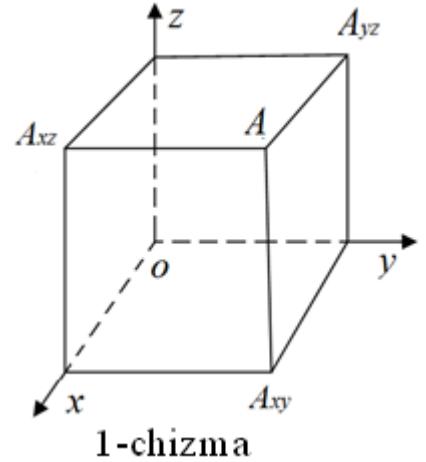
## VI. BOB. FAZODA ANALITIK GEOMETRIYA

### § 1. Fazodagi ikki nuqta orasidagi masofa. Kesmani berilgan nisbatga bo'lish. Fazoda tekislik va uning xossalari

Ma'lumki, bizni o'rabi turgan borliq - fazo uch o'lchovli fazo bo'lib, bizga ko'rinish turgan real jismlar shu fazoda ma'lum bir o'rinni egallaydi. Fazoda ularning holatini aniqlash uchun tekislikdagi kabi Dekart koordinatalar sistemasi kiritiladi. Bizga masshtab birligi bilan ta'minlangan o'zaro perpendikulyar hamda bitta  $O$  nuqtada kesishuvchi  $Ox, Oy, Oz$  to'g'ri chiziqlar sistemasi berilgan bo'lsin. Odatda bu sistema fazoda Dekart koordinatalar sistemasi deyiladi va  $Oxyz$  bilan belgilanadi.  $O$  nuqta koordinatalar boshi,  $Ox$  – absissalar o'qi,  $Oy$  -ordinatalar o'qi,  $Oz$  esa applikatalar o'qi deyiladi.

Fazodagi biror  $A$  nuqtaning holati uning  $Ox, Oy, Oz$  o'qlardagi proeksiyalari –  $(x, y, z)$  uchlik bilan to'la aniqlanadi (1-chizma).

Odatda  $(x, y, z)$  uchlik  $A$  nuqtaning koordinatalari deyilib, u  $A(x, y, z)$  ko'rinishda yoziladi. Bu yerda  $x - A$  nuqtaning absissasi,  $y$  – ordinatasi,  $z$  – esa applikatasidir.



1-chizma

Fazoda Dekart koordinatalar sistemasi va  $A(x_1, y_1, z_1), B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  nuqtalar berilgan bo'lsin. U holda bu nuqtalar orasidagi  $AB$  masofa

$AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$  formula yordamida topiladi.

$A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  va  $B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  nuqtalarni tutashtiruvchi  $AB$  kesmani

$\frac{AC}{CB} = \lambda$  nisbatda bo'luvchi  $C$  nuqtaning koordinatalari

$$x = \frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda}, y = \frac{y_1 + \lambda y_2}{1 + \lambda}, z = \frac{z_1 + \lambda z_2}{1 + \lambda} \text{ formuladan topiladi.}$$

Agar  $C$  nuqta  $AB$  kesmaning o'rtasi bo'lsa, unda  $AC = CB$ , ya'ni  $\lambda = 1$  bo'lib,  $C$  nuqtaning koordinatalari

$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}, z = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  tenglamaga fazodagi tekislikning umumiy tenglamasi deyiladi. Bu yerda  $A, B, C, D$  o'zgarmas sonlar bo'lib, ular tekislikning fazodagi vaziyatini to'la aniqlaydi.  $x, y, z$  lar esa tekislikda yotuvchi ixtiyoriy  $M$  nuqtaning koordinatalaridir.

Tekislik umumiy tenglamasining ba'zi xususiy hollarini ko'rib o'tamiz:

1.  $A \neq 0, B \neq 0, C \neq 0, D = 0$  bo'lsin, U holda  $Ax + By + Cz = 0$  bo'lib, bu tenglama bilan aniqlangan tekislik koordinatalar boshidan o'tadi.

2.  $A \neq 0, B \neq 0, D \neq 0, C = 0$ . Bu holda biz  $Ax + By + D = 0$  tenglamaga ega bo'lamiz. Bu tenglama bilan aniqlangan tekislik  $Oxy$  koordinatalar tekisligidagi  $Ax + By + D = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqdan o'tadi va  $Oz$  o'qiga parallel bo'ladi.

3.  $B = 0, A \neq 0, C \neq 0, D \neq 0$  bo'lgan holda  $Ax + Cz + D = 0$  tekislik  $Oxz$  tekisligidagi  $Ax + Cz + D = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqdan o'tib, u  $Oy$  o'qiga parallel bo'ladi.

4.  $A = 0, B \neq 0, C \neq 0, D \neq 0$ . Bu holda tenglama  $By + Cz + D = 0$  ko'rinishga kelib, u  $Oyz$  koordinatalar tekisligidagi  $By + Cz + D = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqdan o'tuvchi hamda  $Ox$  o'qiga parallel tekislikdir.

5.  $A = 0, B = 0, C \neq 0, D \neq 0$ . Bu holda tenglama  $Cz + D = 0$  ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, u  $Oxy$  koordinatalar tekisligiga parallel bo'ladi.

6.  $A = C = 0, B \neq 0, D \neq 0$ . Bu holda tenglama  $By + D = 0$  ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, u  $Oxy$  koordinatalar tekisligiga parallel bo'ladi.

7.  $B = C = 0, A \neq 0, D \neq 0$ . Bu holda tenglama  $Ax + D = 0$  ko'rinishda bo'lib, u  $Oyz$  tekisligiga parallel bo'ladi.

8.  $A = B = D = 0, C \neq 0$ . Bu holda tenglama  $Cz = 0$  yoki  $Z = 0$  ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, u  $Oxy$  tekisligini ifodalaydi.

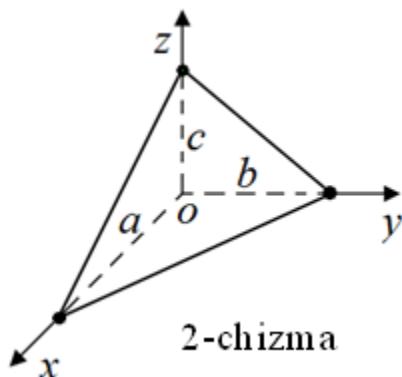
9.  $A = C = D = 0, B \neq 0$ . Bu holda tenglama  $By = 0$  yoki  $y = 0$  ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, u  $Oxz$  koordinata tekisligini ifodalaydi.

10.  $B = C = D = 0, A \neq 0$ . Bu holda tenglama  $Ax = 0$  yoki  $x = 0$  ko'rinishga ega bo'lib, u  $Oyz$  koordinata tekisligini ifodalaydi.

11.  $A \neq 0, B \neq 0, C \neq 0, D \neq 0$ . Bu holda tekislik tenglamasini

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1 \quad \text{⊗}$$

ko'rinishga keltirish mumkin. Bu yerda  $a = -\frac{D}{A}, b = -\frac{D}{B}, c = -\frac{D}{C}$ . ⊗ tenglama tekislikning kesmalar bo'yicha tenglamasi deyiladi. Bu yerda  $a, b, c$  lar tekislikning koordinata o'qlaridan ajratgan kesmalari (2-chizma).



Fazoda  $A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$  va  $A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$  tenglamalar bilan berilgan tekisliklar parallel bo'lsa,  $\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$  shart bajariladi. Agar ular perpendikulyar bo'lsa  $A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 = 0$  shart bajariladi.

Fazodagi ikkita tekislik orasidagi  $\varphi$  burchak

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}$$

formula yordamida topiladi.

$M_0(x_0; y_0; z_0)$  nuqtadan  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  tekislikkacha bo'lган masofa  $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$  formuladan topiladi.

$x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma - p = 0$  tenglamaga tekislikning normal tenglamasi deyiladi.

Bu yerda

$$\cos\alpha = \pm \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}, \quad \cos\beta = \pm \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}},$$

$$\cos\gamma = \pm \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}, \quad p = \pm \frac{D}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

$\mu = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$  soniga normallovchi ko'paytuvchi deyiladi. Agar tekislik tenglamasi  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  ko'rinishda bo'lsa, u holda uni normal tenglamaga keltirish uchun uni  $\mu$  ga ko'paytiriladi.  $\mu$  ni ishorasini  $D$  ning ishorasiga qarama-qarshi qilib olinadi.

Fazoda bir to'g'ri chiziqda yotmagan uchta  $M_1(x_1; y_1; z_1)$ ,  $M_2(x_2; y_2; z_2)$  va  $M_3(x_3; y_3; z_3)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi tekislik tenglamasi

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

$M(x_1; y_1; z_1)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va  $\frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-c}{p}$  to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar bo'lган tekislik tenglamasi

$$m(x - x_1) + n(y - y_1) + p(z - z_1) = 0 \text{ ko'rinishda bo'ladi.}$$

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $A(1; 2; 3)$  va  $B(4; 2; -1)$  nuqtalar orasidagi masofa topilsin.

Yechish:  $AB$  masofani topish uchun

$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$  formuladan foydalanamiz:  
 Bu yerda  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 4, y_1 = 2, y_2 = 2, z_1 = 3$  va  $z_2 = -1$ . Bularni yuqoridagi formulaga qo'yamiz:

$$AB = \sqrt{(4 - 1)^2 + (2 - 2)^2 + (-1 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 0 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5.$$

Javob: 5.

2. Uchlari  $A(2; 1; 3)$  va  $B(3; 5; 4)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan  $AB$  kesma o'rtasining koordinatalari topilsin.

Yechish: Agar  $AB$  kesmani o'rtasini  $C$  deb olsak, u holda uning koordinatalari  $x = \frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, y = \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}, z = \frac{z_1+z_2}{2}$  formulalardan topiladi.  
 Demak,  $x = \frac{2+3}{2} = 2.5; y = \frac{1+5}{2} = 3; z = \frac{3+4}{2} = 3.5$ . Shunday qilib,  $C(2.5; 3; 3.5)$ .

3.  $3x - 6y + 4z - 12 = 0$  tenglama bilan berilgan tekislikning koordinata o'qlaridan ajratgan kesmalari topilsin.

Yechish: Tekislikning koordinata o'qlaridan ajratgan kesmalarini topish uchun uning tenglamasini kesmalar bo'yicha tenglama ko'rinishida yozamiz.

$$3x - 6y + 4z - 12 = 0, \quad 3x - 6y + 4z = 12, \quad \frac{3x}{12} - \frac{6y}{12} + \frac{4z}{12} = 1,$$

$$\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{-2} + \frac{z}{3} = 1. \text{ Demak, } a = 4, b = -2, c = 3.$$

4. Ushbu  $2x + y + Cz = 0$  tekislik  $C$  parametrning qanday qiymatlarida  $4x + 2y + z = 0$  tekislika parallel va qanday qiymatlarida perependikulyar bo'lishini aniqlang.

Yechish: Berilgan tekisliklar uchun  $A_1 = 2, B_1 = 1, C_1 = C, A_2 = 4, B_2 = 2, C_2 = 1$ . Tekisliklarning parallelilik shartiga asosan  $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{C}{1}$  bo'lib, undan  $C = \frac{1}{2}$  kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $C = \frac{1}{2}$  bo'lganda tekisliklar parallel bo'ladi.

Ikki tekislikning perpendikulyarlik sharti  $A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 = 0$  ga asosan  $2 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot C = 0$  yoki  $C + 10 = 0$  bo'lib, undan  $C = -10$  kelib chiqadi. Demak,  $C = -10$  bo'lganda tekisliklar perpendikulyar bo'ladi.

5.  $x - 2y + 2z - 8 = 0$  va  $x + z - 6 = 0$  tenglamalar bilan berilgan tekisliklar orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan tenglamalardan  $A_1 = 1, B_1 = -2, C_1 = 2, A_2 = 1, B_2 = 0, C_2 = 1$ . Bularni ikki tekislik orasidagi burchakni topish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{A_1A_2+B_1B_2+C_1C_2}{\sqrt{A_1^2+B_1^2+C_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{A_2^2+B_2^2+C_2^2}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 + (-2) \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1+4+4} \cdot \sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{3}{3 \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

Demak,  $\cos\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . Bundan esa  $\varphi = 45^\circ$  kelib chiqadi.

6.  $M_0(1; 2; 3)$  nuqtadan  $2x - 2y + z - 3 = 0$  tekislikkacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

Yechish: Bizda  $x_0 = 1, y_0 = 2, z_0 = 3, A = 2, B = -2, C = 1, D = -3$ . Bularni nuqtadan tekislikkacha bo'lgan masofani topish formulasiga qo'yamiz.

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{|2 \cdot 1 + (-2) \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 - 3|}{\sqrt{4+4+1}} = \frac{|-2|}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

7. Tekislikning  $2x - y + 2z - 5 = 0$  umumiy tenglamasini normal tenglama ko'rinishiga keltiring.

Yechish: Normallovchi ko'paytuvchini topamiz va uni berilgan tenglanamaning har ikkala tomoniga ko'paytiramiz:

$$\mu = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+1+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{1}{3}; \quad \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{2}{3}z - \frac{5}{3} = 0.$$

Bunda  $D = -5 < 0$  bo'lgani uchun normallovchi ko'paytuvchi  $\mu$  ning ishorasi musbat qilib olindi.

8. Quyidagi  $M_1(0; 0; 1), M_2(0; 2; 0)$  va  $M_3(3; 0; 0)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi tekislik tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Berilganlarga asosan  $x_1 = 0, y_1 = 0, z_1 = 1, x_2 = 0, y_2 = 2, z_2 = 0, x_3 = 3, y_3 = 0, z_3 = 0$ . Bularni uch nuqta orqali o'tuvchi tekislik tenglamasini tuzish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - 0 & y - 0 & z - 1 \\ 0 - 0 & 2 - 0 & 0 - 1 \\ 3 - 0 & 0 - 0 & 0 - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad -2x - 3y - 6z + 6 = 0,$$

Demak, berilgan nuqtalardan o'tuvchi tekislik tenglamasi  
 $2x + 3y + 6z - 6 = 0$ .

## Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Quyidagi berilgan nuqtalar orasidagi masofa topilsin.

- 1)  $M_1(2; 4; 3)$  va  $M_2(3; -6; -8)$ ; 2)  $M_3(-4; 0; 3)$  va  $M_4(6; 0; -7)$ ;
- 3)  $M_5(-2; -4; 0)$  va  $M_6(4; -3; -2)$ ;
- 4)  $M_7(6; -3; -5)$  va  $M_8(2; -10; -4)$ .

2.  $A(3; 7; 6)$  va  $B(2; 8; 4)$  nuqtalarni tutashtiruvchi  $AB$  kesmani  $\frac{AC}{CB} = \frac{2}{3}$  nisbatda bo'luvchi  $C$  nuqtaning koordinatalari topilsin.

Javob:  $(\frac{13}{5}; \frac{37}{5}; \frac{26}{5})$ .

3.  $M(6; 8; 10)$  va  $N(4; 12; -4)$  nuqtalarni birlashtiruvchi kesma o'rtasining koordinatalari topilsin.

Javob:  $C(5; 10; 3)$ .

4. Agar kesmaning bir uchi  $A(3; 5; 7)$  nuqtaga va o'rtasi  $C(5; 4; 2)$  nuqtaga bo'lsa, uning  $B$  uchini koordinatalarini toping.

Javob:  $B(7; 3; -3)$ .

5. Quyidagi tenglamalr bilan berilgan tekisliklarning qanday joylashganini aniqlang.

- 1)  $x + y + z - 1 = 0$ ; 2)  $x + y - 1 = 0$ ; 3)  $x + y + z = 0$ ;
- 4)  $x + z - 3 = 0$ ; 5)  $x - 3 = 0$ .

6. Quyidagi tenglamalar bilan berilgan tekisliklar yasalsin.

- 1)  $5x - 2y + 3z - 10 = 10$ ; 2)  $3x + 2y - z = 0$ ;
- 3)  $3x + 2z = 6$ ; 4)  $2z - 7 = 0$ .

7. Quyidagi tenglamalar bilan berilgan tekisliklarning koordinata o'qlaridan ajratgan kesmalari topilsin.

- 1)  $2x + y - z + 6 = 0$ ; 2)  $2x + 3y + 6z - 12 = 0$ ;
- 3)  $3x + 2y - 4z - 24 = 0$ ; 4)  $x + 3y - 5z - 30 = 0$ .

Javob: 1)  $-3; -6; 6$ ; 2)  $6; 4; 2$ ; 3)  $-3; -6; 6$ ; 4)  $6; 4; 2$ .

8.  $2x - y + 3z - 9 = 0$ ;  $x + 2y + 2z - 3 = 0$ ;  $3x + y - 4z + 6 = 0$  tekisliklarning kesishish nuqtasi topilsin.

Javob:  $(1; -1; 2)$ .

9.  $M_1(-1; -2; 0)$  va  $M_2(1; 1; 2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi hamda  $x + 2y + 2z - 4 = 0$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lgan tekislikning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $2x - 2y + z - 2 = 0$ .

10.  $(2; 2; -2)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va  $x - 2y - 3z = 0$  tekislikka parallel bo'lgan tekislik tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $x - 2y - 3z - 4 = 0$ .

11.  $A(4; 3; 0)$  nuqtadan  $M_1(1; 3; 0), M_2(4; -1; 2)$  va  $M_3(3; 0; 1)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi tekislikkacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

Javob:  $\sqrt{6}$ .

12.  $A(5; 1; -1)$  nuqtadan  $x - 2y - 2z + 4 = 0$  tekislikkacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

Javob: 3.

13.  $M_1(1; -1; 2), M_2(2; 1; 2)$  va  $M_3(1; 1; 4)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi tekislikning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $2x - y + z - 5 = 0$ .

14. Quyidagi tenglamalar bilan berilgan tekisliklar orasidagi burchak topilsin.

1)  $x + 2z - 6 = 0$  va  $x + 2y - 4 = 0$ ;

2)  $4x - 5y + 3z - 1 = 0$  va  $x - 4y - z + 9 = 0$ ;

3)  $3x - y + 2z + 15 = 0$  va  $6x - 2y + 4z - 1 = 0$ ;

4)  $6x + 3y - 2z + 17 = 0$  va  $x + 2y + 6z - 4 = 0$ ;

Javob:  $78^\circ 30'$ ;  $\arccos 0,7$ ; tekisliklar o'zaro parallel; tekisliklar o'zaro perpendikulyar.

15.  $kx - 2y + 5z + 10 = 0$  va  $6x - (1 + k)y + 10z - 2 = 0$  tekisliklar  $k$  parametrning qanday qiymatida parallel bo'ladi?

Javob: 3.

16.  $4x + 3y - 5z - 8 = 0$  va  $4x + 3y - 5z + 12 = 0$  parallel tekisliklar orasidagi masofa topilsin.

Javob:  $2\sqrt{2}$ .

17.  $A(0; 0; 0)$  nuqtadan  $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 1$  tekislikkacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

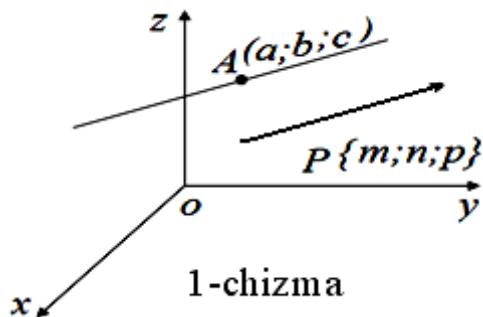
Javob:  $\frac{12}{\sqrt{61}}$ .

## §2. Fazoda to'g'ri chiziq tenglamalari

$A(a; b; c)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va  $P(m; n; p)$  vektorga parallel bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziqning tenglamasi

$$\frac{x - a}{m} = \frac{y - b}{n} = \frac{z - c}{p}$$

ko'rinishda bo'lib, unga to'g'ri chiziqning kanonik tenglamasi deyiladi.  $P\{m; n; p\}$  vektor to'g'ri chiziqning yo'naltiruvchi vektori deyiladi (1-chizma).



Kanonik tenglamadagi har bir nisbatni  $t$  parametrga tenglab, to'g'ri chiziqning quyidagi

$$\begin{cases} x = mt + a, \\ y = nt + b, \\ z = pt + c \end{cases}$$

tenglamasini hosil qilamiz. Bu tenglamaga to'g'ri chiziqning parametrik tenglamasi deyiladi.

Fazodagi ikkita  $A(x_1; y_1; z_1)$  va  $B(x_2; y_2; z_2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi

$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}$$

Formula yordamida tuziladi.

Fazodagi to'g'ri chiziqni ikkita tekislikning kesishish chizig'i sifatida ham qarash mumkin. U holda bu chiziq tenglamasi

$$\begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0, \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

ko'rinishda bo'lib, unga fazodagi to'g'ri chiziqning umumiy tenglamasi deyiladi.

Oxirgi sistemadan bir marta  $x$  ni, bir marta  $y$  ni yo'qotib va ba'zi bir belgilashlarni qilib,

$$\begin{cases} x = mz + a, \\ y = nz + b \end{cases}$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Bu tenglamaga to'g'ri chiziqning proeksiyalar bo'yicha tenglamasi deyiladi. Undan osongina

$$\frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-0}{t}$$

kanonik tenglamani keltirib chiqarish mumkin. Fazodagi ikkita

$$\frac{x-x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{p_1} \text{ va } \frac{x-x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{p_2}$$

to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + p_1 p_2}{\sqrt{m_1^2 + n_1^2 + p_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{m_2^2 + n_2^2 + p_2^2}}$$

formuladan topiladi.

Agar berilgan to'g'ri chiziqlar parallel bo'lsa, u holda

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$

shart, ular perpendikulyar bo'lsa

$$m_1 m_2 + n_1 n_2 + p_1 p_2 = 0$$

shart bajariladi. Bu shartlarga fazodagi to'g'ri chiziqlarning parallelik va perpendikulyarlik shartlari deyiladi.

$M(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  nuqtadan  $\frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-c}{p}$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha masofa

$$\rho^2 = \frac{\left| \begin{matrix} x_1 - a & y_1 - b \\ m & n \end{matrix} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{matrix} y_1 - b & z_1 - c \\ n & p \end{matrix} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{matrix} z_1 - c & x_1 - a \\ n & m \end{matrix} \right|^2}{m^2 + n^2 + p^2}$$

formula yordamida topiladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1. Umumiy tenglamasi

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y - z + 1 = 0, \\ 3x - y + 2z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

bo'lган to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini kanonik tenglama ko'rinishida yozilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan sistemani quyidagicha o'zgartiramiz:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = z - 1 \\ 3x - y = 3 - 2z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5x = 2 - z \\ 5y = 7z - 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{5}z + \frac{2}{5} \\ y = \frac{7}{5}z - \frac{9}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = \frac{x-0.4}{-0.2} \\ z = \frac{y+2.2}{1.4} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x-0.4}{-0.2} = \frac{y+2.2}{1.4} = \frac{z}{1}.$$

2.  $M_1(5; -1; 2)$  va  $M_2(-3; 6; 4)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Berilganlarga ko'ra  $x_1 = 5, x_2 = -3, y_1 = -1, y_2 = 6, z_1 = 2$  va  $z_2 = 4$ . Bularni berilgan ikki nuqta orqali o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$\frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z_2-z_1} \Rightarrow \frac{x-5}{-3-5} = \frac{y+1}{6+1} = \frac{z-2}{4-2} \Rightarrow \frac{x-5}{-8} = \frac{y+1}{7} = \frac{z-2}{2}.$$

### 3. Kanonik tenglamalari

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-0}{-4} = \frac{z+3}{1} \text{ va } \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y+2}{-2} = \frac{z}{-1}$$

bo'lган to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Yechish: Berilganlarga asosan  $m_1 = 1, m_2 = 2, n_1 = -4, n_2 = -2, p_1 = 1$  va  $p_2 = -1$ . Bularni ikki to'g'ri chiziq orasidagi burchakni topish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{m_1m_2 + n_1n_2 + p_1p_2}{\sqrt{m_1^2 + n_1^2 + p_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{m_2^2 + n_2^2 + p_2^2}} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 + (-4) \cdot (-2) + 1 \cdot (-1)}{\sqrt{1+16+1} \cdot \sqrt{4+4+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\varphi = 45^\circ.$$

### 4. Kanonik tenglamalari

$$\frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y+3}{2} = \frac{z-4}{4} \text{ va } \frac{x-5}{6} = \frac{y}{5} = \frac{z+7}{2}$$

bo'lган to'g'ri chiziqlarni o'zaro perpendikulyar ekanligini isbotlang.

Isbot: Berilganlarga asosan,  $m_1 = -3, m_2 = 6, n_1 = 2, n_2 = 5, p_1 = 4$  va  $p_2 = 2$ . Bularni ikki to'g'ri chiziqlarning perpendikulyarlik shartiga qo'yamiz:

$$m_1m_2 + n_1n_2 + p_1p_2 = 0 \Rightarrow -3 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 2 = -18 + 10 + 8 = 0, \\ 0=0. Demak, to'g'ri chiziqlar o'zaro perpendikulyar.$$

### 5. Kanonik tenglamalari

$$\frac{x-1}{-6} = \frac{y+3}{4} = \frac{z-4}{8} \text{ va } \frac{x-5}{-3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z+7}{4}$$

bo'lган to'g'ri chiziqlarning o'zaro parallel ekanligi isbotlansin.

Isbot: Berilganlarga asosan,  $m_1 = -6, m_2 = -3, n_1 = 4, n_2 = 2, p_1 = 8$  va  $p_2 = 4$ . Bularni to'g'ri chiziqlarning parallelilik shartiga qo'yamiz:

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{-6}{-3} = 2, \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2, \frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{8}{4} = 2.$$

Demak,  $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_2} = 2$ . Ya'ni parallelik sharti bajarilayapti.

$$6. \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z - 13 = 0, \\ 3x + y + 4z - 14 = 0. \end{cases}$$

to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi: 1) proeksiya bo'yicha; 2) kanonik ko'rinishda yozilzin.

Yechish: Berilgan sistemadan dastlab  $y$  ni yo'qotamiz. Buning uchun sistemaning ikkinchi tenglamasini har ikkala qismini hadma-had  $-2$  ga ko'paytiramiz va birinchi tenglamaga qo'shamiz.

$$\left. \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z - 13 = 0, \\ 3x + y + 4z - 14 = 0. \end{cases} \right| \cdot (-2), \quad \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z - 13 = 0, \\ -6x - 2y - 8z + 28 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-5x - 5z + 15 = 0, x + z - 3 = 0. \text{ Bundan } x = -z + 3 \text{ ni hosil qilamiz.}$$

Navbatda  $x$  ni yo'qotish uchun sistemaning birinchi tenglamasini har ikkala qismini hadma-had  $-3$  ga ko'paytiramiz va ikkinchi tenglamaga qo'shamiz.

$$\left. \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z - 13 = 0 \\ 3x + y + 4z - 14 = 0 \end{cases} \right| \cdot -3, \quad \begin{cases} -3x - 6y - 9z + 39 = 0 \\ 3x + y + 4z - 14 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-5y - 5z + 25 = 0, y + z - 5 = 0. \text{ Bundan } y = -z + 5 \text{ ni hosil qilamiz. Shunday qilib, biz quyidagi proeksiyalar bo'yiga tenglamani hosil qildik.}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -z + 3 \\ y = -z + 5 \end{cases}$$

2) Berilgan tenglamani kanonik ko'rinishga keltirish uchun oxirgi sistemaning har bir tenglamasidan  $z$  ni aniqlaymiz. Ular  $z = -x + 3$  va  $z = -y + 5$  lardan iborat. Shunday qilib, biz  $-x + 3 = -y + 5 = z$  yoki  $\frac{x-3}{-1} = \frac{y-5}{-1} = \frac{z-0}{1}$  tenglamani hosil qildik. Bu tenglamani  $\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y-5}{1} = \frac{z}{-1}$  ko'rinishda ham yozish mumkin.

## Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Quyidagi nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziqlarning tenglamalari tuzilsin.

$$M_1(3;-1;4) \text{ va } M_2(1;1;2); \quad M_3(2;4;6) \text{ va } M_4(3;-2;-4);$$

$$M_5(2;6;8) \text{ va } M_6(3;7;-2); \quad M_7(-4;-2;3) \text{ va } M_8(2;-4;-7).$$

2. Kanonik tenglamalari.

$$\frac{x-1}{a} = \frac{y-3}{-3} = \frac{z+4}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{va} \quad \frac{x+2}{2} = \frac{y+13}{a} = \frac{z-6}{\sqrt{2}}$$

bo'lган to'g'ri chiziqlar a parametrning qanday qiymatida o'zaro perpendikulyar bo'ladi?

Javob: 2.

3.  $M_1(3;-1;4)$  va  $M_2(2;3;6)$ ; nuqtalardan o'tuvchi to'g'ri chiziqning parametrli tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:

$$\begin{cases} x = -t + 3 \\ y = 4t - 1 \\ z = 2t + 4 \end{cases}$$

4.  $M(3;2;5)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va  $N\{5;1;7\}$  vektorga parallel bo'lган to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x-3}{5} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-5}{7}$ .

5.  $M(5;1;7)$  nuqta orqali o'tuvchi va  $3x + 2y + 5z = 0$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lган to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x-5}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-7}{5}$ .

6.  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{1}$  to'g'ri chiziqning  $x = z + 1, y = 1 - z$  to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

7.  $M(-4;3;0)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + z - 4 = 0 \\ 2x + y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel bo'lган to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x+4}{1} = \frac{y-3}{3} = \frac{z}{5}$ .

8.  $M(2;-3;4)$  nuqtadan Oz o'qqa tushirilgan perpendikulyarning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $3x + 2y = 0, z = 4$ .

9.  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z+3}{2}$  va  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z+1}{2}$  parallel to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi masofa topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$ .

$$10. \begin{cases} 2x + y + 8z - 16 = 0, \\ x - 2y - z + 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi: 1) proeksiyalari bo'yicha; 2) kanonik ko'rinishda yozilsin.

Javob: 1)  $x = 6 - 3z$ ,  $y = -2z + 4$ , 2)  $\frac{x-6}{-3} = \frac{y-4}{-2} = \frac{z}{1}$

$$11. \begin{cases} 2x - y - 7 = 0 \\ 2x - z + 5 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ va } \begin{cases} 3x - 2y + 8 = 0 \\ z = 3x \end{cases}$$

to'g'ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Javob:  $\cos\varphi = \frac{20}{21}$ .

12.  $M(2; -1; 3)$  nuqtadan  $\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y+2}{4} = \frac{z-1}{5}$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

Javob:  $0,3\sqrt{38}$ .

13.  $A(0; 0; 0)$  nuqtadan  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3}$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

Javob:  $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}$ .

14.  $M(3; 0; 4)$  nuqtadan  $y = 2x + 1$ ,  $z = 2x$  to'g'ri chiziqqacha bo'lgan masofa topilsin.

Javob:  $d = \sqrt{17}$ .

### §3. To'g'ri chiziq va tekislik orasidagi munosabatlar

$\frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-c}{p}$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$

tekislik orasidagi burchak:

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{|Am+Bn+Cp|}{NP} = \frac{|Am+Bn+Cp|}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2} \cdot \sqrt{m^2+n^2+p^2}}.$$

Ularning parallellik sharti;

$$Am + Bn + Cp = 0.$$

Ularning perpendikulyarlik sharti;

$$\frac{A}{m} = \frac{B}{n} = \frac{C}{p}.$$

To'gri chiziq bilan tekislikning kesishish nuqtasini topish uchun to'gri chiziq tenglamasini  $x = mt + a, y = nt + b, z = pt + c$  parametrik ko'rinishda yozib, tekislikning  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  tenglamasidagi  $x, y, z$  larning o'rniga ularning  $t$  ga nisbatan yozilgan ifodalarini qo'yamiz. Hosil bo'lган tenglamadan  $t_0$  ni, so'ngra kesishgan nuqta koordinatalari  $x_0, y_0, z_0$ , ni topamiz.

$M(x_1; y_1; z_1)$  nuqta va  $\frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-c}{p}$  to'gri chiziqdan o'tgan tekislik tenglamasi

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ a - x_1 & b - y_1 & c - z_1 \\ m & n & p \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

dan topiladi.

$\frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-c}{p}$  to'g'ri chiziqdan o'tib  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lган tekislik tenglamasi

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - a & y - b & z - c \\ m & n & p \\ A & B & C \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

formula yordamida tuziladi. Berilgan  $M_1(x_1; y_1; z_1)$  nuqtadan o'tib, berilgan  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lган to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi

$$\frac{x - x_1}{A} = \frac{y - y_1}{B} = \frac{z - z_1}{C}$$

dan iborat bo'ladi.

Berilgan  $M_1(x_1; y_1; z_1)$  nuqtadan o'tib, berilgan  $\frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-c}{p}$  to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar bo'lган tekislik tenglamasi

$$m(x - x_1) + n(y - y_1) + p(z - z_1) = 0$$

formula yordamida tuziladi.

Fazodagi ikkita  $\frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-c}{p}$  va  $\frac{x-a_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-b_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-c_1}{p}$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning bir tekislikda yotish sharti

$$\begin{vmatrix} a - a_1 & b - b_1 & c - c_1 \\ m & n & p \\ m_1 & n_1 & p_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ dan iborat.}$$

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$  tog'ri chiziq bilan  $2x + y - 2z - 6 = 0$  tekislik orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Yechish: Berilganlarga asosan  $A = 2, B = 1, C = -2, m = 1, n = 2$  va  $p = -2$ . Bularni to'g'ri chiziq bilan tekislik orasidagi burchakni topish formulasiga qo'yamiz;

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{|Am+Bn+Cp|}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2} \cdot \sqrt{m^2+n^2+p^2}} = \frac{|2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot (-2)|}{\sqrt{4+1+4} \cdot \sqrt{1+4+4}} = \frac{8}{3 \cdot 3} = \frac{8}{9}.$$

Bundan  $\varphi = \arcsin \frac{8}{9}$  kelib chiqadi.

2.  $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{3}$  to'g'ri chiziqni  $2x + y - z = 0$  tekislikka parallel ekanligi isbotlansin.

Isbot: Berilganlarga asosan,  $m = 2, n = -1, p = 3, A = 2, B = 1, C = -1$ . Bularni to'g'ri chiziq bilan tekislikning parallellik shartiga qo'yamiz: Ya'ni,

$$Am + Bn + Cp = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 1 - 3 = 0$$

3.  $\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{n} = \frac{z+3}{-2}$  kanonik tenglamadagi n parametr qanday qiymat qabul qilganda, u umumiy tenglmasi  $x - 3y + 6z + 7 = 0$  bo'lgan tekislikka parallel bo'ladi?

Yechish: Bizda  $m = 3, n = n, p = -2, A = 1, B = -3, C = 6$ . Bularni to'g'ri chiziq bilan tekislikning parallellik shartiga qo'yamiz:

$$Am + Bn + Cp = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot (-3) \cdot n + 6 \cdot (-2) = 0 \Rightarrow 3 - 3n - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow -3n - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow n = -3.$$

4.  $\frac{x-2}{m} = \frac{y+1}{4} = \frac{z-5}{-3}$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan  $3x - 2y + cz + 1 = 0$  tekislik o'zaro perpendikulyar bo'lishi uchun c parametr qanday bo'lishi kerak?

Yechish: Berilganlarga asosan,  $m = m, n = 4, p = -3, A = 3, B = -2, C = C, C=c$ . Bularni to'g'ri chiziq bilan tekislikning perpendikulyarlik sharti

$$\frac{A}{m} = \frac{B}{n} = \frac{C}{p}$$

ga qo'yamiz. U holda,  $\frac{3}{m} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{c}{-3} \Rightarrow m = -6, C = \frac{3}{2} \frac{c}{-3} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{m} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{c}{-3} \Rightarrow m = -6, C = \frac{3}{2} c \frac{3}{m} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{c}{-3} \Rightarrow m = -6, C = \frac{3}{2}$ .

Javob:  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

5.  $M(1; 1; 1)$  nuqta va  $\frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{y-3}{5} = \frac{z-7}{2}$  to'g'ri chiziqdan o'tgan tekislikning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan nuqta va berilgan to'g'ri chiziqdan o'tuvchi tekislik tenglamasini tuzish formulasidan foydalanamiz:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ a - x_1 & b - y_1 & c - z_1 \\ m & n & p \end{vmatrix} = 0, \begin{vmatrix} x - 1 & y - 1 & z - 1 \\ 2 - 1 & 3 - 1 & 7 - 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - 1 & y - 1 & z - 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$4(x - 1) + 5(z - 1) + 18(y - 1) - 6(z - 1) - 30(x - 1) - 2(y - 1) = 0, 4x - 4 + 5z - 5 + 18y - 18 - 6z + 6 - 30x + 30 - 2y + 2 = 0,$$

$$-26x + 16y - z + 11 = 0, 26x - 16y + z - 11 = 0.$$

6.  $M_1(-2; 1; -5)$  nuqtadan o'tib,  $3x - 4y + 6z + 1 = 0$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lган to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish:  $M_1(x_1; y_1; z_1)$  nuqtadan o'tib, berilgan  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lган to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasini tuzish formulasi  $\frac{x-x_1}{A} = \frac{y-y_1}{B} = \frac{z-z_1}{C}$  dan foydalanamiz. Bizda  $x_1 = -2, y_1 = 1, z_1 = -5, A = 3, B = -4, C = 6$  bo'lганligi uchun  $\frac{x-(-2)}{3} = \frac{y-1}{-4} = \frac{z-(-5)}{6}, \frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{y-1}{-4} = \frac{z+5}{6}$ .

7.  $M(5; 7; 4)$  nuqtadan o'tib,  $\frac{x-3}{6} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-8}{3}$  to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar bo'lgan tekislik tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan  $M_1(x_1; y_1; z_1)$  nuqtadan o'tib, berilgan  $\frac{x-a}{m} = \frac{y-b}{n} = \frac{z-c}{p}$  to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar bo'lgan tekislik tenglamasini tuzish formulasi  $m(x - x_1) + n(y - y_1) + p(z - z_1) = 0$  dan foydalanamiz. Bizda  $m = 6, n = 2, p = 3, x_1 = 5, y_1 = 7, z_1 = 4$  bo'lganligi uchun  $6(x - 5) + 2(y - 7) + 3(z - 4) = 0$  yoki  $6x + 2y + 3z - 56 = 0$  bo'ladi.

8.  $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z+2}{2}$  to'g'ri chiziqdan o'tuvchi va  $2x + 3y - z = 4$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lgan tekislikning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan to'g'ri chiziqdan o'tib, berilgan tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lgan tekislikning tenglamasini tuzish formulasidan foydalanamiz. Bizda  $m = 1, n = 2, p = 2, A = 2, B = 3, C = -1, a = 1, b = -1, c = -2$  bo'lgani uchun

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - a & y - b & z - c \\ m & n & p \\ A & B & C \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} x - 1 & y + 1 & z + 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2(x - 1) + 3(z + 2) + 4(y + 1) - 4(z + 2) - 6(x - 1) + y + 1 &= 0, \\ -2x + 2 + 3z + 6 + 4y + 4 - 4z - 8 - 6x + 6 + y + 1 &= 0, \\ -8x + 5y - z + 11 &= 0, \quad 8x - 5y + z - 11 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

9.  $\frac{x-2}{5} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z-6}{4}$  va  $\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-5}{6}$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bir tekislikda yotadimi?

Yechish: Fazodagi ikki to'g'ri chiziqning bir tekislikda yotish shartini bajarilish yoki bajarilmasligini tekshiramiz. Bizda  $a = 2, b = 3, c = 6$   $a_1 = 3, b_1 = 1, c_1 = 5, m = 5, n = 2, p = 4, m_1 = 2, n_1 = 3, p_1 = 6$  bo'lganligi uchun

$$\begin{vmatrix} a - a_1 & b - b_1 & c - c_1 \\ m & n & p \\ m_1 & n_1 & p_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - 3 & 3 - 1 & 6 - 5 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -12 + 15 + 16 - 4 + 12 - 60 = -33. \quad -33 \neq 0.$$

Demak, berilgan ikki to'g'ri chiziq bir tekislikda yotmaydi.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1.  $\frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y+2}{-1} = \frac{z+3}{\sqrt{2}}$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan  $x + y + \sqrt{2}z - 4 = 0$  tekislik orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Javob:  $30^\circ$

2.  $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{z-1}{1}$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan  $x + y\sqrt{2} - z + 1 = 0$  tekislik orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Javob:  $30^\circ$

3.  $x = 1 + t, y = -1 - 2t, z = 6t$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan  $2x + 3y + z - 1 = 0$  tekislikning kesishish nuqtasi topilsin.

Javob:  $M_0(2; -3; 6)$

4.  $\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-5}{-3} = \frac{z+2}{-2}$  to'g'ri chiziq va  $Ax + By + 3z - 5 = 0$  tekislik o'zaro perpendikulyar bo'lishi uchun A va B qanday qiymatlarni qabul qilishi kerak?

Javob:  $A = -3, B = 4,5$ .

5.  $\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-2}{n} = \frac{z+3}{-2}$  to'g'ri chiziq  $x - 3y + 6z + 2 = 0$  tekislikka parallel bo'lishi uchun n parametr qanday qiymat qabul qilishi kerak?

Javob:  $-3$ .

6.  $M_0(2; 5; -7)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va  $\frac{x-3}{5} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-5}{7}$  to'g'ri chiziqqa parallel bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-5}{2} = \frac{z+7}{-1}$ .

7.  $M_0(5; 1; 7)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi va  $3x + 2y + 5z = 0$  tekislikka perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziqning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x-5}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-7}{5}$ .

8.  $\frac{x-3}{5} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-5}{7}$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan  $x + y - z + 3 = 0$  tekislikning kesishish nuqtasi topilsin.

Javob:  $M_0(18; 5; 26)$ .

9. A(2; 1; 0) nuqtadan  $x = 3z - 1$ ;  $y = 2z$  to'g'ri chiziqqa tushirilgan perpendikulyarning tenglamasi yozilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } \frac{x-2}{-9} = \frac{y-1}{8} = \frac{z}{11}.$$

10.  $\frac{x+3}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z+1}{1}$  va  $\begin{cases} x = 3z - 4 \\ y = z + 2 \end{cases}$  to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasi topilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } (-1; 3; 1).$$

11.  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z+1}{2}$  to'g'ri chiziqning  $x + 2y + 3z - 29 = 0$  tekislik bilan kesishgan nuqtasi topilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } M_0(6; 4; 5).$$

12.  $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{z-1}{1}$  to'g'ri chiziq va  $x + y\sqrt{2} - z + 1 = 0$  tekislik orasidagi burchak topilsin.

$$\text{Javob: } 30^\circ.$$

#### § 4. Ikkinchchi tartibli sirtlar

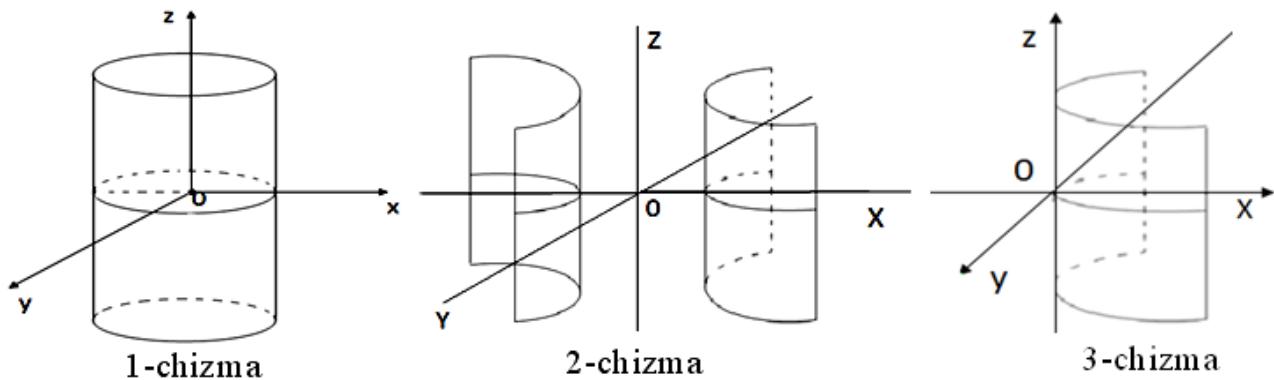
$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dxy + Exz + Fyz + Gx + Hy + Kz + L = 0$  tenglamaga ikkinchi tartibli sirtlarning umumiy tenglamasi deyiladi. Bu yerda  $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 + D^2 + E^2 + F^2 \neq 0$ . Agar bu tenglamaning chap tomonini  $F(x, y, z)$  orqali belgilasak, u holda uni  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  ko'rinishida yozish mumkin.

Agar ikkinchi tartibli sirt tenglamasi  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  da o'zgaruvchilardan birortasi qatnashmasa, bunday sirt silindrik sirtni ifodalaydi. Masalan,  $F(x, y) = 0$  silindrik sirtni ifodalaydi. Uni geometrik tasvirlash uchun  $F(x, y) = 0$  ning grafigi chizilib, uning har bir nuqtasidan oz o'qiga perpendikulyar chiziq o'tkaziladi.  $F(x, y) = 0$  tenglama ko'rinishiga qarab ikkinchi tartibli silindrik sirtlar quyidagi turlarga bo'linadi:

1)  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  tenglama bilan aniqlangan sirt eliptik silindr deyiladi (1-chizma).

2.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  tenglama bilan aniqlangan sirt giperbolik silindr deyiladi (2-chizma).

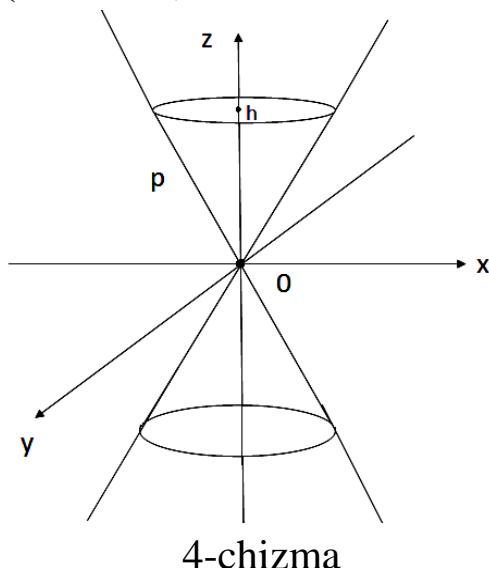
3.  $y^2 = 2px$  tenglama bilan aniqlangan sirt parabolik silindr deyiladi (3-chizma).



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$$

tenglama bilan aniqlangan sirt konus deb ataladi.

Agar  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  nuqta konusga tegishli bo'lsa, u holda shu nuqtadan o'tuvchi  $x = x_0t$ ,  $y = y_0t$ ,  $z = z_0t$  ( $t \in R$ ) to'g'ri chiziq ham konusga tegishli bo'ladi (4-chizma).



Odatda bu chiziqlar konus yasovchilarini deyiladi.

Agar konusni  $z = h$  tekislik bilan kessak, kesimda  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{h^2}{c^2}$  ellips hosil bo'ladi.

Konusni  $x = h$  yoki  $y = h$  tekisliklar bilan kesish yordamida kesimda giperbolalar hosil bo'ladi.

Fazodagi  $M(a, b, c)$  nuqtadan bir xil  $r$  uzoqlikda joylashgan nuqtalarning geometrik o'rni sfera deyiladi. Bunda  $M$  nuqta sferaning markazi  $r$  esa sferaning radiusidir.

Sfera ta'rifiga asosan,

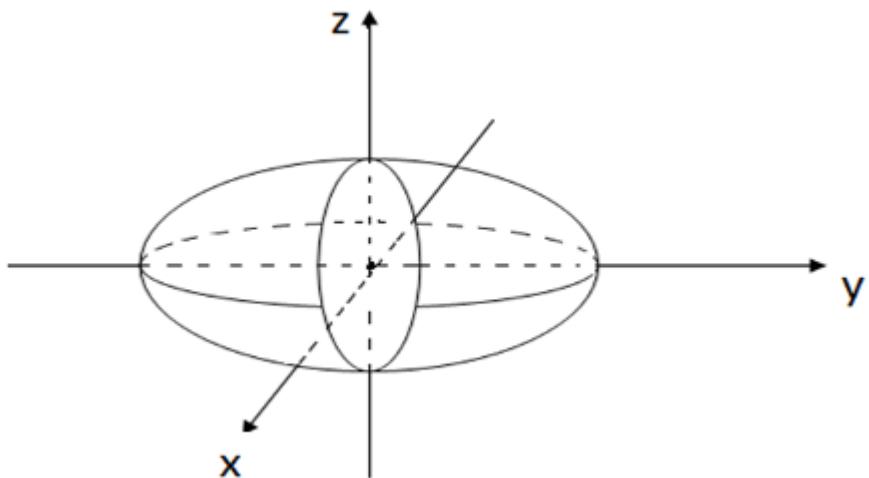
$$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 + (z - c)^2 = r^2$$

tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Bu markazi  $M(a, b, c)$  nuqtada radiusi  $r$  ga teng bo'lган sfera tenglamasidir. Agar sfera markazi koordinatalar boshida bo'lsa, ya'ni  $a = b = c = 0$  bo'lsa u holda uning tenglamasi  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$  ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

Sferani o'zaro perpendikulyar uchta yo'naliш bo'yicha tekis deformatsiyalash (cho'zish yoki siqish) natijasida hosil bo'lган sirt ellipsoid deyiladi va uning tenglamsi

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi. Bu tenglama ellipsoidning kanonik tenglamasi deyiladi.  $a, b, c$  sonlar ellipsoidning yarim o'qlari deyiladi (5-chizma).



5-chizma

Ellipsoid koordinata o'qlariga nisbatan simmetrikdir.

Ellipsoid  $Ox$  o'qini  $(a; 0; 0)$  va  $(-a; 0; 0)$  nuqtalarda,  $Oy$  o'qini  $(0; b; 0)$  va  $(0; -b; 0)$  nuqtalarda  $Oz$  o'qini  $(0; 0; c)$  va  $(0; 0; -c)$  nuqtalarda kesadi. Ellipsoidning  $z = h$  tekislik bilan kesishmasi ellips bo'lib, uning tenglamasi

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 - \frac{h^2}{c^2}$$

ko'inishda bo'ladi.

$Oxz$  tengsizlikda  $x^2 = 2pz$ ,  $y = 0$  tenglama bilan berilgan parabolani  $Oz$  o'qi atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo'lgan sirt paraboloid deyiladi (6-chizma).

$x^2 + y^2 = 2pz$  tenglama paraboloidning kanonik tenglamasi deyiladi.

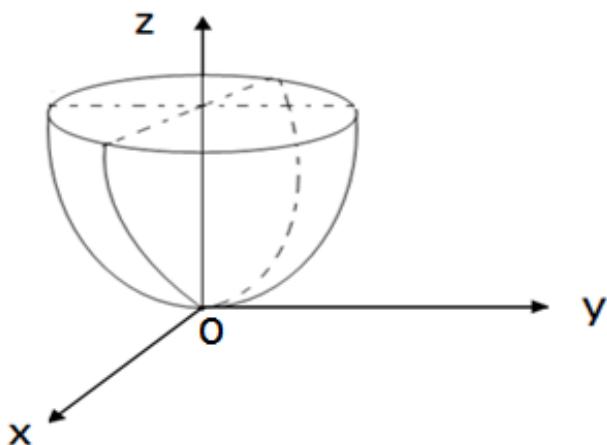
$2z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$  tenglama bilan aniqlangan sirt elliptik paraboloid deyiladi.

$2z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$  tenglama bilan berilgan sirtga giperbolik paraboloid deb ataladi.

$x^2 + y^2 = 2pz$  tenglama bilan berilgan aylanma paraboloid  $Oz$  o'qiga nisbatan simmetrikdir.

$2z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$  elliptik paraboloidni  $z = h > 0$  tekislik bilan kesish natijasida kesimda  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2h$  ellips hosil bo'ladi.

$2z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$  giperbolik paraboloidni  $z = h$  tekislik bilan kesilsa, kesimda  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2h$  giperbola hosil bo'ladi.



6-chizma

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  tenglama bilan aniqlangan sirt bir pallali giperboloid deb ataladi. Bu yerda  $a, b, c$  giperboloidning yarim o'qlaridir.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$$

tenglama bilan aniqlangan sirt ikki pallali giperboloid deb ataladi.

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  tenglama bilan berilgan bir pallali giperboloidni

$z = h$  tekisligi  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{h^2}{c^2} + 1$  ellips bo'ylab kesadi.

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 1$  giperbolani  $Oxz$  tekislikda  $Oz$  o'qi atrofida aylantirishdan

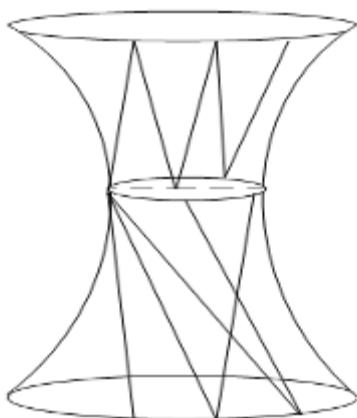
$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  giperboloid hosil boladi.

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  tenglama bilan berilgan bir pallali giperboloidni

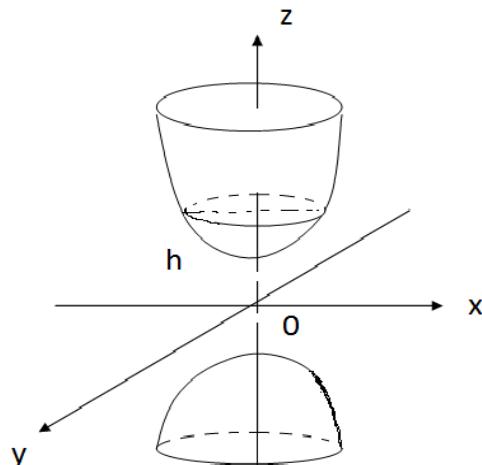
$y = |h| \neq b$  tekislik bilan kesish najasida giperbola hosil bo'ladi.

$y = |h| = b$  bo'lsa, u holda kesimda  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c} = 0$  va  $\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c} = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqlar hosil bo'ladi.

Bir pallali giperboloidning har bir nuqtasidan ikkita to'g'ri chiziq o'tadi. Odatda, bu to'g'ri chiziqlar giperboloidning yasovchilari deyiladi (7-chizma).



7-chizma



8-chizma

Ikki pallali giperboloidni  $z = h$  tekislik bilan kesish natijasida kesimda

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{h^2}{c^2} - 1$$

ellips hosil bo'ladi (8-chizma).

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1. Markazi  $C(2; -5; 1)$  nuqtada radiusi  $R = 3$  bo'lgan sfera tenglamasi yozilsin.

Yechish:  $C$  nuqtaning koordinatalari va radiusining qiymatini sferaning kanonik tenglamasi  $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 + (z - c)^2 = R^2$  ga qo'yamiz.

Bizda  $a = 2$ ,  $b = -5$ ,  $c = 1$  va  $R = 3$ . Bularni yuqoridagi formulaga qo'yamiz:  $(x - 2)^2 + (y - (-5))^2 + (z - 1)^2 = 3^2 \Rightarrow (x - 2)^2 + (y + 5)^2 + (z - 1)^2 = 9$ .

2.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 6z + 5 = 0$  tenglama sfera tenglamasi ekanligi isbotlansin.

Isbot: Berilgan tenglamaning chap tomonini quyidagicha o'zgartiramiz:

$x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 - 4 + z^2 - 6z + 9 - 9 + 5 = 0$  yoki  $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 2)^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 3^2$ . Bu tenglama markazi  $C(1; -2; 3)$  nuqtada va radiusi  $R = 3$  bo'lgan sferaning kanonik tenglamasıdır.

3. Birinchi sirt markazi  $C(-1; -1; 0)$  nuqtada va radiusi  $R_1 = 5$  ga, ikkinchi sirt markazi  $C(1; 1; 3)$  nuqtada va radiusi  $R_2 = 4$  ga teng bo'lgan sferadan iborat. Uchinchi sirt esa  $Oxz$  tekisligidan 3 birlik masofada yotadi va  $Oxy$  tekisligiga parallel. Bu sirlarning kesishish nuqtalari topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan masala

$$\begin{cases} (x + 1)^2 + (y + 1)^2 + z^2 = 25, \\ (x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 16, \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$$

sistemani yechishga keltiriladi. Dastlabki ikkita tenglamaga  $z = 3$  ni qo'yib,

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y = 14, \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y = 14 \end{cases}$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Sistemaning birinchi tenglamasidan ikkinchi tenglamasini hadma-had ayirib,  $x + y = 0$  tenglamani va birinchi tenglamasiga ikkinchi tenglamasini hadma-had qo'shib,  $x^2 + y^2 = 14$  tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Hosil bo'lgan tenglamalarni yechib, ikkita  $(\sqrt{7}; -\sqrt{7}; 3)$  va  $(-\sqrt{7}; \sqrt{7}; 3)$  nuqtalarni topamiz.

## Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x + 5y - 4z = 0$  va  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2az$  tenglamalar bilan berilgan sferalarning markazi va radiusi topilsin.

Javob: 1)  $C(1,5; -2,5; 2), R = 3,5$ ; 2)  $C(0; 0; a), R = a$

2.  $3x - 2y + 6z - 18 = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $z = 0$  tekisliklardan hosil bo'lgan tetraedrning ichiga chizilgan sferik sirtning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 1)^2 + (z - 1)^2 = 1$ .

3.  $B(-4; 0; 0)$  nuqtaga nisbatan  $A(2; 0; 0)$  nuqtaga ikki marta yaqinroq bo'lgan nuqtalar geometrik o'rnini tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 8x$ .

4.  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ x + y + z = a \end{cases}$  aylanadan va  $(a; a; a)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi

sferik sirtning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a(x + y + z) = 0$ .

5.  $x = a$ ,  $y = 0$  to'g'ri chiziqdan va  $yOz$  tekisligidan teng uzoqlashgan nuqtalar geometrik o'rnining tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $y^2 = 2ax - x^2$ .

6.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2ax = 0$  sfera tashqarisida chizilgan, yasovchilari mos ravishda: 1)  $Ox$  o'qqa; 2)  $Oy$  o'qqa; 3)  $Oz$  o'qqa parallel uchta silindrik sirtning tenglamalari tuzilsin.

Javob: 1)  $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ ; 2)  $x^2 + z^2 = 2ax$ ; 3)  $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ .

7.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + y - 3z = 0$  sirtning markazi  $C$  dan o'tuvchi va  $OC$  to'g'ri chiziqqa perpendikulyar tekislikning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $2x - y + 3z - 7 = 0$ .

8.  $(0;-3;0)$  nuqtaga nisbatan koordinatalar boshidan ikki barobar uzoqroq bo'lgan nuqtalar geometrik o'rnining tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $x^2 + (y + 4)^2 + z^2 = 4$ .

9. Uchi koordinatalar boshida va yo'naltiruvchisi  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ,  $z = c$  dan iborat konus sirt tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ .

10.  $x^2 + (y - a)^2 - z^2 = 0$  konusning uchi va uning  $z = a$  tekislikdagi yo'naltiruvchisi aniqlansin.

Javob:  $(0; a; 0)$ , yo'naltiruvchi aylana  $z = a$ ,  $x^2 + (y - a)^2 = a^2$ .

11.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{c^2} = 1$ ,  $y = 0$  ellipsning  $Oz$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lган sirtning tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ .

12.  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{25} = 1$  sirt yasalsin va uning: 1)  $z = 3$ , 2)  $y = 1$  tekisliklar bilan kesimlarining yuzlari topilsin.

Javob: a)  $3,84\pi$ ; b)  $\frac{45}{4}\pi$ .

13.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ ,  $y = 0$  egri chiziqning: a)  $Oz$  o'q; b)  $Ox$  o'q atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lган sirt tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob: a)  $\frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  (bir pallali giperboloid),  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2+z^2}{b^2} = 1$  (ikki pallali giperboloid).

14.  $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{36} = 1$  giperboloid yasalsin va uning  $(4; 1; -3)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi yasovchilari topilsin.

Javob:  $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} + \frac{z}{6} = \frac{1}{3}(1 + \frac{y}{2}) \\ \frac{x}{4} - \frac{z}{6} = 3(1 - \frac{y}{2}) \end{cases}$  va  $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} + \frac{z}{6} = 1 - \frac{y}{2} \\ \frac{x}{4} - \frac{z}{6} = 1 + \frac{y}{2} \end{cases}$

15.  $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{3z^2}{25} = 1$  giperboloidning eng kichik doiraviy kesimlari topilsin.

Javob:  $2y = \pm 3z$ .

16.  $z = \frac{3a}{2}$  tekislikdan va  $F(0; 0; \frac{a}{2})$  nuqtadan teng uzoqlashgan nuqtalar geometrik o'rnining tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $z = a - \frac{x^2+y^2}{2a}$ .

17.  $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = z$  elliptik paraboloidning koordinatalar boshidan o'tuvchi doiraviy kesimlari aniqlansin.

Javob:  $4y = \pm 3z$ .

## § 5. Vektorlar va ular ustida amallar. Vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi

Sonli qiymatlari bilan to'liq aniqlanadigan kattaliklar skalyar kattaliklar deb ataladi.

Ham sonli qiymati, ham yo'nalishi bilan aniqlanadigan kattaliklar vektor kattaliklar deyiladi.

Skalyar kattaliklar  $a, b, c, \dots$  kabi harflar bilan, vektor kattaliklar  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}, \dots$  yoki bu harflarni qalin bo'yalganlari  $a, b, c, \dots$  bilan belgilanadi.

Geometrik nuqtayi nazardan vektorlar yo'naltirilgan kesmalar singari qaraladi. Boshi A nuqtada va oxiri B nuqtada bo'lgan yo'naltirilgan kesma bilan aniqlanadigan vektor  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  kabi belgilanadi. Bunda A nuqta vektoring boshi, B nuqta esa vektoring uchi (oxiri) deyiladi. Bu yerda AB kesmaning uzunligi vektoring modulini ifodalaydi, ya'ni  $|AB| = |\overrightarrow{AB}|$ .

Har qanday a vektoring sonli qiymati uning moduli yoki uzunligi deyiladi va  $|a|$  kabi belgilanadi.

Boshi va uchi bitta nuqtadan iborat bo'lgan vektor nol vektor deyiladi. Uning moduli  $|0|=0$  boladi.

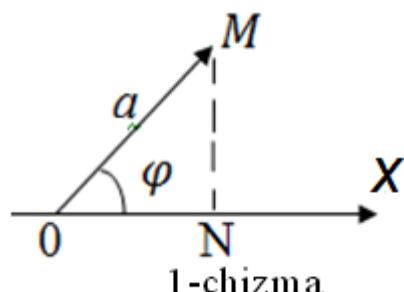
Bir to'g'ri chiziqda yoki parallel to'g'ri chiziqlarda joylashgan vektorlar kollinear vektorlar deyiladi.

Nol vektor har qanday  $a$  vektorga kollinear deb hisoblanadi.

Quyidagi uchta shartlar bajarilganda  $a$  va  $b$  larni teng vektorlar deyiladi:

1.  $a \parallel b$ , ya'ni bu vektorlar kolliniyar;
2.  $|a|=|b|$ , ya'ni bu vektorlar bir xil uzunlikka ega;
3.  $a$  va  $b$  vektorlar bir xil yo'nalishga ega.

$\vec{a}$  vektor OX o'q bilan  $\varphi$  burchak tashkil etsin (1-chizma). U holda vektoring bu o'qdagi proyeksiyasi shu vektor uzunligini  $\varphi$  burchakning kosinusiga ko'paytasiga teng bo'ladi. Ya'ni  $pr_x = |a| \cdot \cos\varphi = |a| \cdot \cos(\vec{a} \wedge OX)$ .



Bir necha vektor yig'indisining o'qdagi proyeksiyasi qo'shiluvchi vektorlar proyeksiyalarining yig'indisiga teng:

$$pr_x(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = pr_x\vec{a} + pr_x\vec{b}.$$

Bitta yoki parallel tekisliklarda joylashgan uch va undan ortiq vektorlar *komplanar vektorlar* deyiladi.

$\vec{a}$  vektorni  $\lambda$  songa ko'paytmasi deb quyidagi uchta shart bilan aniqlanadigan yangi bir  $\vec{c}$  vektorga aytildi:

1.  $|\vec{c}| = |\lambda| \cdot |\vec{a}|$ , ya'ni  $\vec{a}$  vektoring uzunligi  $|\lambda|$  marta o'zgaradi.

2.  $\vec{c} \parallel \vec{a}$ , ya'ni bu vektorlar kollinear;

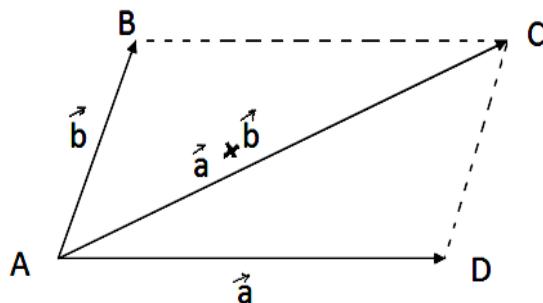
3.  $\lambda > 0$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{c}$  va  $\vec{a}$  vektorlar bir xil yo'nalgan,  $\lambda < 0$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{c}$  va  $\vec{a}$  qarama-qarshi yo'nalgan.

Vektorlarning songa ko'paytmasi quyidagi xossalarga ega:

1)  $\lambda(\beta\vec{a}) = \beta(\lambda\vec{a})$ ; 2)  $(\lambda \pm \beta)\vec{a} = \lambda\vec{a} \pm \beta\vec{a}$ . 3)  $0 \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{0}$ .

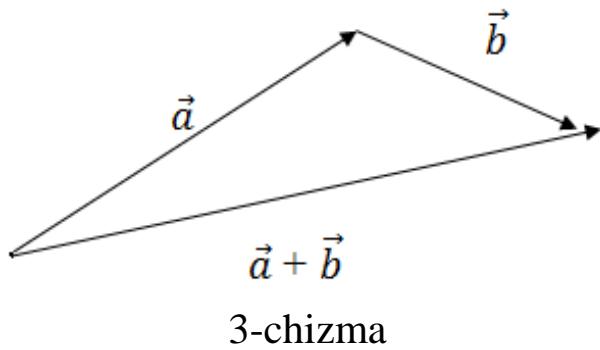
$(-1)\vec{a}$  vektor  $\vec{a}$  vektorga qarama-qarshi vektor deyiladi va  $-\vec{a}$  kabi belgilanadi.

$\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning yig'indisi deb ABCD parallelogrammning A uchidan chiquvchi diagonalidan hosil qilingan  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  vektorga aytildi va  $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$  kabi belgilanadi (parallelogramm qoidasi) (2-chizma).



2-chizma

Bu yig'indini uchburchak qoidasi deb ataladigan quyidagi usulda ham topish mumkin. Bunda dastlab parallel ko'chirish orqali  $\vec{b}$  vektoring boshi  $\vec{a}$  vektoring uchi ustiga keltiriladi (3-chizma). So'ngra  $\vec{a}$  ning boshidan chiqib  $\vec{b}$  ning uchida tugaydigan vektor hosil qilinadi va u  $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$  yig'indini ifodalaydi.



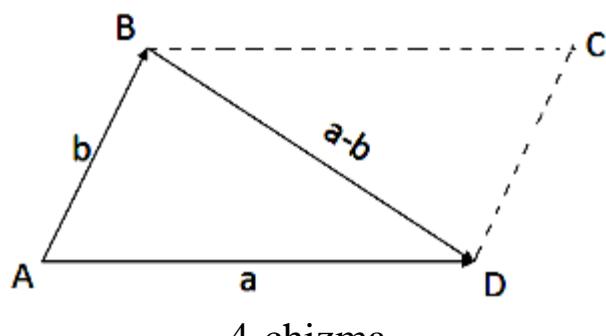
Bir nechta  $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \dots, \vec{a}_n$  ( $n \geq 3$ ) vektorlarning yig'indisi parallelogramm qoidasini bir necha marta ketma-ket qo'llash bilan topiladi.

Vektorlarni qo'shish amali quyidagi xossalarga ega:

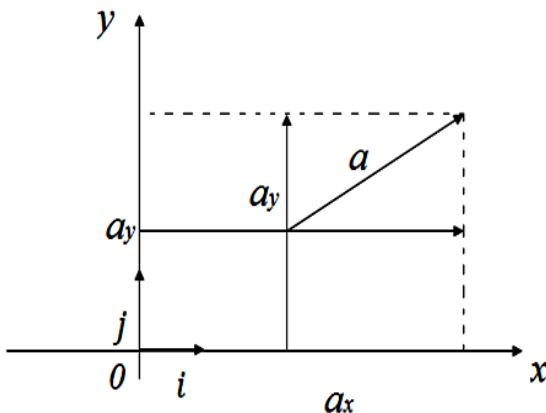
1.  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a}$ .
2.  $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} + \vec{c}) + \vec{b}$ .
3.  $\lambda(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \lambda\vec{a} + \lambda\vec{b}$ .
4.  $\vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{a}$ .

$\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning ayirmasi deb  $\vec{a}$  va  $-\vec{b}$  vektorlarning yig'indisiga aytildi va u  $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$  kabi belgilanadi.

$\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning ayirmasini ular asosida qurilgan ABCD parallelogrammning kichik BD diagonali sifatida ham qarash mumkin (4-chizma).



Tekislikda XOY to'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalar sistemasini olamiz. Bu tekislikda berilgan har qanday  $\vec{a}$  vektorni sonlar juftligi orqali ifodalash mumkin. Buning uchun mos ravishda OX va OY koordinata o'qlarida joylashgan musbat yo'nalishga ega hamda uzunliklari birga teng bo'lgan i va j vektorlarni kiritamiz (5-chizma).



5-chizma

Kiritilgan  $\vec{i}$  va  $\vec{j}$  vektorlar birlik ortlar deyiladi.  $a_x$  va  $a_y$  lar  $\vec{a}$  vektoring koordinata o'qlaridagi proyeksiyalari bo'lib,  $\vec{a}$  vektorni ular orqali  $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j}$  ko'rinishda yozish mumkin.

$\vec{a} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}$  ga  $\vec{a}$  vektoring birlik ortlar bo'yicha yoyilmasi, x va y sonlari esa uning koordinatalari deyiladi.

Tekislikda boshi A( $x_1; y_1$ ) va oxiri B( $x_2; y_2$ ) nuqtada bo'lган  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  vektoring koordinatalari  $\{x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1\}$  bo'lib, u AB $\{x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1\}$  kabi yoziladi.

Fazoda  $XOYZ$  to'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalar sistemasida berilgan  $\vec{a}$  vektoring koordinatalarini aniqlash uchun kiritilgan i va j ortlarga qo'shimcha  $OZ$  o'qida uzunligi birga teng bo'lган  $\vec{k}$  vektorni olamiz. U holda  $\vec{a}$  vektorni

$$\vec{a} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Bu yerda x,y,z sonlar uchligi fazodagi  $\vec{a}$  vektoring koordinatalari bo'lib uni  $\vec{a}\{x; y; z\}$  kabi yoziladi.

Fazoda boshi A( $x_1; y_1; z_1$ ) va oxiri B( $x_2; y_2; z_2$ ) nuqtada bo'lган  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  vektor  $\overrightarrow{AB}\{x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1; z_2 - z_1\}$  ko'rinishda yoziladi.

$\vec{a}\{x_1; y_1; z_1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{x_2; y_2; z_3\}$  vektorlar teng bo'lishi uchun  $x_1 = x_2$ ,  $y_1 = y_2$  va  $z_1 = z_2$  bo'lishi zarur va yetarlidir. Koordinatalari bilan berilgan vektorlarning yig'indisi, ayirmasi va songa ko'paytmasi quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$\vec{a}\{x_1; y_1; z_1\} \pm \vec{b}\{x_2; y_2; z_3\} = \vec{c}\{x_1 \pm x_2; y_1 \pm y_2; z_1 \pm z_2\}, \quad \lambda \vec{a}\{\lambda x_1; \lambda y_1; \lambda z_1\}.$$

Fazodagi XOYZ to'g'ri burchakli Dekart koordinatalar sistemasida boshi O(0;0;0) nuqtada va oxiri M(x;y;z) nuqtada bo'lgan  $\overrightarrow{OM}$  vektorni qaraymiz. Odatda uni M nuqtaning  $r=\overrightarrow{OM}$  radius vektori deyiladi (6-chizma).

Uning uzunligi  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  formula bilan aniqlanadi va  $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$  lar orqali  $r = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$  kabi yoziladi. Boshi

A(x<sub>1</sub>;y<sub>1</sub>;z<sub>1</sub>) va oxiri B(x<sub>2</sub>;y<sub>2</sub>;z<sub>2</sub>) nuqtada bo'lgan  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  vektoring koordinata o'qlaridagi proyeksiyalari mos ravishda  $X = x_2 - x_1$ ,  $Y = y_2 - y_1$ ,  $Z = z_2 - z_1$  bo'ladi. Uning uzunligi esa  $U = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$  ga teng bo'ladi. Bu holda ham  $\overrightarrow{AB} = X\vec{i} + Y\vec{j} + Z\vec{k}$  deb yozish mumkin.

Agar  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  vektor koordinata o'qlari bilan  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  burchaklar hosil qilsa, u holda

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{X}{U}, \quad \cos\beta = \frac{Y}{U}, \quad \cos\gamma = \frac{Z}{U}$$

bo'ladi va ular uchun

$$\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1$$

o'rini bo'ladi. Bu yerdagi  $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta$  va  $\cos\gamma$  larni  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  vektoring yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslari deyiladi.

Ikkita  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi deb ularning modullari bilan ular orasidagi burchak kosinusining ko'paytmasiga aytildi.

$\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  larning skalyar ko'paytmasi  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$  yoki  $(a, b)$  kabi belgilanadi. Demak, ta'rifga asosan,

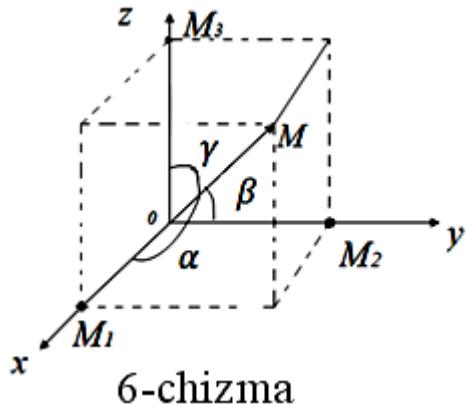
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos\varphi$$

Skalyar ko'paytma quyidagi xossalarga ega:

$$1. \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}.$$

$$2. \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2.$$

$$3. (\lambda\vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot (\lambda\vec{b}).$$



$$4. \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

5. Agar  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$  bo'ladi.

Agar vektorlar  $\vec{a} \{a_x; a_y; a_z\}$  va  $\vec{b} \{b_x; b_y; b_z\}$  koordinatalar orqali berilgan bo'lsa, u holda skalyar ko'paytma quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z.$$

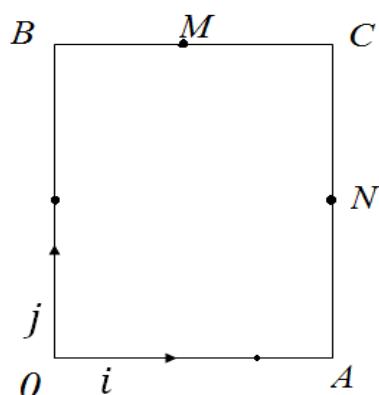
Koordinatalari bilan berilgan ikki vektor orasidagi burchak quyidagi formuladan topiladi:

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$$

$\frac{b_x}{a_x} = \frac{b_y}{a_y} = \frac{b_z}{a_z}$  ga ikki vektoring parallellik sharti va  $a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = 0$  ga ikki vektoring perpendikulyarlik sharti deyiladi.

**Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $OACB$  to'g'ri to'rtburchakning (7-chizma) OA va OB tomonlariga  $i$  va  $j$  birlik vektorlar qo'yilgan. Agar OA ning uzunligi 3 ga,



7-chizma

OB ning uzunligi 4 ga teng bo'lsa,  $\overrightarrow{OA}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AC}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{CB}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{BO}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{OC}$ , va  $\overrightarrow{BA}$ , vektorlar  $i$  va  $j$  orqali ifodalansin.

Yechish: OA ning uzunligi 3 ga teng bo'lgani uchun  $\overrightarrow{OA} = 3i$  bo'ladi. AC ning uzunligi 4 ga teng bo'lgani uchun  $\overrightarrow{AC} = 4j$  bo'ladi. Lekin  $\overrightarrow{CB}$  vektor  $\overrightarrow{OA}$  vektorga qarama-qarshi yo'nalgan bo'lgani uchun  $\overrightarrow{CB} = -3i$  bo'ladi. Xuddi shunday  $\overrightarrow{BO} = -4j$  bo'ladi.  $\overrightarrow{OC}$  vektor esa  $\overrightarrow{OA}$  va  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  vektorlar yig'indisidan iborat. Demak,  $\overrightarrow{OC} = 3i + 4j$  bo'ladi.  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  vektor

esa  $\overrightarrow{OA}$  va  $\overrightarrow{OB}$  vektorlarning ayirmasidan iborat bo'lgani uchun  $\overrightarrow{BA}=3\mathbf{i}-4\mathbf{j}$  bo'ladi.

2. Boshi A(5;-4;2) va oxiri B(7;1;0) nuqtaga joylashgan vektorning koordinatalari topilsin.

Yechish: Ma'lumki, boshi A( $x_1; y_1; z_1$ ), oxiri B( $x_2, y_2; z_2$ ) nuqtada bo'lgan  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  vektorning koordinatalari  $x=x_2-x_1$ ,  $y=y_2-y_1$ ,  $z=z_2-z_1$  bo'lar edi. Demak,  $x=7-5=2$ ,  $y=1-(-4)=5$ ,  $z=0-2=-2$  bo'lib  $\overrightarrow{AB}(2;5;-2)$  bo'ladi.

3. Uzunligi 6 ga teng bo'lgan  $\vec{a}$  vektor  $l$  o'q bilan  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  ga teng burchak hosil qiladi. Shu vektorning  $l$  o'qdagi proyeksiyasini topilsin.

Yechish: Vektorning o'qdagi proyeksiyasini topish formulasidan foydalanamiz. Bizda  $|\vec{a}|=6$ ,  $\varphi=\frac{2\pi}{3}$  bo'lganligi uchun

$$\text{pr}_c \vec{a} = \left| |\vec{a}| \cdot \cos \varphi \right| = \left| 6 \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \right| = \left| -6 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right| = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3.$$

4.  $\vec{a}\{1;-3;5\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{x;6;z\}$  vektorlar kollinear bo'lsa, noma'lum koordinatalar topilsin.

Yechish: Ikki vektorning kollinearlik sharti  $\frac{b_x}{a_x} = \frac{b_y}{a_y} = \frac{b_z}{a_z} = m$  dan foydalanamiz. Bizda  $a_x=1$ ,  $a_y=-3$ ,  $a_z=5$ ,  $b_x=x$ ,  $b_y=6$ ,  $b_z=z$ . Bularni o'rinaliga qo'yamiz. U holda  $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{6}{-3} = \frac{z}{5}$  bo'lib, undan  $x=-2$  va  $z=-10$  kelib chiqadi.

5.  $\vec{a}\{4;-2;1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{5;9;0\}$  vektorlar uchun  $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$  va  $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$  lar yozilsin.

Yechish: Ma'lumki,  $\vec{a}\{x_1; y_1; z_1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{x_2; y_2; z_2\}$  lar uchun

$\vec{a} \pm \vec{b} = \vec{c}\{x_1 \pm x_2; y_1 \pm y_2; z_1 \pm z_2\}$  edi. Bunga asosan,

$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{c}\{4+5; -2+9; 1+0\} = \vec{c}\{9; 7; 1\}$ ;

$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{c}\{4-5; -2-9; 1-0\} = \vec{c}\{-1; -11; 1\}$ .

6.  $\vec{a}\{3;-4;1\}$  va  $\lambda=4$  bo'lsa,  $\lambda\vec{a}$  ni koordinatalari topilsin.

Yechish:  $\vec{a}\{x; y; z\}$  vektorni  $\lambda$  soniga ko'paytmasi  $\lambda\vec{a}=\{\lambda x; \lambda y; \lambda z\}$  bo'lganligi uchun  $\lambda\vec{a}=4\vec{a}=\{4 \cdot 3; 4 \cdot (-4); 4 \cdot 1\} = \{12; -16; 4\}$ .

7.  $\vec{a}\{3;4;12\}$  vektorning moduli topilsin.

Yechish:  $\vec{a}\{x; y; z\}$  vektorning moduli  $|\vec{a}|=\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  formuladan topilar edi. Bizda  $x=3, y=4, z=12$ . Demak,  $|\vec{a}|=\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 12^2}=\sqrt{169}=13$ .

8.  $\vec{a}\{1; 0; 1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{0; 1; 1\}$  vektorlar orasidagi  $\varphi$  burchak topilsin.

Yechish: Bizda  $x_1=1, x_2=0, y_1=0, y_2=1, z_1=1, z_2=1$ . Bularni ikki vektor orasidagi burchakni topish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 + z_1 \cdot z_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2}} = \frac{1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1+0+1} \cdot \sqrt{1+0+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = 60^\circ.$$

9.  $\vec{a}\{3;-2;1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{5;7;-1\}$  vektorlar o'zaro perpendikulyar ekanligi isbotlansin.

Isbot: Bizda  $x_1=3, x_2=5, y_1=-2, y_2=7, z_1=1, z_2=-1$ . Bularni ikki vektorning perpendikulyarlik shartiga qo'yamiz:

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 + y_1 \cdot y_2 + z_1 \cdot z_2 = 3 \cdot 5 + (-2) \cdot 7 + 1 \cdot (-1) = 15 - 14 - 1 = 0.$$

Demak,  $a \perp b$  ekan.

10. Uchburchakning uchlari  $A(1; 2), B(3; 4)$ , va  $C(6; 2)$  nuqtalarda. Uning A uchidagi ichki burchagi hisoblansin.

Yechish: Uchburchakning A uchidagi ichki burchagi  $\varphi$   $\overrightarrow{AB}$  va  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  vektorlar orasidagi burchakdan iborat.  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  va  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  vektorlarning koordinatalarini topamiz.

$\overrightarrow{AB}\{3-1; 4-2\}=\overrightarrow{AB}\{2; 2\}; \overrightarrow{AC}\{6-1; 2-2\}=\overrightarrow{AC}\{5; 0\}$ . Bularni ikki vektor orasidagi burchakni topish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2}} = \frac{2 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 0}{\sqrt{4+4} \cdot \sqrt{25+0}} = \frac{10}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

Demak,  $\cos\varphi=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  bo'lib, undan  $\varphi = 45^\circ$  kelib chiqadi.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar:

1. Koordinatalar sistemasida  $M(5; -3; 4)$  nuqta tasvirlansin va uning radius-vektori uzunligi hamda yo'nalishi aniqlansin.

Javob:  $OM = r = 5\sqrt{2}$ ;  $\cos\alpha = 0,5\sqrt{2}$ ;  $\cos\beta = -0,3\sqrt{2}$ ;  $\cos\gamma = 0,4\sqrt{2}$ .

2.  $r = \overrightarrow{OM} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 6\vec{k}$  vektor yasalsin va uning radius-vektori uzunligi hamda yo'nalishi aniqlansin. ( $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$  formula bo'yicha tekshirilsin).

Javob:  $r = 7$ ;  $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{7}$ .

3.  $A(1; 2; 3)$  va  $B(3; -4; 6)$  nuqtalar berilgan.  $U = \overrightarrow{AB}$  vektor va uning koordinata o'qlaridagi proeksiyalari yasalsin hamda uning uzunligi aniqlansin. U vektoring koordinata o'qlari bilan hosil qilgan burchaklari yasalsin.

Javob:  $U = 2\vec{i} - 6\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ ,  $U = 7$ .

4.  $\vec{a}\{3; 2; 7\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{4; 1; -5\}$  vektorlar yig'ndisi topilsin.

Javob:  $\vec{c}\{7; 3; 2\}$ .

5.  $\vec{a}\{3; 4; 5\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{2; 6; 8\}$  vektorlar ayirmasi topilsin.

Javob:  $\vec{c}\{1; -2; -3\}$ .

6.  $\vec{a}\{2; 5; 2\sqrt{5}\}$  vektoring uzunligi topilsin.

Javob: 7.

7.  $\vec{a}\{2; 5; 2\sqrt{5}\}$  vektoring yo'naltiruvchi kosinuslari topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{7}$ .

8.  $\vec{a}\{2; 5; 2\sqrt{5}\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{1; 1; 1\}$  vektorlarni skalyar ko'paytmasi topilsin.

Javob:  $7 + 2\sqrt{5}$ .

9.  $\vec{a} = -\vec{i} + \vec{j}$  va  $\vec{b} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$  vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi topilsin.

Javob: -3.

10.  $\vec{a} = -\vec{i} + \vec{j}$  va  $\vec{b} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$  vektorlar orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Javob:  $135^\circ$ .

11. Uchlari  $A(2; -1; 3)$ ,  $B(1; 1; 1)$  va  $C(0; 0; 5)$  nuqtalarda bo'lган  $ABC$  uchbuchakning burchaklari aniqlansin.

Javob:  $B = C = 45^\circ$ ,  $A = 90^\circ$

12.  $a = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j}$  va  $\vec{b} = -2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$  vektorlarda yasalgan parallelogramm diagonallari orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Javob:  $90^\circ$ .

13.  $(2\vec{i} - \vec{j}) \cdot \vec{j} + (\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}) \cdot \vec{k} + (\vec{i} - 2\vec{k})^2$  ifodadagi qavslar ochilsin.

Javob: 2.

14. 1) Agar  $m$  va  $n$  o'zaro  $30^\circ$  burchak tashkil etuvchi birlik vektorlar bo'lsa,  $(m + n)^2$  hisoblansin.

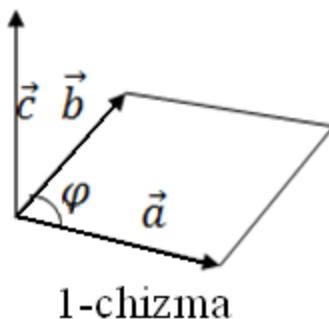
2) Agar  $a = 2\sqrt{2}$  va  $b = 4$  hamda  $(a, b) = 135^\circ$  bo'lsa,  $(a - b)^2$  hisoblansin.

15.  $\vec{a}\{2; 5; 2\sqrt{5}\}$  va  $\{1; 1; 1\}$  vektorlar orasidagi burchak topilsin.

Javob:  $\cos \varphi = \frac{7 + 2\sqrt{5}}{3\sqrt{23}}$ .

## §6. Ikki vektoring vektor ko'paytmasi

Fazodagi  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning vektorial ko'paytmasi deb, quyidagi uchta shart bilan aniqlanuvchi yangi  $\vec{c}$  vektorga aytildi (1-chizma).



1.  $\vec{c}$  vektoring mo'duli  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarga qurilgan parallelogramm yuziga teng bo'lib,  $|\vec{c}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \sin \varphi$  formula bilan aniqlanadi. Bunda  $\varphi$  berilgan  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlar orasidagi burchakni ifodalaydi.

2.  $\vec{c}$  vektor  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlar yotgan tekkislikka perpendikulyar, ya'ni  $c \perp a$  va  $c \perp b$  bo'ladi.

3.  $\vec{c}$  vektor shunday yo'nalganki, uning uchidan qaraganda  $\vec{a}$  vektordan  $\vec{b}$  vektorga eng qisqa burilish soat mili harakatiga teskari bo'ladi.

$\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning vektorial ko'paytmasi  $a \times b$  yoki  $[a, b]$  kabi belgilanadi.

Vektorial ko'patma quyidagi xossalarga ega:

$$1. \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

$$2. \lambda \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \lambda \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

$$3. \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$$

4. Agar  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  kollinear vektorlar bo'lsa, ularning vektorial ko'paytmasi  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$  bo'ladi. Aksincha, noldan farqli  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlar uchun  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$  bo'lsa, bu vektorlar kollinear bo'ladi.

5. Ixtiyoriy  $\vec{a}$  vektor uchun  $\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = 0$

6. Birlik ortlar uchun  $\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = 0$ ,  $\vec{j} \times \vec{j} = 0$ ,  $\vec{k} \times \vec{k} = 0$ ,  $\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = k$ ,  $\vec{j} \times \vec{k} = \vec{i}$ ,  $\vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}$ ,  $\vec{j} \times \vec{i} = -\vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{k} \times \vec{j} = -\vec{i}$ ,  $\vec{i} \times \vec{k} = -\vec{j}$ .

7.  $\vec{a}\{x_1; y_1; z_1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{x_2; y_2; z_2\}$  vektorlarning vektorial ko'paytmasini determinant orqali.

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} \text{ formula yordamida topiladi.}$$

$\vec{a}\{x_1; y_1; z_1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{x_2; y_2; z_2\}$  vektorlardan hosil qilingan parallelogrammning yuzi

$$S = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{\left| \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & z_1 \\ y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} \right|^2}$$

formuladan, uchburchakning yuzi esa  $s = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|$  dan topiladi.

$\vec{a}\{x_1; y_1; z_1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{x_2; y_2; z_2\}$  vektorlar kolinear bo'lishi uchun  $\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{z_1}{z_2}$  shart bajarilishi kerak.

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1.  $(\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \times (2\vec{a} + \vec{b})$  ko'paytmani soddalashtiring.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish: } & (\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \times (2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 2\vec{a} \times \vec{a} + \vec{a} \times \vec{b} - 4\vec{b} \times \vec{a} - 2\vec{b} \times \vec{b} = \\ & = 2 \cdot 0 + \vec{a} \times \vec{b} - 4 \cdot \vec{b} \times \vec{a} - 0 = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + 4\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 5\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\vec{a}\{2; 3; -1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{3; -1; -4\}$  vektorlarning vektorial ko'paytmasini toping.

Yechish:  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning vektorial ko'paytmasini determinant orqali ifodasidan foydalanamiz. Bizda  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $y_1 = 3$ ,  $z_1 = -1$ ,  $x_2 = 3$ ,  $y_2 = -1$ ,  $z_2 = 4$  bo'lgani uchun

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -12\vec{i} - 2\vec{k} - 3\vec{j} - 9\vec{k} + \vec{i} + 8\vec{j} =$$

$$-13\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - 11\vec{k}.$$

Demak,  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}(-13; 5; -11)$

3.  $\vec{a}\{2; 3; -1\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{3; -1; -4\}$  vektorlarga yasalgan parallelogrammning yuzini toping.

Yechish: Yuqoridagi misoldan  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -13\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - 11\vec{k}$  ekanligi ma'lum.  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarga yasalgan parallelogrammning yuzi

$$S = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |-13\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - 11\vec{k}| = \sqrt{169 + 25 + 121} = \sqrt{315} = 3\sqrt{35}$$

4.  $\vec{a}\{m; 3; 2\}$  va  $\vec{b}\{4; 6; n\}$  vektorlar m va n parametrlarning qanday qiymatlarda kollinear bo'lishini aniqlang.

Yechish: Koordinatalari bilan berilgan  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarning kollinearlik sharti  $\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{z_1}{z_2}$  dan foydalanamiz.

Bizda  $x_1 = m$ ,  $x_2 = 4$ ,  $y_1 = 3$ ,  $y_2 = 6$ ,  $z_1 = 2$ ,  $z_2 = n$  bo'lganligi uchun  $\frac{m}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{n} \Rightarrow m = 2, n = 4$ .

5. Uchlari  $A(1; 1; 0)$ ,  $B(1; 0; 1)$  va  $C(0; 1; 1)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning yuzi topilsin.

Yechish: ABC uchburchakning S yuzi  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  va  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  vektorlarda yasalgan parallelogramm yuzining yarmiga teng.  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  va  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  vektorlarning koordinatalarini aniqlaymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AB}\{x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1; z_2 - z_1\} &= \overrightarrow{AB}\{1 - 1; 0 - 1; 1 - 0\} = \\ &= \overrightarrow{AB}\{0; -1; 1\}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AC}\{x_2 - x_1; y_2 - y_1; z_2 - z_1\} &= \overrightarrow{AC}\{0 - 1; 1 - 1; 1 - 0\} = \\ &= \overrightarrow{AC}\{-1; 0; 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -i + 0 - j - k - 0 - 0 = -i - j - k.$$

$$\text{Shunday qilib } S = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} |\sqrt{1+1+1}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3}.$$

6. Agar  $|\vec{a}| = 1, |\vec{b}| = 2$  va  $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$  bo'lsa,  $(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$  vektorning uzunligi topilsin.

Yechish: Vektor ko'paytmaning xossasidan foydalanamiz. Unga asosan,  $(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = 2\vec{a} \times \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \times \vec{b} - \vec{b} \times \vec{a} - \vec{b} \times \vec{b} = 0 + 2\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{b} - 0 = 3\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ .

$$2\vec{a} \times \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \times \vec{b} - \vec{b} \times \vec{a} - \vec{b} \times \vec{b} = 0 + 2\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{b} - 0 = 3\vec{a} \times \vec{b}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Shunday qilib } |(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b})| &= 3|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| == 3|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \sin 90^\circ = \\ |(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b})| &= 3|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| == 3|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \sin 90^\circ = \\ &= 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6. \end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar:

1. Agar 1)  $\vec{a} = 3\vec{j}$ ,  $\vec{b} = 2\vec{k}$ ; 2)  $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + \vec{j}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \vec{i} - \vec{j}$ ;
- 3)  $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}$ ,  $\vec{b} = 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  vektor aniqlansin va yasalsin. Har bir hol uchun berilgan vektorlarda yasalgan parallelogrammning yuzi hisoblansin.

Javob:  $a \times b$  teng : 1)  $-6\vec{j}$ ; 2)  $-2\vec{k}$ ; 3)  $6\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 6\vec{k}$ ; 1)  $s_1 = 6$ ; 2)  $s_2 = 2$ ; 3)  $s_3 = 2\sqrt{22}$ .

2. Uchlari  $A(7; 3; 4)$ ;  $B(1; 0; 6)$  va  $C(4; 5; -2)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning yuzi hisoblansin.

Javob: 24,5.

3.  $\vec{a} = 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$  va  $\vec{b} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{k}$  vektorlarda parallelogramm yasalsin hamda uning yuzi va balandligi aniqlansin.

Javob:  $\sqrt{21}$  kv. birlik.  $h = \sqrt{4,2}$ .

4. Ushbu

- 1)  $\vec{i} \times (\vec{j} + \vec{k}) - \vec{j} \times (\vec{i} + \vec{k}) + \vec{k} \times (\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k})$ ;
- 2)  $(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) \times \vec{c} + (a + b + c) \times \vec{b} + (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) \times \vec{a}$ ;
- 3)  $(2\vec{a} + \vec{b})(\vec{c} - \vec{a}) + (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$ ;

$$4) 2\vec{i} \cdot (\vec{j} \times \vec{k}) + 3\vec{j}(\vec{i} \times \vec{k}) + 4\vec{k} \cdot (\vec{i} \times \vec{j});$$

Ifodalar qavslarni olib soddalashtirilsin.

Javob: 1)  $2(\vec{k} - \vec{i})$ ; 2)  $2\vec{a} \times \vec{c}$ ; 3)  $\vec{a} \times \vec{c}$ ; 4) 3.

5.  $\vec{a} = 3\vec{k} - 2\vec{j}$ ,  $\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j}$ ,  $\vec{a} = 3\vec{k} - 2\vec{j}$ ,  $\vec{b} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j}$  va  $\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  vektorlar yasalsin.  $\vec{c}$  vektoring moduli hamda  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlarda yasalgan uchburchakning  $S$  yuzi topilsin.

Javob:  $3\sqrt{17}$ ,  $S = \frac{3\sqrt{17}}{2} k\pi$ . bir.

6. Uchlari  $A(1; -2; 8)$ ,  $B(0; 0; 4)$  va  $C(6; 2; 0)$  nuqtalarga bo'lgan uchburchak yasalsin. Uning yuzi va BD balandligi topilsin.

Javob:  $7\sqrt{5} k\pi$ . birlik.,  $BD = \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}$ .

7.  $\vec{a} = \vec{k} - \vec{j}$  va  $\vec{b} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$  vektorlarda yasalgan parallelogramning yuzi hisoblansin.

Javob:  $\sqrt{6} k\pi$ . birlik.

8.  $\vec{a}$  va  $\vec{b}$  vektorlar o'zaro  $45^\circ$  burchak hosil qiladi. Agar  $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = 5$  bo'lsa,  $\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}$  va  $3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$  vektorlarga yasalgan uchbuchakning yuzi topilsin.

Javob:  $50\sqrt{2}$ .

9.  $\vec{m}$  va  $\vec{n}$  o'zaro  $45^\circ$  burchak hosil qiluvchi birlik vektorlar. Diagonallari  $2\vec{m} - \vec{n}$  va  $4\vec{m} - 5\vec{n}$  vektorlardan iborat bo'lgan parallelogramning yuzi topilsin.

Javob:  $1,5\sqrt{2}$ .

10. Uchlari  $A(4;-2;6)$ ;  $B(2;8;4)$ ;  $C(6;-2;-2)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan uchburchakning yuzi topilsin.

Javob:  $30\sqrt{2}$ .

11.  $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$  vektorlarda yasalgan uchburchakning yuzi aniqlansin.

Javob:  $\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{3}$ .

## §7. Uch vektorning aralash ko'paytmasi

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  vektorlarning aralash ko'paytmasi deb dastlabki ikkita vektorlarning  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  vektorial ko'paytmasini uchinchi  $\vec{c}$  vektorga skalyar ko'paytmasi kabi aniqlanadigan songa aytildi.

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  larning aralash ko'paytmasi  $\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}$  kabi belgilanadi. Demak,  $\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c} = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})\vec{c}$ .  $\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}$  aralash ko'paytma geometrik jihatdan  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  vektorlar asosida qurilgan parallelopipedning hajmini bildiradi.

Ya'ni  $V = S_{asos} \cdot H = |(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}| = |\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}|$ .

Aralash ko'paytma quyidagi xossalarga ega:

$$1. (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}).$$

2. Aralash ko'paytmada ko'paytuvchilar o'rni soat miliga teskari yo'naliish bo'yicha doiraviy ravishda almashtirilsa, uning qiymati o'zgarmasdan qoladi. Ya'ni

$$\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c} = \vec{c}\vec{a}\vec{b} = \vec{b}\vec{c}\vec{a} = \vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}.$$

3. Agar ko'paytmada yonma-yon turgan vektorlarning o'rni almashtirilsa, uning ishorasi qarama-qarshisiga o'zgaradi. Ya'ni

$$\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c} = -\vec{b}\vec{a}\vec{c} = \vec{b}\vec{c}\vec{a} = -\vec{c}\vec{b}\vec{a}$$

Aralash ko'paytma quyidagi hollarda nolga teng bo'ladi:

- 1) Ko'paytuvchi vektorlardan kamida bittasi nol vector;
- 2) Ko'paytuvchi vektorlardan kamida ikkitasi kolinear;
- 3) Ko'paytuvchi vektorlar komplanar bo'lsa.

Agar  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  va  $\vec{c}$  vektorlar o'zlarining koordinatalari bilan berilgan bo'lsa, u holda aralash ko'paytmani determinant orqali quyidagicha yozish mumkin.

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

ga uch vektorning komplanarlik sharti deyiladi

Fazoda berilgan to'rta  $M_1(x_1; y_1; z_1)$ ,  $M_2(x_2; y_2; z_2)$ ,  $M_3(x_3; y_3; z_3)$ ,  $M_4(x_4; y_4; z_4)$  nuqtalarning bir tekkislikkda yotish sharti

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \\ x_4 - x_1 & y_4 - y_1 & z_4 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

dan iborat.

Koordinatalari bilan berilgan  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$  vektorlar asosida yasalgan piramidaning hajmi

$$V = \frac{1}{6} |\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c}| = \pm \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

formuladan topiladi.

Agar  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  va  $\vec{c}$  vektorlar o'zaro komplanar bo'lsa,  $\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c} = 0$ , va aksincha, so'nggi tenglik bajarilsa, berilgan uch vektor o'zaro komplanar bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari,  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  va  $\vec{c}$  orasida  $\vec{c} = m\vec{a} + n\vec{b}$  ko'rinishidagi chiziqli bog'lanish mavjud bo'ladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $\vec{a}\{m; -12; -2\}$ ,  $\vec{b}\{0; m; 1\}$  va  $\vec{c}\{1; 2; 3\}$  vektorlar m parametrning qanday qiymatlarida komplanar bo'lishini toping.

Yechish: Bizda  $x_1 = m, y_1 = -12, z_1 = -2$   $x_1 = m, y_1 = -12, z_1 = -2$   
 $x_1 = m, y_1 = -12, z_1 = -2$   $x_2 = 0, y_2 = m, z_2 = 0, y_2 = m,$   
 $z_2 = 1, x_3 = 1, y_3 = 2, z_3 = 3.$   $z_2 = 1, x_3 = 1, y_3 = 2, z_3 = 3.$   $z_2 = 1, x_3 = 1, y_3 = 2, z_3 = 3.$   $z_2 = 1, x_3 = 1, y_3 = 2, z_3 = 3.$  Bularni uch vektorning komplanarlik shartiga qo'yamiz:

$$\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} m & -12 & -2 \\ 0 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 3m^2 - 12 + 2m - 2m = 0 \Rightarrow m = \pm 2.$$

2.  $\vec{a}\{3; -1; 2\}$ , va  $\vec{b}\{0; 3; 1\}$  va  $\vec{c}\{1; 2; 3\}$  vektorlardan yasalgan parallelepipedning hajmini toping.

Yechish: Parallelepipedning hajmini topish formulasidan foydalananamiz:

$$V = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 27 + 0 - 1 - 6 - 6 - 0 = 14.$$

3.  $M_1(1; m; -1), M_2(0; 1; 2m + 1), M_3(-1; m; 1)$  va  $M_4(2; 1; 3)$  nuqtalar m parametrning qanday qiymatlarida bir tekislikda yotishini aniqlang.

Yechish: Koordinatalari bilan berilgan to'rtta nuqtaning bir tekislikda yotish shartidan foydalanamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \\ x_4 - x_1 & y_4 - y_1 & z_4 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 - m & 2m + 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 - m & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow -2(1 - m)(2m + 2) + 2(1 - m) + 2(1 - m) + 8(1 - m) = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow 4m^2 - 4 + 12(1 - m) = 0 \Rightarrow 4m^2 - 4 + 12 - 12m = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow 4m^2 - 12m + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 3m + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1, m \\ & = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $m = 1$ yoki  $m = 2$  bo'lganda, yuqoridagi to'rtta nuqta bir tekislikda yotadi.

4. Fazoda to'rtta  $A(1; 1; 1), B(4; 4; 4), C(3; 5; 5)$ , va  $D(2; 4; 7)$  nuqtalar berilgan. Uchlari shu nuqtalarda bo'lgan piramidaning hajmini toping.

Yechish:  $ABCD$  piramidaning hajmi  $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}$  va  $\overrightarrow{AD}$  vektorlar asosida yasalgan parallelepiped hajmining oltidan bir qismiga, ya'ni

$$V = \frac{1}{6} |(\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}|$$

ga teng. Demak, biz dastlab  $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}$  va  $\overrightarrow{AD}$  vektorlarning koordinatalarini topishimiz kerak.

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AB}\{4-1; 4-1; 4-1\} &= \overrightarrow{AB}\{3; 3; 3\}; \quad \overrightarrow{AC}\{3-1; 5-1; 5-1\} = \\ \overrightarrow{AB}\{4-1; 4-1; 4-1\} &= \overrightarrow{AB}\{3; 3; 3\}; \quad \overrightarrow{AC}\{3-1; 5-1; 5-1\} = \\ &= \overrightarrow{AC}\{2; 4; 4\}; \quad \overrightarrow{AD}\{2 - 1; 4 - 1; 7 - 1\} = \overrightarrow{AD}\{1; 3; 6\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{piramida} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} (72 + 18 + 12 - 12 - 36 - 36) = \pm$$

$$V_{piramida} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} (72 + 18 + 12 - 12 - 36 - 36) = \pm$$

$$V_{piramida} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} (72 + 18 + 12 - 12 - 36 - 36) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 18 = 3.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar:

1.  $\vec{a} = 3\vec{i} + 4\vec{j}, \vec{b} = -3\vec{j} + \vec{k}, \vec{c} = 2\vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$  vektorlarda parallelepiped yasalsin hamda uning hajmi hisoblansin.

Javob:  $V = 51$ .

2. Uchlari  $0(0; 0; 0), A(5; 2; 0), B(2; 5; 0)$  va  $C(1; 2; 4)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan piramida yasalsin hamda uning hajmi,  $ABC$  yog'ining yuzi va shu yoqqa tushirilgan balandligi hisoblansin.

Javob:  $V = 14 \text{kub. } b.$   $S_{ABC} = 6\sqrt{3}, H = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3};$

3.  $A(2; -1; -2), D(1; 2; 1), C(2; 3; 0)$

B

3.  $A(2; -1; -2), D(1; 2; 1), C(2; 3; 0)$

3.  $A(2; -1; -2), D(1; 2; 1), C(2; 3; 0)$  va  $D(5; 0; -6)$  nuqtalarni bir tekislikda yotishi ko'rsatilsin.

4.  $\vec{a} = -\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}, \vec{b} = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}, \vec{c} = -\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}, \vec{b} = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}, \vec{c} = -\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}, \vec{b} = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}, \vec{c} = -3\vec{i} + 12\vec{j} + 6\vec{k}$  vektorlar ning o'zaro komplanar ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

5. 1)  $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot [(\vec{a} + \vec{c}) \times \vec{b}] = -\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c};$

2)  $(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} - \vec{c})[(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} - \vec{b} - \vec{c})] = 3\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}$  ekanligi isbotlansin.

6. Uchlari  $A(2; 0; 0), B(0; 3; 0), C(0; 0; 6)$  va  $D(2; 3; 8)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan piramida yasalsin hamda uning hajmi va  $ABC$  yog'iga tushirilgan balandligi hisoblansin.

Javob:  $V = 14 \text{kub. } b.$   $H = \sqrt{14};$

7.  $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 4\vec{k}, \vec{b} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j}, \vec{a} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 4\vec{k}, \vec{b} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j}$  va  $\vec{c} = 3\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$  vektorlar yasalsin va ular o'zaro komplanar ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

8. Uzunliklari 2 ga teng bo'lgan va koordinatalar burchaklarining bissektrisalari bo'yicha yo'nalgan  $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}$  va  $\overrightarrow{OC}$  vektorlarda yasalgan tetraedrning hajmi topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$

## VII. BOB. CHIZIQLI ALGEBRA ELEMENTLARI

## §1. Determinantlar va ularning xossalari

Ikkinchli tartibli determinant deb  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$  ko'rinishda yozilgan va qiymati  $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}$  songa teng bo'lган jadvalga aytiladi. Demak, ta'rifga asosan,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}.$$

$a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}$  sonlar determinantning elementlari deyiladi.  $a_{11}$  va  $a_{12}$  determinantning birinchi satr (yo'l) elementlari deyiladi,  $a_{21}$  va  $a_{22}$  determinantning ikkinchi satr elementlari,  $a_{11}$  va  $a_{21}$  determinantning birinchi ustun elementlari,  $a_{12}$  va  $a_{22}$  ikkinchi ustun elementlari deyiladi.  $a_{11}$  va  $a_{22}$  determinantning bosh diagonal elementlari,  $a_{21}$  va  $a_{12}$  yordamchi diagonal elementlari deyiladi. Ikkinchli tartibli determinantni hisoblash uchun uning bosh diaognal elementlari ko'paytmasidan yordamchi diagonal elementlari ko'paytmasi ayriladi.

Uchinchi tartibli determinant deb  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$  ko'rinishda

yozilgan va qiymati quyidagicha aniqlangan

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} +$$

$$a_{21}a_{32}a_{13} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} -$$

$-a_{31}a_{22}a_{13} - a_{32}a_{23}a_{11} - a_{21}a_{12}a_{33}$  jadvalga aytiladi.

Ikkinchli tartibli determinantda aytilgan satr ustun terminlari bu yerda ham o'z kuchini saqlaydi.  $a_{11}, a_{22}$  va  $a_{33}$  determinantning bosh diagonal elementlari deyiladi.

Uchinchi tartibli determinantni hisoblash uchun bir necha usul mavjud bo'lib, ulardan eng qulayi Sarrus qoidasidir. Uchinchi tartibli determinantni bu qoida bo'yicha hisoblash uchun eng avval uning birinchi va ikkinchi satrlari determinantning ostiga yoziladi (1-shakl); so'ngra determinantning bosh diagonalini tashkil qilgan  $a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}$  elementlari va bu diagonalga parallel bo'lган diagonallarning har biridagi elementlar

o'zaro ko'paytiriladi. Buning natijasida  $a_{11}a_{22}, a_{33}$ ,  $a_{21}a_{32}a_{13}$ ,  $a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}$  ko'paytmalar hosil bo'ladi. Shunga o'xhash o'ngdan chapga qarab ketgan uchta parallel diagonallardagi elementlar ko'paytirilsa, natijada  $a_{31}a_{22}a_{13}$ ,  $a_{32}a_{23}a_{11}$ ,  $a_{21}a_{12}a_{33}$  ko'paytmalar hosil bo'ladi. Chiqqan ko'paytmalardan avvalgi uchtasini (+) ishora bilan, keyingi uchtasini (-) ishora bilan olgandagi, ularning algebraik yig'indisi uchichi tartibli determinantning qiymati bo'ladi.

1-shakl.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

n- tartibli determinant deb quyidagi jadvalga aytiladi.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

To'rtinchi va undan yuqori tartibli determinantlarni hisoblashning umumiyl usuli mavjud emas. Ular determinantlarning xossalardan foydalanib, ikkinchi va uchinchi tartibli determinantlarga keltiriladi va hisoblanadi.

Determinantlar bir qator xossalarga ega:

1-xossa. Determinantning biror satrini unga mos ustun bilan almashtirilsa, determinantning qiymati o'zgarmaydi.

2-xossa. Determinantning ixtiyoriy ikkita satri yoki ustunini o'zaro almashtirilsa, determinantning qiymati qarama-qarshisiga o'zgaradi.

3-xossa. Determinantning ixtiyoriy satrida (ustunida) turgan elementlar biror  $k$  songa ko'paytirilsa, determinantning qiymati ham  $k$  marta ortadi.

4-xossa. Determinantning biror satridagi (ustunidagi) barcha elementlar nol bo'lsa, determinantning qiymati nolga teng bo'ladi.

5-xossa. Determinantning ixtiyoriy ikkita satri (ustuni) o'zaro proporsional bo'lsa, determinantning qiymati nolga teng bo'ladi.

6-xossa. Agar determinantning biror satri yoki ustuni elementlari ikkita qo'shiluvchidan iborat bo'lsa, u holda, uni ikkita determinant yig'indisi sifatida yozish mumkin. Bunda bu determinantlarning ikkita qo'shiluvchidan iborat bo'lgan satrlari yoki ustunlari bиринчи va иккинчи elementlardan iborat bo'lib, qolgan satrlari berilgan determinantniki singari bo'ladi.

7-xossa. Agar determinantning biror satr yoki ustun elementlarini biror songa ko'paytirib boshqa bir satr yoki ustun elementlariga qo'shilsa, determinant qiymati o'zgarmaydi.

8-xossa. Agar determinantning bosh diagonal elementlaridan yuqorida yoki pastda joylashgan elementlari noldan iborat bo'lsa, u holda determinantning qiymati bosh diagonal elementlari ko'paytmasisiga teng bo'ladi.

Ixtiyoriy  $n$ -tartibli determinant  $a_{ij}$  ( $i,j = 1,2,3, \dots, n$ ) elementining minori deb, bu determinantdan shu element joylashgan satr va ustunni o'chirishdan hosil bo'lgan  $(n - 1)$ -tartibli determinant qiymatiga aytildi va u  $M_{ij}$  bilan belgilanadi.

Ixtiyoriy  $n$ -tartibli determinantning  $a_{ij}$  elementini algebraik to'ldiruvchisi deb  $(-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$  kabi aniqlangan songa aytildi va u  $A_{ij}$  kabi belgilanadi.

Determinatning ixtiyoriy bir  $i$ -satrida joylashgan  $a_{ij}$  ( $i,j = 1,2,3, \dots, n$ ) elementlari ularning  $A_{ij}$  ( $j = 1,2,3, \dots, n$ ) algebraik to'ldiruvchilariga ko'paytmalarining yig'indisi, shu determinantning qiymatiga teng bo'ladi. (Laplas teoremasi).

Bu teorema uchunchi tartibli determinantning bиринчи satr uchun quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} = A.$$

Bunga determinantning satrlar bo'yicha yoyilmasi deyiladi.

Shunga o'xshash determinantning ustunlar bo'yicha yoyilmasini ham hosil qilish mumkin. U quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$$a_{11}A_{11} + a_{21}A_{21} + a_{31}A_{31} = A.$$

## Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1. Quyidagi determinantlar hisoblansin:

$$1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & -10 \end{vmatrix}; \quad 2) \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \\ -\cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix}; \quad 3) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Yechish: 1)  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-10) - 6 \cdot 3 = -20 - 18 = -38.$

2)  $\begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \\ -\cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha - (-\cos \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1.$

3)  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = -12 + 40 + 3 + 8 - 4 - 45 = 51 - 61 = -10.$

2.  $\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 4 & 9 \\ x & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  tenglama yechilsin.

Yechish:  $\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 4 & 9 \\ x & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + x \cdot 1 \cdot 9 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 9 - 1 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 - x \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 9x + 12 - 18 - 3x^2 - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 2, \quad x_2 = 3.$

3.  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$  determinant ikkinchi satr elementlarining minorlari yozilsin va hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $M_{21}$  ni topish uchun 2 element turgan satr va ustundagi elementlarni o'chiramiz va qolgan elementlardan determinantni tuzamiz:

$$M_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \cdot 1 - (-2) \cdot 2 = -5 + 4 = -1.$$

$M_{22}$  ni topish uchun -3 element turgan satr va ustun elementlarini o'chirishdan qolgan elementlardan tuzilgan determinantni hisoblaymiz:

$$M_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 2 = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

$M_{23}$  ni hisoblash uchun 7 element turgan satr va ustun elementlarini o'chirishdan hosil bo'lgan determinantni hisoblaymiz.

$$M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-2) - 0 \cdot (-5) = -2 + 0 = -2.$$

4.  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$  determinantning birinchi satr elementlarini

algebraik to'ldiruvchilari hisoblansin.

Yechish:

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9 - (-2) \cdot (-2) = 9 - 4 = 5;$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot M_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(5 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot (-2)) =$$

$$= -(15 + 8) = -23;$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} M_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot (-2) - 4 \cdot 3 = -10 - 12 =$$

$$= -22;$$

5.  $\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 5 & 11 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$  determinant hisoblasin.

Yechish: Bosh diagonaldagi elementlardan pastda joylashgan barcha elementlar nollardan iborat bo'lganligi uchun determinantning qiymati bosh diagonal elementlari ko'paytmasidan iborat. Ya'ni:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 5 & 11 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-3) \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) = 30.$$

6.  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 10 \\ 6 & 7 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$  determinant hisoblasin.

Yechish: Berilgan determinant to`rtinchli tartibli determinant bo`lganligi uchun hisoblashning umumiy formulasi mavjud emas. Uni biror satr yoki ustun elementlari bo`yicha yoyilmasi yordamida hisoblash mumkin. Bu determinantning 2-ustun elementlari bo`yicha yoyilmasidan foydalanib hisoblash qulaydir. Chunki bu ustunda 2 ta element noldan iborat.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 10 \\ 6 & 7 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 10 \\ 6 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$+ 7 \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 10 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3(5 + 540 - 12 - 150 + 18 - 12) - \\ - 7(4 + 45 + 120 - 30 - 180 - 4) = 3 \cdot 389 + 7 \cdot 45 = 1452.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

Quyidagi ikkinchi tartibli determinantlar hisoblansin:

$$1) \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 6 & -8 \end{vmatrix}; \quad 2) \begin{vmatrix} 24 & 16 \\ -12 & 8 \end{vmatrix}; \quad 3) \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{a} & -1 \\ a & \sqrt{a} \end{vmatrix}; \quad 4) \begin{vmatrix} 2n+1 & n+3 \\ n-2 & 2n+3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

2. Quyidagi uchinchi tartibli determinantlar hisoblansin.

$$1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}; \quad 2) \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a \\ -1 & a & 1 \\ a & -1 & a \end{vmatrix}; \quad 3) \begin{vmatrix} -x & 1 & x \\ 0 & -x & -1 \\ x & 1 & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

Javob: 1) -10; 2) 4a; 3) -2x.

3. Quyidagi determinantlar soddalashtirilsin va hisoblansin:

$$1) \begin{vmatrix} a & -a & a \\ a & a & -a \\ a & -a & -a \end{vmatrix}; \quad 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & -4 & 7 \\ -3 & 12 & -15 \end{vmatrix}; \quad 3) \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 6 & -4 \\ 6 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

Javob: 1)  $-4a^3$ ; 2) 144; 3) 72.

$$4. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 6 & -6 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

determinant berilgan. Uning uchinchi satr elementlari va ikkinchi ustun elementlari minorlari yozilsin.

5. Quyidagi tenglamadan  $x$  topilsin va topilgan qiymatlarni determinantga qo`yib tekshirilsin.

$$1) \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad 2) \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 4 & 9 \\ x & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad 3) \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 3 & 2 \\ x & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

Javob: 1) 7; 2)  $x_1=2, x_2=3$ ; 3)  $x_1=0, x_2 = -2$ .

## §2. Matritsalar va ular ustida amallar. Teskari matritsa

$m$  ta satr va  $n$  ta ustundan iborat to'g'ri to'rtburchak shaklidagi  $m \cdot n$  ta sondan tashkil topgan jadval  $m \times n$  tartibli matritsa, uni tashkil etgan sonlar esa matritsaning elementlari deyiladi. Matritsa quyidagi ko'rinishda yoziladi.

$$A_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots \cdots & \cdots \cdots & \cdots \cdots & \cdots \cdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Agar  $A_{m \times n}$  matritsa  $m=n\neq 1$  bo'lsa, u kvadrat matritsa;  $m \neq n$  ( $m \neq 1, n \neq 1$ ) bo'lsa, to'g'ri burchakli matritsa deyiladi. Masalan:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 12 \\ 0 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matritsa  $2 \times 3$  tartibli matritsadir.

Agar A va B matritsalar bir xil tartibli va ularning mos elementlari o'zaro teng bo'lsa, ya'ni  $a_{ij} = b_{ij}$  shart bajarilsa, ular teng matritsalar deyiladi va uni  $A=B$  kabi yoziladi. Masalan,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a+a & a-a \\ \frac{a}{a} & a \cdot a \end{pmatrix} \text{ va } B = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 0 \\ 1 & a^2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ matritsalar o'zaro tengdir.}$$

Diagonal elementlaridan boshqa barcha elementlari nolga teng bo'lган kvadrat matritsa diagonal matritsa deyiladi.

$$\text{Masalan: } A_{2 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B_{3 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ matritsalar}$$

diagonal matritsaga misol bo'la oladi.

Barcha diagonal elementlari 1 ga teng bo'lган n-tartibli diagonal matritsa n-tartibli birlik matritsa deyiladi va u E bilan belgilanadi. Masalan:

$$E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ va } E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsalar mos ravishda ikkinchi va uchinchi tartibli birlik matritsalardir.

Barcha elementlari nolga teng bo'lган ixtiyoriy  $m \times n$  tartibli matritsa nol matritsa deb ataladi va u 0 bilan belgilanadi.

Demak,

$$0_{2 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 0_{2 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 0_{3 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Agar  $m \times n$  tartibli matritsada  $m=1$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$A = (a_{11} \quad a_{12} \dots \quad a_{1n})$$

bo'lib, unga satr matritsa deyiladi. Agar  $n=1$  bo'lsa u holda  $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \dots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix}$

bo'lib, unga ustun matritsa deyiladi.

Ikkita  $m \times n$  tartibli.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ va } B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \dots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \dots & b_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} \dots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsalar mos elementlari yig'indilaridan (ayirmalaridan) tashkil topgan  $m \times n$  tartibli matritsa A va B matritsalar yig'indisi (ayirmasi) deb ataladi va  $A+B$  ( $A-B$ ) kabi belgilanadi.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \pm b_{11} & a_{12} \pm b_{12} \dots & a_{1n} \pm b_{1n} \\ a_{21} \pm b_{21} & a_{22} \pm b_{22} \dots & a_{2n} \pm b_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} \pm b_{m1} & a_{m2} \pm b_{m2} \dots & a_{mn} \pm b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Yuqorida aytilganlardan

$$1^{\circ} A + 0 = 0 + A = A;$$

$$2^{\circ} A + B = B + A;$$

$$3^{\circ} A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C;$$

$$4^{\circ} A + A = 2A$$

bo'lishi ravshan.

Biror  $\lambda \neq 0$  son va  $A_{m \times n}$  matritsani qaraymiz.  $\lambda A$  matritsa quyidagidan iborat bo'ldi.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}; \quad \lambda A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \lambda a_{12} \dots & \lambda a_{1n} \\ \lambda a_{21} & \lambda a_{22} \dots & \lambda a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \lambda a_{m1} & \lambda a_{m2} \dots & \lambda a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

A va B matritsalar hamda ixtiyoriy  $\lambda$  va  $\mu$  sonlar uchun quyidagilar o'rinnlidir:

$$1^{\circ} \lambda(\mu A) = \lambda\mu A;$$

$$2^{\circ} \lambda(A+B) = \lambda A + \lambda B;$$

$$3^{\circ} (\lambda + \mu)A = \lambda A + \mu A.$$

$A_{m \times n} = (A_{ij})$  va  $B_{p \times n} = (B_{ij})$  matritsalarining ko'paytmasi deb shunday  $C_{m \times n} = (C_{ij})$  matritsaga aytiladiki, uning  $C_{ij}$  elementlari ushbu

$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^p a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

yig'indilar kabi aniqlanadi va AB kabi yoziladi.

Ko'paytma matritsa mavjud bo'lishi uchun A matritsaning ustunlari soni B matritsaning satrlari soniga teng bo'lishi kerak. Aytaylik,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

bo'lsin. U holda AB matritsa quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Aytaylik A va B matritsalar quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'lsin:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

u holda AB ko'paytma quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{13}b_{31} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} + a_{13}b_{32} & a_{11}b_{13} + a_{12}b_{23} + a_{13}b_{33} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + a_{23}b_{31} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{23}b_{32} & a_{21}b_{13} + a_{22}b_{23} + a_{23}b_{33} \\ a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} + a_{33}b_{31} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} + a_{33}b_{32} & a_{31}b_{13} + a_{32}b_{23} + a_{33}b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

Matritsalar ko'paytmasi va yig'indisi quyidagi qonunlarga bo'ysunadi hamda ushbu xossalarga ega bo'ladi:

$$\text{I. } A(BC) = (AB)C, \quad (\lambda A)B = A(\lambda B).$$

$$\text{II. } A(B+C) = AB+AC, \quad (A+B)C = AC+BC.$$

$$\text{III. } AE = EA = A, \quad 0 \cdot A = 0, \quad A \cdot 0 = 0, \quad 0 \cdot 0 = 0.$$

A kvadrat matritsanı o'zaro m marta ( $m > 1, m \in N$ ) ko'paytirish natijasida hosil bo'lgan kvadrat matritsa A matritsaning m darajasi deyiladi va  $A^m$  kabi yoziladi.

Uning uchun quyidagilar o'rinnlidir:

1.  $A^m \cdot A^k = A^{m+k}$ , 2.  $(A^m)^k = A^{mk}$ .
3.  $(\lambda A)^m = \lambda^m A^m$ , 4.  $E^m = E$ . 5.  $0^m = 0$ .

Berilgan n-tartibli A kvadrat matritsaga teskari matritsa deb  $A^{-1}$  bilan belgilanuvchi va  $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = E$  (E-n-tartibli birlik matritsa) shartni qanoatlantiruvchi n-tartibli kvadrat matritsaga aytildi.

Berilgan A matritsaga teskari matritsa mavjud bo'lishi uchun uning determinanti nolga teng bo'lmasligi kerak.

Berilgan n-tartibli A kvadrat matritsaga teskari matritsa quyidagidek aniqlanadi.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Berilgan 3-tartibli A-kvadrat matritsaga teskari matritsa quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ikkinchı tartibli.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Kvadrat matritsa uchun teskari matritsa quyidagicha aniqlanadi.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

Bu yerda  $|A|$  yozuv A matritsaning determinanti ekanligini bildiradi.

A matritsaga qarama – qarshi matritsa deb  $(-1) \cdot A$  matritsaga aytildi. Ya'ni,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \text{ bo'lsa, } -A = \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} & -a_{13} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} & -a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

$B=(b_{ij})$  matrisa  $A=(a_{ij})$  matrisaning transponirlangani deyiladi, agar i va j indekslarning barcha mumkin bo'lgan qiymatlarida  $a_{ij} = b_{ji}$  shart bajarilsa.

A matritsaning transponirlangani  $A^T$  kabi belgilanadi. Agar A matritsa m x n tartibli bo'lsa, uning transponirlangan n x m tartibli bo'ladi.

Matritsani transponirlanganini topish transponirlash amali deyiladi.

Quyida A va  $A^T$  matritsalar keltirilgan:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \cdots & a_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Demak, A matritsaga transponirlangan matritsani topish uchun A matritsaning satrlarini mos ustunlari bilan almashtirish kerak ekan.

Har qanday  $A_{m \times n}$  matritsaning ixtiyoriy ravishda tanlangan k ta satr ( $k \leq \min(m, n)$ ) va ustunlarning kesishmasida joylashgan elementlari dan tuzilgan k-tartibli determinant bu matritsaning k-tartibli minori deyiladi.

Berilgan A matritsaning rangi deb uning noldan farqli minorining eng katta tartibiga aytildi.

Matritsaning rangi  $R(A)$  yoki  $r(A)$  bilan belgilanadi.

n ta  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  noma'lumli n ta chiziqli tenglamalardan iborat ushbu  $\begin{cases} a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n} \cdot x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21} x_1 + a_{22} x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n} \cdot x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ a_{m1} x_1 + a_{m2} x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn} \cdot x_n = b_m \end{cases}$

sistemanini qaraymiz. Bu sistemaning koeffitsientlaridan tuzilgan  $A_{m \times n}$  tartibli

$$A_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsani hamda ozod hadlardan iborat ustun qo'shilgan  $A_{m \times (n+1)}$  tartibli kengaytirilgan

$$\overline{A} = A_{m \times (n+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} \cdots & a_{nn} & b_m \end{pmatrix},$$

matritsalarni qaraymiz. Berilgan sistemaning yechimi yuqoridagi matritsalarning rangiga bog'liqdir.

Teorema (Kroneker–Kapelli teoremasi). Berilgan sistema birlgilikda bo'lishi uchun A matritsa va kengaytirilgan  $\bar{A}$  matritsalarning ranglari bir xil bo'lishi zarur va yetarlidir. Ya'ni, rang A=rang  $\bar{A}$ .

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

$$1. A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ va } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

matritsalar berilgan  $A + B$  va  $A - B$  lar topilsin.

$$\text{Yechish: } A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 5+1 & 3+0 & -1+1 \\ 0+2 & 7+(-3) & 2+4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 5-1 & 3-0 & -1-1 \\ 0-2 & 7-(-3) & 2-4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 10 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \text{ matritsa berilgan. } 6A \text{ matritsa topilsin.}$$

$$\text{Yechish: } 6A = 6 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \cdot 5 & 6 \cdot 4 & 6 \cdot (-1) \\ 6 \cdot 0 & 6 \cdot 2 & 6 \cdot 7 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 24 & -6 \\ 0 & 12 & 42 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$3. A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ va } B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ matritsalar berilgan. } A \cdot B \text{ matritsa}$$

topilsin.

$$\text{Yechish: } A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 1 & 3 \cdot (-4) + 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 6 + (-2) \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot (-4) + (-2) \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 + 5 \cdot 1 & 4 \cdot (-4) + 5 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & -10 \\ -2 & -4 \\ 29 & -6 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 1 & 3 \cdot (-4) + 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 6 + (-2) \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot (-4) + (-2) \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 + 5 \cdot 1 & 4 \cdot (-4) + 5 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & -10 \\ -2 & -4 \\ 29 & -6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$4. A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ matritsani transponirlanganini toping.}$$

Yechish:  $A_{2 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^T_{3 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ .

5.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  va  $B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$  matritsalar berilgan.

$A B$  matritsa yozilsin.

Yechish:  $A B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} =$

 $= \begin{pmatrix} -4 + 12 - 12 & -6 + 6 - 8 & 8 - 9 + 16 \\ -6 + 16 - 6 & -9 + 8 - 4 & 12 - 12 + 8 \\ -6 + 8 + 12 & -9 + 4 + 8 & 12 - 6 - 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -8 & 15 \\ 4 & -5 & 8 \\ 14 & 3 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$ .

6.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  va  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  matritsalar berilgan  $AB$  matritsa

topilsin.

Yeshish:  $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 26 \\ 27 \\ 28 \end{pmatrix}$

7.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  matritsa berilgan.  $A^{-1}$  matritsa topilsin.

Yechish:  $A$  matritsaning determinantini hisoblaymiz.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 + (-2) \cdot (-1) \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 2 - (-2) \cdot 1 \cdot 0 - (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 3 - (-2) \cdot (-1) \cdot 4 = 12 - 2 + 3 - 8 = 5 \neq 0.$$

Demak, berilgan  $A$  matritsaga teskari matritsa mavjud. Uni topish uhun  $|A|$  determinantning barcha algebraik to'ldiruvchilarini topamiz.

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 1 = 5; \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10;$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 2 = 0;$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -(-4 + 0) = 4; A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 12;$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1.$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1; A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3;$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1;$$

Topilganlarni teskari matritsani topish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 & -1 \\ 10 & 12 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4/5 & -1/5 \\ 2 & 12/5 & -3/5 \\ 0 & 1/5 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

8.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  matritsa berilgan. Bu matritsaga teskari matritsa topilsin.

Yechish: A matritsaning determinantini hisoblaymiz.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 4 \cdot (-1) = 6 + 4 = 10.$$

Demak,  $|A| = 10 \neq 0$ . Bu esa berilgan matritsa uchun teskari matritsani mavjud bo'lishini bildiradi. Uni topish uchun determinantning barcha algebraik to'ldiruvchilarini topamiz.

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 3 = 3; \quad A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot (-1) = 1; \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 4 = -4;$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 2 = 2.$$

Topilganlarni ikkinchi tartibli matritsa uchun teskari matritsani topish formulasiga qo'yamiz.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/10 & 1/10 \\ -2/5 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

9.  $A_{3 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$  matritsaning transponirlanganini toping.

Yechish: A matritsani transponirlangani  $A^T$  ni topish qoidasidan foydalanamiz.

$$A^T = A_{3 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:**

1. Ava B matritsalar yig'indisi topilsin.

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 7 & 10 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$4) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix};$$

2. A va B matritsalar ayirmasi topilsin.

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 9 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 9 \\ -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 9 & -6 \\ -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & -5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 4 & -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & -10 \\ 7 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 9 & 7 \\ 6 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. A matritsa va  $\gamma \neq 0$  son berilgan.  $\gamma A$  matritsa topilsin.

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = -3;$$

$$2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -6 & -9 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = -2;$$

$$3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -5 \\ 3 & -4 & 6 \\ 6 & 2 & -7 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = 2.$$

4.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  matritsaga qarama-qarshi matritsa topilsin.

5. Quyida berilgan A va B matritsalar ko'paytmasi topilsin.

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$4) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$5) A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 5 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$6) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$6. A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 4 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix};$$

bo'lsa,  $C = A^2 + 2B$  ni aniqlang.

$$7. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ va } B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ bo'lsa, } AB - BA \text{ topilsin.}$$

$$8. A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ va } B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ bo'lsa, } 3A \cdot 2B \text{ topilsin.}$$

9. Quyida berilgan matritsalar uchun teskari matritsalar topilsin.

$$1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 3) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 5) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

### §3. Chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi

Ikkita  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  noma'lumli chiziqli tenglmalardan iborat ushbu

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$$

sistema ikki noma'lumli chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi deyiladi. Bunda  $a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}$  – sistemaning koefitsientlari,  $b_1, b_2$  – berilgan sonlardir.

$x_1$  va  $x_2$  larning sistemani har bir tenglamasini to'g'ri tenglikka aylantiradigan  $x'_1; x'_2$  qiymatlariga sistemaning yechimi deyiladi.

Berilgan sistemani o'rghanishda ushbu

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}; \quad \Delta x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = b_1a_{22} - b_2a_{12};$$

$$\Delta x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_2 - a_{21}b_1;$$

determinantlar muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Berilgan sistemani, yuqoridagi determinantlarni hisobga olgan holda,

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \cdot x_1 = \Delta x_1 \\ \Delta \cdot x_2 = \Delta x_2 \end{cases}$$

ko'rinisda yozish mumkin. Bundan berilgan sistemaning yechimi  $\Delta, x_1, \Delta, x_1 \Delta, x_1$  va  $\Delta x_2$  larga bog'liq ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bunda bir necha hollar bo'lishi mumkin:

**1-hol.**  $\Delta \neq 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda berilgan sistemadan  $x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta}, x_2 = \frac{\Delta x_2}{\Delta}$  bo'lishi kelib chiqadi. Sistemaning yechimini topishning bu usuli Kramer usuli deyiladi va formulaning o'ziga Kramer formulasi deyiladi.

**2-hol.**  $\Delta \neq 0$  bo'lib,  $\Delta x_1$  va  $\Delta x_2$  lardan hech bo'limganda bittasi noldan farqli bo'lsin. Bu holda sistema yechimga ega bo'lmaydi va uni birgalikda bo'limgan sistema deyiladi.

**3-hol.**  $\Delta = 0, \Delta x_1 = 0, \Delta x_2 = 0$ . Bu holda berilgan sistema yoki cheksiz ko'p yechimga ega bo'ladi yoki yechimga ega bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun sistema bu holda noaniq deyiladi.

Uchta  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  noma'lumli chiziqli tenglamalardan iborat ushbu

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$

sistema uch noma'lumli uchta chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi deyiladi. Bunda  $a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}$  – sistemaning koeffitsientlari,  $b_1, b_2, b_3$  – berilgan sonlar. Berilgan sistemaning yechimi quyidagi determinantlarning qiymatlariga bog'liq bo'ladi.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}; \quad \Delta x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix};$$

$$\Delta x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}; \quad \Delta x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Berilgan sistemani bu determinantlar orqali quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \cdot x_1 = \Delta x_1 \\ \Delta \cdot x_2 = \Delta x_2 \\ \Delta \cdot x_3 = \Delta x_3 \end{cases}$$

Bunda ham quyidagi hollar bo'lishi mumkin.

**1-hol.**  $\Delta \neq 0$  bo'lsin. Bu holda berilgan sistemadan  $x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta}$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{\Delta x_2}{\Delta}$ ,  $x_3 = \frac{\Delta x_3}{\Delta}$  bo'lishini aniqlaymiz. Bu holda sistema  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  yagona yechimga ega. Bu holda sistema birgalikda deyiladi va

$$x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta}, x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta}, x_3 = \frac{\Delta x_3}{\Delta}$$

munosabatlar Kramer formulalari deviladi.

**2-hol.**  $\Delta = 0$  bo'lib,  $\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \Delta x_3$  lardan hech bo'limganda bittasi noldan farqli bo'lsin. Bunda berilgan sistema yechimga ega bo'lmaydi.

**3-hol.**  $\Delta = 0$  bo'lib,  $\Delta x_1 = \Delta x_2 = \Delta x_3 = 0$  bo'l sin. Bu holda sistema yoki cheksiz ko'p yechimlarga ega bo'ladi yoki bitta ham yechimga ega bo'lmaydi.

$n$  ta  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  noma'lumli chiziqli tenglamalardan iborat ushbu

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_3 \end{cases}$$

sistema  $n$  ta noma'lumli  $n$  ta chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi deviladi.

Bunda  $a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}, a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{2n}, \dots, a_{n1}, a_{n2}, \dots, a_{nn}$  – sistema koeffitsientlari,  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$  lar ozod hadlar (berilgan sonlar). Bu sistema uchun ham yuqoridagidek hollar bo'lishi mumkin.

Bir jinsli uch noma'lumli ikkita tenglama sistemasi

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = 0, \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

ko'inishda bo'lib, u quyidagi formulalar bilan aniqlanuvchi yechimlarga ega.

$$x = k \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad y = -k \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad z = k \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

bu yerda  $k$  ixtiyoriy son.

Bir jinsli uch noma'lumli uchta tenglama sistemasi

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = 0, \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = 0, \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = 0. \end{cases}$$

ko'inishga ega bo'lib, u

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

bo'lganda nolga teng bo'lmanan yechimlarga ega bo'ladi va aksincha. Ikki noma'lumli uchta chiziqli tenglama sistemasi

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = c_1, \\ a_2x + b_2y = c_2, \\ a_3x + b_3y = c_3 \end{cases}$$

ko'inishda bo'lib, u

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

bo'lganda va uning hech qaysi ikkita tenglamasi o'zaro zid bo'lmasa, birgalikda bo'ladi.

Aytaylik, quyidagi chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi berilgan bo'lsin.

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$

Sistemadagi noma'lumlarni koeffitsientlaridan  $A$  matritsani, noma'lumlardan  $X$  matritsani va ozod hadlardan  $B$  matritsani tuzamiz:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}; X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}; B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

U holda matritsalarning ko'paytirish qoidasidan va matritsalarning tenglik shartidan foydalanib, berilgan sistemani

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ yoki } AX = B$$

ko'inishda yozamiz. Bu tenglama eng sodda matritsaviy tenglama deyiladi.

Bu tenglama quyidagicha yechiladi. Dastlab  $A$  matritsaning determinantini hisoblanadi. Agar  $|A| \neq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda berilgan  $A$  matritsaga teskari  $A^{-1}$  matritsa mavjud bo'ladi. Matritsaviy tenglamaning har ikkala qismini hadma-had  $A^{-1}$  ga ko'paytirib

$$A^{-1} \cdot (AX) = A^{-1} \cdot B$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Ko'paytirishning o'rinni almashtirish xossasidan foydalanib

$$(A^{-1} \cdot A)X = A^{-1} \cdot B$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Bu yerda  $A^{-1} \cdot A = E$  va  $EX = X$  bo'lgani uchun  $X = A^{-1} \cdot B$ . Bu berilgan sistemaning matritsaviy yechimi bo'ladi. Xuddi shu usul bilan ikki noma'lumli sistema ham matritsaviy ko'inishda yoziladi va yechiladi.

Ba'zi hollarda chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini Gaus usuli deb ataluvchi usul bilan ham yechiladi. Tenglamalar sistemasi bu usul bilan yechilganda noma'lumlar ketma-ket yo'qotib boriladi, va sistemaning tenglamalaridan biri bir noma'lumli tenglamaga keltiriladi. Undan esa noma'lum topiladi va topilgan qiymatni qolgan tenglamalarga qo'yib, qolgan noma'lumlar topiladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

$$1. \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

sistemani yeching.

Yechish: Avvalo, bu sistemaning determinantini hisoblaymiz.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot 3 = -1 - 6 = -7 \neq 0$$

Demak, berilgan sistema yagona yechimga ega. Uni Kramer formulasidan foydalanib topamiz: Buning uchun  $\Delta x_1$  va  $\Delta x_2$  larni topamiz.

$$\Delta x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 15 = -14; \quad \Delta x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 + 2 = 7;$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta} = \frac{-14}{-7} = 2, \quad x_2 = \frac{\Delta x_2}{\Delta} = \frac{7}{-7} = -1.$$

Demak, berilgan sistemaning yechimi  $(2; -1)$  bo'ladi.

$$2. \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 3 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \text{ sistemani yeching.}$$

Yechish: Bu sistema uchun

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 6 = 0, \quad \Delta x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 18 - 2 = 16,$$

$$\Delta x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 9 = -8$$

bo'ladi. Demak, berilgan sistema birqalikda emas, ya'ni uning yechimi mavjud emas.

$$3. \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 1 \\ 4x_1 + 6x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \text{ sistemani yeching.}$$

Yechish: Bu sistema uchun

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 12 = 0, \quad \Delta x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 6 = 0,$$

$$\Delta x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 4 = 0.$$

bo'ladi. Ixtiyoriy  $\left(t, \frac{1-2t}{3}\right)$  ko'rinishdagi juftlik berilgan sistemaning yechimi ekani ravshan. Demak, berilgan sistema noaniq sistema bo'lib, u cheksiz ko'p yechimga ega.

$$4. \text{ Quyidagi } \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 4, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = -3. \end{cases} \text{ sistemani yeching.}$$

Yechish: Bu sistemaning determinantini hisoblaymiz:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 + 3 + 1 - 2 + 2 - 6 = -10 \neq 0.$$

Demak, berilgan sistema yagona yechimga ega. Berilgan sistema uchun

$$\Delta x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -16 + 1 - 3 + 6 + 4 - 2 = -10;$$

$$\Delta x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 - 9 - 4 - 1 - 6 + 24 = 0;$$

$$\Delta x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -12 + 12 - 1 - 8 - 2 - 9 = -20.$$

bo'ladi.

Kramer formulasidan foydalanib

$$x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta} = \frac{-10}{-10} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{\Delta x_2}{\Delta} = \frac{0}{10} = 0, \quad x_3 = \frac{\Delta x_3}{\Delta} = \frac{-20}{-10} = 2$$

bo'lishini topamiz. Demak, berilgan sistemaning yechimi  $(1; 0; 2)$  dan iborat.

$$5. \text{ Quyidagi } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 1, \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 = 4. \end{cases}$$

sistemani yeching.

Yechish: Bu sistema uchun  $\Delta, \Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \text{ va } \Delta x_3$  larni topamiz:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 + 9 + 8 - 8 - 6 - 9 = 0;$$

$$\Delta x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 12 + 3 + 8 - 8 - 12 - 3 = 0;$$

$$\Delta x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 12 + 16 - 4 - 8 - 18 = 1;$$

$$\Delta x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 8 + 18 + 4 - 16 - 3 - 12 = -1;$$

bo'lgani sababli berilgan sistema yechimga ega emas.

$$6. \text{ Quyidagi } \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 + x_4 = 8, \\ x_1 - 3x_2 - 6x_4 = 9, \\ 2x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = -5, \\ x_1 + 4x_2 - 7x_3 + 6x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini yeching.

Yechish: Bu sistemaning determinantini hisoblaymiz:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} -$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 27 \neq 0.$$

Demak, berilgan tenglamalar sistemasi yagona yechimga ega.

Endi  $\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \Delta x_3$  va  $\Delta x_4$  larni topamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 9 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \cdot A_{11} + 9 \cdot A_{21} - 5 \cdot A_{31} + 0 \cdot A_{41} = \\ &= 8 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} - 9 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} - 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 81. \end{aligned}$$

Xuddi shu kabi  $\Delta x_2 = -81, \Delta x_3 = -27, \Delta x_4 = 27$  larni topamiz. Demak,

$$x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta} = 3, x_2 = \frac{\Delta x_2}{\Delta} = -4, x_3 = \frac{\Delta x_3}{\Delta} = -1, x_4 = \frac{\Delta x_4}{\Delta} = 1.$$

7. Ushbu sistemani Gauss usulida eching:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 20 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = -11 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 9 \end{cases}$$

Yechish: Bu sistemadan noma'lumlarni birin-ketin yo'qotamiz.

1-qadam. Sistemaning ikkinchi va uchinchi tenglamalaridan  $x_1$  noma'lumni yo'qotamiz. Kasr sonlarga kelmaslik va bu orqali hisoblashlarni soddalashtirish maqsadida buni quyidagicha amalga oshiramiz. Dastlab 1-tenglamaning ikkala tomonini -3 soniga, 2-tenglamani esa 2 soniga ko'paytirib, ularni o'zaro qo'shamiz. So'ngra 1-tenglamaning ikkala tomonini -2 soniga ko'paytirib, hosil bo'lган tenglamani 3-tenglamaga qo'shamiz. Natijada, berilgan sistemaga ekvivalent bo'lган quyidagi sistemaga kelamiz:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 20, \\ 17x_2 - 16x_3 = -82, \\ 8x_2 - 5x_3 = -31. \end{cases}$$

2-qadam. Oldingi qadamda hosil qilingan sistemaning ikkinchi tenglamarasini -8 soniga, uchinchi tenglamarasini 17 soniga ko'paytirib ozaro qo'shamiz:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 20, \\ 17x_2 - 16x_3 = -82, \\ 43x_3 = 129. \end{cases}$$

Dastlab hosil bo'lgan sistemaning uchinchi tenglamarasidan  $x_3 = 3$  ekanligini topamiz. So'ngra bu qiymatni sistemaning ikkinchi tenglamarasiga qo'yib, undan  $x_2 = -2$  ekanligini topamiz. Yakuniy qadamda  $x_2 = -2$ , va  $x_3 = 3$  larni sistemaning birinchi tenglamarasiga qo'yib, undan  $x_1 = 1$  ekanligini topamiz. Demak, berilgan sistemaning yagona yechimi  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -2, x_3 = 3$  ekan.

8.  $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 10 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 23 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = 13 \end{cases}$  sistema matritsa usuli bilan yechilsin.

Yechish:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 23 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$ .

bo'lgani uchun berilgan sistema  $AX = B$  matritsavyi tenglama ko'rinishiga keladi. Uni Yechish uchun dastlab  $A$  matritsaning determinantini hisoblaymiz.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 0 + 0 - 0 - 1 - 12 = -9 \neq 0.$$

Demak,  $A$  matritsa uchun teskari matritsa mavjud. Uni aniqlash uchun  $A$  matritsa determinantining barcha algebraik to'ldiruvchilarini aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 1 = 3; & A_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -4; \\ A_{31} &= (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 0 = 2; & A_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6; \\ A_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 0 = 2; & A_{32} &= (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1; \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3; \quad A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1; 3;$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$3; \quad A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1; -1;$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 6 = -4; -4.$$

Bularni  $A$  matritsaga teskari matritsani aniqlash formulasiga qo'yamiz.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 2 \\ -6 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Buni  $X = A^{-1} \cdot B$  ga qo'yamiz:

$$X = A^{-1} \cdot B = -\frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 2 \\ -6 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 23 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 10 - 4 \cdot 23 + 2 \cdot 13 \\ -6 \cdot 10 + 2 \cdot 23 - 1 \cdot 13 \\ 3 \cdot 10 - 1 \cdot 23 - 4 \cdot 13 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} -36 \\ -27 \\ -45 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Demak,

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ bo'lib, undan } x_1 = 4, x_2 = 3 \text{ va } x_3 = 5 \text{ lar}$$

kelib chiqadi. Bular berilgan sistemaning yechimidan iborat.

$$9. \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 7 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 = 17 \end{cases} \text{ sistema yechilsin.}$$

Yechish:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}$  bo'lgani uchun berilgan sistemaning matritsaviy yozuvi  $AX = B$  ko'rinishda boladi. Undan esa

$X = A^{-1} \cdot B$  ni yozishimiz mumkin. Demak, berilgan sistemaning yechimi  $A$  matritsaga teskari matritsa bilan  $B$  matritsaning ko'paytmasidan iborat ekan. Ma'lumki,  $A$  matritsaga teskari matritsa mavjud bo'lishi uchun uning determinanti noldan farqli bo'lishi kerak. Ya'ni

$$|A| = \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 6 = -2 \neq 0.$$

*A* matritsaning barcha algebraik to'ldiruvchilarini topamiz:

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot 4 = 4; \quad A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot 2 = -2;$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 3 = -3; \quad A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot 1 = 1.$$

Bularni teskari matritsani topish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$X = A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -14 & + & 17 \\ \frac{21}{2} & - & \frac{17}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} X = A^{-1} \cdot$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -14 & + & 17 \\ \frac{21}{2} & - & \frac{17}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} X = A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -14 & + & 17 \\ \frac{21}{2} & - & \frac{17}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_1 = 3, \quad x_2 = 2.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Determinantlar yordamida quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasi yechilsin:

$$1) \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 7 \\ 4x - 5y = 40 \end{cases}; \quad 2) \begin{cases} ax - 3y = 1 \\ ax - 2y = 2 \end{cases}; \quad 3) \begin{cases} 5x + 2y = 4 \\ 7x + 4y = 8 \end{cases};$$

$$4) \begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 7 \\ 4x - 5y = 2 \end{cases}; \quad 5) \begin{cases} 2x + 5y = 3 \\ 4x + 10y = 6 \end{cases}; \quad 6) \begin{cases} 5x + 3y = 7 \\ 10x + 6y = 2 \end{cases}.$$

$$7) \begin{cases} 5x + 8y + z = 2 \\ 3x - 2y + 6z = -7 \\ 2x + y - z = -5 \end{cases}; \quad 8) \begin{cases} 2x - 3y + z = -7 \\ x + 4y + 2z = -1 \\ x - 4y = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$9) \begin{cases} 2x - 7y + z = -4 \\ 3x + y - z = 17 \\ x - y + 3z = 3 \end{cases}; \quad 10) \begin{cases} 2x - 4y + 3z = 1 \\ x - 2y + 4z = 3 \\ 3x - y + 5\Box = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$11) \begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 4 \\ 2x + y - z = 3 \\ 3x + 3y + 2z = 10 \end{cases}; \quad 12) \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 2 \\ 3x + 2y + 2z = -2 \\ x - 2y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

Javob: 1)  $(5; -4)$ ; 2)  $(\frac{4}{a}; 1)$ ; 3)  $(0; 2)$ ; 4)  $(\frac{41}{22}; \frac{12}{11})$ ; 5) cheksiz ko'p yechimlarga ega; 6) yechimga ega emas; 7)  $(-3; 2; 1)$ ; 8)  $(-1; 1; -2)$ ; 9)  $(5; 2; 0)$ ; 10)  $(-1; 0; 1)$ ; 11)  $(1; -1; 2)$ ; 12)  $(2; -1; -3)$ .

2. Quyidagi sistema yechilsin:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 20 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 11 \\ 2x_1 + 10x_2 + 9x_3 + 9x_4 = 40 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 + 9x_3 + 2x_4 = 37 \end{cases}$$

Javob:  $(1; 2; 2; 0)$

3. Quyidagi sistemalarni Gauss usuli bilan yechilsin.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) & \begin{cases} 5x_1 - 5x_2 - 4x_3 = -3 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 5x_3 = 11 \\ 4x_1 - 3x_2 - 6x_3 = -9 \end{cases}; \quad 2) \begin{cases} x_1 - 4x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 5x_2 - 6x_3 = -21 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -4 \end{cases}, \\ 3) & \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_4 = 2, \\ 3x_1 - x_3 + x_4 = -3, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 5x_4 = -6. \end{cases}; \quad 4) \begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 + 5x_4 = 10, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = 5, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 2, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = -1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Javob: 1)  $(0; -1; 2)$ ; 2)  $(-2; -3; 5)$ ; 3)  $(0; 2; \frac{5}{3}; \frac{-4}{3})$ ; 4)  $(1; 0; 1; 2)$ .

4. Quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasi matritsa usuli bilan yechilsin:

$$1) \begin{cases} 3x_1 - 5x_2 = 13, \\ 2x_1 + 7x_2 = 81, \end{cases}; \quad 2) \begin{cases} 3x_1 - 4x_2 = -6, \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 = 18, \end{cases};$$

$$3) \begin{cases} 5x_1 + 8x_2 + x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 = -7 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = -5. \end{cases}; \quad 4) \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = -7 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 = -1 \\ x_1 - 4x_2 = -5 \end{cases}.$$

Javob: 1)  $(16; 7)$ ; 2)  $(2; 3)$ ; 3)  $(-3; 2; 1)$ ; 4)  $(-1; 1; -2)$ ;

## VIII.BOB. SONLI KETMA-KETLIK VA FUNKSIYANING LIMITI

### §1. Sonli ketma-ketlik va uning limiti

Agar har bir  $n \in N$  natural songa biror qonun-qoida asosida ma'lum bir  $a_n \in R$  haqiqiy son mos qo'yilgan bo'lsa, unda  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, \dots$

sonli ketma-ketlik deb ataladi. Bunda  $a_i$  ( $i \in N$ ) sonli ketma-ketlikning hadlari,  $a_n$  esa umumiy hadi deyiladi.

Masalan,

- 1)  $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots$ , umumiy hadi  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$ ;
- 2)  $1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{4}, \dots (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}, \dots$ , umumiy hadi  $a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}$ ;
- 3)  $-1, 1, -1, -1, \dots, (-1)^n, \dots$ , umumiy hadi  $a_n = (-1)^n$ ;
- 4)  $3, 3, 3, \dots, 3, \dots$ , umumiy hadi  $a_n = 3$ .

$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, \dots$  sonli ketma-ketlik qisqacha  $\{a_n\}$  kabi belgilanadi.

Sonli ketma-ketlik bir necha usullarda berilishi mumkin.

1. Ketma-ketlik umumiy hadi formulasi bilan berilishi mumkin. Bunda  $n$  – hadining qiymatini shu hadning tartib nomeri bilan bog’lovchi formula beriladi. Umumiy had formulasi yordamida istalgan hadni topish mumkin. Bunga misol sifatida  $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$  ni olish mumkin.

2. Ketma-ketlik o’z hadining tartib nomeri bilan shu hadning qiymati orasidagi moslikni sonlar orqali ifodalash yordamida berilishi mumkin. Masalan, har bir toq natural songa 3 ni, har bir juft natural songa esa 5 ni mos keltiramiz: Natijada  $3; 5; 3; 5; 3; 5; 3, 5, \dots$  ketma-ketlikka ega bo’lamiz. Uning umumiy hadini  $a_n = 4 + (-1)^n$  ko’rinishda yozish mumkin.

3. Ketma-ketlik rekurrent formula yordamida berilishi mumkin. Agar ketma-ketlikning dastlabki bitta yoki bir nechta hadlari berilgan bo’lib, keyingi hadlarni shu berilgan hadlar yordamida topish imkonini beruvchi formula (rekurrent formula) ko’rsatilgan bo’lsa, ketma-ketlik rekurrent usulda berilgan deyiladi. Masalan,  $a_1 = 3$ ,  $a_n = 2^n \cdot a_{n-1} = -4$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) bo’lsa,  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning  $a_2, a_3, a_4$  hadlarini topishimiz mumkin.

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= 2^2 \cdot 3 - 4 = 12 - 4 = 8, \\ a_3 &= 2^3 \cdot 8 - 4 = 64 - 4 = 60, \\ a_4 &= 2^4 \cdot 60 - 4 = 960 - 4 = 954. \end{aligned}$$

4. Ketma-ketlik jadval yoki grafik usulda ham berilishi mumkin.

5. Sonlar ketma-ketligi so’z ifodasi bilan ham beriladi. Ketma-ketlik bu usulda berilganda, istalgan  $n$  nomerga mos kelgan hadni topish qoidasi

so'z bilan ifodlangan bo'ladi. Masalan,  $\sqrt{2}$  ning 0.1; 0.01; 0.001 va hokazo aniqlikda kami bilan olingan taqribiy qiymatlaridan tuzilgan ketma-ketlik 1.4; 1.41; 1.414; ...dan iborat.

Agar shunday  $M(m)$  soni mavjud bo'lsaki,  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning barcha hadlari uchun  $a_n \leq M$  ( $a_n \geq m$ ) shart bajarilsa, unda bu ketma-ketlik yuqoridan (quyidan) chegaralangan deyiladi.

Ham yuqoridan, ham quyidan chegaralangan ketma-ketlik chegaralangan ketma-ketlik deb ataladi.

Ixtiyoriy  $M > 0$  soni uchun  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning kamida bitta hadi  $|a_n| > M$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantirsa, bu ketma-ketlik chegaralanmagan deyiladi.

Hamma hadlari bir xil  $a$  songa teng bo'lgan ketma-ketlik o'zgarmas ketma-ketlik deyiladi.

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik berilgan bo'lib, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni uchun unga bog'liq shunday  $N_\varepsilon$  son topilsaki,  $n > N_\varepsilon$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha natural sonlar va biror chekli  $A$  haqiqiy son uchun  $|a_n - A| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, bu  $A$  son  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning chekli limiti deyiladi.  $A$  soni  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning chekli limiti ekanligi

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$$

yoki  $a_n \rightarrow A$  kabi yoziladi.

Ixtiyoriy  $M > 0$  soni uchun bu songa bog'liq shunday  $N_M$  soni topilsaki,  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik tartib raqami  $n > N_M$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha hadlar uchun  $|a_n| > M$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, unda bu ketma-ketlik cheksiz limitga ega deyiladi.

$\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti cheksiz ekanligi  $\lim a_n = \infty$  yoki  $\lim a_n = \pm\infty$  kabi ifodalanadi.

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik chekli limitga ega bo'lsa, u yaqinlashuvchi, aks holda esa uzoqlashuvchi ketma-ketlik deyiladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  uchun  $a_{n+1} > a_n$  ( $a_{n+1} < a_n$ ) tengsizlik o'rini bo'lsa, unda  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik monoton o'suvchi (kamayuvchi) deyiladi.

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  va  $\{b_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning ikkalasi ham yaqinlashuvchi va  $\lim a_n = A$ ,  $\lim b_n = B$  bo'lsa, unda quyidagi tengliklar o'rini bo'ladi:

$$\lim(a_n \pm b_n) = \lim a_n \pm \lim b_n = A \pm B;$$

$$\lim(a_n \cdot b_n) = \lim a_n \cdot \lim b_n = A \cdot B;$$

$$\lim \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{\lim a_n}{\lim b_n} = \frac{A}{B};$$

$$\lim c = c,$$

$$\lim C a_n = C \lim a_n = CA.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^\alpha = \begin{cases} 0, & \alpha < 0 \\ 1, & \alpha = 0 \\ \infty, & \alpha > 0 \end{cases}$$

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  va  $\{b_n\}$  ketma-ketliklar yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib,  $\forall n \in N$  da  $a_n \leq b_n$  ( $a_n \geq b_n$ ) bo'lsa, u holda

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

$$(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \text{ bo'ladi.})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Agar  $\{a_n\}$ ,  $\{c_n\}$  ketma-ketliklar yaqinlashuvchi va

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = a$$

bo'lib  $n \in N$  da  $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$  bo'lsa u holda  $\{b_n\}$  ketma-ketlik ham yaqinlashuvchi va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = a$  bo'ladi.

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik yaqinlashuvchi bo'lib,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a_n = a + \alpha_n$  bo'ladi va aksincha. Bu yerda  $\alpha_n$  cheksiz kichik miqdor.

Sonli ketma-ketliklarining limitilarini hisoblashda ajoyib limit deb ataladigan quyidagi limitlardan ham foydalanish mumkin.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \text{ yoki } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} (1 + \alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = e \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \text{ yoki } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} (1 + \alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = e$$

Bu yerda  $e = 2.718281 \dots$  ga teng irratsional son bo'lib, u logarifmning asosi bo'lganda, u natural logarifm deyiladi va  $\ln$  kabi yoziladi.

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti 0 ga teng bo'lsa, ya'ni  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\{a_n\}$  cheksiz kichik (ketma-ketlik) miqdor deyiladi.

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlikning limiti cheksiz, ya’ni  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$  bo’lsa, u holda  $\{a_n\}$  cheksiz katta (ketma-ketlik) miqdor deyiladi.

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik o’suvchi bo’lib, yuqoridaн chegaralangan bo’lsa, u holda u yaqinlashuvchi bo’ladi.

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik kamayuvchi bo’lib, quyidan chegaralangan bo’lsa, u holda u yaqinlashuvchi bo’ladi.

Agar  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  son olinganda han shunday  $n_0 \in N$  topilsaki, barcha  $n > n_0$  va barcha  $m > n_0$  lar uchun

$$|x_n - x_m| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizlik bajarilsa,  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik fundamental ketma-ketlik deyiladi.

Agar  $\{a_n\}$  ketma-ketlik fundamental ketma-ketlik bo’lsa u yaqinlashuvchi bo’ladi.

$(a_n \pm b_n), (a_n \cdot b_n)$  va  $(\frac{a_n}{b_n})$  ko’rinishdagi ketma-ketliklarning limitlarini topishda  $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0 \cdot \infty, \infty - \infty$  ko’rinishdagi ifodalar hosil bo’lib qolishi mumkin. Bu ifodalar aniqmas ifodalar deb ataladi.

Bunday hollarda  $\{a_n\}$  va  $\{b_n\}$  ketma-ketliklarning o’zgarish qonunlarini e’tiborga olib, bizni qiziqtiruvchi ifodani bevosita tekshirishga to’g’ri keladi. Bunday tekshirish aniqmasliklarni ochish deyiladi.

Ko’pincha, limiti izlanayotgan ifodada ayniy almashtirishlar bajarish aniqmasliklarni ochishni osonlashtiradi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1. Umumiy hadi  $a_n = \frac{\sin^{\frac{k\pi}{2}}}{k}$  bo’lgan sonli ketma-ketlikning dastlabki 5 ta hadi yozilsin.

Yechish: Umumiy haddagi n o’rniga ketma-ket 1,2,3,4,5 sonlarini qo’yamiz:

$$x_1 = \frac{\sin^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1;$$

$$x_3 = \frac{\sin^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}}{3} = \frac{-1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3};$$

$$x_5 = \frac{\sin^{\frac{5\pi}{2}}}{5} = \frac{\sin^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}{5} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\sin^{\frac{2\pi}{2}}}{2} = \frac{\sin \pi}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0;$$

$$x_4 = \frac{\sin^{\frac{4\pi}{2}}}{4} = \frac{\sin 2\pi}{4} = \frac{0}{4} = 0;$$

Demak,  $\frac{\sin \frac{k\pi}{2}}{k}$  ning dastlabki 5 ta hadlari  $1, 0, -\frac{1}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{5}$  lardan iborat.

2. Dastlabki bir nechta hadlari bilan berilgan  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{10}{13}, \frac{17}{18}, \frac{26}{23}$  ketma-ketlikning umumiyligi yozilsin:

Yechish: Berilgan ketma-ketlikning har bir hadini surati shu hadning nomerini bildiruvchi raqamning kvadrati bilan 1 soni yig'indisidan iborat ekanligini ko'ramiz. Ya'ni u  $n^2+1$  ga teng. Ketma-ketlik hadlarining maxrajlari ayirmasi 5 ga va birinchi hadi 3 ga teng bo'lган arifmetik progressiya hadlaridan iborat. Ya'ni:

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 3 + 5(n-1) = 5n - 2.$$

Demak,  $a_n = \frac{n^2+1}{5n-2}$ .

3. Ketma-ketlikning ta'rifidan foydalananib,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} = 1$$

bo'lishini isbotlang.

Yechish:  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun shunday  $N(\varepsilon)$  ning mavjudligini ko'rsatishimiz kerakki, har qanday  $n > N(\varepsilon)$  uchun  $|a_n - 1| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajarilishi kerak. Buning uchun  $|a_n - 1|$  ni aniqlashimiz kerak.

$$|a_n - 1| = \left| \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{-2}{2n+1} \right| = \frac{2}{2n+1}.$$

Bundan esa  $\frac{2}{2n+1} < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik kelib chiqadi. Undan  $n > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{2}$  ni yoki  $N = E\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{2}\right)$  ni aniqlaymiz. Shunday qilib, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun shunday  $N$  topiladiki  $n > N$  tengsizlikdan  $|a_n - 1| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik kelib chiqadi. Bu esa  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} = 1$  ekanligini bildiradi.

4.  $x_1=1, x_2=2$ , bo'lib  $n > 2$  bo'lganda  $x_n = x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}$  bo'ladi. Bu ketma-ketlikning dastlabki bir nechta hadlari yozilsin.

Yechish:  $x_3 = x_2 - x_1 = 2 - 1 = 1; x_4 = x_3 - x_2 = 1 - 2 = -1; x_5 = x_4 - x_3 = -1 - 1 = -2; x_6 = x_5 - x_4 = -2 - (-1) = -2 + 1 = -1; x_7 = x_6 - x_5 = -1 - (-2) = -1 + 2 = 1$  va hokazo.

Demak, izlanayotgan ketma-ketlik

$$1; 2; 1; -1; -2; -1; 1; \dots$$

dan iborat.

5.  $-1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{(-1)^n}{n}, \dots$  ketma-ketlikning chegaralangan ekanligi isbotlansin.

$$\text{Isbot: } |a_n| = \left| \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right| = \frac{1}{n} \leq 1$$

Demak, ketma-ketlik chegaralangan.

6. Umumiy hadi  $a_n = \frac{n+1}{n}$  bo'lgan sonlar ketma-ketligi kamayuvchi ketma-ketlik ekanligi isbotlansin.

Isbot:  $a_n = \frac{n+1}{n}, n=1, 2, 3, \dots, y$  holda  $a_{n+1} = \frac{n+2}{n+1}$  bo'lib,  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{n+2}{n+1} - \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{n^2 + 2n - n^2 - 2n - 1}{n(n+1)} = -\frac{1}{n(n+1)} < 0$  bo'ladi. Bundan  $a_{n+1} - a_n > 0$  va ixtiyoriy nomer uchun  $x_{n+1} < x_n$  bo'ladi.

Bu esa berilgan ketma-ketlikning kamayuvchi ekanligini bildiradi.

$$7. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(n^3 + n)^2} \text{ ni xisoblang.}$$

Yechish: Agar biz bu yerda limitlar haqidagi teoremlarni qo'llasak,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 = \infty$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^3 + n)^2 = \infty$  bo'lib berilgan ifoda  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikdan iborat bo'ladi. Shuning uchun berilgan ifodada ayniy almashtirish bajaramiz. Natijada

$$\frac{n^2}{(n^3+n)^2} = \frac{n^2}{[n^3(1+\frac{1}{n^2})]^2} = \frac{n^2}{n^6(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^2} = \frac{1}{n^4(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^2} = \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^2} \text{ hosil bo'ladi.}$$

Unga ko'paytma, bo'linma va yig'indining limiti haqidagi teoremlarni qo'llab quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(n^3+n^2)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n^2})^2} = 0 \cdot 1 = 0.$$

$$8. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}) \text{ hisoblansin.}$$

Yechish:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n+2} = \infty$  va  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} = \infty$  bo'lgani uchun berilgan ifoda  $\infty - \infty$  shakldagi aniqmaslikdir. Bu ifodada ayniy almashtirishlar qilamiz. Buning uchun berilgan ifodani unga qo'shma ifodaga ko'paytiramiz va bo'lamiz:

$$\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n} = \frac{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{n+2 - n}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}) = \infty \text{ bo'lgani uchun}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n})} = \frac{2}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n})} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0.$$

$$9. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}) \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

Yechish: Yuqoridagi misolda  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}) = 0$  ekanligini topdik.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} = \infty$  bo'lgani uchun berilgan ifoda  $0 \cdot \infty$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikdir. Uni ochish uchun ayniy almashtirish qilamiz.

$$\sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}) = \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + 1\right)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + 1};$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n}(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + 1} = \frac{2}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + 1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1.$$

$$10. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^3 + 2n^2 - 3n + 7}{4n^3 - 2n + 1} \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

Yechish: Agar limitlar haqidagi teoremlarni qo'llasak yana aniqmaslikka duch kelamiz. Shuning uchun bu yerda ham ayniy almashtirishlar qilamiz. Ya'ni kasrning surat va maxrajidan  $n^3$  ni qavsdan tashqariga chiqaramiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^3 + 2n^2 - 3n + 7}{4n^3 - 2n + 1} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3(5 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{7}{n^3})}{n^3(4 - \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3})} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (5 + \frac{2}{n} - \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{7}{n^3})}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (4 - \frac{2}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3})} = \\ &= \frac{5 + 2\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} - 3\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + 7\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3}}{4 - 2\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3}} = \frac{5 + 2 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 0 + 7 \cdot 0}{4 - 2 \cdot 0 + 0} = \frac{5}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$11. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{2n} \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

Yechish: Berilgan limitni hisoblash uchun  $\frac{3}{n} = \alpha$  almashtirish qilamiz.

Bunda  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$  va  $n = \frac{3}{\alpha}$  bo'ladi. Demak,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{2n} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \alpha\right)^{\frac{6}{\alpha}} = \left[ \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \alpha\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right]^6 = e^6.$$

$$12. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+5}{n+2}\right)^n \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

$$\text{Yechish: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+5}{n+2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{n+5}{n}}{\frac{n+2}{n}}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{5}{n}}{1 + \frac{2}{n}}\right)^n = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{5}{n})^n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{2}{n})^n} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{5}{n} = \alpha, n = \frac{5}{\alpha} \\ n \rightarrow \infty, \alpha \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} = \frac{\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} (1+\alpha)^{\frac{5}{\alpha}}}{\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} (1+\beta)^{\frac{2}{\beta}}} = \frac{\left[ \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} (1+\alpha)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \right]^5}{\left[ \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} (1+\beta)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \right]^2} = \frac{e^5}{e^2} = e^3.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Umumiy hadi quyidagi formulalar bilan berilgan ketma-ketliklarning dastlabki bir nechta hadlari yozilsin.

1)  $a_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{3}$ ; 2)  $a_n = 2^{-n} \cdot \cos n\pi$ ; 3)  $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ .

Javob: 1)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \dots$  2)  $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \dots$

3) 2; 2,25;  $2\frac{10}{27}$ ;  $2\frac{113}{256}$ ;

2. Quyidagi ketma-ketliklarning dastlabki beshta hadini yozing.

1)  $a_n = 2^{n-1}$ ; 2)  $a_n = 2^n - \frac{1}{2^n}$ ; 3)  $a_n = \frac{1+(-1)^n}{2}$ .

Javob: 1) 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 16; 2)  $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{15}{4}, \frac{63}{8}, \frac{255}{16}, \frac{1023}{32}$ ; 3) 0, 1, 0, 1, 0.

3.  $a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+2)}$  ketma-ketlikning  $a_{10}, a_{n-1}, a_{n+1}, a_{2n+1}$  hadlari

topilsin.

Javob:  $a_{10} = \frac{1}{120}$ ;  $a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{(n-1)(n+1)}$ ;  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)}$ ;

$a_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)}$ .

4. Quyidagi ketma-ketliklarning qaysilari monoton bo'ladi?

1)  $\frac{3n-1}{4n+1}$ ; 2)  $\frac{4n+3}{2n+1}$ ; 3)  $\frac{2n}{n^2+1}$ ; 4)  $\frac{\sin \pi}{n}$ .

Javob: 1) o'suvchi; 2) kamayuvchi; 3) kamayuvchi; 4) o'zgarmas ketma-ketlik.

5. Quyidagi ketma-ketliklarni chegaralangan ekanligi isbotlansin.

1)  $-1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{(-1)^n}{n}, \dots$ ;

2)  $a_n = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{3n}{n+1} \sin 3n$ ;

3) 1.4; 1.41; 1.414; 1.4142; ...

6. Quyidagi ketma-ketliklar qaysi tomondan chegaralangan?

$$1) a_n = 3n - 1; \quad 2) a_n = \frac{1}{n^4}; \quad 3) a_n = \frac{n(n+2)}{3}; \quad 4) a_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1}.$$

Javob: 1)  $a_n \geq 2$  (quyidan chegaralangan); 2)  $0 < a_n \leq 1$  (chegaralangan); 3)  $a_n \geq 1$  (quyidan chegaralangan); 4)  $a_n \geq 2$  (quyidan chegaralangan).

7. Umumiy hadi

$$a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & \text{agar } n \text{ juft bo'lsa,} \\ 0, & \text{agar } n \text{ toq bo'lsa;} \end{cases}$$

ko'rinishda berilgan ketma-ketlikning limiti 0 ga tengligini isbotlang.

8. 0.3; 0.33; 0.333; ... 0.33...3; ... ketma-ketlikning limiti  $\frac{1}{3}$  ga tengligi isbotlansin.

9. Quyidagi ketma-ketliklarning limiti topilsin.

$$1) \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{5} + \frac{1}{n^2}; \quad 2) \left( \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1000}{n^2} \right);$$

$$3) 0; 1; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{4}; \frac{5}{8}; \frac{11}{16}, \dots, \frac{2}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n-1}} \right) + \dots \frac{3}{4}; \frac{5}{8}; \frac{11}{16}, \dots, \frac{2}{3} \left( 1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n-1}} \right) + \dots$$

Javob: 1) 0; 2) 0; 3)  $\frac{e}{3}$ .

10. Quyida berilgan limitlar hisoblansin.

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5(1+n)(2-n)}{8n^2-n+3}; \quad 2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n-11}{4n^2+n-5};$$

$$3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n^2+5n-3}{3-2n+4n^2}; \quad 4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9n^2-5n+11}{n^3+5n}.$$

Javob: 1)  $-\frac{5}{8}$ ; 2) 0; 3) 2; 4) 0.

11. Quyidagi ketma-ketliklar limitga egami? Agar limitga ega bo'lsa, ularni toping.

$$1) \frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{8}{11}, \dots, \frac{2n}{2n+3}, \dots$$

$$2) \frac{7}{3}, \frac{11}{5}, \frac{15}{7}, \frac{19}{9}, \dots, \frac{4n+3}{2n+1}, \dots$$

Javob: 1) 1; 2) 2.

12.  $\{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n\}$  ketma-ketlik limitga ega ekanligi isbotlansin va u limit topilsin.

Javob: 0.

13. Quyidagi limitlar topilsin.

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow 3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 9}{n - 3}; \quad 2) \lim_{n \rightarrow 4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 64}{n^2 - 3n - 4}; \quad 3) \lim_{n \rightarrow 4} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n});$$

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{\sqrt{3n^2+1}}; \quad 5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n^2+1}}{2n-1}; \quad 6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\dots+(2n-1)}{1+2+3+\dots+n}$$

Javob: 1) 6; 2)  $\frac{48}{5}$ ; 3) 0; 4)  $\sqrt{3}$ ; 5)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ; 6) 4.

14. Quyidagi limitlar hisoblansin.

$$1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3n}\right)^n; \quad 2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{n}\right)^{n+3}; \quad 3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{3n};$$

$$4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-3}{n}\right)^{n/2}; \quad 5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n; \quad 6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2n-1}{2n+1}\right)^{2n}.$$

Javob: 1)  $e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ ; 2)  $e^4$ ; 3)  $e^6$ ; 4)  $\frac{1}{e\sqrt{e}}$ ; 5)  $e^{-1}$ ; 6)  $e^{-2}$

## §2. Funksiyaning limiti

Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun shunday  $\delta > 0$  sonni topish mumkin bo'lsaki,  $x \neq a$  va  $|x - a| < \delta$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi x ning barcha qiymatlari uchun  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, x argument a ga intilganda, f(x) funksiya A songa teng limitga ega deyiladi va u

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$$

ko'rinishda yoziladi.

A son f(x) funksiyaning  $x = a$  nuqtadagi limiti deb ham aytildi.

$|x-a| < \delta$  tengsizlik  $a - \delta < x < a + \delta$  qo'sh tengsizlikka teng kuchli.  $\delta$  ixtiyoriy musbat son bo'lganda  $(a - \delta; a + \delta)$  oraliq a nuqtaning  $\delta$  atrofi deyiladi.

Agar  $x$  argument  $a$  ga intilganda,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning limiti  $A$  ga teng, ya’ni  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$  bo’lsa, u holda  $x = a$  nuqtadagi  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $A$

limit qiymati bilan  $f(a)$  xususiy qiymati orasida quyidagi hollar bo’lishi mumkin.

1.  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  funksiyaning limiti  $A$  ga teng bo’lib, bu paytda  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $f(a)$  xususiy qiymati mavjud bo’lmasligi mumkin.

2.  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  funksiya  $A$  limitga ega va  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $f(a)$  xususiy qiymati mavjud, lekin  $f(a)$  xususiy qiymat funksiyaning  $A$  limit qiymatiga teng emas.

3.  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  funksiyaning limiti  $A$  ga teng,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $f(a)$  xususiy qiymati mavjud va u funksiyaning  $A$  limit qiymatiga teng.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun shunday  $\delta > 0$  sonni topish mumkin bo’lsaki,  $a - \delta < x < a + \delta$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlari uchun

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizlik bajarilsa,  $x$  argument  $a$  ga o’ng tomonidan intilganda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $A$  songa teng o’ng limitga ega deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = A \text{ yoki } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ x > a}} f(x) = A$$

ko’rinishda yoziladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun shunday  $\delta > 0$  sonni topish mumkin bo’lsaki,  $a - \delta < x < a$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlari uchun

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizlik bajarilsa,  $x$  argument  $a$  ga chap tomonidan intilganda,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $A$  songa teng chap limitga ega deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = A \text{ yoki } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow a \\ x < a}} f(x) = A$$

kabi yoziladi.

Chap va o’ng limitlar bir tomonlama limitlar deyiladi.

Agar  $x \rightarrow a$  bo'lganda  $f(x)$  funksiyaning chap va o'ng limitlari mavjud bo'lib, ular bir-biriga teng bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x = a$  nuqtadagi limiti ham majud va bu limit ham o'sha limitga teng bo'ladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy katta  $E > 0$  son uchun shunday  $\delta > 0$  sonni topish mumkin bo'lsaki,  $x \neq a$  va  $|x - a| < \delta$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlari uchun

$$|f(x)| > E \quad (f(x) > E)$$

tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $x$  argument  $a$  ga intilganda,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $\infty$  limitga ega deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty \quad (\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty)$$

kabi yoziladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $E > 0$  son uchun shunday  $\delta > 0$  sonni topish mumkin bo'lsaki,  $x \neq a$  va  $|x - a| > \delta$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlari uchun  $f(x) < -E$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $x$  argument  $a$  ga intilganda,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $-\infty$  limitga ega deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = -\infty$$

kabi yoziladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun shunday  $k > 0$  sonni topish mumkin bo'lsaki,  $|x| > k$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlari uchun

$$|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $x$  argument  $\infty$  ga intilganda,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $A$  songa teng limitga ega deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$$

kabi yoziladi.  $A$  funksiyaning cheksizlikdagi limiti deyiladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun shunday  $k > 0$  sonni topish mumkin bo'lsaki,  $x > k$  ( $x < k$ ) tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlari uchun  $|f(x) - A| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $x$  argument  $+\infty$  ( $-\infty$ ) ga intilganda,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $A$  songa teng limitga ega deyiladi va

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \quad (\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = A)$$

kabi yoziladi.

Agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \alpha(x) = 0$  bo'lsa,  $\alpha(x)$  funksiya cheksiz kichik funksiya deyiladi ( $a$  – ixtiyoriy son).

Agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$  bo'lsa,  $f(x)$  funksiya cheksiz katta funksiya deyiladi.

Agar ixtiyoriy katta  $E > 0$  son uchun shunday  $k$  sonni topish mumkin bo'lsaki,  $x > k$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlari uchun  $|f(x)| > E$  tengsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya cheksiz katta funksiya deyiladi va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \infty$  kabi yoziladi.

Agar  $x$  argument  $a$  ga intilganda  $f(x)$  funksiyaning limiti mavjud bo'lsa, bu limit yagona bo'ladi.

Agar  $x$  argument  $a$  ga intilganda  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalarning limitlari mavjud bo'lsa, u holda quyidagi limitlar ham mavjud bo'ladi.

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x).$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x).$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} \quad (\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0).$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} k \cdot f(x) = k \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \quad (k - o'zgarmas son).$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \text{ limit muhim limit deb ataladi va u muhim tatbiqlarga ega.}$$

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1. Funksiya limitining „ $\varepsilon - \delta$ “ tilidagi ta'rifidan foydalaniib,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (3x - 8) = -5 \text{ ekanligi isbotlasin.}$$

Isbot: Buning uchun ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  soni bo'yicha shunday  $\delta > 0$  sonni topish kerakki,  $|x - 1| < \delta$  va  $x \neq 1$  shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $x$  lar uchun

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - (-5)| &= |f(x) + 5| = |3x - 8 + 5| = |3x - 3| = \\ &= 3|x - 1| < \varepsilon \text{ shart bajarilishini ko'rsatishimiz kerak. Bundan} \end{aligned}$$

$|x - 1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \delta$  bo'lganda  $|f(x) + 5| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlikni bajarilishi kelib chiqadi.

Demak,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (3x - 8) = -5$ .

$$2. f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 1, & \text{agar } x \leq 1, \\ 2x + 2, & \text{agar } x > 1. \end{cases}$$

funksiyaning  $x=1$  nuqtadagi o'ng limiti 4 ga va chap limiti nolga tengligi isbotlansin.

Isbot: Buning uchun ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son bo'yicha shunday  $\delta > 0$  topiladiki,

$0 < x - 1 < \delta$  tengsizikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $x$  lar uchun  $|f(x) - 4| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlikni bajarilishini ko'rsatish kifoya.  $x > 1$  bo'lganda  $|f(x) - 4| = |2x + 2 - 4| = |2x - 2| = 2|x - 1|$ .

Demak,

$2|x - 1| < \varepsilon$  bo'lganda  $|f(x) - 4| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajariladi.

$2|x - 1| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlikdan  $0 < x - 1 < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  kelib chiqadi.

Agar  $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$  deb olinsa,  $0 < x - 1 < \delta$  bo'lganda  $|f(x) - 4| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajariladi. Shuning uchun  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} f(x) = 4$ .

Endi berilgan funksiyaning  $x = 1$  nuqtadagi chap limitini nolga teng ekanligini ko'rsatamiz. Bu holda  $x < 1$  va  $|f(x)| = |-x + 1| = = |1 - x| = 1 - x$ . Agar  $0 < x - 1 < \varepsilon$  bo'lishi talab qilinsa, u holda  $|f(x) - 0| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajariladi.

Bu yerda  $\delta = \varepsilon$  deb olinsa, ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun  $0 < x - 1 < \delta$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlarida  $|f(x)| < \varepsilon$  tengsizlik bajariladi. Demak,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} f(x) = 0.$$

3.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^3}$  funksiya uchun  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \infty$  bo'lishini isbotlang.

Isbot: Ixtiyoriy  $E > 0$  son uchun  $\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{E}}$  deb olinsa, u holda  $0 < |x - 1| < \delta$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi barcha  $x$  larda

$$|f(x)| = \left| \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} \right| > E$$

tengsizlik bajariladi. Demak,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} = \infty$ .

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = 1 \text{ ekanligini isbotlang.}$$

Isbot:  $\varepsilon > 0$  ixtiyoriy son bo'lsin. Shunday  $x$  larni topish kerakki, natijada

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - 1 \right| < \varepsilon \text{ yoki } \frac{1}{|x|^3} < \varepsilon \text{ bo'lsin. Bundan}$$

$$\frac{1}{|x|^3} = \frac{1}{x^3} < \varepsilon \text{ yoki } x > \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \text{ bo'ladi. Agar } k = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\varepsilon}} \text{ deb olinsa, u holda}$$

$x > k$  tengsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlarida

$$\left| \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) - 1 \right| < \varepsilon$$

tengsizlik bajariladi. Shuning uchun

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^3}\right) = 1$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 7}{x+3} \text{ hisoblansin.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 7}{x+3} &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 - 3x + 7)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+3)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 3x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 7}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 3} = \\ &= \frac{9 - 3 \cdot 3 + 7}{3 + 3} = \frac{7}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{x-3} \text{ hisoblansin.}$$

Yechish: Agar biz limitlar haqidagi teoremlarni qo'llaydigan bo'lsak, u holda  $\frac{0}{0}$  aniqmaslikka kelamiz. Shuning uchun biz dastlab berilgan kasrning suratini ko'paytuvchilarga ajratamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{x-3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x-4)}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x-4) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 4 = \\ &= 3 - 4 = -1. \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{3x} \text{ hisoblansin.}$$

$$\text{Yechish: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{3x} = \begin{cases} 5x = \alpha, & x = \frac{\alpha}{5} \\ x \rightarrow 0, & \alpha \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha}{3 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{5}} = \frac{5}{3} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{5}{3}.$$

8.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{x^2}$  hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechish: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 x}{x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 2.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun misollar:

1. Limit ta’rifidan foydalanib quyidagilar isbotlansin.

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x + 1) = 7; \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x-2} = 4; \quad 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+1}{x} \right) = 1;$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (3x - 2) = 1; \quad 5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = 2; \quad 6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x-1}{3x+2} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} \frac{3}{x-2}$  va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} \frac{3}{x-2}$  topilsin va jadvallar bilan tushuntirilsin.

Javob:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} \frac{3}{x-2} = +\infty$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} \frac{3}{x-2} = -\infty$ .

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} 2^{\frac{1}{x}}$  va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} 2^{\frac{1}{x}}$  topilsin va jadvallar bilan tushuntirilsin.

Javob:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} 2^{\frac{1}{x}} = \infty$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} 2^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$ .

4. Ushbu: 1)  $\frac{2}{\infty} = 0$ ; 2)  $\frac{2}{0} = \pm\infty$ ; 3)  $3^\infty = \infty$ ; 4)  $3^{-\infty} = 0$  “shartli” yozishlarning aniq ma’nolari tushuntirilsin.

Javob: 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$ ; 2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{2}{x} = +\infty$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} \frac{2}{x} = -\infty$ ;

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 3^x = \infty$ ; 4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 3^x = 0$ .

5. Quyidagi limitlar topilsin:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} 2^{\frac{1}{x-1}}; \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} 2^{\frac{1}{x-1}}; \quad 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}-0} 3^{\operatorname{tg} 2x}; \quad 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}-0} \frac{2}{1+2^{\operatorname{tg} x}}.$$

Javob: 1) 0; 2)  $\infty$ ; 3)  $\infty$  4) 0.

6. Quyidagi limitlar hisoblansin:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (5x^2 - 6x + 7); \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4x^5 + 9x + 7}{3x^6 + x^3 + 1};$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 11}{8x^2 + 5}; \quad 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 10}{3x + 2}.$$

Javob: 1) 34; 2) 4; 3)  $-\frac{11}{13}$ ; 4) 3.

7. Quyidagi limitlar hisoblansin.

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 2}; \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2}; \quad 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 + 27}{x + 3};$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^m - 1}{x^n - 1}; \quad 5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos^3 x}; \quad 6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x};$$

$$7) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 + x^2 + 5}{3x^2 + x - 1}; \quad 8) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x^2 - 1}{5x^2 + 2x}; \quad 9) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 + 5})$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\sqrt{x - 2} - \sqrt{x}); \quad 11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}; \quad 12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{2 - \sqrt{x-3}}{x^2 - 49}.$$

Javob: 1)  $-1$ ; 2)  $-8$ ; 3)  $27$ ; 4)  $\frac{m}{n}$ ; 5)  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; 6)  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 7)  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; 8)  $\frac{3}{5}$ ; 9)  $-\frac{5}{2}$ ;

$$10) -\infty; \quad 11) 1; \quad 12) -\frac{1}{56}.$$

8. Quyidagi limitlar hisoblansin:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^{7x}; \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{3x}}; \quad 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{x}{1+x})^x;$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{k}{x})^{mx}; \quad 5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{4}{x})^{x+3}; \quad 6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{2x-1}{2x+1})^x.$$

Javob: 1)  $e^7$ ; 2)  $e^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ; 3)  $e^{-1}$ ; 4)  $e^{mk}$ ; 5)  $e^4$ ; 6)  $e^{-1}$ .

9. Quyidagi limitlar topilsin:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{x}; \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x}; \quad 3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}; \quad 4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}; \quad 5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x \sin x};$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2}}; \quad 7) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x}; \quad 8) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}; \quad 9) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \sin x}{x^2};$$

$$10) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos 2x}}{x}; \quad 11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}; \quad 12) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin x}{\sec x - 1}.$$

Javob: 1)  $4$ ; 2)  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; 3)  $1$ ; 4)  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 5)  $2$ ; 6)  $6\sqrt{2}$ ; 7)  $1$ ; 8)  $2$ ; 9)  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 10)  $-\sqrt{2}$ ;

11)  $8$ ; 12)  $4$ .

### §3. Funksiyaning uzluksizligi va uzilishi

Agar  $x$  va  $x_0$  lar argumentning funksiyani aniqlanish sohasi  $D$  dan olingan ikkita qiymati bo'lsa, u holda  $x - x_0$  ga argumentning orttirmasi deyiladi va  $\Delta x$  bilan belgilanadi. Demak,

$$\Delta x = x - x_0 \text{ yoki } x = x_0 + \Delta x.$$

Funksiyaning  $f(x_0 + \Delta x)$  qiymati bilan  $f(x_0)$  boshlang'ich qiymati orasidagi farq  $f$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi orttirmasi deyiladi va  $\Delta f(x_0)$  bilan belgilanadi. Demak,

$$\Delta f(x_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0).$$

$\Delta f(x_0)$  ko'pincha  $\Delta f$  yoki  $\Delta y$  bilan ham belgilanadi.

Agar  $x$  argument  $a$  ga intilganda  $f(x)$  funksiyaning limiti mavjud bo'lib, u funksiyaning  $x = a$  nuqtadagi  $f(a)$  xususiy qiymatiga teng, ya'ni  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $x = a$  nuqtada  $f(x)$  funksiyani uzluksiz deyiladi; agar yuqoridagi tenglik bajarilmasa,  $x = a$  nuqtada  $f(x)$  funksiya uzilishiga ega deyiladi.

Uzluksizlikning ta'rifidan quyidagi to'rtta uzluksizlik shartini aniqlash mumkin;

1.  $f(x)$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtaning qandaydir atrofida aniqlangan bo'lishi kerak;
2. Chekli  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x)$  va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x)$  limitlar mavjud bo'lishi kerak;
3. Bu chap va o'ng limitlar bir xil bo'lishi kerak.
4. Bu limitlar  $f(a)$  ga teng bo'lishi kerak.

Agar funksiya  $[a; b]$  kesmaning har bir ichki nuqtasida uzluksiz va kesma chegaralarida  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = f(a)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow b-0} f(x) = f(b)$  bo'lsa, u holda funksiyani kesmada uzliksiz deyiladi.

Funksiya uzluksizligining bir qancha ta'riflari mavjud.

Ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  son uchun shunday  $\delta > 0$  sonni topish mumkin bo'lsaki,  $|x - a| < \delta$  tongsizlikni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x$  ning barcha qiymatlarida  $|f(x) - f(a)| < \varepsilon$  tongsizlik bajarilsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiyani  $x = a$  nuqtada uzluksiz deyiladi.

Berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtada uzluksiz bo'lishi uchun funksiyaning bu nuqtadagi orttirmasi argument orttirmasi bilan birga nolga intilishi zarur va yetarlidir, ya'ni

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = 0$$

Agar  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi o'ng(chap) limiti funksiyaning  $a$  nuqtadagi  $f(a)$  xususiy qiymatiga teng, ya'ni  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = f(a)$  ( $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = f(a)$ ) bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $a$  nuqtada o'ngdan (chapdan) uzliksiz deyiladi.

Agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x) = f(a)$  va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x) = f(a)$  lar o'rinli bo'lmasa, u holda funksiyani mos ravishda o'ngdan yoki chapdan uzilishga ega deyiladi.

Agar  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar  $a$  nuqtada uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x) \pm g(x)$ ,  $f(x) \cdot g(x)$  va  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  ( $g(a) \neq 0$ ) lar ham  $a$  nuqtada uzluksiz bo'ladi.

Barcha asosiy elementar funksiyalar o'zlarining aniqlanish sohalarida uzluksizdir.

$[a; b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lgan  $f(x)$  funksiya quyidagi xossalarga ega bo'ladi:

1.  $[a; b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lgan funksiya shu kesmada chegaralangan bo'ladi, ya'ni shunday  $k > 0$  son topiladiki,  $a \leq x \leq b$  bo'lganda  $|f(x)| \leq k$  bo'ladi.

2.  $[a; b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lgan  $f(x)$  funksiya shu kesmada eng kichik  $m$  va eng katta  $M$  qiymatga ega bo'ladi.

3. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lib,  $a$  nuqtada musbat (manfiy),  $b$  nuqtada esa manfiy (musbat) bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  kesmaning hech bo'limganda bitta nuqtasida nolga aylanadi.

Funksianing  $a$  nuqtada uzilishga ega ekanligini quyidagicha talqin qilish mumkin.

Agar funksiya  $a$  dan o'ngda va chapda aniqlangan bo'lsa, ammo  $a$  nuqtada uzluksizlikning to'rtta shartidan aqalli bittasi bajarilmasa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x = a$  nuqtada uzilishga ega bo'ladi. Uzulishlarni ikki asosiy turga ajratadilar.

1. Birinchi tur uzilish–chekli  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x)$  va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x)$  limitlar mavjud, ya'ni uzluksizlik shartlaridan ikkinchisi bajariladi va qolganlari(yoki ulardan aqalli bittasi) bajarilmaydi.

2. Ikkinci tur uzilish -  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  o'ngdan yoki chapdan  $\pm\infty$  ga teng.

Agar  $x_0$  nuqta uzilish nuqtasi bo'lsa, u holda u nuqtadagi o'ng va chap limitlar ayirmasiga  $f(x)$  funksianing  $x_0$  nuqtadagi sakrashi deyiladi.

## Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1.  $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$  funksiya haqiqiy sonlar to'plamining barcha nuqtalarida uzlusiz ekanligi isbotlansin.

Isbot. Aytaylik,  $\forall a \in R$  bo'lsin. U holda  $f(a) = a^2 + a + 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x^2 + x + 1) = a^2 + a + 1$ . Demak,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$  shart bajarilyapti. Bu esa funksiyani  $a$  nuqtada uzlusiz ekanligini bildiradi.

2.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 5}$  funksiyaning  $x = 2$  nuqtada uzlusizligini ko'rsaing.

Yechish: Birinchidan,  $x \rightarrow 2$  da  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 5}$  funksiyaning limiti mavjud. Ya'ni,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x^2 + 5} = \sqrt{4 + 5} = 3$ .

Ikkinchidan, bu limit berilgan funksiyaning  $x_0 = 2$  nuqtadagi qiymatiga teng: Yani  $f(2) = \sqrt{2^2 + 5} = \sqrt{4 + 5} = \sqrt{9} = 3$ . Demak,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2)$ . Bu esa funksiyaning  $x = 2$  nuqtada uzlusizligini bildiradi.

$$3. f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x^2, & \text{agar } x \leq 2 \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ x, & \text{agar } x > 2 \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

funksiyaning  $x = 2$  nuqtada chapdan uzlusiz ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. Funksiyaning  $x = 2$  nuqtadagi o'ng va chap limitlarini hisoblaymiz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = -2;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} x = 2.$$

Agar  $f(2) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 = -2$  bo'lishini e'tiborga olsak, unda

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} f(x) = f(2), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} f(x) = 2 \neq f(2)$$

ekanligini ko'ramiz. Demak, berilgan funksiya  $x = 2$  nuqtada chapdan uzlusiz, o'ngdan esa uzlusiz emas.

$$4. f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1, & \text{agar } x \geq 0 \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ 2x - 1, & \text{agar } x < 0 \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

funksiyani  $x = 3$  nuqtada o'ngdan uzlusiz ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

$$\text{Yechish: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3+0} (2x + 1) = 2 \cdot 3 + 1 = 7;$$

$f(3) = 2 \cdot 3 + 1 = 7$ . Demak,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3+0} f(x) = f(3)$ . Bu esa funksiyaning  $x = 3$  nuqtada o'ngdan uzlusiz ekanligini bildiradi.

$$5. f(x) = \begin{cases} |x|, & \text{agar } x \neq 0 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ 1, & \text{agar } x = 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

funksiyaning  $x = 0$  nuqtada uzulishga ega ekanligi ko'rsatilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. Funksiyaning  $x = 0$  nuqtadagi o'ng va chap limitlarini hamda  $f(0)$  ni hisoblaymiz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} |x| = 0; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} |x| = 0; \quad f(0) = 1.$$

Demak, funksiyaning  $x = 0$  nuqtadagi o'ng va chap limitlari mavjud, ular o'zaro teng, ammo ular funksiyaning  $x = 0$  nuqtadagi qiymati  $f(0) = 1$  ga teng emas. Bu esa berilgan funksiyaning  $x = 0$  nuqtada uzulishga ega ekanini bildiradi.

$$6. f(x) = \text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{agar } x < 0 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ 0, & \text{agar } x = 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \\ 1, & \text{agar } x > 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

funksiyaning  $x = 0$  nuqtada uzilishga ega ekanligini ko'rsating.

Yechish: Bu funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. Uning  $x = 0$  nuqtadagi o'ng va chap limitlarini topamiz:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} 1 = 1; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} (-1) = -1$ . Berilgan funksiyaning  $x = 0$  nuqtadagi o'ng va chap limitlari mavjud, lekin ular o'zaro teng emas. Bu esa berilgan funksiyani  $x = 0$  nuqtada 1-tur uzulishga ega ekanligini bildiradi.

$$7. f(x) = 2^{\frac{1}{x}}$$
 funksiyani uzlusizlikka tekshiring.

$$\text{Yechish: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} 2^{\frac{1}{x}} = \infty \text{ va } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0-0} 2^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0.$$

bo'lganligi uchun funksiya  $x = 0$  nuqtada ikkinchi tur uzulishiga ega.

8.  $\sin x - x + 1 = 0$  tenglamanning  $[0; \frac{3\pi}{2}]$  kesmada ildizi bor yoki yo'qligi aniqlansin.

Yechish:  $f(x) = \sin x - x + 1$  funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da uzlucksizdir. Bundan tashqari,  $f(0) = \sin 0 - 0 + 1 = 1$  va  $f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{2} + 1 = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$ ,  $\left[0; \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$  kesmaning chetlarida funksiya turli ishorali qiymatlarni qabul qilganligi uchun kesmada uzlucksiz funksiyaning xossasiga asosan, u bu kesmada hech bo'lмагanda, bitta ildizga ega bo'ladi.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

$$1. f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + 3x, & \text{agar } x < -1 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ -x^2, & \text{agar } x \geq -1 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

funksiya  $x = -1$  nuqtada uzlucksizlikka tekshirilsin.

2. Quyida berilgan funksiyalar  $x_0$  ning ko'rsatilgan qiymatlarida uzlucksiz bo'ladimi?

$$1) y = x^2 + 2, x_0 = 3;$$

$$2) y = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}, x_0 = 1;$$

$$3) y = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x-2}, & \text{agar } x \neq 2 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ 5, & \text{agar } x = 2 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases} x_0 = 2;$$

$$4) y = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & \text{agar } x \neq 0 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ 2, & \text{agar } x = 0 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases} x_0 = 0;$$

Javob: 1) ha; 2) ha; 3) yo'q; 4) yo'q;

$$3. y = \frac{4}{x-2}$$
 funksiyaning uzilish nuqtasi ko'rsatilsin,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} y$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} y$ ;

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} y$  lar topilsin va  $x = -2; 0; 1; 3; 4; 6$  nuqtalar bo'yicha egri chiziq yasalsin.

4. 1)  $y = -\frac{6}{x}$ ; 2)  $y = \frac{4}{4-x^2}$  funksiyalarning uzulish nuqtalari topilsin va grafiklari yasalsin.

Javob: 1)  $x = 0$ ; 2)  $x = \pm 2$ .

$$5. y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & \text{agar } x \neq 2 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ 0, & \text{agar } x = 2 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

funksiyaning grafigi yasalsin va uning uzilish nuqtasi ko'rsatilsin. Nuqtadagi uzlusizlikning to'rtta shartidan qaysilari bajariladi va qaysilari bajarilmaydi?

Javob:  $x = 2$  bo'lganda birinchi uchta shart bajariladi va to'rtinchi shart bajarilmaydi.

$$6. f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5x^2, & \text{agar } |x| < 2 \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ 2.5, & \text{agar } |x| = 2 \text{ bo'lsa}. \\ 3, & \text{agar } |x| > 2 \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

funksiyaning grafigi yasalsin va uning uzulish nuqtalari ko'rsatilsin.

Javob:  $x = \pm 2$ .

7.  $y = \frac{x}{x+2}$  funksiyaning uzulish nuqtasi ko'rsatilsin.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2-0} y$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2+0} y$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} y$  lar topilsin va  $x = -6; -4; -3; -1; 0; 2$  nuqtalar bo'yicha grafigi chizilsin.

Javob:  $x = -2$  bo'lganda, ikkinchi tur uzulish,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2-0} y = +\infty$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2+0} y = -\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} y = 1$ .

8. Quyidagi funksiyalarning grafiklari yasalsin. Bu funksiyalar qaysi nuqtalarda uzlusiz va qaysi nuqtalarda uzlukli ekani aniqlansin. Uzulish nuqtasidagi funksiyaning qiymati hisoblansin.

$$1) f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2, & \text{agar } x \leq 1 \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ 1 - 2x, & \text{agar } x > 1 \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

$$2) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x}, & \text{agar } x \leq -2 \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ x + 2, & \text{agar } x > -2 \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

$$3) f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 - x, & \text{agar } x < 1 \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ \lg x, & \text{agar } x \geq 1 \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

$$4) f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & \text{agar } x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ \frac{1}{x} - 1, & \text{agar } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

$$9. f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2, & \text{agar } x < 2 \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ x^2 - 1, & \text{agar } x \geq 2 \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

funksiya  $x_0 = 2$  nuqtada qanday turdagi uzulishga ega?

Javob: 1) birinchi tur uzulish.

10.  $x^5 - 18x + 2 = 0$  tenglama  $[-1; 1]$  kesmada ildizga ega bo'ladimi?

$$11. [-2; 2] \text{ kesmada } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2, & \text{agar } -2 \leq x < 0 \text{ bo'lsa}, \\ -(x^2 + 2), & \text{agar } 0 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ bo'lsa}. \end{cases}$$

funksiya berilgan. Berilgan kesmada  $f(x) = 0$  bo'ladigan nuqta mavjudmi?

Javob: yo'q, funksiya  $x = 0$  nuqtada uzulishga ega.

## IX.BOB. FUNKSIYANING HOSILASI VA DIFFERENSIALI

### § 1. Funksiyaning hosilasi. Hosilaning geometrik va mexanik ma'nolari

$y = f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi hosilasi deb,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0$  nuqtadagi  $\Delta y$  orttirmasini argument orttirmasi  $\Delta x$  ga nisbatining  $\Delta x$  nolga intilgandagi limitiga aytiladi va u,  $y'$ ,  $y'(x_0)$ ,  $f'(x_0)$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  lardan biri bilan belgilanadi.

Hosilaning ta'rifiga ko'ra, funksiyaning ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqtadagi hosilasini topish uchun quyidagi algoritmni ko'rsatish mumkin.

1)  $x$  ga  $\Delta x$  orttirma beriladi, u holda  $y = f(x)$  funksiya ham  $\Delta y$  orttirma oladi va

$$y + \Delta y = f(x + \Delta x)$$

bo'ladi;

2) Funksiyaning  $\Delta y$  orttirmasi topiladi;

$$\Delta y = f(x + \Delta x) - f(x);$$

3) Funksiya orttirmasining argument orttirmasiga nisbati topiladi;

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x};$$

4) Bu nisbatning  $\Delta x$  nolga intilgandagi limiti topiladi;

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x)$$

Berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $f'(x)$  hosilasini topish amaliga funksiyani differensialash deyiladi.

$f'(x_0)$  ga funksiya hosilasining  $x_0$  nuqtadagi qiymati deyiladi.

$y = f(x)$  egri chiziqning  $M_0(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinmaning  $k$  burchak koeffisienti  $y = f(x)$  funksiya hosilasining  $x = x_0$  nuqtadagi qiymatiga teng. Ya'ni,  $k = f'(x_0)$ .

$y = f(x)$  egri chiziqning  $M_0(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinmaning tenglamasi

$$y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

formula yordamida tuziladi. Bu yerda  $y_0 = f(x_0)$ .

Nuqta  $Ox$  o'qi bo'yicha harakat qilib, vaqtning  $t$  paytida  $x = f(t)$  koordinataga ega bo'lsin, u holda vaqtning  $t$  paytida

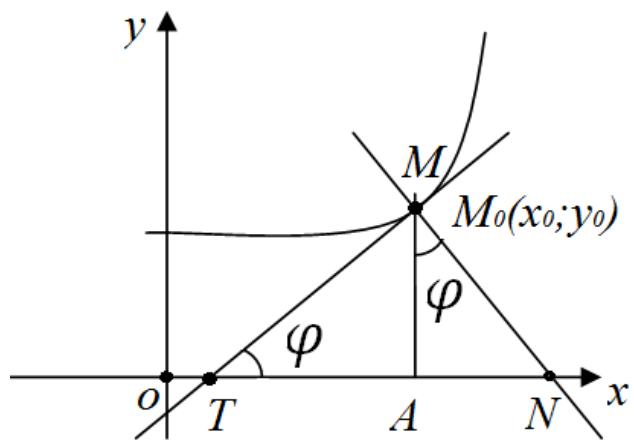
$$V = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad a = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}.$$

bo'ladi.

Har qanday funksiyaning hosilasini hosilani hisoblash algoritmi bo'yicha aniqlash har doim ham oson emas va ancha murakkab hisoblashlarni talab etadi. Shu sababli amalda  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning hosilasi quyidagi qoidalarni qo'llash yordamida topiladi.

1.  $(c)' = 0$  ( $c$ -o'zgarmas son).
2.  $(cf)' = c \cdot f'$  ( $c$ -o'zgarmas son).
3.  $(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'$ ,
4.  $(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + g' \cdot f$ .
5.  $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - g' \cdot f}{g^2}$  ( $g(x) \neq 0$ ).

Bu yerda  $f$  va  $g$  lar x nuqtada hosilaga ega bo'lgan funksiyalardir. Egri chiziqning  $M_0(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan normal tenglamasi  $y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{k}(x - x_0)$  dan iborat bo'ladi (1-chizma).



1-chizma

$TA = y_0 \cdot ctg\varphi$ ,  $AN = y_0 \cdot tg\varphi$  kesmalar mos ravishda urinma osti va normal osti deyiladi. Ularning uzunliklari urinma va normal uzunliklari deyiladi.

Hosilani hisoblash (qoidalar) algoritmi yordamida bir qator funksiyalarni hosilalarini topib quyidagi jadvalni tuzamiz:

Funksiya	Hosilasi	Funksiya	Hosilasi
$y = c$	$y' = 0$	$y = \cos x$	$y' = -\sin x$
$y = x$	$y' = 1$	$y = \tan x$	$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
$y = x^2$	$y' = 2x$	$y = \cot x$	$y' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
$y = \sqrt{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$y = \sec x$	$y' = \sec x \cdot \tan x$
$y = x^n$	$y' = nx^{n-1}$	$y = \csc x$	$y' = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$
$y = x^r$	$y' = rx^{r-1}$	$y = \arcsin x$	$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$y = a^x$	$y' = a^x \ln a$	$y = \arccos x$	$y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$y = e^x$	$y' = e^x$	$y = \arctan x$	$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$y = \frac{1}{x}$	$y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$	$y = \text{arcctg} x$	$y' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$y = \ln x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$		
$y = \log_a x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$		
$y = \sin x$	$y' = \cos x$		

Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning hosilasi  $f'(x)$  o'z navbatida hosilaga ega bo'lган funksiya bo'lsa, u holda uning hosilasi ikkinchi tartibli hosila deyiladi va  $f''(x)$  deb belgilanadi.

Agar  $f''(x)$  ikkinchi tartibli hosila yana hosilaga ega bo'lgan funksiya bo'lsa, u holda uning hosilasi uchunchi tartibli hosila deyiladi va  $f'''(x)$  kabi yoziladi.

Xuddi shunday to'rtinchi, beshinchi va xakazo  $n$ -tartibli hosilalarga ta'rif berish mumkin.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar:**

1.  $y = x^3$  funksiyaning  $x = 1$  nuqtadagi hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish: 1)  $x$  argumentga  $\Delta x$  orttirma beramiz. U holda  $y$  funksiya  $y \Delta y$  orttirma oladi.  $y + \Delta y = (x + \Delta x)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot \Delta x + 3x \cdot (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^3$ ;

2)  $\Delta y$  ni topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y &= (x + \Delta x)^3 - x^3 = x^3 + 3x^2 \cdot \Delta x + 3x \cdot (\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^3 - x^3 = \\ &= [3x^2 + 3x \cdot \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2] \cdot \Delta x; \end{aligned}$$

3)  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$  ni topamiz:

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{[3x^2 + 3x \cdot \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2] \cdot \Delta x}{\Delta x} = 3x^2 + 3x \cdot \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2;$$

4)  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$  ni topamiz: Agar bu limit mavjud bo'lsa, u holda  $y$  berilgan funksiyaning hosilasidan iborat bo'ladi.

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} [3x^2 + 3x \cdot \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2] = 3x^2.$$

$$y'(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 = 3.$$

2.  $y = 2x^2 - 2$  parabolaning absissasi  $x_0 = -2$  bo'lgan nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinmaning tenglamasi tuzilsin.

Yechish: Parabolaga tegishli bo'lgan va absissasi  $x_0 = -2$  bo'lgan nuqtaning ordinatasini topamiz:

$$y_0 = y(x_0) = y(-2) = 2 \cdot (-2)^2 - 2 = 2 \cdot 4 - 2 = 6.$$

$y = f(x)$  egri chiziqning  $M_0(x_0; y_0)$  nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinma tenglamasi  $y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0)$  dan iborat bo'lgani uchun dastlab  $y'$  ni so'ngra  $y'(x_0) = y'(2)$  ni topamiz.

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

$$y'(-2) = 4 \cdot (-2) = -8.$$

Demak urinma tenglamasi

$$y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0), \quad y - 6 = -8(x + 2), \quad y = -8x - 10 \text{ dan iborat.}$$

3.  $y = x^2 - \cos x + 2$  funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish: Funksiyalar yig'indisining hosilasini topish formulasidan foydalanamiz:

$$y' = (x^2 - \cos x + 2)' = (x^2)' - (\cos x)' + (2)' = 2x + \sin x + 0 = 2x + \sin x.$$

4. Quyidagi funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin:

$$1) y = (2x + 1)(3x - 1); \quad 2) y = x \cdot \cos x; \quad 3) y = \frac{3+2x}{1+x}.$$

Yechish: 1) Ko'paytmani hosilasini toppish qoidasidan foydalanamiz:

$$y' = [(2x + 1)(3x - 1)]' = (2x + 1)' \cdot (3x - 1) + (3x - 1)' \cdot (2x + 1) = 2 \cdot (3x - 1) + 3 \cdot (2x + 1) = 6x - 2 + 6x +$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= [(2x + 1)(3x - 1)]' = (2x + 1)' \cdot (3x - 1) + (3x - 1)' \cdot (2x + 1) \\ &= 2 \cdot (3x - 1) + 3 \cdot (2x + 1) = 6x - 2 + 6x + y' \\ &= [(2x + 1)(3x - 1)]' \\ &= (2x + 1)' \cdot (3x - 1) + (3x - 1)' \cdot (2x + 1) \\ &= 2 \cdot (3x - 1) + 3 \cdot (2x + 1) = 6x - 2 + 6x + \end{aligned}$$

$$+3 = 12x + 1;$$

$$2) y' = (x \cos x)' = (x)' \cdot \cos x + (\cos x)' \cdot x = \cos x - x \cdot \sin x;$$

$$3) \text{ Bu funksiyani hosilasini topish uchun bo'linmani hosilasini topish qoidasidan foydalanamiz: } y' = \left( \frac{3+2x}{1+x} \right)' = \frac{(3+2x)' \cdot (1+x) - (1+x)' \cdot (3+2x)}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{2 \cdot (1+x) - 1 \cdot (3+2x)}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{2+2x-3-2x}{(1+x)^2} = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}.$$

5. To'g'ri chiziqli harakat qonuni

$$S = 4t^3 - t^2 + 1 \text{ (m)}$$

formula bilan berilgan. Bu harakatning  $t = 4c$  bo'lgan paytdagi tezlanishi topilsin.

Yechish: Harakatning  $t$  paytdagi tezligi:

$$v(t) = s'(t) = (4t^3 - t^2 + 1)' = (12t^2 - 2t) \frac{m}{c},$$

$t$  paytdagi tezlanishi esa

$$a(t) = v'(t) = (12t^2 - 2t)' = (24t - 2) \frac{m}{c^2};$$

ga teng bo'lib undan  $a(4) = 24 \cdot 4 - 2 = 96 - 2 = 94 \frac{m}{c^2}$ ,

6.  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^6 + 2x^5 - 4x + 10$  funksiyaning beshinchi tartibli hosilasi topilsin.

$$\text{Yechish: } y^I = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^6 + 2x^5 - 4x + 10\right)' = 2x^5 + 10x^4 - 4;$$

$$y^{II} = (2x^5 + 10x^4 - 4)' = 10x^4 + 40x^3;$$

$$y^{III} = (10x^4 + 40x^3)' = 40x^3 + 120x^2;$$

$$y^{IV} = (40x^3 + 120x^2)' = 120x^2 + 240x;$$

$$y^V = (120x^2 + 240x)' = 240x + 240 = 240(x + 1).$$

7.  $y = \cos x$  funksiyaning to'rtinchchi tartibli hosilasi topilsin.

$$\text{Yechish: } y' = (\cos x)' = -\sin x; \quad y'' = (-\sin x)' = -\cos x;$$

$$y''' = (-\cos x)' = \sin x; \quad y^{IV} = (\sin x)' = \cos x.$$

8.  $f(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - 1$  funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli hosilasi topilsin va  $f''(0.5)$  hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechish: } f'(x) = (x^3 + 5x^2 - 1)' = 3x^2 + 10x;$$

$$f''(x) = (3x^2 + 10x)' = 6x + 10;$$

$$f''(0.5) = 6 \cdot 0.5 + 10 = 3 + 10 = 13.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Hosilaning ta'rifidan foydalanib, quyidagi funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin:

$$1) y = x^3; \quad 2) y = x^4; \quad 3) y = \frac{1}{x^2}; \quad 4) y = 4x^2 - 5; \quad 5) y = 2\sin^2 x$$

$$6) y = 3x^2 + 2x + 5; \quad 7) y = \sqrt[3]{x}; \quad 8) y = 2\cos^2 x.$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) 3x^2; \quad 2) 4x^3; \quad 3) -\frac{2}{x^3}; \quad 4) 8x; \quad 5) 2\sin 2x; \quad 6) 6x + 2;$$

$$7) \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}; \quad 8) -2\sin 2x.$$

2. Hosilani hisoblash qoidalaridan va hosilalar jadvalidan foydalanib, quyidagi funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin:

$$1) y = 2 + x - x^2; \quad 2) y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + 7;$$

$$3) y = (x + 1)(x + 2)^2(x + 3)^3;$$

$$4) y = (x \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)(x \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha);$$

- 5)  $y = \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$ ; 6)  $y = \frac{1+x-x^2}{1-x+x^2}$ ; 7)  $y = x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}$ ;  
 8)  $y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$ ; 9)  $y = \sqrt[3]{x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$ ; 10)  $y = (2 - x^2) \cdot \cos x + 2x \sin x$ ;  
 11)  $y = \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\cos x + x \sin x}$ ; 12)  $y = \frac{\ln 3 \cdot \sin x + \cos x}{3^x}$ ;  
 13)  $y = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}$ ; 14)  $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + 1}$ ; 15)  $y = \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{3x^3}$ ; 16)  $y = \frac{8}{4\sqrt{x}} - \frac{6}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$ .  
 Javob: 1)  $1 - 2x$ ; 2)  $x^2 + x - 2$ ;  
 3)  $2(x+2)(x+3)^2(3x^2 + 11x + 9)$ ; 4)  $x \sin 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha$ ; 5)  $\frac{2(1+x^2)}{(1-x^2)^2}$ ;  
 6)  $\frac{2(1-2x)}{(1-x+x^2)^2}$ ; 7)  $1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$ ; 8)  $-\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{3x\sqrt[3]{x}}$  ( $x > 0$ );  
 9)  $\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$  ( $x > 0$ ); 10)  $x^2 \sin x$ ; 11)  $\frac{x^2}{(\cos x + x \sin x)^2}$ ; 12)  $-\frac{1+\ln^2 3}{3^x} \cdot \sin x$ .  
 13)  $\frac{1}{1 - \sin x}$ ; 14)  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)^2}$ ; 15)  $\frac{1-x}{x^4}$ ; 16)  $\frac{2}{x} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} \right)$ .

3. Quyida berilgan funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin va ko'rsatilgan nuqtalardagi qiymatlari hisoblansin:

- 1)  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x$ ;  $f'(0)$ ,  $f'(1)$ ,  $f'(-1)$ ;  
 2)  $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{2x^2}$ ;  $f'(2) - f'(-2)$ ;  
 3)  $f(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2}{x}$ ;  $0,01 \cdot f(0,01)$ ;  
 4)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$ ;  $f'(-8)$ ;  
 5)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{2x-1}$ ;  $f(0)$ ,  $f'(2)$ ,  $f'(-2)$ .

Javob: 1) 1;0;4; 2) 8,25; 3) -90; 4)  $-\frac{1}{3}$ ; 5)  $-1; -\frac{1}{9}; -\frac{1}{25}$ .

4. Quyidagi masalalarda egri chizilarga o'tkazilgan urinmalarning tenglamalari yozilsin va egri chiziqlar hamda urinmalar yasalsin.

- 1)  $y = \frac{x^3}{3}$  egri chiziqqa  $x = -1$  nuqtada;  
 2)  $y^2 = x^3$  egri chiziqqa  $x_1 = 0$  va  $x_2 = 1$  nuqtalarga;  
 3)  $y = \frac{8}{4+x^2}$  lokonga (zulfga)  $x = 2$  nuqtada;  
 4)  $y = \sin x$  sinusoudaga  $x = \pi$  nuqtada.

Javob: 1)  $y = x + \frac{2}{3}$ ; 2)  $y = 0$  va  $y = \pm \frac{1}{2}(3x - 1)$ ;

$$3) y = -\frac{x}{2} + 2; 4) y = -x + \pi.$$

5.  $xy = 4$  giperbolaga  $x_1 = 1$  va  $x_2 = -4$  nuqtalarda o'tkazilgan urinmalarning tenglamalari yozilsin va urinmalar orasidagi burchak topilsin. Egri chiziq va urinmalar yasalsin.

$$\text{Javob: } y = -4x + 8, \quad y = -\frac{1}{4}x - 2; \quad \varphi = \arctg \frac{15}{8}.$$

6.  $y = x^2 + 4x$  parabolaga qaysi nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinma  $Ox$  o'qqa parallel bo'ladi?

$$\text{Javob: } (-2; -4).$$

7. Quyidagi funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin.

$$1) y = x^2 + 3^x; \quad 2) y = x^2 \cdot 2^x; \quad 3) y = x^2 \cdot e^x; \quad 4) y = \frac{1+e^x}{1+e^x};$$

$$5) y = \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{e^x}; \quad 6) y = x - \operatorname{actgx}; \quad 7) y = \arctgx - \frac{1}{x};$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) 2x + 3^x \cdot \ln 3; \quad 2) x \cdot 2^x (2 + x \ln 2); \quad 3) xe^x(x + 2);$$

$$4) \frac{2e^{2x}}{(1-e^x)^2}; \quad 5) -\frac{2\sin x}{e^x}; \quad 6) \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}; \quad 7) -\frac{1+x+x^2}{x(1+x^2)}.$$

8. Quyidagi funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin:

$$1) y = \arcsinx + \arccos x; \quad 2) y = \arctgx + \operatorname{arcctgx}.$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) 0; \quad 2) 0.$$

9. Quyidagi funksiyalarning uchinchi tartibli hosilalari topilsin.

$$1) y = x^2 \ln x; \quad 2) y = x \cos x.$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) \frac{2}{x}; \quad 2) x \sin x - 3 \cos x.$$

10. Quyidagi funksiyalarning n-tartibli hosillalari topilsin.

$$1) y = \ln x; \quad 2) y = \sin x; \quad 3) y = \sqrt{x}; \quad 4) y = \cos^2 x$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)!}{x^n}; \quad 2) \sin(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2});$$

$$3) \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n \sqrt{x^{2n-1}}}; \quad 4) 2^{n-1} \cdot \cos\left(2x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

11. Jism  $x(t) = \frac{t^3}{3} - 2t^2 + 3t$  qonuniga asosan  $Ox$  to'g'ri chiziq bo'yicha harakat qiladi. Harakat tezligi va tezlanishi aniqlansin.

$$\text{Javob: } \frac{dx}{dt} = t^2 - 4t + 3; \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 2t - 4.$$

12. Qandaydir kimyoviy reaksiya natijasida hosil qilinadigan jism miqdori  $x$  bilan  $t$  vaqt orasidagi bog'lanish  $x = A(1 - e^{-kt})$  tenglama bilan ifodalanadi. Reaksiya tezligi aniqlansin.

Javob:  $kAe^{-kt}$ .

13. Jism qo'zg'almas o'q atrofida

$$\varphi(t) = 3t^2 - 4t + 2 \text{ (rad).}$$

qonun bo'yicha aylanadi. Jismning  $t = 4c$ . dagi burchak tezligi va burchak tezlanishi topilsin.

Javob:  $w(4) = \varphi'(4) = 20$ ;  $a(t) = w'(t) = 6$ .

14. Nuqta  $S(t) = 2t^3 + t - 1$  qonun bo'yicha to'g'ri chiziqli harakat qilmoqda. Nuqtaning  $t$  paytdagi tezligi va tezlanishini toping.

Javob:  $v(t) = 6t^2 + 1$ ;  $a(t) = 12t$ .

15. Jismning  $T$  temperaturasi  $t$  vaqtga bog'liq holda  $T(t) = 0.5t^2 - 2t$  qonun bo'yicha o'zgaradi. Vaqtning  $t = 5(c)$  paytida bu jism qanday tezlik bilan isiydi?

Javob:  $v(5) = 3$ .

## **§ 2. Murakkab va oshkormas funksiyalarning hosilalari. Parametrik shaklda berilgan funksiyaning hosilasi. Teskari funksiyaning hosilasi. Giperbolik funksiyalarning hosilalari**

Agar: 1)  $u = g(x)$  funksiya biror  $x_0$  nuqtada  $U'_x = g'(x_0)$  hosilaga ega; 2)  $y = f(u)$  funksiya esa tegishli  $U_0 = g(x_0)$  nuqtada  $y'_u = f'(U_0)$  hosilaga ega bo'lsa, u holda  $y = f[g(x)]$  murakkab funksiya ham  $x_0$  nuqtada hosilaga ega va bu hosila  $f(u)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar hosilalarining ko'paytmasiga tengdir: Ya'ni,

$$[f(g(x))]' = f'_u(g(x_0)) \cdot g'(x_0) = f'_u(u_0) \cdot U'_x(x_0) \text{ yoki qisqacha} \\ y'_x = y'_u \cdot U'_x \text{ ko'rinishda yoziladi.}$$

$y = [f(x)]^{\varphi(x)}$  ko'rinishdagi funksiyaning hosilasini topish uchun darajali funksiyani yoki ko'rsatkichli funksiyaning hosilasini topish formulasini qo'llab bo'lmaydi. Chunki bu funksiyaning asosi ham, daraja ko'rsatkichi ham  $x$  o'zgaruvchining funksiyasidir. Shuning uchun

berilgan funksiyaning hosilasini topish uchun tenglikning har ikkala qismini  $e$  asosga ko'ra logarifmlaymiz va

$$\ln y = \varphi(x) \cdot \ln f(x)$$

ni hosil qilamiz.  $\ln y$  ni  $x$  ning murakkab funksiyasi sifatida qarab oxirgi tenglikning har ikkala qismidan hosila olamiz:

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \varphi'(x) \ln f(x) + \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x). \text{ Bu tenglikdan } y' \text{ ni topamiz:}$$

$$y' = y \left[ \varphi'(x) \ln f(x) + \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \right] = [f(x)]^{\varphi(x)} \left[ \varphi'(x) \ln f(x) + \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \right].$$

Agar: 1)  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $x = x_0$  nuqtada chekli va noldan farqli  $f'(x_0)$  hosilaga ega; 2) bu funksiya uchun  $y_0 = f(x_0)$  nuqtada  $x = g(y)$  uzluksiz teskari funksiya mavjud bo'lsa, u holda  $x = g(y)$  teskari funksiya uchun  $y_0 = f(x_0)$  nuqtada  $\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$  ga teng  $g'(y_0)$  hosila mavjud bo'ladi, ya'ni  $g'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$ ,  $g'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'[g(y_0)]}$   $g'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$ ,  $g'(y_0) = \frac{1}{f'[g(y_0)]}$ .

Buni boshqacha  $x'_y = \frac{1}{y'_x}$  ko'rinishda yozish ham mumkin.

Agar  $x$  va  $y$  o'zgaruvchilar orasidagi bog'lanish bevosita emas, balki uchinchi bir  $t$  o'zgaruvchi yordamida biror  $x = \varphi(t)$  va  $y = \psi(t)$ ,  $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ , funksiyalar orqali bevosita berilgan bo'lsa, unda  $x$  argumentning  $y$  funksiyasi parametrik ko'rinishda berilgan funksiya,  $t$  esa parametr deyiladi.

Masalan,  $x = t^3 = \varphi(t)$ ,  $y = t^6 = \psi(t)$ ,  $t \in (-\infty; +\infty)$  parametrik ko'rinishda bevosita berilgan funksiya  $y = f(x) = x^2$ ,  $x \in (-\infty; +\infty)$ , ko'rinishdagi bevosita berilgan funksiyani ifodalaydi.

Parametrik ko'rinishda berilgan funksiyani  $x$  bo'yicha hosilasini topish uchun dastlab uni  $y = f(x)$  ko'rinishda yozib, so'ngra uning hosilasini topish mumkin. Ammo har doim ham bu usul qulay bo'lmaydi, chunki parametrik shaklda berilgan funksiyani  $y = f(x)$  ko'rinishda yozish qiyin, yoki  $y = f(x)$  funksiya ko'rinishi juda murakkab bo'lib, undan hosila olish noqlay bo'lishi mumkin. Shu sababli parametrik

ko'inishda berilgan funksiyaning hosilasi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri  $x = \varphi(t)$  va  $y = \psi(t)$  funksiyalar orqali

$$y'_x = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\psi'(t)}$$

formula yordamida topiladi.

Agar erkli o'zgaruvchi  $x$  va  $y$  funksiya orasidagi bog'lanish  $f(x, y) = 0$  tenglama bilan berilgan bo'lsa, u holda  $y$  ni  $x$  ning oshkormas funksiyasi deyiladi.

$f(x, y) = 0$  tenglama  $y$  ga nisbatan echilmagan bo'lsa ham,  $y$  dan  $x$  bo'yicha hosila olish mumkin. Buning uchun  $f(x, y) = 0$  ning har ikkala qismidan  $y$  ni  $x$  ning funksiyasi deb qarab,  $x$  bo'yicha hosila olinadi va hosil qilingan tenglamadan  $y'$  topiladi. Uni quyadagicha yozish mumkin:

$$y'_x = -\frac{f'_x}{f'_y}.$$

Matematik analizning ko'plab tadbiqlarida  $y = e^x$  va  $y = e^{-x}$  ko'rsatkichli funksiyalardan tuzilgan  $\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$  va  $\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$  funksiyalar uchraydi. Bunday funksiyalarga yangi funksiyalar sifatida qaraladi va quyidagicha belgilanadi.

$$\operatorname{sh}x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \operatorname{ch}x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

Bulardan birinchisi giperbolik sinus, ikkinchisi esa giperbolik kosinus deb ataladi. Bu funksiyalar yordamida yana ikkita  $\operatorname{th}x = \frac{\operatorname{sh}x}{\operatorname{ch}x}$  va  $\operatorname{cth}x = \frac{\operatorname{ch}x}{\operatorname{sh}x}$  funksiyalar aniqlanadi. Ular:

$\operatorname{th}x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$  - giperbolik tangens va  $\operatorname{cth}x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$  - giperbolik kotangens deb ataladi.

$\operatorname{sh}x, \operatorname{ch}x, \operatorname{th}x$  funksiyalar  $x$  ning har qanday qiymatlarida aniqlangan.  $\operatorname{cth}x$  funksiya esa  $x = 0$  nuqtadan farqli har qanday nuqtalarda aniqlangan.

Giperbolik funksiyalar orasida quyidagi munosabatlar o'rnlidir.

$$\operatorname{ch}^2x - \operatorname{sh}^2x = 1;$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2x + \operatorname{sh}^2x = \operatorname{ch}2x;$$

$$ch(\alpha + \beta) = ch\alpha \cdot ch\beta + sh\alpha \cdot sh\beta;$$

$$sh(\alpha + \beta) = sh\alpha \cdot ch\beta + ch\alpha \cdot sh\beta.$$

$shx, chx, thx$  va  $cth x$  larning  $e^x$  va  $e^{-x}$  lar orqali ifodalaridan hosila olib quyidagilarni hosil qilamiz:

$$(shx)' = chx, \quad (thx)' = \frac{1}{ch^2 x},$$

$$(chx)' = shx, \quad (cth x)' = -\frac{1}{sh^2 x}.$$

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1.  $y = (5x^2 + 7x + 2)^3$  funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish:  $y = u^3$ ,  $uU = 5x^2 + 7x + 2$  deb belgilab, murakkab funksiyani hosilasini topish formulasidan foydalanamiz:

$$y' = (u^3)' \cdot u_x' = 3u^2 \cdot (5x^2 + 7x + 2)' = 3(5x^2 + 7x + 2)^2 \cdot (10x + 7).$$

2.  $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 2}$  funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish:  $uU = x^2 + 2$  deb olsak,  $y = \sqrt{u}$  hosil bo'ladi. Murakkab funksiyaning hosilasini topish formulasidan foydalanamiz.

$$y' = (\sqrt{u})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}}.$$

3.  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$  funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish:  $uU = x^2 + x + 1$  deb olsak,

$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = (x^2 + x + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = U^{-\frac{1}{2}} u^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  hosil bo'ladi. Murakkab funksiyaning hosilasini topish formulasidan foydalanamiz:

$$y' = (u^{-\frac{1}{2}})' = -\frac{1}{2} u^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot u_x' y' = \left(U^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)' = -\frac{1}{2} U^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot U_x' = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{(x^2+x+1)^3}}.$$

$$(2x + 1) = \frac{2x+1}{2\sqrt{(x^2+x+1)^3}}.$$

4.  $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$  funksiyaga tesakari funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan funksiyaga teskari funksiya  $x = y^3$  bo'lib, uning hosilasi  $y_x' = \frac{1}{x_y'} = \frac{1}{3y^2} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$  ga teng.

5.  $y = x + x^3$ ,  $x \in R$  funksiyaga teskari bo'lgan funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da uzluksiz va qat'iy o'suvchi. Uning hosilasi

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + 3x^2$$

hech bir nuqtada nolga aylanmaydi. Shuning uchun

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{1+3x^2}$$

6.  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $x = a\cos^3 t$ ,  $y = b\sin^3 t$ ,  $t \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$  formulalar bilan parametrik shaklda berilgan.  $y'_x$  topilsin.

Yechish:  $x(t)$  va  $y(t)$  funksiyalar  $t$  ning har qanday qiymatlarida hosilaga ega va  $(0; \frac{\pi}{2})$  oraliqda  $x'_t = -3a\cos^2 t \cdot \sin t \neq 0$ . Bundan tashqari,  $y'_t = 3b\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t$ . U holda parametrik shaklda berilgan funksiyaning hosilasini topish formulasiga asosan

$$y'_x = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{3b\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t}{-3a\cos^2 t \cdot \sin t} = -\frac{b}{a} \tan t, \quad t \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

7.  $y = (\sin x)^{\cos x}$  ( $0 < x < \pi$ ) funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish: Tenglikning har ikkala qismini hadma-had  $e$  asosga ko'ra logarifmlaymiz va

$$\ln y = \cos x \cdot \ln \sin x$$

ni hosil qilamiz.  $\ln y$  ni murakkab funksiya deb qarab, oxirgi tenglikning har ikkala qismidan  $x$  bo'yicha hosila olamiz. Natijada

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = -\sin x \cdot \ln \sin x + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Bundan esa  $y'$  ni aniqlaymiz:

$$y' = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left[ -\sin x \ln \sin x + \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} \right]$$

8. Oshkormas holda berilgan quyidagi funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin:

$$1) 5x + 3y - 7 = 0; \quad 2) x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0.$$

Yechish: 1) Berilgan tenglikning har ikkala tomonidan  $x$  bo'yicha hosila olamiz. Natijada  $5 + 3y' = 0$  yoki  $3y' = -5$  hosil bo'ladi. Undan esa  $y' = -\frac{5}{3}$  kelib chiqadi.

2) Tenglikning har ikkala tomonidan  $x$  bo'yicha hosila olamiz va  $2x + 2y \cdot 2x + 2y \cdot y' = 0$  ga ega bo'lamiz. Undan esa

$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$

kelib chiqadi.

9.  $y = th^3x^2$  funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Yechish: Murakkab funksiyaning hosilasini topish formulasi va giperbolik funksiyaning hosilasidan foydalananamiz:

$$y' = (th^3x^2)' = 3th^2x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{ch^2x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{6x \cdot th^2x^2}{ch^2x^2}.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyida berilgan murakkab funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin.

1)  $y = (5x^3 + 4x^2 + 8)^4$ ; 2)  $y = (5x^2 + 7)^3$ ;

3)  $y = (1 + 5x - 8x^2)^5$ ; 4)  $y = \left(1 + 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{x^2}\right)^4$ ;

5)  $Q = \sqrt[3]{3t - 2t^2}$ ; 6)  $y = \left(\frac{2}{3x^3} + \frac{28}{27x}\right)\sqrt{7x^2 - 9}$ ;

7)  $y = \sin\frac{x}{2} + \cos\frac{x}{2}$ ; 8)  $y = \sqrt[3]{(4 + 3x)^2}$ ;

9)  $y = \sin\sqrt{x}$ ; 10)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 2\sqrt{x}}$   $f'(1)$  topilsin.

11)  $y = \sin^4x + \cos^4x$ ; 12)  $y = \ln\sqrt{\frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \sin 2x}}$ ;

13)  $y = \ln(1 + \sec x)$ ; 14)  $y = \ln \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x$ .

Javob: 1)  $y' = 4(5x^3 + 4x^2 + 8)^3 \cdot (15x^2 + 8x)$ ;

2)  $30x(5x^2 + 7)^2$ ; 3)  $5(1 + 5x - 8x^2)^4 \cdot (5 - 16x)$ ;

4)  $4\left(1 + 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{8}{x^2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{6}{x^2}\right)$ ; 5)  $\frac{3-4t}{3\sqrt[3]{(3t-2t^2)^2}}$ ; 6)  $\frac{1}{x^2\sqrt{3x+x^2}}$ ;

7)  $\frac{1}{2}(\cos\frac{x}{2} - \sin\frac{x}{2})$ ; 8)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{4+3x}}$ ; 9)  $\frac{\cos\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$ ; 10)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ; 11)  $-\sin 4x$ ;

12)  $\frac{\operatorname{ctg} 2x}{1 - \sin 2x}$ ; 13)  $\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \cos x}$ ; 14)  $-\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \sin^2 x$ .

2.  $y = x^x$  ( $x > 0$ ) funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Javob:  $x^x(\ln x + 1)$ .

3.  $y = x^{\frac{1}{x}}$  ( $x > 0$ ) funksiyaning hosilasi topilsin.

Javob:  $x^{\frac{1}{x}-2} \cdot (1 - \ln x)$ .

4. Quyidagi funksiyalarga teskari bo'lgan funksiyalar hosilalarining ko'rsatilgan nuqtalardagi qiymatlari topilsin:

1)  $y = x + \frac{1}{5}x^5$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $y = \frac{6}{5}$ ;

2)  $y = 2x - \frac{\cos x}{2}$ ,  $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ ;

3)  $y = 0,1x + e^{0,1x}$ ,  $y = 0$ ;

4)  $y = 2x^2 - x^4$ ,  $x > 1$ ,  $y = 0$ ;

5)  $y = 2x^2 - x^4$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ ,  $y = \frac{3}{4}$ .

Javob: 1)  $x'(0) = 1$ ,  $x'\left(\frac{6}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ ; 2)  $x'\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ ; 3)  $x'(0) = 5$ ;

4)  $x'(0) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$ ;  $x'\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

5. Parametrik shaklda berilgan quyidagi funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin:

1)  $x = \sin^2 t$ ,  $y = \cos^2 t$ ,  $0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;

2)  $x = e^{-t}$ ,  $y = t^3$ ,  $-\infty < t < +\infty$ ,

3)  $x = a \cos t$ ,  $y = b \sin t$ ,  $0 < t < \pi$ ,

4)  $x = a \operatorname{cht} t$ ,  $y = b \operatorname{sh} t$ ,  $-\infty < t < 0$ ,

5)  $x = t^2 + 6t + 5$ ,  $y = \frac{t^3 - 54}{t}$ ,  $0 < t < +\infty$ ;

6)  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ ,  $-\infty < t < +\infty$ .

Javob: 1)  $y'_x = -1$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ ; 2)  $y'_x = -3t^2 e^6$ ; 3)  $y'_x = -\frac{b}{a} c t g t$ ;

4)  $y'_x = \frac{b}{a} c t h t$ ; 5)  $y'_x = 1 - \frac{3}{t} + \frac{9}{t^2}$ ; 6)  $y'_x = c t g \frac{t}{2}$ .

6. Quyidagi funksiyalarning hosilalari topilsin:

1)  $y = s h^2 x$ ; 2)  $y = x - t h x$ ; 3)  $y = 2\sqrt{c h x - 1}$ ; 4)  $y = \ln(t h x)$ ; 5)  $y = \arcsin(t h x)$ ; 6)  $y = \sqrt{1 + s h^2 x}$ .

Javob: 1)  $s h 2 x$ ; 2)  $t h^2 x$ ; 3)  $\sqrt{c h x + 1}$ ; 4)  $\frac{2}{s h 2 x}$ ; 5)  $\frac{1}{c h x}$ ; 6)  $4 s h 4 x$ .

7.  $y = shx$  egri chiziqqa absissasi  $x = -2$  bo'lgan nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinma tenglamasi yozilsin.

Javob:  $y = 3,76x + 3,89$ .

8.  $f(x) = sh\frac{x}{2} + ch\frac{x}{2}$  funksiya berilgan.  $f'(0) + f(0)$  topilsin.

Javob: 1,5.

9. Quyidagi tenglamalardan  $y'$  topilsin:

$$1) x^2 + y^2 = a^2; \quad 2) x^2 + xy + y^2 = 6;$$

$$3) x^2 + y^2 - xy = 0; \quad 4) e^y - e^{-x} + xy = 0.$$

10.  $e^{xy} - x^2 + y^3 = 0$ ,  $y'(0)$  topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

11.  $tlnx - xlnt = 1$ ,  $x'(1)$  topilsin.

Javob:  $e(e - 1)$ .

### §3. Funksiyaning differensiali

Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $x$  nuqtada differensiallanuvchi bo'lsa, ya'ni o'sha nuqtada chekli  $y'$  hosilaga ega bo'lsa, u holda

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = y' + \alpha$$

bo'ladi, bunda  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  da  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ . Bundan

$$\Delta y = y' \cdot \Delta x + \alpha \cdot \Delta x$$

kelib chiqadi.

Demak, funksiya orttirmasi ikkita qo'shiluvchidan iborat bo'lib, uning birinchi qo'shiluvchisi  $\Delta x$  ga nisbatan chiziqli ifoda, ikkinchi qo'shiluvchi esa yuqori tartibli cheksiz kichik miqdor ekan.

Funksiya orttirmasi  $\Delta y$  ning  $\Delta x$  ga nisbatan chiziqli bo'lgan bosh qismi  $y' \cdot \Delta x$  funksiyaning differensiali deyiladi va  $dy$  bilan belgilanadi. Ya'ni  $dy = y' \cdot \Delta x$ .

Agar bu formulada  $y = x$  deb olsak, u holda  $dx = x' \cdot \Delta x = 1 \cdot \Delta x = \Delta x$  ga ega bo'lamiz. Shuning uchun ham

$$dy = y' \cdot dx$$

$\Delta y = y' \cdot \Delta x + \alpha \cdot \Delta x$  tenglikdan  $\Delta y \approx dy$  ekani, ya’ni yetarlicha kichik  $dx = \Delta x$  uchun funksiya orttirmasi uning differensialiga taqribiy teng ekani kelib chiqadi.

Funksiya orttirmasini funksiya differensiali bilan almashtirgandagi absolyut xatolik  $|\Delta y - dy|$  ga va nisbiy xatolik

$$\left| \frac{\Delta y - dy}{\Delta y} \right|$$

ga teng bo’ladi.

Har qanday differensiallanuvchi  $u$  va  $v$  funksiyalar uchun quyidagilar o’rinlidir:

1.  $d(u + v) = du + dv;$
2.  $d(uv) = udv + vdu.$
3.  $d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{vdu - udv}{v^2}, v \neq 0.$

Funksiya differensialining  $dy = f'(x)dx$  ifodasidan foydalanib ko’p uchrab turadigan funksiyalarning differensiallari jadavalini keltiramiz:

- |   |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <math>dc = 0;</math></li> <li>2. <math>dx = dx;</math></li> <li>3. <math>d(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}};</math></li> <li>4. <math>d(x^r) = r \cdot x^{r-1} \cdot dx;</math></li> <li>5. <math>d(x^n) = nx^{n-1} \cdot dx;</math></li> <li>6. <math>d(a^x) = a^x \ln a \cdot dx;</math></li> <li>7. <math>d(e^x) = e^x \cdot dx;</math></li> <li>8. <math>d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{dx}{x^2};</math></li> <li>9. <math>d(\log_a x) = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e \cdot dx;</math></li> <li>10. <math>d(\ln x) = \frac{dx}{x};</math></li> <li>11. <math>d(\sin x) = \cos x dx;</math></li> <li>12. <math>d(\cos x) = -\sin x dx;</math></li> </ol> |
|---|

- |  |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. <math>d(\operatorname{tg} x) = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}</math><br/><math>(x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k = 0, 1, \pm 2);</math></li> <li>14. <math>d(\operatorname{ctg} x) = -\frac{dx}{\sin^2 x}</math><br/><math>(x \neq k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots);</math></li> <li>15. <math>d(\operatorname{arcsin} x) = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}</math><br/><math>(-1 &lt; x &lt; 1);</math></li> <li>16. <math>d(\operatorname{arccos} x) = -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}</math><br/><math>(-1 &lt; x &lt; 1);</math></li> <li>17. <math>d(\operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{dx}{1+x^2};</math></li> <li>18. <math>d(\operatorname{arcctg} x) = -\frac{dx}{1+x^2};</math></li> <li>19. <math>d(\operatorname{sh} x) = \operatorname{ch} x dx;</math></li> <li>20. <math>d(\operatorname{ch} x) = \operatorname{sh} x dx.</math></li> </ol> |
|--|

$f(x)$  funksiyaning differensiali  $dy$  ning  $x \in (a, b)$  nuqtadagi differensiali berilgan funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli differensiali deb ataladi va  $d^2f(x)$  yoki  $d^2y$  kabi belgilanadi. Demak,

$$d^2y = d(dy) = d(f'(x)dx) = f''(x)dx^2.$$

Funksiyaning uchinchi,to'rtinchi va hokazo tartibli differensiallari ham xuddi shunga o'xshash ta'riflanadi. Ya'ni,

$$d(d^2y) = d^3y = f'''(x)dx^3, \dots, d(d^{n-1}y) = d^n y = f^{(n)}(x)dx^n.$$

Funksiyaning differensialidan taqribiy hisoblashlarda foydalanish mumkin. Bunda biz argument orttirmasi  $\Delta x$  juda kichik son bo'lganda funksiya differensiali  $dy$  va funksiya orttirmasi qiymatlari bir-biriga yaqin, ya'ni

$$\Delta f \approx df$$

bo'lishidan foydalanamiz. Ya'ni,

$\Delta f \approx df, f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \approx f'(x) \cdot \Delta x, f(x + \Delta x) \approx f(x) + f'(x)\Delta x$  formula yordamida, funksiyaning ma'lum yoki oson hisoblanadigan  $f(x)$  qiymatidan foydalanib, uning no'malum yoki hisoblanishi qiyin bo'lgan  $f(x + \Delta x)$  qiymati taqribiy hisoblanadi.

Differensial yordamida funksiyalar uchun taqribiy formulalar ham hosil qilish mumkin. Bu maqsadda oxirgi formulada  $x = 0$  deb olib,  $\Delta x$  ning kichik qiymatlari uchun

$$f(\Delta x) \approx f(0) + f'(0)\Delta x$$

taqribiy formulaga ega bo'lamic. Masalan,  $x$  yetarlicha kichik son bo'lganda,

$\sin x \approx x, (1 + x)^\alpha \approx 1 + \alpha x, e^x \approx x, \ln(1 + x) \approx x, \operatorname{tg} x \approx x$  taqribiy formulalardan foydalanish mumkin.

Bulardan tashqari quyidagi taqribiy formulalardan ham foydalanish mumkin.

$\sqrt{a^2 + x} \approx a + \frac{x}{2a}$  ( $a > 0$ ),  $|x| \ll a$  ( $\ll$  belgi  $x$   $a$  ga nisbatan o'ta kichik ekanligini bildiradi);

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x} \approx a + \frac{x}{2a} - r \quad (a > 0, x > 0), \quad 0 < r < \frac{x^2}{8a^3};$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n + x} \approx a + \frac{x}{na^{n-1}} \quad (a > 0, |x| \ll a).$$

Agar  $y = F(u)$ ,  $u = \varphi(x)$  murakkab funksiya berilgan bo'lsa, u holda uning differensiali quyidagicha bo'ladi:  $dy = F'_u \cdot du$ .

Berilgan funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli differensiali esa quyidagicha bo'ladi.

$$d^2y = F''_{uu}(u)(du^2) + F'_u(u)d^2u, \quad d^2u = \varphi''(x)(dx)^2.$$

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $y = x - 3x^2$  funksiyani  $x = 2$  nuqtadagi differensiali topilsin.

Yechish; Berilgan funksiya hosilasining  $x = 2$  nuqtadagi qiymatini topamiz:  $y' = (x - 3x^2)' = 1 - 6x$ ,  $y'(2) = 1 - 6 \cdot 2 = -11$ . Buni funksiyaning berilgan nuqtadagi differensialini topish formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$df(x_0) = dy(x_0) = dy(2) = y'(x_0) \cdot dx = -11 \cdot dx = -11dx.$$

2.  $y = x\sqrt{64 - x^2}$  funksiyaning differensiali topilsin.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish: } dy &= y' \cdot dx = (x \cdot \sqrt{64 - x^2})' \cdot dx = \\ &= \left( \sqrt{64 - x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{64 - x^2}} \right) dx = \frac{64 - x^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{64 - x^2}} dx = \frac{64 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{64 - x^2}} dx. \end{aligned}$$

3.  $y = \sin u$ ,  $u = \sqrt{x}$  murakkab funksiyaning birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli differensiallari topilsin.

$$\text{Yechish: } dy = F'_u(u)du = \cos u \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \cos u \cdot du$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2y &= -\sin u(du)^2 + \cos u d^2u = -\sin u (du)^2 + \cos u \cdot u''(dx)^2 = \\ &= -\sin u \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 (dx)^2 + \cos u \left(-\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) (dx)^2 = -\sin \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{4x} (dx)^2 - \\ &\quad - \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{4x^{\frac{3}{2}}} (dx)^2. \end{aligned}$$

4.  $y = \frac{x^2}{x^2+4}$  funksiyaning differensiali topilsin.

Yechish: Bu funksiyani differensialini bo'linmaning differensialini topish formulasidan yoki funksiya differensiali formulasidan foydalanib topish mumkin.  $dy = y' \cdot dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2+4}\right)' dx = \frac{2x(x^2+4)-2x \cdot x^2}{(x^2+4)^2} dx =$   $= \frac{8x}{(x^2+4)^2} dx$ .

5.  $y = \ln(1 + e^{10x}) + \arctg e^{5x}$  funksiyaning differensialini toping va uni  $x = 0$ ;  $dx = 0,2$  bo'lgandagi qiymatini hisoblang.

$$\text{Yechish: } dy = [\ln(1 + e^{10x}) + \arctg e^{5x}]' \cdot dx = \\ = \left( \frac{10 \cdot e^{10x}}{1 + e^{10x}} + \frac{5e^{5x}}{1 + e^{10x}} \right) dx = \frac{5e^{5x}(2e^{5x} + 1)}{1 + e^{10x}} dx.$$

$dy$  ning bu ifodasidagi  $x$  va  $dx$  larning o'mnilariga ularning qiymatlarini qo'yamiz.

$$dy|_{\substack{x=0 \\ dx=0,2}} = \frac{5e^0 \cdot (2e^0 + 1)}{1 + e^0} \cdot 0,2 = \frac{15}{2} \cdot 0,2 = 1,5$$

6.  $y = 3x^3 + x - 1$  funksiyaning  $x = 1$  va  $\Delta x = 0,1$  bo'lgandagi absolyut va nisbiy xatosi topilsin.

Yechish: Absolyut xatolik  $|\Delta y - dy|$  va nisbiy xatolik  $\left| \frac{\Delta y - dy}{\Delta y} \right|$  ga teng bo'lgani uchun berilgan funksiyaning  $x = 1$  va  $\Delta x = 0,1$  dagi orttirmasi va differensialini topamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y &= [3(x + \Delta x)^3 + (x + \Delta x) - 1] - (3x^3 + x - 1) = 9x^2 \cdot \Delta x + \\ &\quad + 9x \cdot \Delta x^2 + 3(\Delta x)^3 + \Delta x; dy = (9x^2 + 1)\Delta x. \quad dy = (9 \cdot 1^2 + 1) \cdot \\ &0,1 = 10 \cdot 0,1 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Bulardan  $\Delta y - dy = 9x \cdot (\Delta x)^2 + 3(\Delta x)^3$  kelib chiqadi.

$$x = 1 \text{ va } \Delta x = 0,1 \text{ bo'lganda } \Delta y - dy = 0,09 + 0,003 = 0,093.$$

$dy = 1$ ;  $\Delta y = 1,093$ . Demak, absolyut xatolik  $|\Delta y - dy| = 0,093$  va nisbiy xatolik  $\left| \frac{\Delta y - dy}{\Delta y} \right| = \frac{0,093}{1,093} \approx 0,085$  yoki 8,5%.

7. Quyida berilganlarning taqribiy qiymatlari topilsin:

$$1) \cos 31^\circ; \quad 2) \sqrt[5]{33}.$$

Yechish: 1)  $\cos 31^\circ = \cos(30^\circ + 1^\circ) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right)$  bo'lgani uchun  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$  va  $\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{180}$ . Bularni taqribiy hisoblash formulasi  $f(x + \Delta x) = f(x) + f'(x)\Delta x$  ga qo'yamiz. Bizda  $f(x) = \cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  va  $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$ . Demak,

$$\cos 31^\circ = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180} \approx 0,851.$$

2)  $x = 32$ ;  $\Delta x = 1$  deb olsak, yuqoridagi formulaga asosan  
 $\sqrt[5]{33} = \sqrt[5]{32} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt[5]{32^4}} = 2 + \frac{1}{5\sqrt[5]{32^4}} = 2 + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^4} = 2 + \frac{1}{80} = 2,0125$ .

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi funksiyalarning differensiallari topilsin:

$$1) y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x; \quad 2) r = 2\varphi - \sin 2\varphi;$$

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

$$5) y = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} \quad (a \neq 0); \quad 6) y = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right|;$$

$$7) y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad 8) y = \sin x - x \cos x;$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) (3x^2 - 6x + 3)dx; \quad 2) (2 - 2 \cos 2\varphi)d\varphi; \quad 3) \frac{(2-x)dx}{x^3};$$

$$4) \frac{dx}{2x\sqrt{4x-1}}; \quad 5) \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2}; \quad 6) \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} \quad (|x| \neq |a|) \quad 7) \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}; \quad 8) x \sin x \, dx.$$

2.  $y = x^3$  bo'lsa,  $\Delta y$  hamda  $dy$  lar aniqlansin va ular  $x$  ning qiymati 2 dan 1,98 gacha o'zgarganda hisoblansin.

Javob:  $\Delta y = 3x^2 \cdot \Delta x + 3x(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^3 = -0,2376$ ,  
 $dy = 3x^2 dx = -0,24$ .

3. Mayatnik tebranishining davri  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{980}}$  c., bundagi  $l$  – santimetr bilan o'lchangan mayatnik uzunligi. Tebranish davri 0,1 sekundga kamayishi uchun mayatnik uzunligi  $l = 20$  sm ni qanday o'zgartirish kerak?

Javob:  $dl = \frac{14}{\pi} \approx 4,46$  sm.

4.  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1$  funksiya berilgan.  $\Delta f(1)$  va  $df(1)$  lar topilsin.

Javob:  $\Delta f(1) = \Delta x + 3(\Delta x)^2 + 3(\Delta x)^3$ ;  $df(1) = \Delta x$ .

5.  $x$  argumentning qiymati 5 dan 5.01 gacha o'zgarganda  $y = x^3 - 7x^2 + 8$  funksiyaning orttirmasi qanday o'zgaradi?

Javob:  $\Delta y \approx dy = 0.05$ .

6. Differensial tushunchasidan foydalanib  $y = \sqrt[5]{\frac{2-x}{2+x}}$  funksiyaning  $x = 0.15$  bo'lganagi taqribiy qiymati topilsin.

Javob: 0,972

7.  $y = \sqrt{\ln^2 x - 4}$  funksiya berilgan.  $d^2y$  topilsin.

Javob:  $d^2y = \frac{4\ln x - 4 - \ln^3 x}{x^2 \sqrt{(\ln^2 x - 4)^3}} dx;$

8.  $y = \sin^2 x$  funksiya berilgan.  $d^3y$  topilsin.

Javob:  $d^3y = -4\sin 2x dx^3.$

9. Kubning qirrasi  $x = 5m \pm 0.01m$ . Kub hajmini hisoblashdagi absolyut va nisbiy xatolar aniqlansin.

Javob:  $dV = 3x^2 dx = 0.75; \frac{dv}{x^3} = 0.006$  yoki 0.6%.

10. Telegraf simining uzunligi  $s = 2b \left(1 + \frac{2f^2}{3b^2}\right)$ , bundagi  $2b$  simning ustun biriktirilgan nuqtalari orasidagi masofa,  $f$  esa simning eng katta egilishi. Issiqlik ta'sirida sim uzunligi  $ds$  ga ortsa, egilish qanchaga ortadi?

Javob:  $df = \frac{3bds}{8f}.$

11. 1) Doiraviy halqaning yuzi; 2) sferik qatlamning (ikkita konsetrik sfera orasidagi qatlamning) hajmi taqribiy hisoblansin. Ular aniq qiymatlar bilan taqqoslansin.

Javob:  $S = \pi R^2, \Delta S \approx ds = 2\pi R dR; 2)V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3,$

$\Delta V \approx dv = 4\pi R^2 dR.$

#### §4. Differensial hisobning asosiy teoremlari. Teylor formulasi

Roll teoremasi. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya: 1)  $[a; b]$  kesmada uzliksiz; 2) shu kesmaning ichki nuqtalarida hosilaga ega; 3)  $f(a) = f(b)$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a$  bilan  $b$  orasida shunday  $x = c$  nuqta mavjud bo'ladiki, unda

$$f'(c) = 0$$

bo'ladi.

Lagranj teoremasi. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya: 1)  $[a; b]$  kesmada uzluksiz; 2) shu kesmaning ichki nuqtalarida hosilaga ega bo'lsa, u holda  $a$  va  $b$  orasida shunday  $x = c$  nuqta topiladiki, unda

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b - a)$$

bo'ladi.

Koshi teoremasi. Agar  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  funksiya: 1)  $[a; b]$  kesmada uzluksiz; 2) shu kesmaning ichki nuqtalarida har ikkala funksiya ham hosilaga ega, shuning bilan birga,  $\varphi'(x) \neq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $a$  bilan  $b$  orasida shunday  $x = c$  nuqta mavjud bo'ladiki, unda

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{\varphi'(c)}$$

bo'ladi.

Bu teoremalarda  $a$  bilan  $b$  orasida qandaydir o'rta  $x = c$  qiymat haqida so'z borganligi uchun, ular o'rta qiymat haqidagi teoremalar deb ataladi.

Ferma teoremasi.  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(a; b)$  oraliqda berilgan bo'lib, u shu oraliqning biror  $c$  nuqtasida o'zining eng katta (kichik) qiymatiga erishsin. Agar funksiya  $c$  nuqtada chekli hosilaga ega bo'lsa, u holda bu nuqtada

$$f'(c) = 0$$

bo'ladi.

$f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0 \in R$  nuqtaning biror atrofi  $(x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$  da aniqlangan bo'lib, bu atrofda  $f'(x), f''(x), \dots, f^{(n+1)}(x)$  hosilalarga ega va  $f^{(n+1)}(x)$  hosila  $x_0$  nuqtada uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda quyidagi  $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \cdot (x - x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$  formula o'rini bo'ladi. Bunda  $\xi = x_0 + \theta(x - x_0)$ ,  $0 < \theta < 1$ .

Bu formula Teylor formulasi deyiladi.

$R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$  ni Lagranj ko'rinishidagi qoldiq had deyiladi.

Teylor formulasida  $x_0 = 0$  bo'lgan hol alohida ahamiyatga ega:

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + R_{n+1}(x)$$

Odatda, bu formula Makloren formularini deyiladi. Bu formuladan funksiya limitini topishda, taqribiy hisoblash masalalarida foydalilanadi.

Quyida ba'zi bir elementar funksiyalar uchun Makloren formulasini keltiramiz:

$f(x) = e^x$  bo'lsin. Bu funksiya uchun  $f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$ ,  $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f^{(n)}(0) = 1$ , ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ). U holda quyidagi formulani yozish mumkin:

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + R_{n+1}(x), \quad R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} e^{\theta x}$$

$$(0 < \theta < 1)$$

Agar  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da  $R_{n+1} \rightarrow 0$  (x)  $\rightarrow 0$  bo'lishini etiborga olsak,  $f(x) = e^x$  uchun  $e^x \approx 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$  taqribiy formulaga ega bo'lamiz.

2.  $f(x) = \sin x$  bo'lsin. Bu funksiyaning n-tartibli hosilasi uchun  $f^{(n)}(x) = (\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  formula orinli ekanini topish qiyin emas.

$f(0) = \sin 0 = 0$  ekanligi ravshan.  $f^{(n)}(0)$  ni aniqlaymiz:

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{agar } n - juft bo'lsa, \\ (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, & \text{agar } n - toq bo'lsa. \end{cases}$$

Demak  $f(x) = \sin x$  funksiya uchun Makloren formulasini

$$\sin x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + 0(x^{n+1}),$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

3.  $f(x) = \cos x$  bolsin. Funksiyaning n – tartibli hosilasi uchun

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

formula o'rinnlidir.  $f(0) = 1$  bo'lishi ravshan.

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{agar } n - toq son bo'lsa, \\ (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}}, & \text{agar } n - juft bolsa. \end{cases}$$

Demak,  $f(x) = \cos x$  funksiya uchun Makloren formulasini

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{n+1}),$$

ko'inishda bo'ladi. Bu yerda  $\theta(x^{n+1})$  qoldiq had.

4.  $f(x) = \ln(1 + x)$  bo'lsin. Bu funksiyaning  $n$  – tartibli hosilasini topamiz:

$$f^I(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1}, \quad f^{II}(x) = (-1)(1+x)^{-2},$$

$$f^{III}(x) = (-1)(-2)(1+x)^{-3}, \quad f^{IV}(x) = (-1)(-2)(-3)(1+x)^{-4}.$$

Bulardan foydalanib,  $n$  – tartibli hosilani topish uchun quyidagi formulani hosil qilamiz:

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)! (1+x)^{-n} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n}.$$

$f(0) = \ln(1 + 0) = \ln 1 = 0$  va  $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!$  ekanligini e'tiborga olsak,  $f(x) = \ln(1 + x)$  funksiya uchun Makloren formulasi:

$$\ln(1 + x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^{n+1}),$$

ko'inishda bo'ladi.

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1.  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 1$  funksiya  $[1; 2]$  kesmada Ferma teoremasining shartlarini qanoatlantiradimi?

Yechish: Berilgan funksiya  $[1; 2]$  kesmada monoton o'suvchi bo'lib, u o'zining eng katta yoki eng kichik qiymatiga kesmaning chetlarida, ya'ni  $x = 1$  nuqtada o'zining eng kichik qiymatiga va  $x = 2$  nuqtada o'zining eng katta qiymatiga erishadi. Bu esa berilgan funksiya  $[1; 2]$  kesmada Ferma teoremasining shartlarini qanoatlantirmsligini bildiradi.

2.  $f(x) = 1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2}$  funksiya  $[-1; 1]$  kesmada Roll teoremasi shartlarini qanoatlantiradimi?

Yechish: Funksiya  $[-1; 1]$  kesmada uzliksiz va  $f(-1) = f(1) = 0$ . Demak, berilgan funksiya Roll teoremasining ikkita shartini qanoatlantiryapti. Funsiya'ning hosilasi

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

bo'lib, u  $x = 0$  dan farqli nuqtalarda mavjud. Bu nuqta ichki nuqta bo'lib, u nuqtada Roll teoremasining uchinchi sharti bajarilmayapti. Bu esa berilgan funksiyaga Roll teoremasini qo'llab bo'lmasligini bildiradi.

3.  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5$  funksiya  $[-2; 0]$  kesmada Lagranj teoremasining shartlarini qanoatlantiradimi? Agar qanoatlantirsa,  $f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b - a)$  formulada muhim o'rinn tutuvchi  $c$  nuqtani toping.

Yechish: Berilgan funksiya  $[-2; 0]$  kesmada uzluksiz va uning barcha ichki nuqtalarida chekli hosilaga ega bo'lgani uchun Lagranj teoremasini qanoatlantiradi.  $c$  nuqtani aniqlash uchun

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b - a) \text{ ni } f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \text{ ko'rinishda yozamiz.}$$

$$f(b) = f(0) = -5, f(a) = f(-2) = 7, f'(c) = 6c \text{ bo'lgani uchun}$$

$$6c = \frac{-5 - 7}{0 - (-2)}, \quad 6c = \frac{-12}{2}, \quad c = -1.$$

Demak,  $c = -1$  bo'lar ekan.

4.  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$  va  $\varphi(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 20x - 5$  funksiyalar  $[1; 4]$  kesmada Koshi teoremasi shartlarini qanoatlantirishini tekshiring va unga mos  $c$  ning qiymatini toping.

Yechish:  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  funksiyalar  $[1; 4]$  kesmada uzluksiz hamda ular  $f'(x) = 2x - 2$  va  $\varphi'(x) = 3x^2 - 14x + 20$  chekli hosilalarga ega. Bundan tashqari,  $\varphi'(x)$   $x$  ning har qanday qiymatlarida noldan farqli. Demak, berilgan funksiyalar uchun  $[1; 4]$  kesmada Koshi teoremasini qo'llash mumkin. Ya'ni,

$$\frac{f(4) - f(1)}{\varphi(4) - f(1)} = \frac{f'(c)}{\varphi'(c)}, \quad \frac{11 - 2}{27 - 9} = \frac{2c - 2}{3c^2 - 14c + 20}, \quad (1 < c < 4).$$

Oxirgi tenglamani yechib,  $c_1 = 2$  va  $c_2 = 4$  larni topamiz. Bulardan  $c_1 = 2$  uchki nuqta hisoblanadi. Demak, bu nuqta izlanayotgan nuqta ekan.

5.  $P(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 1$  ko'phadni Teylor formulasi yordamida  $x - 1$  ning darajalari bo'yicha yoying.

Yechish: Ko'phadni  $x - 1$  darajalari bo'yicha yoyish uchun ko'phadni va uning hosilalarini  $x = 1$  nuqtadagi qiymatlarini topish kerak.

$$P(x) = 1 - 2 + 1 - 1 + 2 - 1 = 0.$$

$$P^I(x) = 5x^4 - 8x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 2; \quad P^{II}(x) = 20x^3 - 24x^2 + 6x - 2;$$

$$P^{III}(x) = 60x^2 - 48x + 6; \quad P^{IV}(x) = 120x - 48; \quad P^V(x) = 120;$$

$$P^{VI}(x) = 0.$$

$$P^I(1) = 5 - 8 + 3 - 2 + 2 = 0; \quad P^{II}(1) = 20 - 24 + 6 - 2 = 0;$$

$$P^{III}(1) = 60 - 48 + 6 = 18; \quad P^{IV}(1) = 120 - 48 = 72; \quad P^V(1) = 120;$$

$$P^{VI}(1) = 0; \dots, \quad P^{(n)}(x) = 0 \quad (n \geq 6).$$

Topilganlarni Teylor formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$P(x) = \frac{18}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \frac{72}{4!}(x-1)^4 + \frac{120}{5!}(x-1)^5 \text{ yoki}$$

$$P(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 1 = 3(x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^4 + (x-1)^5.$$

6.  $\cos 5^\circ$  ning  $10^{-6}$  gacha aniqlikdagi taqrifiy qiymati aniqlansin.

Yechish:  $\cos 5^\circ$  ning qiymatini taqrifiy hisoblash uchun  $f(x) = \cos x$  funksiya uchun yozilgan formuladan foydalanamiz:

Bu formulaga  $5^\circ$  ni radian o'lchovini qo'yamiz va

$$\cos 5^\circ = \cos \frac{\pi}{36} \approx 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{2! \cdot 36^2} + \frac{\pi^4}{4! \cdot 36^4} + \dots \pm \frac{\pi^{2n}}{(2n)! \cdot 36^{2n}}$$

$\cos 5^\circ$  ni  $10^{-6}$  gacha aniqlikdagi taqrifiy qiymatini hisoblash uchun yozilgan formulada nechta hadni olish kerakligini aniqlaymiz:

$$|R_1| \leq \frac{x^2}{2!} = \frac{\pi^2}{2! \cdot 36^2} < 0.004,$$

$$|R_3| \leq \frac{x^4}{4!} = \frac{\pi^4}{4! \cdot 36^4} < 0.000003,$$

$$|R_5| \leq \frac{x^6}{6!} = \frac{\pi^6}{6! \cdot 36^6} < 0.00000003.$$

Demak,  $|R_5| \leq 10^{-4}$ . Shuning uchun berilgan aniqlikdagi qiymatni hosil qilish uchun formuladagi dastlabki uchta hadni olish kifoya.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 5^\circ &\approx 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{2 \cdot 36^2} + \frac{\pi^4}{24 \cdot 36^4} = 1 - 0.0038077 + 0.0000024 \approx \\ &\approx 0.96195 \end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1.  $f(x) = \ln \sin x$  funksiya  $[\frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{5\pi}{6}]$  kesmada Roll teoremasi shartlarini qanoatlantiradimi?

Javob: Qanoatlantiradi.

2.  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$  funksiya ildizlari orasida uning hosilasini ham ildizi bor ekani tekshirilsin. Bu grafik usulda tushuntirilsin.

Javob: Funksiyaning ildizlari 1; 3.  $f'(x) = 2x - 4$  hosilanig ildizi 2 ga teng;  $1 < 2 < 3$ .

3.  $y = |\sin x|$  egri chiziqning  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}]$  segmentdagi  $\overline{AB}$  yoyi yasalsin.

Nima uchun bu yoyda AB vatarga parallel urunma yo'q? Roll teoremasining qaysi sharti bu yerda bajarilmaydi?

Javob: Chunki  $x = 0$  sinish nuqtasi (urinma ikkita).

4.  $[1; e]$  kesmada  $f(x) = \ln x$  funksiya uchun Lagranj formulasi yozilsin va formuladagi  $c$  ning qiymati topilsin.

Javob:  $c = e - 1$ .

5. Quyidagi funksiyalar uchun Lagranj formulasi yozilsin va c topilsin.

1)  $[0,1]$  kesmada  $f(x) = \arctg x$ ;

2)  $[0,1]$  kesmada  $f(x) = \arcsin x$ ;

Javob: 1)  $\sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi} - 1}$ ; 2)  $\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{\pi^2}}$

7.  $f(x) = x^3$  va  $\varphi(x) = x^2$  funsiyalar uchun Koshining

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{\varphi'(c)}$$

formulasi yozilsin hamda c topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{b^3 - a^3}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{3c^2}{2c}$ ;  $c = \frac{2(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{3(a+b)}$ .

8. Quyidagi funksiyalar uchun Koshi formulasi yozilsin va c topilsin:

1)  $[0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$  kesmada  $\sin x$  va  $\cos x$ ;

2)  $[1; 4]$  kesmada  $x^2$  va  $\sqrt{x}$ ;

Javob: 1)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ ; 2)  $\sqrt[3]{(\frac{15}{4})^2}$ .

9.  $[-3; 3]$  kesmada  $f(x) = e^x$  va  $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$  funksiyalar Koshi teoremasi shartlarini qanoatlantiradimi?

Javob: Yo'q, chunki  $g(-3) = g(3)$ .

10. Quyida berilgan funksiyalar uchun Makloren formulasi qoldiq hadigacha yozilsin.

- 1)  $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x+2}$ ; 2)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ ; 3)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x+3}$ ;
- 4)  $f(x) = \ln(5 - 4x)$ ; 5)  $f(x) = \sin(2x + 3)$ ; 6)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$

## §5. Aniqmasliklarni ochish. Lopital qoidasi

Agar  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar cheksiz kichik miqdorlar ya'ni,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda ularning  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  nisbati  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $\frac{0}{0}$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslik deb ataladi.

Agar  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funnksiyalar cheksiz katta miqdorlar bo'lsa, ya'ni  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \pm\infty$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \pm\infty$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  nisbati  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishidagi aniqmaslik deyiladi.

Berilgan  $\frac{0}{0}$  yoki  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdagi  $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  aniqmaslikning  $x \rightarrow a$  dagi limitini topish shu aniqmaslikni ochish deyiladi.

Lopitalning birinchi qoidasi.  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar  $x = a$  nuqta atrofida aniqlangan, diferensiyallanuvchi va  $g'(x) \neq 0$  bo'lsin. Bundan tashqari  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar  $x \rightarrow a$  shartda cheksiz kichik miqdorlar bo'lsin, ya'ni

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$  tengliklar bajarilsin. Bu holda, agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  mavjud bo'lsa, u holda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  ham mavjud bo'lib,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

tenglik o'rinali bo'ladi.

Lopitalning bu qoidalariдан foydalanib, muhim limitlar deb ataluvchi ushbu limitlarni isbotlash qiyin emas.

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ .
2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \alpha$ .
3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$
4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \alpha$ .

Lopitalning ikkinchi qoidasi.  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar  $x = a$  nuqta atrofida aniqlangan, differensiyallanuvchi va  $g'(x) \neq 0$  bo'lsin. Bundan tashqari,  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar  $x \rightarrow a$  shartda cheksiz katta miqdorlar bo'lsin, ya'ni

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty,$$

bo'lsin. Bu holda, agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  mavjud bo'lsa, u holda  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  ham mavjud bo'ladi va quyidagi tenglik o'rini bo'ladi:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}.$$

Lopitalning birinchi yoki ikkinchi qoidasidagi  $\frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  nisbat  $x \rightarrow a$  da yana  $\frac{0}{0}$  yoki  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmasliklardan iborat bo'lib,  $f'(x)$  va  $g'(x)$  hosilalar yana Lopitalning birinchi va ikkinchi qoidalari shartlarini qanoatlantirsa, hamda

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x)}{g''(x)}$$

mavjud bo'lsa, u holda, quyidagi tenglik o'rini bo'ladi:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x)}{g''(x)}$$

Shunday qilib, aniqmaslikni ochish uchun Lopital qoidasini bir necha marta ketma-ket qo'llash mumkin ekan. Buning uchun har gal Lopital qoidasi shartlarining bajarilishini tekshirish kerak bo'ladi.

Lopital qoidasiga teskari tasdiq ham doimo o'rini bo'lmasligi mumkin. Ya'ni

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  mavjud, ammo  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$  mavjud bo'lmasligi mumkin.

Agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty$  bo'lsa,  $f(x) \cdot g(x)$  ko'paytma  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $0 \cdot \infty$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslik deyiladi. Bunday aniqmasliklarni ochish uchun ularni

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{g(x)}} \text{ yoki } f(x) \cdot g(x) = \frac{g(x)}{\frac{1}{f(x)}}$$

ko'inishda yozib,  $\frac{0}{0}$  yoki  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'inishidagi aniqmaslikka keltiriladi va Lopital qoidasi qo'llaniladi.

Agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty$  bo'lsa,  $f(x)^{g(x)}$  ( $f(x) > 0$ ) ifoda  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $1^\infty$  ko'inishdagi aniqmaslik deyiladi. Bunday ko'inishdagi aniqmasliklarni ochish uchun  $u = f(x)^{g(x)}$  deb belgilaymiz va uning har ikkala tomonini  $e$  asosga ko'ra logarifim- laymiz. Natijada

$\ln u = \ln f(x)^{g(x)}$ ,  $\ln u = g(x) \cdot \ln f(x)$  ni hosil qilamiz. Bu  $0 \cdot \infty$  ko'inishdagi aniqmaslik bo'lib, uni ochishni yuqorida ko'rib o'tdik.

Agar berilgan  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar uchun  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$  yoki  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x)^{g(x)}$  ( $f(x) > 0$ ) ifoda  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $0^0$  yoki  $\infty^0$  ko'inishdagi aniqmaslik deyiladi. Bunday ko'inishdagi aniqmasliklar yuqorida  $1^\infty$  ko'inishdagi aniqmasliklar uchun ko'rib o'tilgan usulda ochiladi.

Agar berilgan  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar uchun  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = \infty$  bo'lsa, u holda,  $f(x) - g(x)$  ayirma  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $\infty - \infty$  ko'inishdagi aniqmaslik deb ataladi. Bunday aniqmasliklarni ochish uchun ularni

$$f(x) - g(x) = f(x) \left[ 1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right]$$

ko'inishda yoziladi. Bunda ikki hol bo'lishi mumkin.

**1-hol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = A \neq 1$ .

Bu holda,

$$f(x) - g(x) = f(x) \left[ 1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right]$$

ifodani  $x \rightarrow a$  da sartli ravishda  $(1 - A) \cdot \infty$  ko'inishda deb qarash mumkin va shu sababli

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) - g(x)] = \pm\infty.$$

**2-hol.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = A = 1$ .

Bu holda,  $f(x) - g(x) = f(x) \left[ 1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right]$  ifoda  $x \rightarrow a$  da  $0 \cdot \infty$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslik bo'ladi va uni yuqorida ko'rilgan usulda ochish mumkin.

Umuman olganda  $\frac{0}{0}$ ,  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ,  $0 \cdot \infty$ ,  $1^\infty$ ,  $0^0$ ,  $\infty^0$ ,  $\infty - \infty$  kabi yoziladigan aniqmasliklar mavjud bo'lib, ular Lopital qoidasidan va ba'zi bir qo'shimcha formulalardan foydalanib ochiladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1. Lopitalning birinchi qoidasidan foydalanib,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

ekanligi isbotlansin.

Isbot. Bu yerda  $f(x) = \sin x$  va  $g(x) = x$  bo'lib, ular Lopital qoidasi shartlarini qanoatlantiradi. Demak,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1.$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 8}{x^4 - 2x^3 - 16x^2 + 2x + 15}$$

limit hisoblansin.

Yechish: Agar berilgan kasrda  $x$  o'rniga  $-1$  ni qo'ysak, u holda  $\frac{0}{0}$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslik paydo bo'ladi. Berilgan kasrning surat va mahrajlari Lopital qoidasi shartlarini qanoatlantiradi. Demak,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 8}{x^4 - 2x^3 - 16x^2 + 2x + 15} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 - 10x + 2}{4x^3 - 6x^2 - 32x + 2} = \frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8}.$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{\ln(1-x)}$$

hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikdir.

Bu yerda  $f(x) = \ln(1-x^2)$  va  $g(x) = \ln(1-x)$  bo'lib ular lopitalning ikkinchi qoidasi shartlarini qanoatlantiradi. Demak,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{\ln(1-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{-2x}{1-x^2}}{\frac{-1}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x(1-x)}{1-x^2} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{1+x} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1.$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{\ln x} (a > 0) \text{ hisoblansin.}$$

Yechish: Bu ham  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikdir. Unga Lopital qoidasini qo'llaymiz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^\alpha)'}{(\ln x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha x^{\alpha-1}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \alpha \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^\alpha = \infty.$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x}{\operatorname{tg} 5x} \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

Yechish:  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  da  $\operatorname{tg} 3x$  va  $\operatorname{tg} 5x$  lar cheksiz katta miqdorlar bo'lgani uchun bu holda ham  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikka kelamiz. Uni ochish uchun Lopital qoidasini qo'llaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\operatorname{tg} 3x}{\operatorname{tg} 5x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{3}{\cos^2 3x}}{\frac{5}{\cos^2 5x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3 \cos^2 5x}{5 \cos^2 3x} = \frac{3}{5} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\cos 5x}{\cos 3x} \right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-5 \sin 5x}{-3 \sin 3x} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{25}{9} \cdot \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 5x}{\sin 3x} \right)^2 = \frac{5}{3} \left( \frac{1}{-1} \right)^2 = \frac{5}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \ln|x| \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

Yechish:  $f(x) \cdot g(x) = x \cdot \ln|x|$  bo'lib, bu  $0 \cdot \infty$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikdir. Uni ochish uchun  $f(x) \cdot g(x)$  ning ko'rinishini o'zgartiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \ln|x|(0 \cdot \infty) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln|x|}{\frac{1}{x}} \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln|x|)'}{\left( \frac{1}{x} \right)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{|x|}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-x} \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

Yechish:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} = 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $x \rightarrow \infty$  da  $x e^{-x}$  ifoda  $0 \cdot \infty$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikdan iborat.  $e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x}$  bo'lgani uchun

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-x}(0 \cdot \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x} \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x)'}{(e^x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0.$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} x^x \text{ hisoblansin.}$$

Yechish:  $x^x$  ifoda  $0^0$  ko'rinishidagi ko'rinishidagi aniqmaslikdir. Uni ochish uchun  $x^x = e^{x \ln x}$  dan foydalanamiz. Demak,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} x^x (0^0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} e^{x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} x \ln x}.$$

Buni hisoblash uchun dastlab  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} x \ln x$  ni topamiz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} x \ln x (0 \cdot \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

Demak,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} x^x = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} x \ln x} = e^0 = 1$ .

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + mx)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $(1 + mx)^{\frac{1}{x}}$  ifoda  $1^\infty$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikdir. Uni ochish uchun  $(1 + mx)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+mx)}$  tenglikdan foydalanamiz.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + mx)^{\frac{1}{x}} (1^\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln(1+mx)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+mx)}.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + mx) (0 \cdot \infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + mx)}{x} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+mx} \cdot m}{1} = m.$$

Bu qiymatni o'z o'rniliga qo'yamiz va  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + mx)^{\frac{1}{x}} (0 \cdot \infty) = e^m$  ni hosil qilamiz.

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos x} - \operatorname{tg} x \right)$$

hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$  da  $\frac{1}{\cos x} - \operatorname{tg} x$  ifoda  $\infty - \infty$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmaslikdir. Aniqmaslikni ochish uchun  $\frac{1}{\cos x} - \operatorname{tg} x$  ifodani shakl almashtirish yordamida o'zgartiramiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\cos x} - \operatorname{tg} x \right) (\infty - \infty) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos x} (1 - \cos x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x) (0 \cdot \infty) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos x} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - \sin x)'}{(\cos x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos x}{-\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{ctg} x = 0. \end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi limitlar topilsin:

- 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - 1};$   
 2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^3 - 8x^2 + 17x - 10}{x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 + 11x - 5};$   
 3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^4 - 5x^2 + 1}{x^4 - 3x^2 - 4};$   
 4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^4 - 5x^2 + 4}{x^4 - 3x^2 - 4};$

- 5)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x + 12}{x^3 - x^2 + x + 6};$   
 6)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{a+2x} - \sqrt{3a}};$   
 7)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sqrt{x^3 - a^3}}{\sqrt{x-a}};$   
 8)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - b^x}{x};$

Javob: 1) 2; 2)  $\frac{3}{29}$ ; 3)  $\frac{3}{5}$ ; 4)  $\frac{3}{5}$ ; 5) 0; 6)  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$ ; 7)  $a\sqrt{3}$ ; 8)  $\ln \frac{a}{b}$ .

2. Quyidagi limitlar topilsin.

- 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^{-1}}{ctgx};$       2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\ln \operatorname{tg} x}{\ln \operatorname{tg} 2x};$   
 3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^x}{x};$       4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} \frac{\ln(1 - \frac{x}{a})}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi x}{a}};$

Javob: 1) 1; 2) 1; 3)  $+\infty$ ; 4) 0;

3. Quyidagi limitlar hisoblansin.

- 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right);$       2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right);$   
 3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{2x \operatorname{tg} x} \right);$       4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{\pi}{2} \sec x \right).$

Javob: 1)  $-\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2) 0; 3)  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; 4) -1;

4. Quyidagi limitlar topilsin.

- 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x) \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2} x;$       2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} x^n \ln x \ (n > 0);$   
 3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} (1-x) \ln(1-x);$       4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sec \frac{\pi}{2} x \cdot \ln \frac{1}{x}.$

Javob: 1)  $\frac{2}{\pi}$ ; 2) 0; 3) 0; 4)  $\frac{2}{\pi}$ .

5. Quyidagi limitlar hisoblansin.

- 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} x \right)^{\frac{1}{x}};$       2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{arctg} x \right)^x;$   
 3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos ax)^{\frac{1}{x^2}};$       4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} (\operatorname{tg} x)^{\operatorname{tg} 2x}.$
- Javob: 1) 1; 2)  $e^{-\frac{2}{\pi}}$ ; 3)  $(\frac{1}{e})^{\frac{a^2}{2}}$ ; 4)  $e^{-1}.$

## 6§. Funksiyaning o'sishi va kamayishi. Funksiyaning ekstremumlari

Teorema. Differensiyallanuvchi  $y = f(x)$  funksiya biror  $(a, b)$  oraliqda o'suvchi (kamayuvchi) bo'lsa, u holda bu oraliqda uning hosilasi  $f'(x) \geq 0$  [ $f'(x) \leq 0$ ] shartni qanoatlantiradi.

Teorema. Agar differensiyallanuvchi  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning hosilasi biror  $(a, b)$  oraliqda  $f'(x) > 0$  [ $f'(x) < 0$ ] shartni qanoatlantirsa, unda bu oraliqda funksiya o'suvchi (kamayuvchi) bo'ladi.

Teoremaning birinchi qismi  $(a, b)$  oraliq  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning monotonlik oralig'i bo'lishining zaruriy, ikkinchi qismi esa yetarli shartini ifodalaydi.

Teorema. Berilgan  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqta va uning biror atrofida aniqlangan bo'lib, bu atrofdagi ixtiyoriy  $x$  nuqta uchun  $f(x_0) \geq f(x)$  [ $f(x_0) \leq f(x)$ ] shartni qanoatlantirsa, u shu  $x_0$  nuqtada maksimumga (minimumga) ega deb ataladi.

Funksiyaning maksimum va minimum qiymatlari uning ekstremumlari deyiladi.

Teorema. Ferma teoremasi. Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  nuqtada differensiallanuvchi va ekstremumga ega bo'lsa, unda bu nuqtada funksiyaning hosilasi nolga aylanadi. Ya'ni,  $f'(x_0) = 0$  bo'ladi.

Funksiya ekstremumga ega bo'lgan nuqtada uning hosilasi nolga teng yoki mavjud bo'lmaydi.

Teorema. Funksiya hosilasini nolga teng qiladigan yoki mavjud qilmaydigan nuqtalar kritik yoki statsionar nuqtalar deyiladi.

Teorema. (Ekstremumning birinchi yetarli sharti). Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $x_0$  kritik nuqtaning biror atrofida differensiyallanuvchi bo'lib, bu kritik nuqtani chapdan o'ngga qarab bosib o'tishda  $f'(x)$  hosila o'z ishorasini musbatdan manfiyga (manfiydan musbatga) o'zgartirsa, unda  $x_0$  kritik nuqtada  $f(x)$  funksiya maksimumiga (minimumiga) ega bo'ladi.

Teorema. Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning hosilasi  $x_0$  kritik nuqtaning chap va o'ng atrofida ishorasini o'zgartirmasa, unda bu nuqtada funksiya ekstremumga ega bo'lmaydi.

**Teorema.** (Ekstremumning ikkinchi yetarli sharti). Agar  $x_0$  kritik nuqtada  $f'(x_0) = 0$ ,  $f''(x_0) \neq 0$  va chekli bo'lsa, unda bu nuqtada  $y = f(x)$  funksiya ekstremumga ega bo'ladi. Jumladan,  $f''(x_0) < 0$  ( $f''(x_0) > 0$ ) bo'lsa,  $f(x_0)$  funksiyaning maksimumi (minimumi) bo'ladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $f(x) = x^3 - 12x + 11$  funksiyaning o'sish va kamayish oraliqlari topilsin.

Yechish: Funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. Uning hosilasini topamiz.  $f'(x) = (x^3 - 12x + 11)' = 3x^2 - 12$ . Funksiyaning o'sish oraliqlarini topish uchun  $3x^2 - 12 > 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz.

$$3x^2 - 12 > 0, \quad x^2 - 4 > 0, \quad x^2 > 4. \text{ Bundan } x < -2 \text{ va } x > 2.$$

Demak, berilgan funksiya  $(-\infty; -2) \cup (2; +\infty)$  da o'suvchi. Funksiyaning kamayish oralig'ini topish uchun  $3x^2 - 12 < 0$  yoki  $x^2 - 4 < 0$  tengsizlikni yechamiz. Undan  $x^2 < 4$  yoki  $-2 < x < 2$ . Demak, funksiya  $(-2; 2)$  oraliqda kamayuvchi.

2.  $y = \ln(1 - x^2)$  funksiyaning o'sish va kamayish oraliqlari topilsin.

Yechish: Berilgan funksiyaning hosilasini topamiz.

$$y' = [\ln(1 - x^2)]' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}(-2x) = -\frac{2x}{1-x^2} = \frac{2x}{x^2-1}.$$

$y'$   $= \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$  hosila  $(-1; 0)$  va  $(1; +\infty)$  da musbat,  $(0; 1)$  va  $(-\infty; -1)$  da manfiy. Berilgan funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $(-1; 1)$  oraliqdan iborat ekanligini etiborga olib, funksiyaning  $(-1; 0)$  oraliqda o'suvchi va  $(0; 1)$  oraliqda kamayuvchi ekanligini aniqlaymiz.

$$3. f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{e}, \text{ agar } x < e \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ \frac{\ln x}{x}, \text{ agar } x \geq e \text{ bo'lsa} \end{cases}$$

funksiyaning o'sish va kamayish oraliqlari topilsin.

Yechish: Funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da differensiallanuvchi va

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0, \text{ agar } x < e \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}, \text{ agar } x \geq e \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases}$$

$x$  ning barcha qiymaylarida  $f'(x) \leq 0$ . Demak, berilgan funksiya doimo o'smovchi funksiya ekan.  $(-\infty; e)$  oraliqda o'zgarmas va  $(e; +\infty)$  oraliqda qat'iy kamayuvchi.

4.  $f(x) = 2 - x^4$  funksiya  $x$  ning qanday qiymatida maksimumga erishadi.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $f(0) = 2$  va  $x \neq 0$  qiymatlar uchun  $f(x) - f(0) = (2 - x^4) - 2 = 2 - x^4 - 2 = -x^4 < 0$ ;  $f(x) - f(0) = (2 - x^4) - 2 = 2 - x^4 - 2 = -x^4 < 0$ .

Demak,  $x = 0$  nuqtaning ixtiyoriy atrofida  $f(0) > f(x)$  tengsizlik bajariladi. Shuning uchun funksiya  $x = 0$  nuqtada  $f(0) = 2$  maksimum qiymatga erishadi.

5.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 1$  funksiyaning eksrtemumlari topilsin:

Yechish: 1) Hosilani topamiz:  $f'(x) = 2x^2 - 2x - 4$ ;

2) Hosilani nolga tenglab, tenglamaning ildizlarini topamiz:

$$2x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0, \quad x^2 - x - 2 = 0, \quad x_1 = -1; x_2 = 2.$$

Demak, kritik nuqtalar:  $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 2$ ;

3) Hosila mavjud bo'limgan nuqtalar yo'q. Berilgan funksiyaning hosilasi hamma joyda aniqlangan va uzluksiz;

4) Sonlar o'qini kritik nuqtalar bilan  $(-\infty; -1), (-1; 2)$  va  $(2; +\infty)$  oraliqlariga ajratamiz;

5) Endi  $-1$  nuqtadan chapdagisi, ya'ni  $(-\infty; -1)$  oraliqdagi nuqtani, masalan,  $x = -2$  nuqtani olamiz. Bu nuqtada  $f'(-2) = 8 > 0$ . Demak,  $x = -1$  nuqtaning chap tomonida hosila musbat; endi  $x = -1$  ning o'ng tomonida yotuvchi, ya'ni  $(-1; 2)$  oraliqda yotuvchi nuqtani, masalan,  $x = 0$  nuqtani olamiz. Bu nuqtada  $f'(0) = -4 < 0$ . Demak,  $(-1; 2)$  oraliqda hosila manfiy.

Shunday qilib, hosila  $x = -1$  kritik nuqtaning chap tomonida musbat, o'ng tomonida esa, ya'ni  $(-1; 2)$  oraliqda manfiy. Shuning uchun ham  $x = -1$  nuqtada funksiya maksimumga ega bo'lib, u  $f_{max}(-1) = 3\frac{1}{3}$  ga teng.

Endi  $x = 2$  kritik nuqtaga o'tamiz.

6)  $x = 2$  nuqtaning chap tomonidagi  $(-1; 2)$  oraliqda manfiy bo'lishini ko'rdik.  $x = 2$  nuqtaning o'ng tomonidagi nuqtani, ya'ni  $(2; +\infty)$  oraliqdagi nuqtani, masalan,  $x = 3$  nuqtani olamiz.  $f'(3) = 8 > 0$ . Demak,  $x = 2$  nuqtada funksiya minimumiga ega bo'lib, u  $f_{min}(2) = -5 \frac{2}{3}$  ga teng.

6.  $f(x) = 3\sqrt[3]{x^2}$  funksiyaning ekstremumlari aniqlansin.

Yechish: 1) Funksiyaning hosilasini topamiz:

$$f'(x) = (3\sqrt[3]{x^2})' = 3 \cdot \left(x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)' = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}-1} = 2x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}};$$

2) Bu hosila  $x$  ning hech bir haqiqiy qiymatida nolga teng bo'lmaydi;

3) Hosila  $x = 0$  nuqtada mavjud emas. Shu bilan birga,  $x = 0$  nuqtada berilgan funksiya uzlucksiz bo'lib, bu nuqta funksiya aniqlanish soxasining ichki nuqtasi bo'ladi. Shuning uchun  $x = 0$  nuqtada funksiya ekstremumga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

4) Koordinatalar (sonlar) to'g'ri chizig'ini  $x = 0$  nuqta yordamida ikkita  $(-\infty; 0)$  va  $(0; +\infty)$  oraliqlarga ajratamiz.

5) 0 nuqtadan chapdagi, ya'ni  $(-\infty; 0)$  oraliqdagi nuqtani, masalan,  $x = -1$  nuqtani olamiz. Bu nuqtada

$$f'(-1) = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{-1}} = -2 < 0.$$

Demak, 0 nuqtaning chap tomonida hosila manfiy bo'ladi. 0 nuqtaning o'ng tomonida yotuvchi, ya'ni  $(0; +\infty)$  oraliqda yotuvchi, masalan,  $x = 1$  nuqtani olamiz. Bu nuqtada

$$f'(1) = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{1}} = 2 > 0.$$

Demak, hosila 0 nuqtadan o'tishda o'z ishorasini manfiydan musbatga o'zgartiradi. Bundan berilgan funksiyaning  $x = 0$  nuqtada minimumga ega ekanligi kelib chiqadi va u

$$f_{min}(0) = 0$$

dan iborat bo'ladi.

8.  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 15x^2 + 36x - 14$  funksiyaning ekstremumlari topilsin

Yechish:  $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 30x + 36 = 6(x-2)(x-3)$  bo'lib undan  $x_1 = 2$  va  $x_2 = 3$  kritik nuqtalarni topamiz.  $x_1 = 2$  nuqtadan o'tishda hosila ishorasini musbatdan manfiyga almashtiradi. Demak, bu nuqtada funksiya maksimumga ega.  $x_2 = 3$  nuqtadan o'tishda esa funksiyaning hosilasi o'z ishorasini manfiydan musbatga almashtiradi. Demak, bu nuqtada funksiya minimumiga ega bo'ladi.  $x_1 = 2$  va  $x_2 = 3$  nuqtalardagi funksiyaning qiymatlarini hisoblab ekstremumlarini topamiz. Ular:

$$f_{\max}(2) = 2 \cdot 2^3 - 15 \cdot 2^2 + 36 \cdot 2 - 14 = 14;$$

$$f_{\min}(3) = 2 \cdot 3^3 - 15 \cdot 3^2 + 36 \cdot 3 - 14 = 13.$$

Endi berilgan funksiyaning ekstremumlarini ikkinchi tartibli hosila yordamida topamiz. Buning uchun  $f''(x)$  ni topamiz va uni  $x_1 = 2$  va  $x_2 = 3$  nuqtalardagi qiymatlarini hisoblaymiz.

$$f''(x) = (6x^2 - 30x + 36)' = 12x - 30,$$

$$f''(2) = 12 \cdot 2 - 30 = -6 < 0 \quad \text{va} \quad f''(3) = 12 \cdot 3 - 30 = 6 > 0.$$

Demak, funksiya  $x_1 = 2$  nuqtada maksimumga va  $x_2 = 3$  nuqtada minimumga ega ekan. Ularni biz yuqorida topganmiz.

9.  $x = \frac{t^3}{t^2+1}$ ,  $y = \frac{t^3-2t^2}{t^2+1}$  parametrik tenglamalar bilan berilgan  $y = f(x)$  funksiyani ekstremumga tekshirilsin:

Yechish:  $x(t)$  va  $y(t)$  funksiyalar t parametrning har qanday qiymatlarida differensiallanuvchi, hamda

$$x'_t = \left(\frac{t^3}{t^2+1}\right)' = \frac{(t^3)'(t^2+1) - (t^2+1)' * t^3}{(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{3t^2(t^2+1) - 2t \cdot t^3}{(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{3t^4 + 3t^2 - 2t^4}{(t^2+1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(t^2+3)t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} \text{ bo'lib, u } t \neq 0 \text{ da doimo musbat. Shuning uchun } t \neq 0$$

bo'lganda  $y_x'$  ni  $y_x' = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t}$  formula yordamida topish mumkin.

$$y'_t = \left(\frac{t^3-2t^2}{t^2+1}\right)' = \frac{(t^3-2t^2)'(t^2+1) - (t^2+1)'(t^3-2t^2)}{(t^2+1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(3t^2-4t)(t^2+1) - 2t(t^3-2t^2)}{(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{3t^4 + 3t^2 - 4t^3 - 4t - 2t^4 + 4t^3}{(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{t^4 + 3t^2 - 4t}{(t^2+1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{t(t^3+3t-4)}{(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{t(t-1)(t^2+t+4)}{(t^2+1)^2}.$$

$$\text{Demak, } y_x' = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t} = \frac{(t-1)(t^2+t+4)}{t(t^2+3)}, t \neq 0.$$

$t^2 + t + 4$  ifoda doimo musbat bo'lgani uchun  $y'_x$  hosila faqat  $t = 1$  bo'lgandagina nolga teng bo'ladi. Demak, berilgan funksiya  $t = 1$  bo'lganda  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$  va  $t = 0$  bo'lganda  $x_2 = 0$  bo'lgan ikkita kritik nuqtaga ega.

Agar  $x$  argument  $x = 0$  nuqtaning chap tomonida bo'lsa, t parameter ham  $t = 0$  nuqtaning chap tomonida bo'ladi va bu holda  $y'_x > 0$  bo'ladi hamda  $x = 0$  nuqtaning o'ng atrofida  $y'_x < 0$  bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ham funksiya  $x = 0$  nuqtada minimumga ega bo'ladi.

Yuqoridagidek mulohaza yuritib, x ning  $x = 1$  ga mos keluvchi  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  qiymatidan o'tishda  $y'_x$  hosila ishorasini manfiydan musbatga almashtirishini ko'rish mumkin. Demak,  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  nuqtada funksiya  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = y(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$  minimum qiymatga ega.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi funksiyalarning monotonlik oraliqlari topilsin:

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1) $y = x^4 - x^2;$             | 2) $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x - 5$ |
| 3) $y = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x - 7;$ | 4) $y = 5x^2 - 3x + 1;$                           |
| 5) $y = \frac{3}{2-x};$         | 6) $y = x^2(x - 3);$                              |
| 7) $y = \ln x ;$                | 8) $f(x) = 4x^3 - 21x^2 + 18x + 20;$              |
| 9) $f(x) = e^x + 5x;$           | 10) $f(x) = 2x^2 - \ln x.$                        |

Javob: 1)  $(-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; 0)$  da kamayadi;

$(0; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$  da o'sadi;

2)  $(-\infty; -1) \cup (2; +\infty)$  da o'sadi;  $(-1; 2)$  da kamayadi;

3)  $(-\infty; -1) \cup (-2; +\infty)$  da o'sad;  $(-1; 2)$  da kamayadi;

4)  $(-\infty; -\frac{3}{10})$  da kamayadi;  $(\frac{3}{10}; +\infty)$  da o'sadi;

5)  $(-\infty; 2) \cup (2; +\infty)$  da o'sadi;

6)  $(-\infty; 0) \cup (2; +\infty)$  da o'sadi;  $(0; 2)$  da kamayadi;

7)  $(-\infty; 0)$  da kamayadi va  $(0; +\infty)$  da o'sadi;

8)  $(-\infty; \frac{1}{2}) \cup (3; +\infty)$  da o'sadi;  $(\frac{1}{2}; 3)$  da kamayadi;

9)  $(-\infty; +\infty)$ da o'sadi;

10)  $\left(0; \frac{1}{2}\right)$  da kamayadi;  $\left(\frac{1}{2}; +\infty\right)$  da o'sadi.

2. Quyidagi funksiyalarning ekstremumlari topilsin:

$$1) f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 24x; \quad 2) f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2;$$

$$3) f(x) = 4x^2 + \frac{1}{x}; \quad 4) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+1};$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+3}; \quad 6) f(x) = \frac{x^2-2x+2}{x-1};$$

$$7) y = \frac{1+\ln x}{x}; \quad 8) y = x\sqrt{1-x}.$$

Javob: 1)  $f_{\max}(-1) = 13$ ;  $f_{\min}(4) = -56$ . 2)  $f_{\min}(-1) = -1$ ;

$f_{\max}(0) = 0$ . 3)  $f_{\min}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 3$ . 4)  $f_{\min}(0) = 0$ ; 5)  $f_{\min}(0) = 0$ .

6)  $f_{\min}(0) = -2$ ;  $f_{\max}(2) = 2$ ; 7)  $y_{\max}(1) = 1$ . 8)  $y_{\max}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ .

3. Quyidagi funksiyalarning ekstremumlari ikkinchi tartibli hosila yordamida topilsin:

$$1) y = 3x^4 - 8x^3 + 6x^2; \quad 2) f(x) = x^4 e^{-x^2};$$

$$3) f(x) = 3x^4 - 8x^3 - 18x^2 + 60; \quad 4) y = 2 \sin x + \cos 2x.$$

Javob: 1)  $y_{\min}(0) = 0$ ; 2)  $f_{\max}(\pm\sqrt{2}) = \frac{4}{e^2}$ ;

$$3) f_{\min}(-3) = -75; \quad f_{\max}(0) = 60. \quad f_{\min}(1) = 53;$$

$$4) y_{\max}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{2}; \quad y_{\min}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1; \quad y_{\max}\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3}{2}; \quad y_{\min}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -3.$$

4. Parametrik shaklda berilgan

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) = t^5 - 5t^3 + 20t + 7 \\ y = \psi(t) = 4t^3 - 3t^2 - 18t + 3 \end{cases} \quad (-2 < t < 2)$$

$y = f(x)$  funksiyani ekstremumlari topilsin.

Javob:  $y_{\max}(-\frac{1033}{32}) = -17,25$ . -17,25.

## §7. Funksiyaning eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlari

$y = f(x)$  funksiya biror  $[a; b]$  kesmada aniqlangan va uzluksiz bo'lzin. Unda, Veyershtrass teoremasiga asosan, funksiya bu kesmadagi

qandaydir  $x_1$  va  $x_2$  nuqtalarda o'zining eng katta  $f(x_1) = M$  va eng kichik  $f(x_2) = m$  qiymatlarini qabul qiladi.

Veyershtrass teoremasida kesmada uzlusiz funksiyalar uchun eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlar mavjudligi tasdiqlanadi, ammo ularni qanday topish masalasi qaralmaydi. Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  kesma ichida differnsialuvchi bo'lsa, bu masala quyidagi algoritm (ketma-ketlik) asosida amalga oshiriladi.

1. Berilgan funksiyaning  $f'(x)$  hosilasi topiladi.

2.  $f'(x) = 0$  tenglamani yechib  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  kritik nuqtalar topiladi va ulardan  $[a; b]$  kesmaga tegishli bo'lганлари ajratiladi.

3. Berilgan funksiyaning  $[a; b]$  kesmaga tegishli kritik nuqtalardagi va kesmaning chetlaridagi  $f(a), f(b)$  qiymatlari topiladi.

4. Yuqorida hisoblangan funksiya qiymatlari orasidan eng katta va eng kichigi ajratiladi. Ular biz izlayotgan  $m$  va  $M$  qiymatlar bo'ladi.

Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  kesmada monoton o'suvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $f(a) = m$  va  $f(b) = M$  bo'ladi.

Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  kesmada monoton kamayuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $f(a) = M$  va  $f(b) = m$  bo'ladi.

Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya biror (chekli yoki cheksiz) oraliqda uzlusiz va bitta ekstremumga ega bo'lib u maksimum (minimum) bo'lsa, u holda u funksiyaning berilgan oraliqdagi eng katta (eng kichik) qiymati bo'ladi.

Juda ko'plab geometrik, fizik va texnik masalalarni yechish qandaydir funksiyaning eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlarini topishga olib keladi. Amaliyotda bunday masalalarni ko'pligi va ularning muhimligi matematik analizning rivojlanishi uchun muhim turtki bo'lgan.

Bunday masalalarni yechishda ko'pincha masala shartiga asosan erkli o'zgaruvchini tanlash va tekshirilishi kerak bo'lган miqdorni u orqali ifodalash (funksiyani tuzish) keyin esa hosil qilingan funksiyaning eng katta va eng kichik qiymatini topish kerak bo'ladi. Bunda erkli o'zgaruvchining o'zgarish oralig'i (chekli yoki cheksiz) ham masala shartidan aniqlanadi.

Ba'zi bir masalalarda tekshirilishi kerak bo'lган funksiya tayyor holda berilishi ham mumkin.

## **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 3$  funksiyaning  $[-3; 2]$  kesmadagi eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlari topilsin.

Yechish: 1) Berilgan funksiyaning hosilasini topamiz:

$$f'(x) = (x^4 - 2x^2 + 3)' = 4x^3 - 4x;$$

2)  $f'(x) = 0$  tenglamani yechib kritik nuqtalarni topamiz:  $4x^3 - 4x = 0$ ,  $x(x^2 - 1) = 0$ ,  $x_1 = -1$ ,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = 1$ ;

3) Kritik nuqtalarning har uchalasi  $[-3; 2]$  kesmaga tegishli. Funksiyaning kritik nuqtalardagi va kesmaning chetlaridagi qiymatlarini hisoblaymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} f(-3) &= (-3)^4 - 2 \cdot (-3)^2 + 3 = 81 - 18 + 3 = 66, & f(-1) &= f(1) = \\ &= 1^4 - 2 \cdot 1^2 + 3 = 2, & f(0) &= 0 - 0 + 3 = 3, & f(2) &= 2^4 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + \\ &+ 3 = 11. \end{aligned}$$

Bu qiymatlarni taqqoslab  $f(-3) = 66$  eng katta qiymat  $f(\pm 1) = 2$  eng kichik qiymat ekanligini aniqlaymiz.

2.  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$  funksiyaning  $[1; 3]$  kesmadagi eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlari topilsin.

Yechish: 1) Berilgan funksiyaning hosilasini topamiz:

$$f'(x) = (x^3 - 3x^2 + 1)' = 3x^2 - 6x;$$

2) Kritik nuqtalarni topamiz:  $3x^2 - 6x = 0$ ,  $x(x - 2) = 0$ ,  $x_1 = 0$ , va  $x_2 = 2$ ;

Demak, kritik nuqta ikkita bo'lib, ulardan biri, ya'ni  $x_1 = 0$  nuqta qaralayotgan kesmaning ichki nuqtasi bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun  $x_2 = 2$  kririk nuqtanigina olamiz. Shunday qilib, biz  $f(1), f(2)$  va  $f(3)$  larni topamiz.  $f(1) = 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 1 = -1$ ;  $f(2) = 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 1 = -3$ ;  $f(3) = 3^3 - 3 \cdot 3^2 + 1 = 1$ .

Demak,  $f(3) = 1$  eng katta qiymat va  $f(2) = -3$  eng kichik qiymat bo'ladi.

3.  $y = x^2 \ln x$  funksiyaning  $[1; e]$  kesmadagi eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlari topilsin.

Yechish: 1) Berilgan funksiyaning hosilasini topamiz:

$$y' = (x^2 \ln x)' = 2x \ln x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 2x \ln x + x = x(1 + 2 \ln x);$$

2)  $y' = 0$  tenglamani yechib kritik nuqtalarni topamiz:

$$x(1 + 2 \ln x) = 0, x_1 = 0, 1 + 2 \ln x = 0, \ln x = -\frac{1}{2}, x_2 = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Demak,  $x_1 = 0$  va  $x_2 = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  kritik nuqtalar bo'lib, ularning har ikkalasi  $[1; e]$  kesmaga tegishli emas. Bundan tashqari,  $x_1 = 0$  nuqta funksiyaning aniqlanish sohasiga kirmaydi;

3) Funksiyaning kesma chegaralaridagi qiymatlarini hisoblaymiz.

$$y(1) = 1^2 \ln 1 = 0; y(e) = e^2 \ln e = e^2.$$

Demak,  $y(1) = 0$  funksiyaning  $[1; e]$  kesmadagi eng kichik qiymati va  $y(e) = e^2$  funksiyaning eng katta qiymati ekan.

4.  $y = \arctg x^2$  funksiyaning eng katta va eng kichik qiymati topilsin.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $x$  argumentning o'zgarishi biror kesma bilan chegaralanmagan va funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da aniqlangan. Shuning uchun biz funksiyaning qiymatlarini  $x$  ning  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  dagi qiymatlarida qaraymiz.

$$1) y' \text{ hosilani topamiz: } y' = (\arctg x^2)' = \frac{2x}{1+x^4};$$

2) Kritik nuqtalarni topamiz:

$$\frac{2x}{1+x^4} = 0, x = 0.$$

Demak,  $x = 0$  nuqta kritik nuqta. Boshqa kritik nuqtalar mavjud emas. Chunki  $y'$  hosila  $x$  ning har qanday qiymatlarida mavjud.

3)  $x = 0$  nuqtaning atrofida hosilani ishorasini tekshiramiz.

$$x < 0 \text{ da } y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^4} < 0 \text{ va } x > 0 \text{ da } y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^4} > 0$$

bo'lishi ma'lum. Demak, berilgan funksiya  $x = 0$  nuqtada minimumga ega va bu minimum funksiyaning eng kichik qiymati bo'ladi. U quyidagiga teng.  $y(0) = \arctg 0^2 = \arctg 0 = 0$ .

5. Perimetri  $2p$  bo'lgan to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar ichidan yuzi eng katta bo'lganini toping.

Yechish: Biz tekshiradigan funksiya to'g'ri to'rtburchakning yuzidan iborat bo'ladi. Bu funksiya  $S = xy$  ko'rinishda bo'ladi. Masalaning shartiga asosan  $2x + 2y = 2p$  yoki  $x + y = p$ . Bundan  $y$  ni  $x$  orqali

ifodasini aniqlaymiz va uni  $S$  ga qo'yamiz:  $y = p - x$  bo'lganligi uchun  $S = x \cdot (p - x)$  yoki  $S(x) = px - x^2$  bo'ladi. Bu yerda  $0 \leq x \leq p$  bo'lishi ravshan. Shunday qilib, berilgan masala  $S(x) = px - x^2$  funksiyaning  $[0; p]$  kesmadagi eng katta qiymatini topishga keltirildi. Uni aniqlaymiz:

- 1) Funksiya hosilasini aniqlaymiz:  $S'(x) = p - 2x$ .
- 2) Kritik nuqtalarni topamiz:  $p - 2x = 0$ ,  $x = \frac{p}{2}$ .
- 3)  $x = \frac{p}{2}$  kritik nuqtadagi funksiyaning qiymatini topamiz:

$$S\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) = p \cdot \frac{p}{2} - \left(\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{p^2}{2} - \frac{p^2}{4} = \frac{p^2}{4}.$$

4)  $[0; p]$  kesmaning chegaralarida funksiyaning qiymatlarini topamiz:  $S(0) = 0$ ,  $S(p) = 0$ .

Demak, funksiyaning  $[0; p]$  kesmadagi eng katta qiymati

$$S\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) = \frac{p^2}{4} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Endi  $y$  ni topamiz:  $y = p - x = p - \frac{p}{2} = \frac{p}{2}$ , Demak,  $x = y$ .

Shunday qilib, izlanayotgan to'g'ri to'rtburchak tomoni  $\frac{p}{2}$  dan iborat bo'lgan kvadrat bo'ladi.

6.  $a$  musbat sonni ikkita qo'shiluvchiga shunday ajratingki, bu qo'shiluvchilarning ko'paytmasi eng katta bo'lsin.

Yechish: Qo'shiluvchilardan biri  $x$  bo'lsin: u holda ikkinchi qo'shiluvchi  $a - x$  bo'ladi. Bu qo'shiluvchilarning ko'paytmasi o'zgaruvchi miqdor bo'ladi. Agar biz uni  $y$  bilan belgilasak, u  $(a - x)x$  ga teng bo'ladi. Bu yerda  $0 \leq x \leq a$  ekani ravshan.

Shunday qilib, berilgan masala  $y = ax - x^2$  funksiyaning  $[0; a]$  kesmadagi eng katta qiymatini topishga keltirildi. Uni topamiz:

- 1) Funksiyaning hosilasini topamiz:

$$y' = (ax - x^2)' = a - 2x;$$

- 2) Kritik nuqtalarni topamiz:

$$a - 2x = 0, x = \frac{a}{2};$$

- 3)  $x = \frac{a}{2}$  kritik nuqtadagi funksiyaning qiymatini topamiz:

$$y\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = a \cdot \frac{a}{2} - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4} = \frac{a^2}{4};$$

4)  $[0; a]$  kesmaning chegaralarida funksiyaning qiymatlarini topamiz:

$$y(0) = 0, y(a) = a \cdot a - a^2 = a^2 - a^2 = 0.$$

Demak, funksiyaning  $[0; a]$  kesmadagi eng katta qiymati  $y\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{a^2}{4}$

bo'ladi.

Birinchi qo'shiluvchi  $x = \frac{a}{2}$  bo'lib, ikkinchi qo'shiluvchi ham  $a - x = a - \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a}{2}$  bo'lsa, qo'shiluvchilarning ko'paytmasi eng katta bo'lar ekan.

7. Jism  $S(t) = -t^3 + 9t^2 + 24t$  qonun bo'yicha to'g'ri chiziqli harakat qiladi, bunda  $S(t)$  –yo'l (metr hisobida) va  $t$  vaqt (sekund hisobida). Vaqtning qanday paytida jism harakatining tezligi eng katta va u qancha bo'ladi?

Yechish: Jism harakatining tezligi yo'ldan vaqt bo'yicha olingan hosilaga teng: Ya'ni,

$$V(t) = S'(t) = (-t^3 + 9t^2 + 24t)' = -3t^2 + 18t + 24.$$

Shunday qilib, berilgan masalani yechish  $V(t) = -3t^2 + 18t + 24$  funksiyaning ekstremumini topish masalasiga keltirildi.

1) Funksiyaning hosilasini olamiz:  $V'(t) = -6t + 18$ ;

2) Kritik nuqtalarini topamiz:  $-6t + 18 = 0, t = 3$ .

Demak, funksiya birgina kritik nuqtaga ega.

3)  $t = 3$  nuqtaning chap va o'ng tomonida hosila ishorasini aniqlaymiz:

$t < 3$  bo'lganda  $V'(3) > 0$  va  $t > 3$  bo'lganda  $V'(3) < 0$  bo'ladi.

Shunday qilib, hosila  $t = 3$  nuqtadan o'tishda o'z ishorasini musbatdan manfiyga o'zgartirdi. Shuning uchun  $t = 3s$ . bo'lganda jismning tezligi eng katta bo'ladi va uning miqdori

$$V(t) = -3 \cdot 3^2 + 18 \cdot 3 + 24 = 51 \frac{m}{s} \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

8. Tubi kvadrat shaklida va hajmi  $32m^3$  bo'lgan usti ochiq cho'milish havzasining devorlari hamda tubini qoplash uchun sarflanadigan material eng kam bo'lishi uchun cho'milish havzasining o'lchamlari qanday bo'lishi kerak?

Yechish: Asosi tomonini  $x$  bilan, chuqurligini  $y$  bilan belgilaymiz. U holda cho'milish havzasining hajmi

$$V = x^2 y$$

bo'ladi. Suv havzasining material bilan qoplanadigan yuzasi

$$S = x^2 + 4xy$$

bo'ladi.  $V = x^2 y$  dagi  $y$  ni  $x$  orqali ifodalaymiz va uni  $S$  ga qo'yamiz. Natijada

$$S = x^2 + 4x \frac{v}{x^2} = x^2 + \frac{4v}{x} = x^2 + \frac{128}{x}$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Hosil bo'lgan bu funksiyani  $(0; +\infty)$ da ekstremumga tekshiramiz.

$$S' = (x^2 + \frac{128}{x})' = 2x - \frac{128}{x^2}; \quad 2x - \frac{128}{x^2} = 0; \quad x - \frac{64}{x^2} = 0; \quad x = 4.$$

$x = 4$  nuqtaning chap va o'ng tomonlarida  $S'(x)$  ning ishorasini aniqlaymiz.

$$S'(x)|_{x<4} < 0 \text{ va } S'(x)|_{x>4} > 0$$

Demak, funksiya  $x = 4$  nuqtada minimumga ega va bu minimum funksiyaning eng kichik qiymati bo'ladi. Suv havzasining chuqurligi

$$y = \frac{v}{x^2} = \frac{32}{16} = 2.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi funksiyalarni ko'rsatilgan kesmalardagi eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlari topilsin.

1)  $y = -3x^4 + 6x^2 - 1$ ,  $[-2; 2]$ ;

2)  $y = \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x + 4$ ,  $[-1; 5]$ ;

3)  $y = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ ,  $[0; 4]$ ;

4)  $y = \sin 2x - x$ ,  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ ;

5)  $y = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x - 10$ ,  $[0; 3]$ ;

6)  $y = 2\sin x + \cos 2x$ ,  $\left[0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ ;

7)  $y = \sin x \cdot \sin 2x$ ,  $(-\infty; +\infty)$ ;

8)  $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ ,  $[-2; 2]$ ;

Javob: 1)  $x = \pm 1$  da  $y = 2$  eng katta qiymat,  $x = \pm 2$  da  $y = -25$  eng kichik qiymat;

2)  $x = 5$  da  $y = \frac{23}{3}$  eng katta qiymat,  $x = -1$  da  $y = -\frac{13}{3}$  eng kichik qiymat;

3)  $x = 4$  da  $y = \frac{3}{5}$  eng katta qiymat,  $x = 0$  da  $y = -1$  eng kichik qiymat;

4)  $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  da  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$  eng katta qiymat,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  da  $y = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  eng kichik qiymat;

5)  $x = 2$  da  $y = 10$  eng katta qiymat,  $x = 0$  da  $y = -10$  eng kichik qiymat;

6)  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$  da  $y = \frac{3}{2}$  eng katta qiymat,  $x = 0$  va  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  da  $y = 1$  eng kichik qiymat;

7)  $x = 0$  da  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$  eng katta qiymat,  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  da  $y = \frac{\pi}{3}$  eng kichik qiymat;

8)  $x = 0$  da  $y = 2$  eng katta qiymat,  $x = \pm 2$  da  $y = 0$  eng kichik qiymat;

2. Uzunligi 120 metrlik panjara bilan bir tomondan uy bilan chegaralangan eng katta yuzaga ega to'g'ri to'rtburchak shaklidagi maydon o'rab olinishi kerak. To'g'ri to'rtburchakli maydon o'lchovlari aniqlansin.

Javob: 30 va 60

3. Asosi  $a$  va balandligi  $h$  bo'lgan uchburchakka eng katta yuzli to'g'ri to'rtburchak ichki chizilgan. To'g'ri to'rtburchakning yuzi aniqlansin.

Javob:  $\frac{ah}{4}$ .

4. Tunelning kesimi bir tomoni yarim doiradan iborat to'g'ti to'rtburchak shakliga ega. Kesim perimetri 18m. Yarim doira radiusi qanday bo'lsa, kesim yuzi eng katta bo'ladi?

Javob:  $\frac{18}{\pi+4} \approx 2.5$

5. Ikkita yorug'lik manbalari bir-biridan 30m masofada joylashgan. Agar bu manbalarning yorug'lik kuchlari 27:8 nisbatda bo'lsa, ularni tutashtiruvchi to'g'ri chiziqda eng sust yoritilgan nuqta topilsin.

Javob: Kuchliroq yourqlik manbaidan 18m uzoqlikda.

6. Shar hajmi unga ichki chizilgan eng katta slindr hajmidan necha marta katta bo'ladi?

Javob:  $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.7$  marta.

7. Berilgan S yuzaga ega bo'lgan barcha to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar ichida eng katta perimetrga ega bo'lganini toping.

Javob: Kvadrat.

8. Berilgan V hajmga ega bo'lgan barcha slindrlar ichidan to'la sirti eng kichik bo'lganini toping.

Javob:  $H = 2R$ .

9. Jismning to'g'ri chiziqli harakat qonuni  $S(t) = -t^3 + 3t^2 + 9t + 3$  tenglama bilan berilgan. Jism harakatining eng katta tezligi topilsin.

Javob:  $12\frac{m}{s}$ .

10. Yuqoriga tik otilgan jismning harakat qonuni  $S(t) = 19,6t - 4,9t^2$   $S(t) = 19,6t - 4,9t^2$  tenglama bilan berilgan (S-metr bilan, t-sekund bilan). Vaqtning qanday paytida jism eng yuqori balandlikda bo'ladi va bu balandlik necha metr bo'ladi?

Javob:  $S(2)=19,6\text{m}$ .

11. A(0;6) va B(4;5) nuqtalar berilgan.  $OX$  o'qda shunday P nuqta topilsinki,  $S = AP + PB$  masofa eng kichik bo'lsin.

Javob:  $P(1,5; 0)$ .

12. Balkani uzunligi bo'yicha kesganda ko'rsatadigan qarshiligi ko'ndalang kesimi yuziga proporsional bo'ladi. Diametri D bo'lganda yumaloq yog'ochdan kesib olingan balkaning o'lchovlarini shunday aniqlangki, u eng katta qarshilikka ega bo'lsin.

Javob: Tomoni  $\frac{D}{\sqrt{2}}$  bo'lgan kvadrat.

13. Tomoni  $a$  bo'lgan kvadrat shaklidagi tunukaning chetlaridan tomonining uzunligi bir xil bo'lgan kvadratchalar qirqib tashlandi va qolgan qismining chetlarini bukib, usti ochiq quti yasaldi. Qutining hajmi

eng katta bo'lishi uchun qirqib tashlanadigan kvadratchaning tomoni qanday bo'lishi kerak?

Javob:  $\frac{a}{6}$ .

14. Trapetsiyaning kichik asosi va yon tomonlarining har biri 10 sm ga teng. Uning katta asosi shunday aniqlansinki, trapetsiya'ning yuzi eng katta bo'lzin.

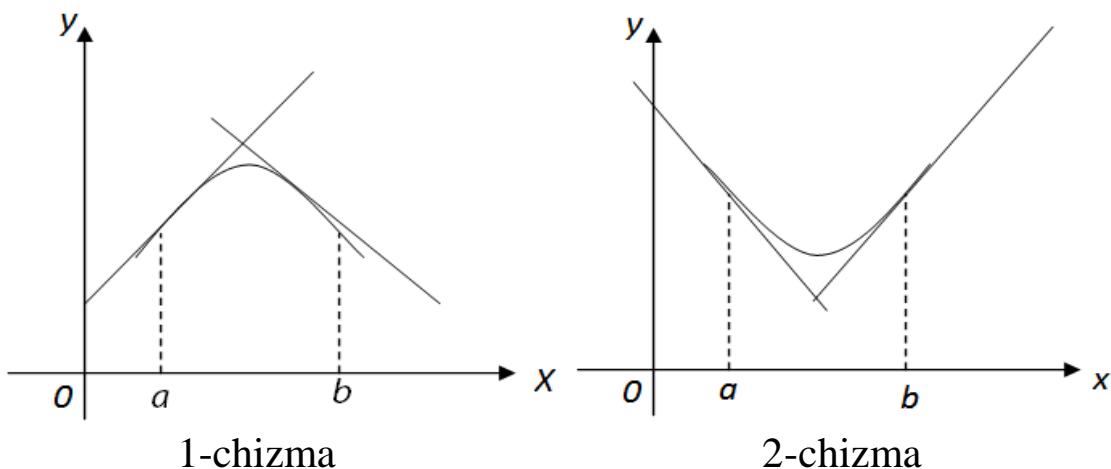
Javob: 20 sm.

## §8. Funksiya grafigining qavariqlik va botiqlik intervallari.

**Burilish nuqta. Funksiya grafigining asimptotalari. Funksiyani tekshirishning umumiylsxemasi**

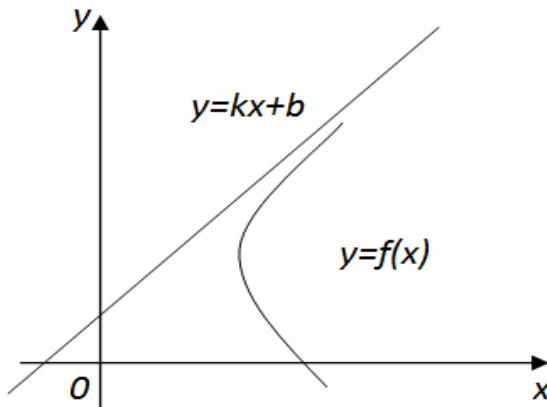
Ta'rif. Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  oraliqda differensiallanuvchi va uning grafigi bu oraliqdagi har bir  $M(x; y(x))$  nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinmasidan pastda (yuqorida) joylashgan bo'lsa, u shu oraliqda qabariq (botiq) deyiladi(1-2-chizma).

Ta'rif. Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $(a, b)$  oraliqning har bir nuqtasida ikki marta differensiallanuvchi va barcha  $x \in (a, b)$  nuqtalarda  $f''(x) > 0$  ( $f''(x) < 0$ ) shart bajarilsa, u holda funksiya grafigi bu oraliqda botiq (qavariq) deyiladi.



Ta'rif. Funksiya grafigi biror  $M(x_0, f(x_0))$  nuqtadan o'tayotganda botiqlikdan qavariqlikka yoki, aksincha qavariqlikdan botiqlikka o'zgarsa, u holda bu nuqta uning burilish(egilish) nuqtasi deyiladi.

Teorema. (Burilish nuqtasi mavjudligining zaruriy sharti): Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya uchun  $M_0(x_0, f(x_0))$  burilish tuqtasi va  $x_0$  nuqta hamda uning biror atrofida  $y = f(x)$  funksiya ikki marta differensiallanuvchi bo'lsa, unda  $f''(x_0) = 0$  tenglik o'rini bo'ladi.



3-chizma

Teorema. (Burilish nuqtasi mavjudligining yetarli sharti): Agar biror  $x_0$  nuqtada  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli hosilasi  $f''(x_0) = 0$  yoki mavjud bo'lmasa va bu nuqta biror atrofining chap va o'ng tomonida  $f''(x)$  turli ishorali qiymatlarga ega bo'lsa, unda  $M(x_0: f(x_0))$  nuqta funksiya grafigining burilish nuqtasi bo'ladi.

Egri chiziqning a simptotasi deb shunday to'g'ri chiziqqa aytildi, egri chiziqning nuqtasi, egri chiziq bo'yicha cheksiz uzoqlashganda, u to'g'ri chiziqqa cheksiz yaqinlashib boradi(3-chizma)

Asimptota vertikal, og'ma va gorizontal bo'lishi mumkin.

Ta'rif. Agar  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a+0} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a-0} f(x)$  limitlardan biri yoki ikkalasi cheksiz bo'lsa, u holda  $x = a$  to'g'ri chiziq  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigining vertikal asimptotasi deyiladi.

Ta'rif. Shunday k va b sonlari mavjud bo'lib,  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  ( $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ) da  $f(x)$  funksiya  $f(x) = kx + b + \alpha(x)$  ko'rinishda ifodalansa ( $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \alpha(x) = 0$ ), u holda  $y = kx + b$  to'g'ri chiziq  $y = f(x)$  funksiya grafigining og'ma asimptotasi deyiladi ( $k=0$  bo'lsa, gorizontal asimptotasi deyiladi).

Ta’rif.  $f(x)$  funksiya grafigi  $y = kx + b$  og’ma asimptotaga ega bo’lishi uchun

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = k, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - kx] = b$$

munosabatlarning o’rinli bo’lishi zarur va yetarlidir.

Yuqorida ko’rib o’tilgan va olingan natijalar bo’yicha  $y = f(x)$  funksiya xususiyatlarini quyidagi ketma-ketlikda aniqlash hamda ular asosida uning grafigini yasash mumkin:

1. Funksiyaning  $D\{f\}$  aniqlanish soxasi topiladi.

2. Funksiyaning  $E\{f\}$  qiymatlar soxasi topiladi.

3. Funksiyani juft yoki toqlikka tekshiriladi.

4. Funksiya davriylikka tekshiriladi va u davriy bo’lsa, uning davri topiladi.

5. Funksiya uzlucksizlikka tekshiriladi. Agar u uzhilishga ega bo’lsa, uzhilish turlari aniqlanadi.

6.  $f(x) = 0$  tenglamadan funksiya nollari topiladi va ular orqali funksiya o’z ishorasini o’zgartirmaydigan oraliqlarni hamda funksiya grafigini 0y o’qi bilan kesishish nuqtalari topiladi.

7. Funksiyaning o’sish va kamayish oraliqlari topiladi.

8. Funksiyaning ekstremumlari topiladi.

9. Funksiya grafigining qavariqlik va botiqlik oraliqlari topiladi.

10. Funksiya grafigining burilish nuqtalari topiladi.

11. Funksiya grafigining asimptotalari topiladi (agar ular mavjud bo’lsa).

12. Agrument  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$  da funksiya limiti aniqlanadi.

13. Oldingi qadamlarda olingan natijalar yordamida funksiya grafigi chiziladi.

Funksiyalarni tekshirishning bu ketma-ketligi qat’iy emas. Ba’zi bir funksiyalarni tekshirishda ayrim qadamlar bajarilmasligi mumkin.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^2 - 6x + 1$  funksiyaning qavariqlik va botiqlik oraliqlarini toping.

Yechish: Funksiyaning birinchi va ikkinchi tartibli hosilalarini topamiz:

$$f'(x) = (x^4 - 6x^2 - 6x + 1)' = 4x^3 - 12x - 6,$$

$$f''(x) = (4x^3 - 12x - 6)' = 12x^2 - 12 = 12(x^2 - 1).$$

$f''(x) = 0$  tenglamani yechib,  $x_1 = -1$  va  $x_2 = 1$  larni topamiz.

Endi biz ikkinchi tartibli hosilaning ishorasini  $(-\infty; -1)$ ,  $(-1; 1)$  va  $(1; +\infty)$  oraliqlarda tekshiramiz.

$$f''(x) \Big|_{x < -1} > 0, \quad f''(x) \Big|_{-1 < x < 1} < 0, \quad f''(x) \Big|_{x > 1} > 0$$

Demak,  $(-1; 1)$  oraliqda berilgan funksiyaning grafigi qavariq,  $(-\infty; -1)$  va  $(1; +\infty)$  oraliqlarda esa botiq bo'ladi.

2.  $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$  funksiya grafigining egilish nuqtasi bor yoki yo'qligini aniqlang.

Yechish: Funksiyaning ikkinchi tartibli hosilasini topamiz va uni nolga tenglab yechamiz:

$$f'(x) = (xe^{-x^2})' = e^{-x^2} - 2x^2e^{-x^2};$$

$$f''(x) = (e^{-x^2} - 2x^2e^{-x^2})' = -2xe^{-x^2} - 4xe^{-x^2} + 4x^3e^{-x^2} =$$

$$= 4x^3e^{-x^2} - 6xe^{-x^2} = 2xe^{-x^2}(2x^2 - 3). \text{ Demak, } 2xe^{-x^2}(2x^2 - 3) =$$

$$= 0 \text{ bo'lib undan } x_1 = 0 \text{ va } 2x^2 - 3 = 0. \text{ Bu tenglamadan } x_{2,3} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

ni topamiz. Demak, biz ikkinchi tartibli hosilaning ishorasini  $(-\infty; -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$ ,

$(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; 0)$ ,  $(0; \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$  va  $(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; +\infty)$  oraliqlarda tekshiramiz. Tekshirish

natijasida  $(-\infty; -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$  va  $(0; \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$  oraliqlarda  $f''(x) < 0$ ,  $(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, 0)$  va

$(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; +\infty)$  oraliqlarda  $f''(x) > 0$  ekanligini aniqlaymiz. Bundan esa

$x_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ ,  $x_2 = 0$  va  $x_3 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$  lar burilish nuqtalarining absissalari ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bularni berilgan funksiyalarga qo'yib, burilish nuqtalarining koordinatalarini topamiz. Ular,

$y_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ ,  $y_2 = 0$  va  $y_3 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$  dan iborat. Demak, burilish nuqtalar

$$A(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}); \quad B(0; 0); \quad C(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}).$$

3.  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2+x-2}{x-1}$  funksiya grafigining og'ma asimptolarini toping.

Yechish:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2x^2+x-2}{x-1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2+x-2}{x(x-1)} =$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2+x-2}{x^2-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2(2+\frac{1}{x}-\frac{2}{x^2})}{x^2(1-\frac{1}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2+\frac{1}{x}-\frac{2}{x^2}}{1-\frac{1}{x}} = 2$ . Demak,  $k = 2$ .

$$b \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - kx] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 + x - 2}{x-1} - 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 + x - 2 - 2x^2 + 2x}{x-1} =$$
  
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x - 2}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x(3 - \frac{2}{x})}{x(1 - \frac{1}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(3 - \frac{2}{x})}{(1 - \frac{1}{x})} = 3.$

Demak,  $b = 3$ . Shunday qilib, og'ma asimptota tenglamasi  $y = kx + b = 2x + 3$  dan iborat.

4.  $y = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$  funksiyani tekshiring va grafigini yasang.

Yechish: 1) Funksyaning aniqlanish sohasi  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  oraliqdan iborat. Bundan tashqari,  $x < 0$  da  $y < 0$  va  $x > 0$  da  $y > 0$  bo'lishini ta'kidlaymiz;

2) Funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  oraliqda uzlucksiz;

3) Funksiyani qiymatlar sohasi  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  dan iborat;

4)  $x = 0$  da  $y = 0$ ;

5) Funksyaning o'sish va kamayish oraliqlarini topamiz. Buning uchun  $y' > 0$  va  $y' < 0$  tengsizliklarni yechamiz:

$$y' = \left( \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x^2-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}; \quad \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} > 0, \quad 1-x^2 > 0, \quad x^2 < 1,$$

$|x| < 1$ ,  $-1 < x < 1$ . Demak, funksiya  $(-1; 1)$  oraliqda o'suvchi.

$$\frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} < 0, \quad 1-x^2 < 0, \quad x^2 > 1, \quad x < -1, \quad x > 1.$$

Demak, funksiya  $(-\infty; -1)$  va  $(1; +\infty)$  da kamayuvchi.

6) Funksiyaning ekstremumlarini topamiz. Buning uchun  $y' = 0$  tenglamani yechamiz.

$$\frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0, \quad 1-x^2 = 0, \quad x^2 = 1, \quad x_1 = -1, \quad x_2 = 1.$$

Demak,  $x_1 = -1$  va  $x_2 = 1$  nuqtalar kritik nuqtalardir.

Bu kritik nuqtalar yordamida  $(-\infty; -1)$ ,  $(-1; 1)$  va  $(1; +\infty)$  oraliqlarni hosil qilamiz.

Bu oraliqlarning har birida hosilaning ishorasini tekshiramiz.

$(-\infty; -1)$  da  $y' < 0$ ;  $(-1; 1)$  da  $y' > 0$  va  $(1; +\infty)$  da  $y' < 0$ . Shunday qilib,  $x_1 = -1$  nuqtada funksiya minimumga ega va  $x_2 = 1$  nuqtada funksiya maksimumga ega. Ularni topamiz.

$$y_{min}(-1) = -0.5; \quad y_{max}(1) = 0.5;$$

7) Egri chiziqning qavariqlik va botiqlik intervallarini va burilish nuqtalarini topamiz. Buning uchun  $y'' = 0$  tenglamani yechamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \left( \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \right)' = \frac{-2x(1+x^2)^2 - 4x(1+x^2)(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^4} = \frac{-2x(1+x^2)(1+x^2+2-2x^2)}{(1+x^2)^4} = \\ &= \frac{-2x(3-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^3} = \frac{2x(x^2-3)}{(1+x^2)^3}; \quad \frac{2x(x^2-3)}{(1+x^2)^3} = 0, \quad 2x(x^2-3) = 0. \quad \text{Bundan} \end{aligned}$$

$x_1 = -\sqrt{3}$ ,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = \sqrt{3}$  lar kelib chiqadi.

Navbatda  $(-\infty; -\sqrt{3})$ ,  $(-\sqrt{3}; 0)$ ,  $(0; \sqrt{3})$  va  $(\sqrt{3}; +\infty)$  oraliqlarda  $y''$  ni ishorasini aniqlaymiz.

$-\infty < x < -\sqrt{3}$  da  $y'' < 0$  bo'lib, egri chiziq qavariq;

$-\sqrt{3} < x < 0$  da  $y'' > 0$  bo'lib, egri chiziq botiq;

$0 < x < \sqrt{3}$  da  $y'' < 0$  bo'lib, egri chiziq qavariq;

$\sqrt{3} < x < +\infty$  da  $y'' > 0$  bo'lib, egri chiziq botiq.

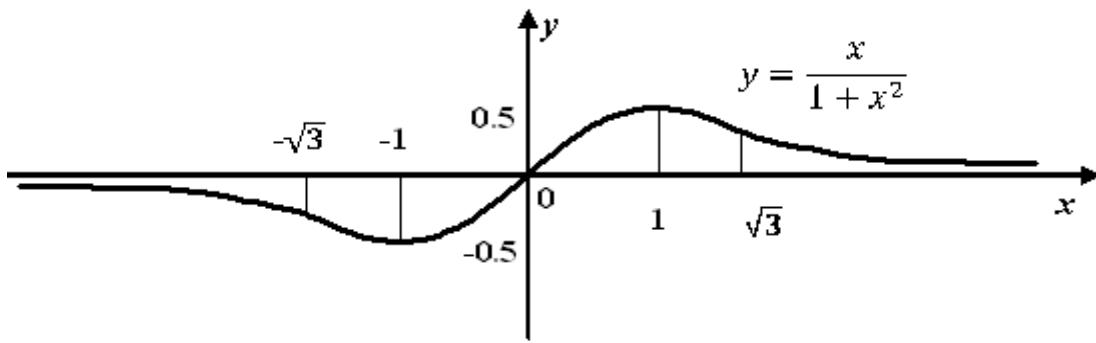
$(-\sqrt{3}; -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})$ ,  $(0; 0)$  va  $(\sqrt{3}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})$  nuqtalar burilish nuqtalardir;

8) Egri chiziqni asimptotalarini topamiz:

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ da } y \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow -\infty \text{ da } y \rightarrow 0$$

Demak,  $y = 0$  to'g'ri chiziq yagona asimptota bo'ladi.

Topilganlar asosida funksiya grafigini yasaymiz:



### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi funksiyalarni qavariqlik va botiqqlik oraliqlari hamda burilish nuqtalari topilsin.

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

$$4) y = x^5; \quad 5) y = 1 - x^2; \quad 6) y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 9.$$

Javob: 1)  $(-\infty; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$  va  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; +\infty)$  da botiq;  $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$  da qavariq.

$(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; e^{-\frac{1}{2}})$  va  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}; e^{-\frac{1}{2}})$  burilish nuqtalardir.

2)  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da botiq, burilish nuqta mavjud emas;

3)  $(-\infty; 1)$  da botiq,  $(1; +\infty)$  da qavariq;  $(1; 0)$  burilish nuqta;

4)  $x < 0$  da qavariq va  $x > 0$  da botiq;  $(0; 0)$  burilish nuqta;

5)  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  da qavariq; burilish nuqta mavjud emas;

6)  $(1; 2)$  burilish nuqta;  $x < 1$  da qavariq,  $x > 1$  da botiq.

2. Quyidagi egri chiziqlarning asimptotalarini topilsin:

$$1) y = \frac{1}{x-1}; \quad 2) y = \frac{1}{(x+2)^3}; \quad 3) y = e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1;$$

$$4) y^3 = 6x^2 + x^3; \quad 5) y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2a-x}; \quad 6) y^3 = a^3 - x^3.$$

Javob: 1)  $x = 1; y = 0$ . 2)  $x = -2; y = 0$ . 3)  $x = 0, y = 0$ ;

$$4) y = x + 2; \quad 5) x = 2a; \quad 6) y + x = 0.$$

3. Quyidagi funksiyalar to'la tekshirilsin va grafiklari yasalsin.

$$1) y = x^4 - 2x + 10; \quad 2) y = \frac{6x}{1+x^2};$$

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

$$5) y = \frac{x^2}{3-x^2}; \quad 6) y = x^3 - x;$$

$$7) y = (x + 1)^2(x - 2); \quad 8) y = |\sin 3x|.$$

## X. BOB. ANIQMAS INTEGRAL

### §1. Boshlang'ich funksiya va aniqmas integral. Aqinmas integralning xossalari. Integrallar jadvali

Ma'lumki, harakatdagi nuqtaning tezligini topish, shuningdek, egri chiziqqa urinma o'tkazish kabi masalalar funksiyani differensiallash tushunchasiga olib kelgan edi.

Nuqtaning har bir vaqt momentidagi tezligi ma'lum bo'lganda uning harakat qonunini topish, egri chiziqni uning har bir nuqtasidagi urinmalariga ko'ra aniqlash kabi masalalar ham ko'p uchraydi. Bunday masalalar yuqorida eslatib o'tilgan masalalarga teskari masalalar bo'lib, ular funksiyani integrallash tushunchasiga olib keladi.

Ta'rif. Biror chekli  $(a, b)$  yoki cheksiz oraliqdagi har bir  $x$  nuqtada defferensiallanuvchi va hosilasi

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $F(x)$  funksiya berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun boshlang'ich funksiya deyiladi. Masalan,  $F(x) = a^x$  ( $a > 0, a \neq 1$ )  $x \in (-\infty; +\infty)$ , funksiya uchun  $F'(x) = \frac{a^x}{\ln a}$  boshlang'ich funksiya bo'ladi.

Ta'rif. Agar  $F(x)$  va  $G(x)$  berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning ixtiyoriy ikkita boshlang'ich funksiyalari bo'lsa, u holda biror  $C$  o'zgarmas sonda  $G(x) - F(x) = C$  bo'ladi.

Ta’rif. Agar  $F(x)$  biror  $(a,b)$  oraliqda  $f(x)$  funksiyaning boshlang’ich funksiyasi bo’lsa, u holda  $F(x) + C$  funksiyalar to’plami shu oraliqda  $f(x)$  funksiyaning aniqmas integrali deyiladi.

Berilgan funksiyaning aniqmas integrali  $\int f(x)dx$  kabi belgilanadi va ta’rifga asosan, birorta  $F(x)$  boshlangich funksiya bo’yicha

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$

tenglik bilan aniqlanadi.

Bunda  $\int$ -integral belgisi,  $f(x)$  integral ostidagi funksiya,  $f(x)dx$  integral ostidagi ifoda,  $x$  esa integrallash o’zgaruvchisi deyiladi. Berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $\int f(x)dx$  aniqmas integralini topish amali bu funksiyani integrallash deyiladi.

Aniqmas integral quyidagi bir qator xossalarga ega:

$$(\int f(x)dx)' = f(x); \quad d(\int f(x)dx) = f(x)dx; \quad \int F'(x)dx = F(x) + C; \\ \int dF(x) = F(x) + C; \quad \int kf(x)dx = k\int f(x)dx; \\ \int [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx.$$

Agar  $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$  bo’lsa,  $\int f(ax + b)dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax + b) + C$  bo’ladi.

Differensiallash va integrallash amallari o’zaro teskari amallar bo’lganligi uchun, hosilalar jadvalidan foydalanib, quyidagi integrallar jadvalini hosil qilamiz.

- 1)  $\int 0 \cdot dx = c$  (c-o’zgarmas son);    2)  $\int dx = x + c;$
- 3)  $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$  ( $n \neq -1$ );    4)  $\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} + c;$
- 5)  $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + c$  ( $x \neq 0$ );    6)  $\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + c;$
- 7)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} + c;$     8)  $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c;$
- 9)  $\int e^x dx = e^x + c;$     10)  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c;$
- 11)  $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c;$     12)  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + c$  ( $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ );
- 13)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + c$  ( $x \neq k\pi$ );
- 14)  $\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + c$  ( $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ );

$$15) \int ctgx dx = \ln|sinx| + c \quad (x \neq k\pi);$$

$$16) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{cases} \arcsinx + c, \\ -\arccosx + c. \end{cases}$$

$$17) \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \begin{cases} \arctgx + c, \\ -arcctgx + c; \end{cases}$$

$$18) \int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c;$$

$$19) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + c; \quad 20) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c;$$

$$21) \int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + c.$$

Aniqmas integralni hisoblashda aniqmas integralning xossalaridan va jadvallaridan foydalaniladi. Bunga aniqmas integralni bevosita hisoblash deyiladi.

Aniqmas integrallarni hisoblashda ko'pincha

$$\int u^n \cdot u' dx = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + c \quad (n \neq -1) \text{ va } \int \frac{u'}{u} dx = \ln|u| + c$$

formulalardan foydalanish qulay bo'ladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

$$1. d(F(x)) = (5^x + 2x)dx \text{ bo'lsa } F(x) \text{ topilsin.}$$

Yechish: Izlanayotgan  $F(x)$  funksiya ikkita funksiya va o'zgarmas son yig'indisidan iborat bo'lib, birinchi qo'shuluvchi  $\frac{5^x}{\ln 5}$  ga, ikkinchi qo'shuluvchi  $x^2$  ga va uchinchi qo'shuluvchi o'zgarmas sondan iborat. Demak,  $f(x) = \frac{5^x}{\ln 5} + x^2 + c$ .

$$2. \int \left( 7x^5 + 3\sqrt[4]{x^3} + \frac{6}{x^2} \right) dx \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

Yechish: Bu yerda  $f(x)$  funksiya uchta qo'shuluvchidan iborat. Integralni hisoblash uchun yig'indining aniqmas integrali haqidagi xossadan va integrallar jadvalidan foydalanamiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( 7x^5 + 3\sqrt[4]{x^3} + \frac{6}{x^2} \right) dx &= 7 \int x^5 dx + 3 \int x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx + 6 \int \frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{7x^6}{6} + \\ &+ \frac{12}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} - \frac{6}{x} + c. \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \int \left( \frac{3}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx \text{ ni hisoblang:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Yechish: } & \int \left( \frac{3}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx = 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^5} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^4} + \int \frac{dx}{x^3} = \\
& = 3 \int x^{-5} dx - 2 \int x^{-4} dx + \int x^{-3} dx = 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-5+1}}{-5+1} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1} + \frac{x^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + \\
& + c = -\frac{3}{4x^4} + \frac{2}{3x^3} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + c.
\end{aligned}$$

4.  $\int (3x^3 + 5x^2 - 8)^3 (9x^2 + 10x) dx$  ni hisoblang.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Yechish: Agar } u &= 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 8 \text{ deb olsak, } 9x^2 + 10x = u' \\
\text{bo'ladi. U holda } &\int (3x^3 + 5x^2 - 8)^3 (9x^2 + 10x) dx = \int u^3 \cdot u' \cdot dx = \\
& = \frac{u^4}{4} + c = \frac{(3x^3 + 5x^2 - 8)^4}{4} + c.
\end{aligned}$$

5.  $\int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos x dx$  ni hisoblang.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Yechish: Agar } u &= \sin x \text{ deb olsak } u' = \cos x \text{ bo'ladi. U holda} \\
\int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos x dx &= \int u^3 \cdot u' \cdot dx = \frac{u^4}{4} + c = \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + c.
\end{aligned}$$

6.  $\int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 5} dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $u = x^2 + 5$  deb olsak,  $u' = 2x$  bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, berilgan integral  $\int \frac{u'}{u} dx$  ko'rinishga keladi. Bundan esa

$$\int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 5} dx = \int \frac{u'}{u} dx = \ln|u| + c = \ln(x^2 + 5) + c$$

kelib chiqadi.

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar.

1. Quyidagi:

$$1) (\ )' = 2x; \quad 2) d(\ ) = x^3 dx; \quad 3) d(\ ) = \cos x dx;$$

$$4) d(\ ) = \frac{dx}{x}; \quad 5) d(\ ) = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}; \quad 6) d(\ ) = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

tengliklardagi bo'sh joylar tegishli mulohazalar yordamida to'ldirilsin.

2. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin.

$$1) \int (x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{x}) dx; \quad 2) \int \frac{10x^8 + 3}{x^4} dx;$$

$$3) \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)^2}{x^3} dx; \quad 4) \int (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}) dx;$$

$$5) \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} \right) dx; \quad 6) \int e^x \left( 1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} \right) dx;$$

$$7) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} dx; \quad 8) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} dx;$$

$$9) \int \operatorname{ctg}^2 x dx; \quad 10) \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} dx;$$

$$11) \int \left( \frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx; \quad 12) \int \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} dx;$$

$$13) \int (\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2})^2 dx; \quad 14) \int \frac{1-\sin^3 x}{\sin^2 x} dx.$$

Javob: 1)  $\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + \ln|x| + c; \quad 2) 2x^5 - \frac{1}{x^3} + c;$

$$3) \frac{x^2}{2} + 2\ln|x| - \frac{1}{2x^2} + c; \quad 4) x \left( \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x} + \frac{3}{4}\sqrt[3]{x} \right) + c; \quad 5) 2\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt[4]{x} + c;$$

$$6) e^x + \frac{1}{x} + c; \quad 7) -ctgx - \operatorname{tg} x + c; \quad 8) \operatorname{tg} x - ctgx + c;$$

$$9) -ctgx - x + c; \quad 10) \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin x}{2} + c; \quad 11) 2\arctg x - 3\arcsin x + c;$$

$$12) \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \arctg x + c; \quad 13) x + \cos x + c; \quad 14) \cos x - ctgx + c.$$

3. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin:

$$1) \int \frac{dx}{x^2-25}; \quad 2) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+9}; \quad 3) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}; \quad 4) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+5}};$$

$$5) \int \left( \frac{3}{x^2+3} + \frac{6}{x^2-3} \right) dx; \quad 6) \int \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \right) dx.$$

Javob: 1)  $\frac{1}{10} \ln \left| \frac{x-5}{x+5} \right| + c; \quad 2) \frac{1}{3} \arctg \frac{x}{3} + c; \quad 3) \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + c; \quad 4)$

$$\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}) + c; \quad 5) \sqrt{3} \left( \arctg \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln \left| \frac{x-\sqrt{3}}{x+\sqrt{3}} \right| \right) + c; \quad 6)$$

$$\arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2}) + c.$$

4. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin:

$$1) \int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx; \quad 2) \int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}; \quad 3) \int \frac{x^2}{4+3x^3} dx;$$

$$4) \int \frac{x}{1+x} dx; \quad 5) \int \frac{e^x}{e^x+5} dx; \quad 6) \int \frac{x^3}{x+2} dx;$$

Javob: 1)  $-\ln|1 + \cos x| + c; \quad 2) \ln|\ln x| + c; \quad 3) \frac{1}{9} \ln|4 + 3x^3| + c$

$$4) x - \ln|x+1| + c; \quad 5) \ln(5 + e^x) + c;$$

$$6) \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 4x - 8\ln|x+2| + c.$$

**§2. Aniqmas integralni o'zgaruvchini almashtirish bilan integrallash. Aniqmas integralni bo'laklab integrallash. Kvadrat uchhad qatnashgan integrallarni hisoblash**

Aniqmas integralni bevosita hisoblash mumkin bo'lмаган hollarda qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan usullardan biri o'zgaruvchini almashtirish usulidir. Bunda berilgan  $\int f(x) dx$  integraldagи "x" o'zgaruvchidan yangi "t" o'zgaruvchiga biror  $x = \varphi(t)$  funksiya orqali o'tiladi. Bunda  $\varphi(x)$  funksiya differensiallanuvchi, hosilasi uzlusiz hamda unga teskari  $t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$  mavjud deb olinadi. Bu holda

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) dt$$

tenglik o'rinli bo'ladi. Bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi integral hisoblangandan so'ng, t o'zgaruvchi o'rniga  $t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$  qo'yilib, berilgan integralning javobi olinadi. Berilgan integralni yuqoridagi tenglik yordamida hisoblash o'zgaruvchini almashtirish usuli deyiladi.

Berilgan integralni bevosita hisoblash mumkin bo'lмаган holda qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan usullardan yana biri bo'laklab integrallash usulidir.

Aytaylik,  $u = u(x)$  va  $v = v(x)$  funksiyalar differensiallanuvchi funksiyalar bo'lsin. U holda  $d(uv) = vdu + udv$  bo'lib, undan  $udv = d(uv) - vdu$  ni hosil qilamiz. Bu tenglikning ikkala tomonini hadma-had integrallab  $\int udv = \int d(uv) - \int vdu$  yoki  $\int udv = uv - \int vdu$  ni hosil qilamiz. Bunga bo'laklab integrallash formulasi deyiladi. Bu formula hisoblash ancha qiyin bo'lgan  $\int udv$  integralni hisoblashni soddaroq bo'lgan  $\int vdu$  inntegralni hisoblashga olib keladi.

Demak, berilgan  $\int f(x) dx$  integralni bo'laklab integrallash formulasi orqali hisoblashni quyidagi algoritm (ketma-ketlik) asosida amalga oshirish mumkin:

- 1) Integral ostidagi ifoda ikki bo'lakka ajratiladi;
- 2) Hosil bo'lgan bo'laklardan  $dx$  qatnashganini  $dv$ , ikkinchisini esa  $u$  orqali belgilanadi;
- 3) Hosil qilingan  $dv$  differensial bo'yicha biror  $v$  boshlang'ich funksiya topiladi. Buning uchun  $v = \int dv$  aniqmas integralni hisoblab, unda ixtiyoriy o'zgarmas son olinadi;
- 4)  $u$  funksiya bo'yicha  $du$  differensial topiladi;
- 5)  $\int vdu$  integral hisoblanadi;

6)  $\int vdu$  ni ifodasini bo'laklab integrallash formulasiga qo'yiladi. Bunda  $u$  va  $dv$  ni shunday tanlash kerakki, natijada formuladagi  $\int vdu$  jadval integrali yoki hisoblanishi osonroq bo'lgan integraldan iborat bo'lsin.

Ba'zi aniqmas integrallarni hisoblashda bo'lakalab integrallash formulasini bir necha marta qo'llashga to'g'ri keladi.

Ba'zi integrallarni hisoblash uchun dastlab bir yoki bir necha marta bo'laklab integrallash orqali ularga nisbatan tenglama hosil qilinib, so'ngra bu tenglamani yechib ko'zlangan maqsadga erishiladi.

$\int \frac{dx}{ax^2+bx+c}$  ko'rinishdagi integralni kvadrat uchhad qatnashgan integral deyiladi. Uni hisoblash uchun maxrajdagi kvadrat uchhaddan to'la kvadrat ajratiladi. Ya'ni, maxraj

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 \pm k^2\right]$$

ko'rinishda yoziladi. Bu yerda  $\frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} = \pm k^2$  deb olingan. Shunday qilib, berilgan integral

$$\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 \pm k^2}$$

ko'rinishga keldi. Bu integralda  $x + \frac{b}{2a} = t$ ,  $dx = dt$  almashtirish qilib berilgan integraldan

$$\frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 \pm a^2}$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Bu esa integrallar jadvalidagi integraldir. Kvadrat uchhad qatnashgan integrallarning ikkinchi turi

$$\int \frac{Ax + B}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi. Buni hisoblash uchun quyidagi ayniy almashtirishlarni bajaramiz.

$$\int \frac{Ax + B}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \int \frac{\frac{A}{2a}(2ax + b) + (B - \frac{Ab}{2a})}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{A}{2a} \int \frac{2ax + b}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx + \left( B - \frac{Ab}{2a} \right) \int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \\
&= \frac{A}{2a} \ln|ax^2 + bx + c| + \left( B - \frac{Ab}{2a} \right) \int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c}.
\end{aligned}$$

oxirgi integral 1-tipdagi integral bo'lib uni hisoblash usuli bizga ma'lum.

Kvadrat uchhad qatnashgan integrallarning yana bir turi

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}$$

ko'rinishda bo'lib, uni hisoblash uchun maxrajida turgan ildiz ostidagi ifodani almashtirishlar yordamida  $t^2 \pm k^2$  yoki  $k^2 - t^2$  ko'rinishga keltiriladi va natijada jadvaldagi integrallardan biriga keltiriladi.

Kvadrat uchhad qatnashgan integrallarning to'rtinchi turi

$$\int \frac{Ax + B}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx$$

ko'rinishda bo'lib, u ikkinchi turdag'i intagralni hisoblashda bajarilgan ishlar yordamida hisoblanadi. Ya'ni,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{Ax + B}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{A}{2a}(2ax + b) + (B - \frac{Ab}{2a})}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx = \\
&= \frac{A}{2a} \int \frac{2ax + b}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx + \left( B - \frac{Ab}{2a} \right) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}
\end{aligned}$$

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1.  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+4}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x+4}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x+4} = t, x+4 = t^2 \\ x = t^2 - 4, dx = 2tdt \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int \frac{2tdt}{(t^2-4)\cdot t} =$

$$= 2 \cdot \int \frac{dt}{t^2-4} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \ln \left| \frac{t-2}{t+2} \right| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sqrt{x+4}+2} \right| + c.$$

2.  $\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{1+2\cos x}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu integralni bevosita hisoblab bo'lmaydi. Shuning uchun o'zgaruvchini almashtiramiz.

Agar  $1 + 2\cos x = t$  deb olsak, u holda  $-2\sin x dx = dt$  yoki  $\sin x dx = \frac{-dt}{2}$  bo'ladi. Demak,

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sqrt{1+2\cos x}} = \int \frac{\frac{-dt}{2}}{\sqrt{t}} = -\sqrt{t} + c = -\sqrt{1+2\cos x} + c.$$

3.  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{1+\sqrt[4]{x^3}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt[4]{x^3}} dx \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = t^4, & t = \sqrt[4]{x} \\ dx = 4t^3 dt & \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^3} \cdot 4t^3 dt =$   
 $= 4 \int \frac{t^5}{t^3+1} dt = 4 \int \left( t^2 - \frac{t^2}{t^3+1} \right) dt = 4 \int t^2 dt - 4 \int \frac{t^2}{t^3+1} dt =$   
 $= \frac{4t^3}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \ln|t^3 + 1| + c = \frac{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \ln|\sqrt[4]{x^3} + 1| + c.$

4.  $\int xe^x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Agar integral ostidagi  $xe^x dx$  ifodani  $u = e^x$ ,  $dv = x dx$  deb olib bo'laklasak, u holda

$du = e^x dx$ ,  $v = \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$  bo'lib, bo'laklab integrallash formulasidan

$$\int xe^x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} e^x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 e^x dx$$

kelib chiqadi. Ammo bunda hosil bo'lgan o'ng tomondagi integral berilgan integralga nisbatan murakkabroq ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi. Demak, bunday bo'laklash maqsadga muvofiq emas. Bundan esa  $u = x$ ,  $dv = e^x dx$  deb olish kerakligini aniqlaymiz.

$$\int xe^x dx \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = x, du = dx \\ dv = e^x dx, v = e^x \end{cases} \Rightarrow xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + c.$$

5.  $\int x^2 \sin x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $\int x^2 \sin x dx \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = x^2, dv = \sin x dx \\ du = 2x dx, v = -\cos x \end{cases} \Rightarrow -x^2 \cos x +$   
 $+ \int 2x \cos x dx \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = x, dv = \cos x dx \\ du = dx, v = \sin x \end{cases} \Rightarrow -x^2 \cos x +$   
 $+ 2 \left( x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \right) = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2(-\cos x) + c =$   
 $= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + c.$

6.  $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{1-x^2}, dv = dx \\ du = -\frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, v = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x \sqrt{1-x^2} +$

 $+ \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \Rightarrow$ 
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{1-x^2}, dv = dx \\ du = -\frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, v = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x \sqrt{1-x^2} + + \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx =$ 
 $x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx +$ 
 $= \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{1-x^2}, dv = dx \\ du = -\frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, v = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x \sqrt{1-x^2} +$ 
 $+ \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx +$ 
 $+ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \arcsin x + c. \quad \text{Demak, biz}$ 
 $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \arcsin x + c \quad \text{tenglamani}$ 

hosil qildik, undan  $2 \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin x + c$  kelib chiqadi. Shunday qilib izlanayotgan integral

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + c$$

dan iborat bo'ladi.

7.  $\int \frac{dx}{2x^2+8x+20}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:

$$\int \frac{dx}{2x^2+8x+20} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+10} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2+6} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+2 = t \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+6} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{6}} + c = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{6}} + c.$

8.  $\int \frac{x+3}{x^2-2x-5} dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $\int \frac{x+3}{x^2-2x-5} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-2)+(3+\frac{1}{2}\cdot 2)}{x^2-2x-5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x-5} dx +$   
 $+ 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x-5} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 2x - 5| + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2-6} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 2x - 5| +$   
 $+ 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{6}-x+1}{\sqrt{6}+x-1} \right| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 2x - 5| + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{6}-x+1}{\sqrt{6}+x-1} \right| + c.$

9.  $\int \frac{5x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $\int \frac{5x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{5}{2}(2x+4)+(3-10)}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{2x+4}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx -$   
 $- 7 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2+6}} = \frac{5}{2} \int (x^2 + 4x + 10)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x^2 + 4x + 10)' dx -$   
 $- 7 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2+6}} = 5\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10} - 7 \ln|x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10}| + c.$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi integrallarni o'rniga qo'yish usuli bilan hisoblang.

- 1)  $\int e^{-3x} dx;$     2)  $\int \sqrt{4x-1} dx;$     3)  $\int (3-2x)^4 dx;$
- 4)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-2x}};$     5)  $\int \sin(a-bx) dx;$     6)  $\int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x dx;$
- 7)  $\int \cos^3 x \sin x dx;$     8)  $\int \frac{1-2\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx;$     9)  $\int e^{x^3} \cdot x^2 dx;$
- 10)  $\int x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx;$     11)  $\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{x^3-8} dx;$     12)  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}}.$

- Javob: 1)  $-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3x} + c;$     2)  $\frac{1}{6}(4x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c;$     3)  $-\frac{(3-2x)^5}{10} + c;$   
 4)  $-\sqrt{3-2x} + c;$     5)  $\frac{1}{6}\cos(a-bx) dx;$     6)  $\frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c;$     7)  $-\frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + c;$   
 8)  $\frac{2-\cos x}{\sin x} + c;$     9)  $\frac{1}{3}e^{x^3} + c;$     10)  $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3} + c;$   
 11)  $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt[3]{(x^3-8)^4} + c;$     12)  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^2} + c;$

2. Quyidagi integrallarni bo'laklab integrallash formulasidan foydalanib hisoblang.

- 1)  $\int \ln x dx;$     2)  $\int x \ln(x-1) dx;$     3)  $\int x e^{2x} dx;$
- 4)  $\int x^2 \cos x dx;$     5)  $\int x \operatorname{arctg} x dx;$     6)  $\int (\ln x)^2 dx;$
- 7)  $\int \frac{xdx}{\sin^2 x};$     8)  $\int x^3 e^{-x} dx;$     9)  $\int \operatorname{arcsinx} dx;$
- 10)  $\int \frac{\operatorname{arcsinx} dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}};$     11)  $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx;$     12)  $\int \frac{xdx}{\cos^2 x}.$

- Javob: 1)  $x \ln|x| - x + c$ ; 2)  $\frac{x^2}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln|x-1| \right) + c$ ;
- 3)  $\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + c$ ; 4)  $x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + c$ ;
- 5)  $\frac{x^2+1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{x}{2} + c$ ; 6)  $x[(\ln|x|-1)^2 + 1] + c$ ;
- 7)  $-x \operatorname{ctg} x + \ln|\sin x| + c$ ; 8)  $-e^{-x}(x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 6) + c$ ;
- 9)  $x \operatorname{arcsin} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$ ; 10)  $2\sqrt{1+x} \operatorname{arcsin} x + 4\sqrt{1-x} + c$ ;
- 11)  $-\frac{\ln|x|+1}{x} + c$ ; 12)  $x \operatorname{tg} x + \ln|\cos x| + c$ .

3. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin.

- 1)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+14}$ ; 2)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1}$ ; 3)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+3x+6}$ ;
- 4)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-9x+25}$ ; 5)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-7x+14}$ ; 6)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+14}$ ;
- 7)  $\int \frac{3x+4}{x^2+7x+14} dx$ ; 8)  $\int \frac{2x-3}{x^2+x+5} dx$ ; 9)  $\int \frac{7x-8}{x^2+5x+17} dx$ ;
- 10)  $\int \frac{3x-11}{x^2+8x+18} dx$ ; 11)  $\int \frac{x+7}{x^2+11x+42} dx$ ; 12)  $\int \frac{x-3}{x^2-9x+23} dx$ ;
- 13)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-4x-3}}$ ; 14)  $\int \frac{3x-5}{\sqrt{9+6x-3x^2}} dx$ ; 15)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2+x-x^2}}$ ;
- 16)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2-8x+9}}$ ; 17)  $\int \frac{5x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+10}} dx$ .

- Javob: 1)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{10}} + c$ ; 2)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + c$ ;
- 3)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{15}} + c$ ; 4)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{19}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-9}{\sqrt{19}} + c$ ; 5)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-3}{\sqrt{7}} + c$ ;
- 6)  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{55}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{55}} + c$ ; 7)  $\frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2 + 7x + 14) - \frac{13}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+7}{\sqrt{7}} + c$ ;
- 8)  $\ln(x^2 + x + 5) - \frac{8}{\sqrt{19}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{19}} + c$ ;
- 9)  $\frac{7}{2} \ln(x^2 + 5x + 17) - \frac{51}{\sqrt{43}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+5}{\sqrt{43}} + c$ ;
- 10)  $\frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2 + 8x + 18) - \frac{23}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+4}{\sqrt{2}} + c$ ;
- 11)  $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 11x + 42) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{47}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+11}{\sqrt{47}} + c$ ;
- 12)  $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 9x + 23) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-9}{\sqrt{11}} + c$ ;
- 13)  $\ln|x-2 + \sqrt{(x-2)^2 - 7}| + c$ ;
- 14)  $-\sqrt{9+6x-3x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{x-1}{2} + c$ ;

$$15) \arcsin \frac{2x-1}{3} + c; \quad 16) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln |x - 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4,5}| + c;$$

$$17) 5\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10} - 7\ln|x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10}| + c.$$

### §3. Ratsional kasrlar va ularni integrallash

**Ta’rif.** Ikkita ko’phad nisbatidan iborat funksiya ratsional kasr yoki ratsional funksiya deyiladi. Odatda u  $R(x)$  bilan belgilanadi.

$$R(x) = \frac{Q_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = \frac{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}$$

**Ta’rif.** Agar  $R(x)$  ratsional kasrda maxrajining darajasi  $n > m$  bo’lsa, u to’g’ri,  $n \leq m$  bo’lsa, noto’g’ri ratsional kasr deb ataladi.

Agar  $R(x)$  noto’g’ri ratsional kasr bo’lsa, u holda uni quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$R(x) = \frac{Q_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = N_{m-n}(x) + \frac{G_r(x)}{P_n(x)}, r < n.$$

$$\text{Ta’rif. } R_1(x) = \frac{A}{x-a}, \text{ II. } R_2(x) = \frac{A}{(x-a)^k}, \text{ III. } R_3(x) = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q},$$

$$\text{IV. } R_4(x) = \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^k} \text{ ko’rinishdagi kasrlar eng sodda ratsional}$$

kasrlar deb ataladi. Bu yerda  $A, B, a, p, q$  – haqiqiy sonlar,  $k = 2, 3, 4, \dots$  va  $x^2 + px + q$  kvadrat uchhad haqiqiy ildizlarga ega emas, ya’ni  $D < 0$  deb olinadi.

$$\text{I. } \int R_1(x) dx = \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln|x-a| + c.$$

$$\text{II. } \int R_2(x) dx = \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^k} dx = A \int (x-a)^{-k} d(x-a) = \\ = \frac{A}{(1-k)(x-a)^{k-1}} + c.$$

$$\text{III. } \int R_3(x) dx = \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx = \int \frac{\frac{A}{2}(2x+p)+(B-\frac{Ap}{2})}{x^2+px+q} dx = \\ = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{(2x+p)dx}{x^2+px+q} + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+px+q} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + px + q = t \\ (2x+p)dx = dt \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{dt}{2} + + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + px + q} = \frac{A}{2} \ln|x^2 + px + q| \\
& + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{d(x + \frac{p}{2})}{\left( x + \frac{p}{2} \right)^2 + m^2} \\
& = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{dt}{2} + + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + px + q} = \frac{A}{2} \ln|x^2 + px + q| \\
& + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{d(x + \frac{p}{2})}{\left( x + \frac{p}{2} \right)^2 + m^2} \\
& = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{dt}{2} + + (B - \frac{Ap}{2}) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + px + q} = \frac{A}{2} \ln|x^2 + px + q| \\
& + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{d(x + \frac{p}{2})}{\left( x + \frac{p}{2} \right)^2 + m^2} = \\
& = \frac{A}{2} \ln|x^2 + px + q| + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \frac{1}{m} \arctg \frac{x + \frac{p}{2}}{m} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IV. } \int R_4(x) dx = \int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^k} dx = \int \frac{\frac{A}{2}(2x+p) + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right)}{(x^2+px+q)^k} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{(2x+p)dx}{(x^2+px+q)^k} + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{d(x + \frac{p}{2})}{[(x + \frac{p}{2})^2 + m^2]^k} dx = \\
& = \frac{A}{2} \int (x^2 + px + q)^{-k} d(x^2 + px + q) + \\
& + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{d(x + \frac{p}{2})}{\left[ \left( x + \frac{p}{2} \right)^2 + m^2 \right]^k} = \frac{1}{(1-k)(x^2 + px + q)^{k-1}} + \\
& + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + m^2)^k} = \frac{1}{(1-k)(x^2 + px + q)^{k-1}} + \\
& + \frac{\left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right)}{m^2} \int \frac{t^2 + m^2 - t^2}{(t^2 + m^2)^k} dt = \frac{1}{(1-k)(x^2 + px + q)^{k-1}} +
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{\left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right)}{m^2} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + m^2)^{k-1}} - \frac{\left(B - \frac{Ap}{2}\right)}{m^2} \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2 + m^2)^k} .$$

Bu yerda ikkinchi qo'shiluvchi maxrajida  $k - 1$  darajali kvadrat uchhad qatnashgan integraldan iborat. Oxirgi qo'shiluvchini bo'laklab integrallash formulasini qo'llab, undan ham maxrajida  $k - 1$  darajali kvadrat uchhad qatnashgan integral hosil qilinadi. Hosil bo'lgan integralda yana yuqoridagi ishlar takrorlanadi va pirovard natijada  $R_1(x)$ ,  $R_2(x)$  va  $R_3(x)$  ko'rinishdagi integrallarga keltiriladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $\int \frac{5dx}{x+4}$  integral hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechish: } \int \frac{5dx}{x+4} = 5 \int \frac{d(x+4)}{x+4} = 5 \ln|x+4| + C.$$

2.  $\int \frac{13dx}{(x-5)^7}$  integral hisoblansin.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish: } & \int \frac{13dx}{(x-5)^7} = 13 \int \frac{d(x-5)}{(x-5)^7} = 13 \int (x-5)^{-7} \cdot d(x-5) = \\ & = 13 \cdot \frac{(x-5)^{-6}}{-6} + C = -\frac{13}{6(x-5)^6} + C. \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\int \frac{5x-7}{x^2+3x+8} dx$  integral hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechish: } \int \frac{5x-7}{x^2+3x+8} dx = \int \frac{\frac{5}{2}(2x+3)+(-7-\frac{15}{2})}{x^2+3x+8} dx = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+8} dx -$$

$$-\frac{29}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+3x+8} = \frac{5}{2} \ln|x^2+3x+8| - \frac{29}{2} \int \frac{d(x+1,5)}{(x+1,5)^2+5,75} =$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \ln|x^2+3x+8| - \frac{29}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5,75}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1,5}{\sqrt{5,75}} + C = \frac{5}{2} \ln|x^2+3x+8| -$$

$$-\frac{29}{\sqrt{23}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{23}} + C.$$

4.  $\int \frac{(x-1)dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $\int \frac{(x-1)dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x+2)-2}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx -$

$$-2 \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2+2x+3)^{-2} d(x^2+2x+3) -$$

$$-2 \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+(\sqrt{2})^2]^2} = \left( \begin{array}{l} x+1=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right) = -\frac{1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} -$$

$$-2 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} - \int \frac{t^2+2-t^2}{(t^2+2)^2} dt =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} - \int \frac{t^2+2}{(t^2+2)^2} dt + \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2+2)^2} dt =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2+2} + \int \frac{tdt}{(t^2+2)^2} \cdot t = -\frac{1}{2(x^2+2x+3)}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{t}{2(t^2+2)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+2} = -\frac{1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} -$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{t}{2(t^2+2)} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} -$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x+1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C =$$

$$= -\frac{x+2}{2(x^2+2x+3)} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin.

- 1)  $\int \frac{3dx}{x-19};$     2)  $\int \frac{7dx}{x+5};$     3)  $\int \frac{3,5dx}{x-6,5};$
- 4)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+5};$     5)  $\int \frac{dx}{3x^2-2x+4};$     6)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+3x+1};$
- 7)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-6x+5};$     8)  $\int \frac{dx}{2x^2-2x+1};$     9)  $\int \frac{d\Box}{3x^2-2x+2};$
- 10)  $\int \frac{3x-1}{5x^2-3x+2} dx;$     11)  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2+x+1};$     12)  $\int \frac{2x+7}{x^2+x-2} dx;$
- 13)  $\int \frac{x-1}{x^2-5x+6} dx;$     14)  $\int \frac{4x-2,4}{x^2-0,2x+0,17} dx;$
- 15)  $\int \frac{(2x+1)dx}{(x^2+2x+5)^2};$     16)  $\int \frac{(3x+5)dx}{(x^2+2x+5)^2}.$

Javob: 1)  $3 \ln|x-19| + C;$     2)  $7 \ln|x+5| + C;$

- 3)  $3,5 \ln|x - 6,5| + C$ ; 4)  $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2} + C$ ; 5)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{11}} + C$ ;
- 6)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \ln \left| \frac{2x+3-\sqrt{5}}{2x+3+\sqrt{5}} \right| + C$ ; 7)  $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-5}{x-1} \right| + C$ ; 8)  $\operatorname{arctg}(2x - 1) + C$ ;
- 9)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C$ ; 10)  $\frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 - x + 1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$ ;
- 11)  $\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$ ;
- 12)  $\ln \left| \frac{(x-1)^3}{x+2} \right| + C$ ; 13)  $\ln \left| \frac{c(x-2)^2}{x-3} \right| + C$ ;
- 14)  $2 \ln(x^2 - 0,2x + 0,17) - 5 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{10x-1}{4} + C$ ;
- 15)  $-\frac{x-9}{8(x^2+2x+5)} - \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2} + C$ ;
- 16)  $\frac{x-5}{4(x^2+2x+5)} + \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2} + C$ .

#### §4. Ratsional kasrlarni integrallash

Aytaylik,  $\int \frac{Q(x)}{f(x)} dx$  integralni hisoblash talab qilingan bo'lsin. Agar  $\frac{Q(x)}{f(x)}$  kasr noto'g'ri bo'lsa, u holda uni  $M(x)$  ko'phad bilan  $\frac{F(x)}{f(x)}$  to'g'ri ratsional kasrning yig'indisi sifatida yozish mumkin. Bunda oxirgi to'g'ri kasrni eng sodda ratsional kasrlarning yig'indisi sifatida yozish mumkin. Bu sodda kasrlarning ko'rinishini maxrajidagi  $f(x)$  ning ildizlariga qarab aniqlanadi. Bunda quyidagi hollar bo'lishi mumkin.

**1-hol.** Maxrajning ildizlari haqiqiy va har xil, ya'ni

$$f(x) = (x - a)(x - b) \cdot \dots \cdot (x - d)$$

Bu holda  $\frac{F(x)}{f(x)}$  kasr I-tipdagi eng sodda kasrlarga ajraladi. Ya'ni,

$$\frac{F(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x-b} + \dots + \frac{D}{x-d} \text{ bo'lib,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{F(x)}{f(x)} dx &= \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx + \int \frac{B}{x-b} dx + \dots + \int \frac{D}{x-d} dx = \\ &= A \ln|x-a| + B \ln|x-b| + \dots + D \ln|x-d| + C \text{ bo'ladi.} \end{aligned}$$

**2-hol.** Maxrajning ildizlari haqiqiy va ba'zilari karrali. Ya'ni,

$$f(x) = (x - a)^\alpha \cdot (x - b)^\beta \cdot \dots \cdot (x - d)^\delta \text{ bo'lsin.}$$

Bu holda  $\frac{F(x)}{f(x)}$  kasr I va II tipdagi eng sodda kasrlarga ajraladi.

**3-hol.** Maxrajning ildizlari orasida takrorlanmaydigan kompleks ildizlar bor. Ya'ni,

$$f(x) = (x^2 + px + q) \cdot \dots \cdot (x^2 + lx + s) \cdot (x - a)^\alpha \cdot \dots \cdot (x - d)^\delta.$$

Bu holda  $\frac{F(x)}{f(x)}$  kasr I, II va III tipdagi eng sodda kasrlarga ajraladi.

**4-hol.** Maxrajni ildizlari ichida takrorlanadigan kompleks ildizlar bor. Ya'ni,

$$f(x) = (x^2 + px + q)^\mu \cdot \dots \cdot (x^2 + lx + s)^\gamma \cdot (x - a)^\alpha \cdot \dots \cdot (x - d)^\delta.$$

Bu holda  $\frac{F(x)}{f(x)}$  kasrning yoyilmasida IV tipdagi eng sodda kasrlar ham ishtirok etadi.

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

$$1. \int \frac{x^3+x+2}{x^2-7x+12} dx \text{ integral hisoblansin.}$$

Yechish: Berilgan kasr noto'g'ri bo'lgani uchun dastlab uning butun qismini ajratamiz. Buning uchun  $x^3 + x + 2$  ko'phadni  $x^2 - 7x + 12$  ko'phadga bo'lamic.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x + 2 \\ - \quad \underline{x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x} \\ \hline \quad \underline{7x^2 - 11x + 2} \\ - \quad \underline{7x^2 - 49x + 84} \\ \hline \quad \underline{38x - 82} \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} x^2 - 7x + 12 \\ \hline x + 7 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Demak, } \int \frac{x^3+x+2}{x^2-7x+12} dx &= \int \left( x + 7 + \frac{38x-82}{x^2-7x+12} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 7x + \\ &+ \int \frac{38x-82}{x^2-7x+12} dx. \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{38x-82}{x^2-7x+12}$  kasrning mahraji haqiqiy va har xil ildizlarga ega. Ya'ni

$x^2 - 7x + 12 = (x - 3)(x - 4)$  bo'lgani uchun oxirgi kasrni  $\frac{38x-82}{x^2-7x+12} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-4}$  ko'rinishida yozish mumkin. Bundan,  $38x - 82 = A(x - 4) + B(x - 3)$ ;  $Ax + Bx - 4A - 3B = 38x - 82$ ;

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 38 \\ -4A - 3B = -82 \end{cases} \cdot \begin{cases} A + B = 38 \\ 4A + 3B = 82 \end{cases} \left| \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -3 \end{array} \right. \begin{cases} -3A - 3B = -114 \\ 4A + 3B = 82 \end{cases}$$

$$A = -32; \quad B = 70;$$

Demak,

$$\int \frac{x^3+x+2}{x^2-7x+12} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 7x - 32 \int \frac{dx}{x-3} + 70 \int \frac{dx}{x-4} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 7x - 32 \ln(x-3) + 70 \ln(x-4) + c. \quad 2. \quad \int \frac{x^2+x+5}{x(x+3)(x-2)} dx \quad \text{integral hisoblansin.}$$

$$\text{Yechish: } \frac{x^2+x+5}{x(x+3)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-2}.$$

Bu tenglikning har ikkala tomonini  $x(x+3)(x-2)$  ifodaga ko'paytiramiz va quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$x^2 + x + 5 = A(x+3)(x-2) + Bx(x-2) + Cx(x+3);$$

$$x^2 + x + 5 = A(x^2 + x - 6) + B(x^2 - 2x) + C(x^2 + 3x);$$

$$x^2 + x + 5 = (A+B+C)x^2 + (A-2B+3C)x - 6A$$

$$\text{Demak, } \begin{cases} A + B + C = 1, \\ A - 2B + 3C = 1, \\ -6A = 5. \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A + B + C = 1, \\ A - 2B + 3C = 1, \\ A = -\frac{5}{6}. \end{cases}$$

A ning qiymatini sistemaning dastlabki ikkita tenglamasiga qo'yib,  $B = \frac{11}{15}$  va  $C = \frac{11}{10}$  ni topamiz.

$$\text{Demak, } \int \frac{x^2+x+5}{x(x+3)(x-2)} dx = - \int \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + \frac{11}{15} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{x+3} + \frac{11}{10} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{x-2} = \\ = -\frac{5}{6} \ln|x| + \frac{11}{15} \ln|x+3| + \frac{10}{11} \ln|x-2| + c.$$

$$3. \int \frac{2x^2-7x+8}{x^4-10x^2+9} dx \quad \text{integral hisoblansin.}$$

Yechish: Dastlab integral ostidagi kasr maxrajining ildizlarini topamiz:

$$x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0; \quad x_1 = 1; \quad x_2 = -1; \quad x_3 = 3; \quad x_4 = -3, \quad \text{bo'lgani uchun } x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = (x-1)(x+1)(x-3)(x+3) \text{ bo'lib berilgan kasrni}$$

$\frac{2x^2-7x+8}{x^4-10x^2+9} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x-3} + \frac{D}{x+3}$  ko'rinishida yozish mumkin bo'ladi.

Bundan esa  $A = -\frac{3}{16}$ ;  $B = \frac{17}{16}$ ;  $C = \frac{5}{48}$ ;  $D = -\frac{47}{48}$  larni topamiz.

$A, B, C, D$  larning qiymatlarini o'rnilariga qo'yamiz va integrallaymiz

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 8}{x^4 - 10x^2 + 9} dx &= -\frac{3}{16} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \frac{17}{16} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{5}{48} \int \frac{dx}{x-3} - \frac{47}{48} \int \frac{dx}{x+3} = \\
&= -\frac{3}{16} \ln|x-1| + \frac{17}{16} \ln|x+1| + \frac{5}{48} \ln|x-3| - \frac{47}{48} \ln|x+3| + c = \\
&= -\frac{3}{48} \ln|x-1|^3 + \frac{17}{48} \ln|x+1|^3 + \frac{5}{48} \ln|x-3| - \frac{47}{48} \ln|x+3| + c = \\
&\quad \ln \sqrt[48]{\frac{(x+1)^3(x-3)^5}{(x-1)^9(x+3)^{47}}} + c.
\end{aligned}$$

4.  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2+1)(x-1)}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Integral ostidagi kasrni sodda kasrlarga ajratamiz:

$$\frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x-1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+1} + \frac{c}{x-1} \frac{C}{x-1}. \text{ Bundan } x = (Ax+B)(x-1) + C(x^2+1)$$

yoki  $x = Ax^2 - Ax + Bx - B + Cx^2 + C$ . Bu tenglikdan

$$\begin{cases} A + C = 0, \\ -A + B = 1, \\ -B + C = 0, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = -C, \\ B + C = 1, \\ -B + C = 0, \end{cases} \quad 2C = 1, \quad C = \frac{1}{2}, \quad B = \frac{1}{2}; \quad A = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ larni}$$

topamiz. Demak,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2+1)(x-1)} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \arctg x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + c.
\end{aligned}$$

5.  $\int \frac{x^4 + 4x^3 + 11x^2 + 12x + 8}{(x^2+2x+3)^2 \cdot (x+1)} dx$  integral hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechish: } \frac{x^4 + 4x^3 + 11x^2 + 12x + 8}{(x^2+2x+3)^2 \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+3} + \frac{E}{x+1}. \text{ Bundan}$$

quyidagi tenglikni hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
x^4 + 4x^3 + 11x^2 + 12x + 8 &= (Ax+B)(x+1) + \\
&+ (Cx+D)(x^2+2x+3)(x+1) + E(x^2+2x+3)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Bu tenglikdan noma'lum koeffitsientlarni topamiz. Ular  $A = 1$ ,  $B = -1$ ,  $C = 0$ ,  $D = 0$ ,  $E = 1$ .

Shunday qilib,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \frac{x^4+4x^3+11x^2+12x+8}{(x^2+2x+3)^2 \cdot (x+1)} dx = \int \frac{x-1}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx + \int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \\
&= \int \frac{x+1-2}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx + \int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3} + \int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx - 2 \cdot \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+2} + \ln|x+1| + C = \\
& \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2} + \ln|x+1| = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2+2x+3)^{-2} d(x^2+2x+3) - \frac{x+1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C = \\
&= -\frac{1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} - \frac{x+1}{2(x^2+2x+3)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \ln|x+1| + C.
\end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin.

I. Maxraj haqiqiy va har xil ildizlarga ega bo'lgan hol.

$$\begin{aligned}
1) \int \frac{xdx}{(x+1)(2x+1)}; \quad 2) \int \frac{xdx}{x^2-3x-2}; \quad 3) \int \frac{2x^2+41x-91}{(x-1)(x-3)(x-4)} dx; \quad 4) \int \frac{dx}{6x^3-7x^2-3x}; \\
5) \int \frac{x^5+x^4-8}{x^3-4x} dx;
\end{aligned}$$

Javob: 1)  $\ln \frac{|x+1|}{\sqrt{2x+1}} + c$ ; 2)  $\frac{1}{2} \ln [(x-2)^2 \cdot \sqrt{2x+1}] + c$ ;

$$\begin{aligned}
3) \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)^4(x-4)^5}{(x+3)^7} \right| + c; \quad 4) \frac{3}{11} \ln |3x+1| + \frac{2}{33} \ln |2x-3| - \frac{1}{3} \ln |x| + c; \\
5) \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + \ln \left| \frac{x^2(x-2)^5}{(x+2)^3} \right| + c \quad \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + \ln \left| \frac{x^2(x-2)^5}{(x+2)^3} \right| + c
\end{aligned}$$

II. Maxraj haqiqiy ildizlarga ega va ulardan ba'zilari karrali bo'lgan hol.

$$\begin{aligned}
1) \int \frac{(x^2-3x+2)dx}{x(x^2+2x+1)}; \quad 2) \int \left( \frac{x+2}{x-1} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{dx}{x}; \quad 3) \int \frac{x^3-6x^2+11x-5}{(x-2)^4} dx; \quad 4) \int \frac{x^2dx}{(x+2)^2 \cdot (x+4)^2}; \\
5) \int \frac{x^5dx}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x^2-1)}; \quad 6) \int \frac{3x^2+1}{(x^2-1)^3} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

Javob: 1)  $\ln \left| \frac{x^2}{x+1} \right| + \frac{6}{x+1} + c$ ; 2)  $4 \ln |x| - 3 \ln |x-1| - \frac{9}{x-1} + c$ ;

- 3)  $c - \frac{1}{3(x-2)^3} + \frac{1}{2(x-2)^2} + \ln|x-2|;$       4)  $2\ln\left|\frac{x+4}{x+2}\right| - \frac{5x+12}{x^2+6x+8} + c;$   
 5)  $\frac{(x+2)^2}{2} - \frac{1}{4(x-1)^2} - \frac{9}{4(x-1)} + \frac{31}{8}\ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{8}\ln|x+1| + c;$   
 6)  $c - \frac{1}{(x^2-1)^2}$

III. Maxraj takrorlanmaydigan kompleks ildizlarga ega bo'lgan hol.

- 1)  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)};$     2)  $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^3};$     3)  $\int \frac{x dx}{x^3-1};$     4)  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{1-x^4};$   
 5)  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+x)};$     6)  $\int \frac{x^3-6}{x^4+6x^2+8} dx$   
 Javob: 1)  $\ln \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C;$     2)  $\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{artg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C;$   
 3)  $\frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{|x-1|}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C;$     4)  $\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + C;$   
 5)  $\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^4}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + C;$     6)  $\ln \frac{x^2+4}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} + \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{2} + C.$

IV. Maxraj takrorlanadigan kompleks ildizlarga ega bo'lgan hol.

- 1)  $\int \frac{x^3+x-1}{(x+2)^2} dx;$     2)  $\int \frac{dx}{x(4+x^2)^2(1+x^2)};$     3)  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+9)^3};$   
 4)  $\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^4};$     5)  $\int \frac{2x dx}{(1+x)(1+x^2)^2};$     6)  $\int \frac{(5x^2-12)dx}{(x^2-6x+13)^2}$   
 Javob: 1)  $\frac{2-x}{4(x^2+2)} + \frac{\ln(x^2+2)}{2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C;$   
 2)  $\frac{1}{16} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{18} \ln(x^2+1) + \frac{7}{288} \ln(x^2+4) - \frac{1}{24(x^2+2)} + C;$   
 3)  $\frac{x}{216(x^2+9)} + \frac{x}{36(x^2+9)^2} + \frac{1}{648} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{3} + C;$   
 4)  $\frac{15x^5+40x^3+33x}{48(1+x^2)^3} + \frac{15}{48} \operatorname{arctg} x + C$   
 5)  $\frac{x-1}{2(x^2+2)} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{14} \ln(1+x^2) + C;$   
 6)  $\frac{13x-159}{8(x^2-6x+13)} + \frac{53}{16} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-3}{2} + C.$

## §5. Irratsional funksiyalarni integrallash

Agar  $y=f(x)$  funksiya  $x$  argumentning kasr ko'rsatkichli darajalari ishtirok etgan algebraik ifodadan iborat bo'lsa, u irratsional funksiya deb ataladi. Masalan:

$y = \sqrt[3]{x^6+x^3+1}$ ,  $y = 2x - 5\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[6]{x^5}$ ,  $y = \frac{1+\sqrt[4]{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}+x}$  lar irratsional funksiyalardir.

Har qanday irratsional funksiyadan olingan aniqmas integral elementar funksiyalarda ifodalanmasligi mumkin.

$\int x^r(a+bx^s)^p dx$  integral binomial integral deb ataladi. Bu yerda  $r,s,p$ -ratsional va  $a,b$ -haqiqiy sonlardan iborat. Agar  $r,s,p$  sonlarning uchalasi ham butun son bo'sa, unda integral ostida ratsional funksiya bo'ladi va bu holda, binomial integral elementar funkisiyalarda ifodalanadi. Agar  $r,s,p$  sonlardan kamida bittasi butun son bo'lmasa, u holda integral ostida irratsional funksiya hosil bo'ladi. Bunda binomial integral faqat quyidagi uch holda elementar funksiyalarda ifodalanishi mumkin.

1)  $p$  –butun son. Bu holda,  $t = \sqrt[m]{x}$ ,  $x = t^m$  almashtirish qilinadi. Bu yerda  $m$  integral ostidagi  $r$  va  $s$  sonlarining umumiy maxraji. Agar  $r = \frac{k}{m}$ ,  $s = \frac{q}{m}$  deb olsak, unda  $x^r = t^k$ ,  $x^s = t^q$ ,  $dx = mt^{m-1}dt$  bo'ladi va binomial integral

$m \int t^{k+m-1}(a+bt^q)^p dt$  ko'rinishni olib, ratsional funksiyadan olingan integralga keladi.

2)  $n = \frac{r+1}{s}$  –butun son. Bu holda  $p = \frac{k}{m}$  bo'lsa, unda  $a+bx^s = t^m$  almashtirishdan foydalaniladi. Bunda  $(a+bx^s)^p = t^k$ ,  $x^r = (\frac{t^m-a}{b})^{\frac{r}{s}}$ ,  $dx = \frac{m}{bs} \cdot (\frac{t^m-a}{b})^{\frac{1}{s}-1} \cdot t^{m-1}dt$  bo'lib, binomial integral quyidagi ratsional kasrli integralga keladi:

$$\int x^r(a+bx^s)^p dx = \frac{m}{b^n s} \int (t^m - a)^{n-1} \cdot t^{k+m-1} dt.$$

3)  $n = p + \frac{r+1}{s}$  – butun son. Bu holda  $p = \frac{k}{m}$  bo'lsa, unda  $ax^{-s} + b = t^m$  almashtirish qilinadi.

Bunda  $x = \left(\frac{a}{t^m - b}\right)^{\frac{1}{s}}$ ,  $(a + bx^s)^p = x^{ps}(ax^{-s} + b)^p =$   
 $\left(\frac{a}{t^m - b}\right)^p \cdot t^k(a + bx^s)^p = x^{ps}(ax^{-s} + b)^p = \left(\frac{a}{t^m - b}\right)^p \cdot t^k$ ,  $x^r =$   
 $\left(\frac{a}{t^m - b}\right)^{\frac{r}{s}}$ ,

4)  $dx = -\frac{ma}{s} \left(\frac{a}{t^m - b}\right)^{\frac{1}{s}-1} \cdot \frac{t^{m-1}}{(t^m - b)^2} dt$  bo'ladi va binomial integral

quyidagi ratsional kasrli integralga keladi:

$$\int x^r (a + bx^s)^p dx = -\frac{ma^n}{s} \int \frac{t^{k+m-1}}{(t^m - b)^{n-1}} dt.$$

Navbatda  $\int R(x, x^{\frac{m}{n}}, \dots, x^{\frac{r}{s}}) dx$  integralni qaraymiz. Aytaylik,  $k$  soni  $\frac{m}{n}, \dots, \frac{r}{s}$  kasrlarning umumiyligi mahraji bo'lsin.  $x = t^k$ ,  $dx = kt^{k-1} dt$  almashtirish qilamiz. U holda, har bir kasr ko'rsatkichli daraja butun ko'rsatkichli darajaga almashadi va natijada, integral ostidagi funksiya t ning ratsional funksiyasidan iboart bo'ladi. Endi

$$\int R \left[ x, \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)^{\frac{m}{n}}, \dots, \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)^{\frac{r}{s}} \right] dx$$

ko'rinishdagi integralni qaraymiz. Bu integral

$$\frac{ax + b}{cx + d} = t^k$$

almashtirish bilan ratsional funksiyani integrallashga keltiriladi. Bu yerda  $k$  soni  $\frac{m}{n}, \dots, \frac{r}{s}$  kasrlarning umumiyligi maxraji.

Ba'zi hollarda  $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}) dx$  ko'rinishdagi aniqmas integrallar ham uchraydi. Bunday integrallar Eyler almashtirishlari deb ataluvchi quyidagi almashtirishlar yordamida ratsional funksiyani integrallashga keltiriladi.

I. Eylerning birinchi almashtirishi. Agar  $a > 0$  bo'lsa,

$$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = \pm \sqrt{a}x + t$$

almashtirish qilamiz. U holda,  $ax^2 + bx + c = ax^2 + 2\sqrt{a}xt + t^2$  bo'ladi. Bundan  $x$  ni  $t$  ning ratsional funksiyasi sifatida aniqlaymiz.

$$x = \frac{t^2 - c}{b - 2\sqrt{a}t}$$

Bu yerda  $dx$  ham  $t$  ning ratsional funksiyasidan iborat bo'ladi. Shunday qilib,  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = \pm \sqrt{ax + t} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \frac{t^2 - c}{b - 2\sqrt{a}t} + t$  bo'lib u  $t$  ning ratsional funksiyasi bo'ladi.

II. Eylerning ikkinchi almashtirishi. Agar  $c > 0$  bo'lsa,

$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = xt \pm \sqrt{c}$  almashtirish qilamiz. (aniqlik uchun  $\sqrt{c}$  oldidagi + ishorani olamiz). U holda  $(\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c})^2 = (xt + \sqrt{c})^2$ ,  $ax^2 + bx + c = x^2t^2 + 2xt\sqrt{c} + c$ . Bundan  $x$  ni  $t$  ning quyidagi ratsional funksiyasini aniqlaymiz.

$x = \frac{2\sqrt{c}t - b}{a - t^2}$ . Shunday qilib,  $dx$  va  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$  lar  $t$  orqali ratsional ifodalangani uchun  $x$ ,  $dx$  va  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$  larning  $t$  orqali ifodalarini berilgan integralga qo'yib  $t$  ga nisbatan ratsional funksiyaning integraliga kelamiz.

III. Eylerning uchinchi almashtirishi. Aytaylik  $\alpha$  va  $\beta$  lar  $ax^2 + bx + c$  uchxadning haqiqiy ildizlari bo'lsin.

$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = (x - \alpha)t$  deb olamiz. U holda,  $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$  bo'lgani uchun  $\sqrt{a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)} = (x - \alpha)t$ ,  $a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta) = (x - \alpha)^2t^2$ ,  $a(x - \beta) = (x - \alpha)t^2$  bo'ladi. Bundan esa  $x = \frac{a\beta - \alpha t^2}{a - t^2}$  ni hosil qilamiz.  $x$ ,  $dx$  va  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$  lar  $t$  ning ratsional funksiyasi bo'lganligi uchun, berilgan integral  $t$  ning ratsional funksiyasini integralidan iborat bo'ladi.

Ba'zi bir irratsional funksiyalarni trigonometrik almashtirishlar yordamida ham hisoblash mumkin.

$\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}) dx$  integralni qaraymiz. Bu yerda  $a \neq 0$  va  $c - \frac{b^2}{4a} \neq 0$  deb olamiz.

Ildiz ostidagi uchhadning ko'rinishini o'zgartiramiz.

$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 + (c - \frac{b^2}{4a})$ ,  $x + \frac{b}{2a} = t$  deb olsak,  $dx = dt$  bo'ladi va  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = \sqrt{at^2 + (c - \frac{b^2}{4a})}$  tenglik hosil bo'ladi. Bu yerda  $a$  ni va  $c - \frac{b^2}{4a}$  larni qiymatlari turlicha bo'lishi mumkin. Ularning

qiymatlariga qarab, ba'zi bir belgilashlardan so'ng berilgan integral quyidagi integrallardan biriga keltiriladi.

- I.  $\int R(t, \sqrt{m^2 t^2 + n^2}) dt,$
- II.  $\int R(t, \sqrt{m^2 t^2 - n^2}) dt,$
- III.  $\int R(t, \sqrt{n^2 - m^2 t^2}) dt.$

Bunda I-integral  $t = \frac{n}{m} \operatorname{tg} z$  almashtirish orqali, II-integral  $t = \frac{n}{m} \operatorname{sec} z$  almashtirish orqali, III-integral  $t = \frac{n}{m} \sin z$  almashtirish orqali  $\int R(\sin z, \cos z) dx$  integralni hisoblashga keltiriladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu integral parametrlari  $r=-1$ ,  $s=\frac{1}{3}$  va  $p=-2$  bo'lgan binomial integral bo'lib, uni  $t=\sqrt[3]{x}$ , ya'ni  $x=t^3$  almashtirish yordamida hisoblaymiz: Bunda  $dx = 3t^2 dt$  bo'ladi.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2} &= \int \frac{3t^2 dt}{t^3(1+\sqrt[3]{t})^2} = 3 \int \frac{dt}{t(1+\sqrt[3]{t})^2} = 3 \left[ \int \frac{dt}{t} - \int \frac{dt}{t+1} - \int \frac{dt}{(t+1)^2} \right] = \\ &= 3 \left[ \ln|t| - \ln|t+1| + \frac{1}{t+1} \right] + c = 3 \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x}} \right| + \frac{3}{1+\sqrt[3]{x}} + c. \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $x$  o'zgaruvchining daraja ko'rsatkichlari  $\frac{1}{2}$  va  $\frac{1}{3}$  bo'lgani uchun  $x = t^6$ ,  $dx = 6t^5 dt$  almashtirish qilamiz ( $t = \sqrt[6]{x}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x}} &= \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3+t^2} = 6 \int \frac{t^5 dt}{t^2(t+1)} = 6 \int \frac{t^3}{t+1} dx = 6 \int \frac{t^3+1-1}{t+1} dx = \\ &= 6 \int \frac{t^3+1}{t+1} dt - 6 \int \frac{dt}{t+1} = 6 \int (t^2 - t + 1) dt - 6 \int \frac{dt}{t+1} = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - \\ &- 6 \ln|t+1| + c = 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6 \ln|\sqrt[6]{x} + 1| + c. \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2x}-\sqrt[4]{1-2x}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $a = -2$ ,  $b = 1$ ,  $c = 0$ ,  $d = 1$ ,  $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{r}{s} = \frac{1}{4}$  bo'lgani uchun  $1 - 2x = t^4$  almashtirish qilamiz. U holda, undan  $x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - t^4)$  va  $dx = -2t^3 dt$  kelib chiqadi. Shunday qilib,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2x}} &= \int \frac{-2t^3 dt}{t^2 - t} = -2 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t(t-1)} = -2 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{t-1} = \\ &= -2 \int \frac{t^2 - 1 + 1}{t-1} dt = -2 \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t-1} dt - 2 \int \frac{dt}{t-1} = -2 \int t(t+1) dt - \\ &- 2 \int \frac{dt}{t-1} = -t^2 - 2t - 2 \ln|t-1| + c = -\sqrt{1-2x} - 2\sqrt[4]{1-2x} - \\ &- 2 \ln|\sqrt[4]{1-2x} - 1| + c. \end{aligned}$$

4.  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+4x-4}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $a = 1 > 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $\sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 4} = x - t$  almashtirish qilamiz. Bu holda

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 4x - 4 &= x^2 - 2xt + t^2, \quad x = \frac{t^2 + 4}{2(t+2)}, \quad dx = \frac{t^2 + 4t - 4}{2(t+2)^2} dt \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 4} &= x - t, \quad \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 4} = \frac{t^2 + 4}{2(t+2)} - t = \frac{4 - 4t - t^2}{2(t+2)}. \quad \text{Hosil} \end{aligned}$$

bo'lgan tengliklarni berilgan integralga qo'yib quyidagiga ega bo'lamic:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+4x-4}} &= \int \frac{\frac{t^2+4t-4}{2(t+2)^2}}{\frac{t^2+4}{2(t+2)} \cdot \frac{4-4t-t^2}{2(t+2)}} = -2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+4} = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \arctg \frac{t}{2} + c = \\ &= -\arctg \frac{t}{2} + c = -\arctg \left( \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 4}}{2} \right) + c. \end{aligned}$$

5.  $\int \frac{(1-\sqrt{1+x+x^2})^2}{x^2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish  $\sqrt{1+x+x^2} = xt + 1$  almashtirish qilamiz: U holda  $1 + x + x^2 = x^2 t^2 + 2xt + 1$  bo'lib, undan  $x = \frac{2t-1}{1-t^2}$  va  $dx = \frac{2t^2-2t+2}{(1-t^2)^2} dt$  larni hosil qilamiz.  $\sqrt{1+x+x^2}$  ni t orqali ifodasini topish uchun x ning t orqali ifodasini  $\sqrt{1+x+x^2} = xt + 1$  tenglikka qo'yamiz. Demak,  $\sqrt{1+x+x^2} = \frac{2t-1}{1-t^2} \cdot t + 1 = \frac{2t^2-t}{1-t^2} + 1 = \frac{2t^2-t+1-t^2}{1-t^2} = \frac{t^2-t+1}{1-t^2}$ .

$x$ ,  $dx$  va  $\sqrt{1+x+x^2}$  larning t orqali ifodalarini berilgan integralga qo'yamiz va soddalashtiramiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(1-\sqrt{1+x+x^2})^2}{x^2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} dx &= 2 \int \frac{t^2}{1-t^2} dt = -2 \int \frac{1-t^2-1}{1-t^2} dt = -2 \int (1 - \frac{1}{1-t^2}) dt = \\ &= -2t + 2 \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = -2t + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + c = -2t + \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + c = \\ &= -\frac{2(\sqrt{1+x+x^2}-1)}{x} + \ln \left| \frac{x+\sqrt{1+x+x^2}-1}{x-\sqrt{1+x+x^2}+1} \right| + c. \end{aligned}$$

6.  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2+x-x^2}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $2+x-x^2$  kvadrat uchhad  $\alpha = -1$  va  $\beta = 2$  haqiqiy ildizlarga ega va uni  $2+x-x^2 = (x+1)(2-x)$  ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Shuning uchun Eylarning uchinchi almashtirishidan foydalanamiz va undan quyidagi tengliklarga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\sqrt{2+x-x^2} = t(x+1), \quad \sqrt{(x+1)(2-x)} = t(x+1),$$

$$2-x=t^2(x+1), \quad x = \frac{2-t^2}{t^2+1}, \quad dx = \left( \frac{2-t^2}{t^2+1} \right)' \cdot dt = -\frac{6tdt}{(t^2+1)^2}.$$

Bundan tashqari  $\sqrt{2+x-x^2} = t \left( \frac{2-t^2}{t^2+1} + 1 \right) = \frac{3t}{t^2+1}$  ekanligidan foydalanib, yuqoridagi integralni quyidagicha yozamiz va hisoblaymiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2+x-x^2}} &= -6 \int \frac{tdt}{\frac{2-t^2}{t^2+1} \cdot \frac{3t}{t^2+1} (t^2+1)^2} = \\ &= -2 \int \frac{dt}{2-t^2} = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+t}{\sqrt{2}-t} \right| + C = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{(\sqrt{2}+t)^2}{2-t^2} \right| + C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t^2+2\sqrt{2}t+2}{2-t^2} \right| + C = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2+x-x^2} + x + 4}{3x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin.

$$1) \int \sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^4 dx; \quad 2) \int x^{-1}(1+x^{\frac{1}{3}})^{-3} dx;$$

$$3) \int x^5 \sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^2} dx; \quad 4) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^3}}.$$

Javoblar:

- 1)  $\frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x} + \frac{24}{11}x^{\frac{6}{5}}\sqrt{x^5} + \frac{36}{13}x^2\sqrt[6]{x} + \frac{8}{5}x^2\sqrt{x} + \frac{6}{17}x^2\sqrt[6]{x^5} + C;$
- 2)  $3\left[\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x}}\right| + \frac{2\cdot\sqrt[3]{x+3}}{2\cdot(1+\sqrt[3]{x})^2}\right] + C;$
- 3)  $\frac{1}{8}\sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^8} - \frac{1}{5}\sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^5} + C;$
- 4)  $\frac{1}{6}\ln\frac{u^2+u+1}{(u+1)^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctg\frac{2u+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$ , bu yerda  $u = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}{x}$ .

2. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin.

- 1)  $\int \frac{dx}{x(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[5]{x^2})};$
- 2)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x}+2\sqrt[4]{x}};$
- 3)  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}+(x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}};$
- 4)  $\int \frac{x^2+\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}} dx.$

Javoblar:

- 1)  $\ln\frac{x}{(1+\sqrt[10]{x})^{10}} + \frac{10}{10\sqrt{x}} - \frac{5}{5\sqrt{x}} + \frac{10}{3^{10}\sqrt{x^3}} - \frac{5}{2^{5}\sqrt{x^2}} + C;$
- 2)  $2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} - 8\sqrt[4]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} + 48\sqrt[12]{x} + 3\ln(1+\sqrt[12]{x}) + \frac{33}{2}\ln(\sqrt[6]{x}-\sqrt[12]{x}+2) - \frac{171}{\sqrt{7}}\arctg\frac{2\sqrt[12]{x}-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C;$
- 3)  $6\left[\frac{1}{9}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{8}(x+1)^3 + \frac{1}{7}(x+1)^{\frac{7}{6}} - \frac{1}{6}(x+1) + \frac{1}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{6}} - \frac{1}{4}(x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}\right] + C;$
- 4)  $6\sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2}\left[\frac{(1+x)^2}{16} - \frac{(1+x)}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{(1+x)}}{7} + \frac{1}{4}\right] + C.$

3. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin.

- 1)  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}};$
- 2)  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+4x-4}};$
- 3)  $\int \sqrt{x^2-2x-1} dx;$
- 4)  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2+x-x^2}};$

Javoblar:

- 1)  $\ln\frac{|cx|}{2+x+2\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} + C;$
- 2)  $\frac{1}{2}\arccos\frac{2-x}{x\sqrt{2}} + C;$
- 3)  $\frac{1}{2}(x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2x-1} - \ln|x-1+\sqrt{x^2-2x-1}| + C;$
- 4)  $C - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{2+x-x^2}+\sqrt{2}}{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right|.$

## § 6. Trigonometrik funksiyalarni integrallash

Trigonometrik funksiyalar qatnashgan integrallar quyidagi ko'rinishlarda bo'lishi mumkin:

$$\text{I. } \int \sin mx \cdot \cos nx \, dx ; \quad \int \cos mx \cdot \cos nx \, dx ; \quad \int \sin mx \cdot \sin nx \, dx$$

Bu yerda  $m$  va  $n$  lar haqiqiy sonlar

$$\text{II. } \int \sin^m x \cdot \cos^n x \, dx;$$

$$\text{III. } \int \sin^{2n} x \, dx; \quad \int \cos^{2n} x \, dx; \quad n > 0, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{IV. } \int \sin^{2m} x \cdot \cos^{2n} x \, dx; \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{Z}, m > 0, n > 0$$

$$\text{V. } \int R(\sin x) \cos x \, dx; \quad \int R(\cos x) \sin x \, dx;$$

$$\text{VI. } \int R(\sin x, \cos x) \, dx;$$

Bu integrallarning har biriga alohida -alohida to'xtalamiz.

I.  $\int \sin mx \cdot \cos nx \, dx ; \quad \int \cos mx \cdot \cos nx \, dx ; \quad \int \sin mx \cdot \sin nx \, dx$   
ko'rinishdagi integrallar trigonometrik funksiyalar ko'paytmasini yig'indiga almashtirish formulalari yordamida integrallanadi.

$$\text{Ular: } \sin mx \cdot \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(m+n)x + \sin(m-n)x];$$

$$\cos mx \cdot \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x];$$

$$\sin mx \cdot \sin nx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x].$$

II.  $\int \sin^m x \cdot \cos^n x \, dx$  ko'rinishdagi integrallarda quyidagicha hollar bo'lishi mumkin:

**1-hol.** Sinusning daraja ko'rsatkichi  $m$  toq musbat son, ya'ni  $m=2k+1$ . Bu holda integral ostidagi ifoda quyidagicha o'zgartiriladi.

$\sin^m x = \sin^{2k+1} x = \sin^{2k} x \cdot \sin x = (\sin^2 x)^k \cdot \sin x =$   
 $= (1 - \cos^2 x)^k \cdot \sin x$  bo'lganligi uchun integral ostidagi ifoda  
 $\sin^m x \cdot \cos^n x \, dx = (1 - \cos^2 x)^k \cdot \cos^n x \cdot \sin x \, dx$  ko'rinishga keladi.  
 Agar bu yerda  $\cos x = t$  deb olsak, u holda  $\sin x \, dx = -dt$  bo'lib, integral  
 ostidagi ifoda  $(1 - \cos^2 x)^k \cdot \cos^n x \cdot \sin x \, dx = -(1 - t^2)^k \cdot t^n dt$   
 ko'rinishga keladi va integral darajali funksiyalar yig'indisini integrallashdan  
 iborat bo'ladi.

**2-hol.** Kosinusning daraja ko'rsatkichi n toq manfiy son, ya'ni  $n = 2k+1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^n x &= \cos^{2k+1} x = \cos^{2k} x \cdot \cos x = (\cos^2 x)^k \cdot \cos x = \\ &= (1 - \sin^2 x)^k \cdot \cos x \text{ bo'lib, integral ostidagi ifoda}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^m x \cdot \cos^n x dx = \sin^m x (1 - \sin^2 x)^k \cdot \cos x dx$$

ko'rinishiga keladi. Agar  $\sin x = t$  deb olsak, u holda  $\cos x dx = dt$  bo'ladi va berilgan integral  $\int t^m (1 - t^2)^k dt$  ko'rinishga kelib, u yana darajali funksiyalar yig'indisining integralidan iborat bo'ladi.

**3- hol.** Sinus va kosinuslar daraja ko'rsatkichlari yig'indisi  $m + n$  juft manfiy son, ya'ni

$$m + n = -2k \quad (k > 0, k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

Bu holda integral ostidagi ifoda ikki xil ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi:

1) Integral ostidagi funksiya kasr bo'lib, uning surati sinusning darajasidan, maxraji esa kosinusning darajasidan yoki aksincha bo'lib, ularning daraja ko'rsatkichlari bir vaqtida juft yoki toq.

$m+n$  manfiy bo'lganligidan maxrajning daraja ko'rsatkichi suratning daraja ko'rsatkichidan katta ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

2) Integral ostidagi funksiya surati o'zgarmas sondan, maxraji esa daraja ko'rsatkichlari bir xil (juft yoki toq) bo'lgan sinus va kosinusning ko'paytmasidan iborat.

Qaralayotgan holda ( $m + n = -2k$ )  $\tg x = t$  yoki  $\ctgx = t$  almashtirish yordamida berilgan integral ko'phad yoki yangi o'zgaruvchi  $t$  ning butun manfiy ko'rsatkichli daraja yig'indisini integralidan iborat bo'ladi.  $\tg x = t$  almashtirish qilinganda

$$\sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

hosil bo'lishini, agar  $\ctgx = t$  almashtirish qilinsa

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, \cos x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, dx = -\frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

lar hosil bo'lishini nazarda tutamiz.

**4-hol.** Sinus va kosinuslar daraja ko'rsatkichlari yig'ndisi  $m + n$  nolga teng. Bunda m va n lar butun sonlar deb qaraladi.

Bu holda, integral ostidagi ifoda

$\frac{\sin^m x}{\cos^m x} dx$  yoki  $\frac{\cos^n x}{\sin^n x} dx$  ko'inishda bo'ladi. Agar  $m > 0$  bo'lsa, berilgan integral  $\int \tg^m x dx$  ko'inishga, agar  $n > 0$  bo'lsa  $\int \ctg^n x dx$  ko'inishga keladi. Bu integrallarning birinchisini  $\tg x = t$ ,  $dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$  almashtish bilan, ikkinchisini esa  $\ctg x = t$ ,  $dx = -\frac{dt}{1+t^2}$  almashtish bilan hisoblanadi.

III.  $\int \sin^{2n} x dx$ ;  $\int \cos^{2n} x dx$  (n butun musbat son) ko'inishdagi integrallar  $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$  va  $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$  formulalar yordamida soddaroq integrallarga keltiriladi va hisoblanadi.

IV.  $\int \sin^{2m} x \cdot \cos^{2n} x dx$  (m va n lar butun musbat sonlar) ko'inishdagi integrallarni hisoblashda ham  $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$  va  $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$  formulalardan foydalaniadi. Ba'zi hollarda bu formulalar bir necha marta qo'llanilishi mumkin.

V.  $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$  integral sinus va cosinusning ratsional funfisiyasini integralidan iborat bo'lib, u universal almashtirish deb ataluvchi

$$\tg \frac{x}{2} = t \quad (-\pi < x < \pi)$$

almashtirish yordamida integrallananadi. Bunda biz har qanday trigonometrik funksiya  $\tg \frac{x}{2}$  orqali ratsional ifodalanishini nazarda tutamiz. Ya'ni,

$$\sin x = \frac{2\tg \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tg^2 \frac{x}{2}}; \quad \cos x = \frac{1 - \tg^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tg^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

bo'lib, universal almashtirish natijasida

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}; \quad \cos x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}; \quad dx = \frac{2dt}{1 + t^2}$$

bo'lishiga ishonch hosil qilamiz.

VI.  $\int R(\sin x) \cos x dx$  integral  $\sin x = t$ ,  $\cos x dx = dt$  almashtirish yordamida  $\int R(t) dt$  integralga keltirladi.  $\int R(\cos x) \sin x dx$  integral

esa  $\cos x = t$ ,  $\sin x dx = -dt$  almashtirish yordamida  $-\int R(t)dt$  integralga keltiriladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $\int \sin 6x \cos 7x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Berilgan integralni hisoblash uchun  $\sin 6x \cos 7x$  ko'paytmani yig'indi bilan almashtiramiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin 6x \cos 7x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int [\sin(6x + 7x) + \sin(6x - 7x)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 13x - \sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 13x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( -\frac{\cos 13x}{13} + \cos x \right) + C = -\frac{\cos 13x}{26} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C. \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\int \cos 3x \cdot \cos 9x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Berilgan integralni hisoblash uchun  $\cos 3x \cdot \cos 9x$  ni yig'indi bilan almashtiramiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos 3x \cdot \cos 9x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(3x + 9x) + \cos(3x - 9x)] dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 12x + \cos 6x) dx = \frac{1}{24} \sin 12x + \frac{1}{12} \sin 6x + C. \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\int \sin 2x \cdot \sin 5x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Berilgan integralni hisoblash uchun  $\sin 2x \cdot \sin 5x$  ni yig'indiga aymashtiramiz.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin 2x \cdot \sin 5x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(-3x) - \cos 7x] dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 3x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 7x dx = \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + C. \end{aligned}$$

4.  $\int \sin^7 x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^7 x &= \sin^6 x \cdot \sin x = (\sin^2 x)^3 \cdot \sin x = (1 - \cos^2 x)^3 \cdot \sin x \sin^7 x = \\ &= \sin^6 x \cdot \sin x = (\sin^2 x)^3 \cdot \sin x = (1 - \cos^2 x)^3 \cdot \sin x \text{ bo'lganligi uchun} \\ \int \sin^7 x dx &= \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^3 \cdot \sin x dx = \\ &= \{ \cos x = t, \sin x dx = -dt \} = \int (1 - t^2)^3 (-dt) = - \int (1 - t^2)^3 (dt) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \int (1 - 3t^2 + 3t^4 - t^6) dt = -t + t^3 - \frac{3t^5}{5} + \frac{t^7}{7} + C = \\
&= -\cos x + \cos^3 x - \frac{3\cos^5 x}{5} + \frac{\cos^7 x}{7} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

5.  $\int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^3 x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $\sin^4 x \cdot \cos^3 x = \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \cos x =$   
 $= \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x = (\sin^4 x - \sin^6 x) \cdot \cos x$  bo'lgani uchun  
 $\int \sin^4 x \cos^3 x dx = \int (\sin^4 x - \sin^6 x) \cos x dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right\} =$   
 $= \int (t^4 - t^6) dt = \int t^4 dt - \int t^6 dt = \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^7}{7} + C =$   
 $= \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - \frac{\sin^7 x}{7} + C.$

6.  $\int \cos^2 x \sin^5 x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $\cos^2 x \sin^5 x = \cos^2 x \sin^4 x \sin x =$   
 $= \cos^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \sin x = (\cos^2 x - 2\cos^4 x + \cos^6 x) \sin x$  bo'lgani uchun  
 $\int \cos^2 x \sin^5 x dx = \int (\cos^2 x - 2\cos^4 x + \cos^6 x) \sin x dx =$   
 $= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ \sin x dx = -dt \end{array} \right\} = \int (t^2 - 2t^4 + t^6) (-dt) = - \int t^2 dt + 2 \int t^4 dt -$   
 $- \int t^6 dt = -\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{2t^5}{5} - \frac{t^7}{7} + C = -\frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + \frac{2\cos^5 x}{5} - \frac{\cos^7 x}{7} + C.$

7.  $\int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^8 x} dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu yerda  $m = 4$ ;  $n = -8$ ;  $m + n = -4$  juft manfiy son.  
 $tgx = t$  almashtirish qilamiz. U holda,  $x = arctgt$ ,  $dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$ ;  
 $\sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$ ;  $\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$ .

Bularni berilgan integralga qo'yamiz :

$$\int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^8 x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{t^4}{(1+t^2)^2}}{\frac{1}{(1+t^2)^4}} \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int t^4 (1+t^2) dt =$$

$$= \int (t^4 + t^6) dt = \frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^7}{7} + C = \frac{tg^5 x}{5} + \frac{tg^7 x}{7} + C.$$

8.  $\int tg^8 x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $tgx = t, x = arctgt, dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$  almashtirish qilamiz. U holda

$$\begin{aligned} \int tg^8 x dx &= \int t^8 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{t^8}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{t^8 - 1 + 1}{1+t^2} dt = \\ &= \int \left( t^6 - t^4 + t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \frac{t^7}{7} - \frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^3}{3} - t + \\ &\quad + arctgt + C = \frac{tg^7 x}{7} - \frac{tg^5 x}{5} + \frac{tg^3 x}{3} - tgx + arctg(tgx) + C = \\ &= \frac{tg^7 x}{7} - \frac{tg^5 x}{5} + \frac{tg^3 x}{3} - tgx + x + C. \end{aligned}$$

9.  $\int ctg^5 x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $ctgx = t$  almashtirish qilamiz. U holda  $x = arcctgt$  va  $dx = -\frac{dt}{1+t^2}$  bo'ladi. Bularni berilgan integralga qo'yamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int ctg^5 x dx &= \int t^5 \left( -\frac{dt}{1+t^2} \right) = - \int \frac{t^5}{1+t^2} dt = \\ &= - \int \left( t^3 - t + \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right) dt = -\frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2 + 1) + C = \\ &= -\frac{ctg^4 x}{4} + \frac{ctg^2 x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + ctg^2 x) + C = \\ &= -\frac{ctg^4 x}{4} + \frac{ctg^2 x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + C = \\ &= -\frac{ctg^4 x}{4} + \frac{ctg^2 x}{2} - \ln |\sin x| + C. \end{aligned}$$

10.  $\int \cos^4 x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish: } \cos^4 x &= (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left[ \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) \right]^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4x) \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x. \end{aligned}$$

Shuning uchun

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^4 x dx &= \int \left( \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C.\end{aligned}$$

11.  $\int \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Yechish: } \sin^4 x \cos^2 x &= \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x = \\ &= (\sin x \cos x)^2 \sin^2 x = \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)^2 \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x \sin^2 x = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 4x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) = \frac{1}{16} (1 - \cos 4x)(1 - \cos 2x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} (1 - \cos 2x - \cos 4x + \cos 2x \cos 4x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{16} \cos 2x \cdot \cos 4x = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos 6x + \cos 2x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{32} \cos 6x + \frac{1}{32} \cos 2x = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{32} \cos 6x.\end{aligned}$$

Demak,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx &= \int \left( \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{16} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{32} \cos 6x \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{64} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{192} \sin 6x + C.\end{aligned}$$

12.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:

$$\begin{aligned}tg \frac{x}{2} = t, \frac{x}{2} &= arctgt, \quad x = 2arctgt, \quad dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}. \quad tg \frac{x}{2} = \\ t, \frac{x}{2} &= arctgt, \quad x = 2arctgt, \quad dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}.\end{aligned}$$

Shuning uchun

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x} &= \int \frac{2dt}{\frac{1+t^2}{\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)^3}} = \int \frac{2 \cdot (1+t^2)^3}{(2t)^3 \cdot (1+t^2)} dt = \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{t^3} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1+2t^2+t^4}{t^3} dt = \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \frac{1}{t^3} + \frac{2}{t} + t \right) dt = -\frac{1}{8t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + \frac{1}{8} t^2 + C = \\
&= -\frac{1}{8t g^2 \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tg \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{8} t g^2 \frac{x}{2} + C = \\
&= -\frac{1}{8} c t g^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tg \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{8} t g^2 \frac{x}{2} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

13.  $\int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Berilgan integral  $\int R(\sin x) \cos x dx$  ko'inishdagi integraldir. Uni hisoblash uchun  $\sin x = t$  almashtirish qilamiz. U holda  $\cos x dx = dt$  bo'ladi. Shuning uchun,

$$\int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x dx = \int t^4 \cdot dt = \frac{t^5}{5} + C = \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C.$$

14.  $\int \cos^5 x \cdot \sin x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish : Bu integral  $\int R(\cos x) \cdot \sin x dx$  ko'inishdagi integraldir.

Uni hisoblash uchun  $\cos x = t$  almashtirish qilamiz.U holda  $\sin x dx = -dt$  bo'ladi. Shuning uchun

$$\int \cos^5 x \cdot \sin x dx = - \int t^5 \cdot dt = -\frac{t^6}{6} + C = -\frac{\cos^6 x}{6} + C.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin:

- 1)  $\int \sin 2x \cdot \sin 5x dx;$
- 2)  $\int \sin 5x \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} dx;$
- 3)  $\int \sin \frac{3}{4}x \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4} dx;$
- 4)  $\int \sin 2x \cdot \cos 5x \cdot \sin 9x dx;$
- 5)  $\int \sin x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 5x dx;$
- 6)  $\int \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 5x dx;$

$$\text{Javob: 1) } \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + C; \quad 2) -\frac{1}{11} \sin \frac{11x}{2} + \frac{1}{9} \sin \frac{9x}{2} + C;$$

$$3) -\cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C; \quad 4) \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\sin 12x}{12} - \frac{\sin 6x}{6} + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} - \frac{\sin 16x}{16} \right) + C;$$

$$5) -\frac{\cos 2x}{8} + \frac{\cos 4x}{16} - \frac{\cos 6x}{24} + C;$$

$$6) \frac{\sin 2x}{8} + \frac{\sin 4x}{16} + \frac{\sin 6x}{24} + \frac{\sin 8x}{32} + C;$$

2. Quyidagi itegrallar hisoblansin:

$$1) \int \sin^3 x \, dx; \quad 2) \int \cos^5 x \, dx; \quad 3) \int \cos^9 x \, dx;$$

$$4) \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^7 x \, dx; \quad 5) \int \sin^7 x \cdot \cos^6 x \, dx; \quad 6) \int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$\text{Javob: 1) } -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C; \quad 2) \sin x - \frac{2\sin^3 x}{3} + \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C;$$

$$3) \sin x - \frac{4}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{6}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{4}{7} \sin^7 x + \frac{1}{9} \sin^9 x + C;$$

$$4) \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - \frac{3\sin^7 x}{7} + \frac{\sin^9 x}{3} - \frac{\sin^{11} x}{11} + C;$$

$$5) -\frac{\cos^7 x}{7} + \frac{\cos^9 x}{3} - \frac{3\cos^{11} x}{11} + \frac{\cos^{13} x}{13} + C; \quad 6) \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C.$$

3. Quyidagi intgrallar hisoblansin:

$$1) \int \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^4 x} \, dx; \quad 2) \int \frac{\cos^7 x}{\sin^4 x} \, dx; \quad 3) \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^7 x} \, dx; \quad 4) \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^9 x} \, dx;$$

$$\text{Javob: 1) } -\cos x - \frac{2}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x} + C;$$

$$2) -\frac{1}{3\sin^3 x} + \frac{3}{\sin x} + 3 \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C. \quad 3) \frac{\tg^4 x}{4} + \frac{\tg^6 x}{6} + C;$$

$$4) -\left( \frac{\ctg^4 x}{4} + \frac{\ctg^6 x}{3} + \frac{\ctg^8 x}{8} \right) + C.$$

4. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin:

$$1) \int \tg^4 x \, dx; \quad 2) \int \ctg^6 x \, dx; \quad 3) \int \ctg^3 x \, dx; \quad 4) \int \tg^7 x \, dx.$$

$$\text{Javob: 1) } \frac{\tg^3 x}{3} - \tg x + C; \quad 2) -\frac{1}{5} \ctg^5 x + \frac{1}{3} \ctg^3 x - \ctg x - x + C;$$

$$3) -\frac{1}{2}ctg^2x - \ln|\sin x| + C; 4) \frac{1}{6}tg^6x - \frac{1}{4}tg^4x + \frac{1}{2}tg^2x + \ln|\cos x| + C.$$

5. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin:

$$1) \int \sin^4 x \, dx; \quad 2) \int \cos^6 x \, dx; \quad 3) \int \sin^6 x \, dx; \quad 4) \int \sin^8 x \, dx.$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + \frac{\sin 4x}{32} + C;$$

$$2) \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{5}{2}x + 2 \sin 2x + \frac{3}{8} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{6} \sin^3 2x \right) + C;$$

$$3) \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{5}{2}x - 2 \sin 2x + \frac{3}{8} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{6} \sin^3 2x \right) + C;$$

$$4) \frac{1}{128} \left( \frac{1}{8} \sin 8x - \frac{4}{3} \sin 6x + 7 \sin 4x - 28 \sin 2x \right) + \frac{35}{128}x + C.$$

6. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin:

$$1) \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x \, dx; \quad 2) \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^4 x \, dx;$$

$$3) \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x \, dx; \quad 4) \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^6 x \, dx.$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C; \quad 2) \frac{1}{128} \left( 3x - \sin 4x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 8x \right) + C;$$

$$3) \frac{1}{64} \left( 4x - \sin 4x + \sin 2x - \frac{1}{3} \sin 6x \right) + C;$$

$$4) \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{3}{16}x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{128} \sin 8x + \frac{1}{20} \sin^5 2x \right) + C.$$

7. Quyidagi integrallarni hisoblang.

$$1) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x}; \quad 2) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^5 x};$$

$$\text{Javob: } 1) -\frac{1}{8}ctg^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| tg \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + \frac{1}{8}tg^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + C;$$

$$2) \frac{1}{16} \left( -\frac{1}{4}ctg^4 \frac{x}{2} - 2ctg^2 \frac{x}{2} + 6 \ln \left| tg \frac{x}{2} \right| + 2tg^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}tg^4 \frac{x}{2} \right) + C.$$

## §7. Giperbolik funksiyalarini integrallash

Giperbolik funksiyalar  $e^x$  va  $e^{-x}$  lardan tuzilgan bo'lib, ular quyidagilardan iborat edi.

$$\begin{aligned} shx &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, & chx &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \\ thx &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}, & cthx &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}. \end{aligned}$$

Bulardan quyidagi formulalarni osongina keltirib chiqarish mumkin:

$$ch^2x - sh^2x = 1, \quad ch2x = ch^2x + sh^2x, \quad sh2x = 2shx \cdot chx,$$

$$sh^2x = \frac{1}{2}(ch2x - 1), \quad ch^2x = \frac{1}{2}(ch2x + 1).$$

Giperbolik funksiyalarning hosilalari quyidagilardan iborat:

$$(shx)' = chx, \quad (chx)' = shx,$$

$$(thx)' = \frac{1}{ch^2x}, \quad (cth x)' = -\frac{1}{sh^2x}.$$

Giperbolik funksiyalarning integrallarini ularning hosilalaridan foydalanib keltirib chiqarish mumkin.

$$\int shx dx = chx + c, \quad \int chx dx = shx + c,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{sh^2x} = -cthx + c, \quad \int \frac{dx}{ch^2x} = thx + c.$$

Ba'zan  $\int R(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) dx$  va  $\int R(x, \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) dx$  ko'rinishdagi integrallarni hisoblashda mos ravishda  $x = acht$  va  $x = asht$  o'rniga qo'yishlardan foydalanish qulay bo'ladi. Bunda:

$$\text{agar } x = acht \text{ bo'lsa, } t = \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right|,$$

$$\text{agar } x = asht \text{ bo'lsa, } t = \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} \right|.$$

Bulardan tashqari quyidagicha o'rniga qo'yishdan ham foydalanish mumkin:

$$\text{agar } x = tht \text{ bo'lsa, } t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}.$$

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $\int sh^2x dx$  hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechish: } \int sh^2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (ch2x - 1) dx = \frac{1}{4} sh2x - \frac{1}{2} x + c.$$

2.  $\int sh^3x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish: } \int sh^3x dx &= \int sh^2x \cdot (chx)' dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (ch^2x - 1) d(chx) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int ch^2x \cdot d(chx) - \frac{1}{2} \int d(chx) = \frac{1}{6} ch^3x - \frac{1}{2} chx + c. \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\int ch^4x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechish: } \int ch^4x dx = \int (ch^2x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (ch2x + 1)^2 dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4} \int (\operatorname{ch}^2 2x + 2\operatorname{ch} 2x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{ch}^2 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{ch} 2x dx + \frac{1}{4} \int dx = 4 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int (\operatorname{ch}^2 2x + 2\operatorname{ch} 2x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{ch}^2 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{ch} 2x dx + \frac{1}{4} \int dx = \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 + \operatorname{ch} 4x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x + \frac{1}{4} x = \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{32} \operatorname{sh} 4x + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2x + \frac{1}{4} x + c.
\end{aligned}$$

4.  $\int sh^4 x \cdot ch^4 x dx$  hisoblansin:

Yechish:  $shx \cdot chx = \frac{1}{2} sh2x$  dan foydalanamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int sh^4 x \cdot ch^4 x dx &= \frac{1}{16} \int sh^4 2x dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{(ch4x - 1)^2}{4} dx = \\
&= \frac{1}{64} \int (ch^2 4x - 2ch 2x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{64} \int \left( \frac{1 + ch8x}{2} - 2ch4x + 1 \right) dx = \\
&= \frac{1}{64} \left( \frac{3}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} sh4x + \frac{1}{16} sh8x \right) + c.
\end{aligned}$$

5.  $\int \frac{dx}{thx-1}$  hisoblansin.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Yechish: } \int \frac{dx}{thx-1} &= \int \frac{chx \, dx}{shx-chx} = \int \frac{chx(shx+chx)}{sh^2x-ch^2x} \, dx = \\
&= - \int shx \cdot chx dx - \int ch^2 x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int sh2x \, dx - \int \frac{ch2x+1}{2} = \quad dx = \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} ch2x - \frac{1}{4} sh2x - \frac{1}{2} x + c.
\end{aligned}$$

6.  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2-3}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $x = \sqrt{3}$  cht deb olsak,  $dx = \sqrt{3} sh t dt$  bo'ladi. Demak,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2-3}} &= \int \frac{3ch^2 t \cdot \sqrt{3} sh t \, dt}{\sqrt{3ch^2 t - 3}} = 3\sqrt{3} \int \frac{ch^2 t \cdot sh t \, dt}{\sqrt{3} \cdot sh t} = \\
&= 3 \int ch^2 t \, dt = \frac{3}{2} \int (ch2t + 1) dt = \frac{3}{4} sh2t + \frac{3}{2} t + c \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 - 3} + + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - 3}| + c.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 3 \int ch^2 t \, dt = \frac{3}{2} \int (ch2t + 1)dt = \frac{3}{4} sh2t + \frac{3}{2} t + c \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 - 3} + + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - 3}| + c. \\
&= 3 \int ch^2 t \, dt = \frac{3}{2} \int (ch2t + 1)dt = \frac{3}{4} sh2t + \frac{3}{2} t + c \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 - 3} + + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - 3}| + c.
\end{aligned}$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin.

$$1) \int ch^2 x \, dx; \quad 2) \int ch^3 2x \, dx; \quad 3) \int sh^4 x \, dx;$$

$$4) \int \frac{dx}{sh^2 x + ch^2 x}; \quad 5) \int cth^3 x \, dx; \quad 6) \int sh^5 x \cdot ch^2 x \, dx;$$

$$7) \int ch^2 x \cdot sh^2 x \, dx; \quad 8) \int \frac{dx}{cthx - 1}; \quad 9) \int \frac{dx}{ch^3 x \cdot sh^2 x};$$

$$10) \int \frac{dx}{sh^2 \frac{x}{2} + ch^2 \frac{x}{2}}.$$

Javob: 1)  $\frac{1}{4} sh2x + \frac{1}{2} x + C$ ; 2)  $\frac{1}{2} sh2x + \frac{1}{6} sh^3 2x + C$ ;

$$3) \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{3}{2} x - sh2x + \frac{1}{8} sh4x \right) + C; \quad 4) arctg(thx) + C;$$

$$5) \ln|shx| - \frac{1}{2sh^2 x} + C; \quad 6) ch^3 x \left( \frac{1}{7} ch^4 x - \frac{2}{5} chx + \frac{1}{3} \right) + C;$$

$$7) \frac{1}{32} sh4x - \frac{1}{8} x + C; \quad 8) \frac{1}{2} sh^2 x + \frac{1}{4} sh2x - \frac{1}{2} x + C;$$

$$9) -\frac{1}{shx} - \frac{shx}{2ch^2 x} - 3 arctg e^x + C; \quad 10) 2arctg \left( th \frac{x}{2} \right) + C;$$

## XI. BOB. ANIQ INTEGRAL

### §1. Aniq integral va uning xossalari. Aniq integralni hisoblash usullari

$[a, b]$  kesmada  $f(x)$  funksiya aniqlangan bo'lsin.  $[a; b]$  kesmani  $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 \dots < x_n = b$  nuqtalar bilan n ta bo'lakka ajratamiz. Har bir  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  kesmadan ixtiyoriy  $\xi_i$  nuqta olib

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$

yig'indini tuzamiz. Bunda  $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ .

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$

ko'rinishidagi yig'indi integral yig'indi deyiladi. Uning  $\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0$  dagi limiti mavjud va chekli bo'lsa, unga  $f(x)$  funksiyaning a dan b gacha aniq integrali deyiladi va u

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$

ko'rinishida yoziladi.

Bu holda  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi deyiladi.  $f(x)$  funksiyaning integrallanuvchi bo'lishi uchun u  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lishi yoki chekli sondagi uzilishlarga ega bo'lishi kifoyadir.

Aniq integral quyidagi bir qator xossalarga ega:

1.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx;$

2.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ , agar  $a = b$  bo'lsa;

3.  $\int_a^b kf(x) dx = k \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx;$

4.  $\int_a^b [f(x) \pm \varphi(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx;$

5. Agar  $[a, b]$  kesmada  $f(x) \geq 0$  va integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$  tengsizlik o'rini bo'ladi;

6. Agar  $[a, b]$  kesmada  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar integrallanuvchi hamda  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  bo'lsa, u holda ularning aniq integrallari uchun  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$  tengsizlik o'rini bo'ladi.

7. Agar  $a < c < b$  va  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, c]$ ,  $[c, b]$  kesmalarda integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, unda  $[a, b]$  kesmada ham integrallanuvchi va  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$  tenglik o'rini bo'ladi.

8. Agar  $[a, b]$  kesmada ( $a < b$ ) integrallanuvchi  $y=f(x)$  funksiyaning shu kesmadagi eng kichik va eng katta qiymatlari  $m$  va  $M$  bo'lsa, u holda ular uchun  $m(b - a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b - a)$  tengsizlik o'rinni bo'ladi;

9. Agar  $|f(x)|$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $f(x)$  funksiya ham bu kesmada integrallanuvchi va quyidagi tengsizlik o'rinni bo'ladi:  $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$ ;

10. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lsa, u holda bu kesmada shunday  $\xi$  nuqta mavjud bo'ladiki, unda

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b - a)$$

tenglik o'rinni bo'ladi.

Agar  $F(x)$  uzluksiz  $f(x)$  funksiyaning biror boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsa, u holda

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

tenglik o'rinni bo'ladi. Bu tenglik aniq integralni hisoblashning Nyuton-Leybnis formulasi deyiladi.

Ba'zi aniq integrallarni hisoblashda bo'laklab integrallash formulasi deb ataluvchi

$$\int_a^b u dv = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du$$

formuladan foydalaniladi.

Berilgan uzluksiz  $y = f(x)$  funkisiyadan  $[a, b]$  kesma bo'yicha olingan

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

aniq integralni ba'zi hollarda biror  $x = \varphi(t)$  differensiallanuvchi funksiya orqali "eski" x o'zgaruvchidan "yangi" t o'zgaruchiga o'tish usulida foydalanib hisoblash mumkin bo'ladi. Bunda quyidagi shartlar qo'yiladi:

1.  $\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b$ ;
2.  $\varphi(t)$  va  $\varphi'(t)$  funksiyalar  $t \in [\alpha, \beta]$  kesmada uzluksiz;
3.  $f[\varphi(t)]$  murakkab funksiya  $[\alpha, \beta]$  kesmada aniqlangan va uzluksiz.

Bu shartlarda ushbu formula o'rini bo'ladi:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^\beta f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

Bu formula aniq integralda o'zgaruvchini almashtirish formulasi deyiladi.

### **Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar**

1.  $\int_1^2 (x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4})dx$  integral hisoblansin:

$$\text{Yechish: } \int_1^2 (x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4})dx = \int_1^2 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 x^{-4} dx = \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_1^2 - \left. \frac{1}{3x^3} \right|_1^2 = \\ = \frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 1^3} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{64-1}{24} = \frac{63}{24} = \frac{21}{8}.$$

2.  $\int_0^4 (1 + e^{\frac{x}{4}})dx$  integral hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechish: } \int_0^4 (1 + e^{\frac{x}{4}})dx = \int_0^4 dx + \int_0^4 e^{\frac{x}{4}} dx = x \Big|_0^4 + 4e^{\frac{x}{4}} \Big|_0^4 = 4 - \\ - 0 + 4e^{\frac{4}{4}} - 4e^{\frac{0}{4}} = 4 + 4e - 4 = 4e.$$

3.  $\int_{-1}^7 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x+4}}$  ni hisoblang.

$$\text{Yechish: } \int_{-1}^7 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x+4}} = \int_{-1}^7 (3x+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(3x+4) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \\ = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(3x+4)^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} \Big|_{-1}^7 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(3x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^7 = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3x+4} \Big|_{-1}^7 = \\ = \frac{2}{3} \left( \sqrt{3 \cdot 7 + 4} - \sqrt{3 \cdot (-1) + 4} \right) = \frac{2}{3} (5 - 1) = \frac{8}{3}.$$

4.  $\int_0^5 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+3x}}$  integral hisoblansin:

$$\text{Yechish: } \sqrt{1+3x} = t, \quad 1+3x = t^2, \quad 3x = t^2 - 1, \quad x = \frac{t^2-1}{3}, \\ dx = \frac{2tdt}{3}. \quad \text{Endi yangi chegaralarni aniqlaymiz: } x = 0 \text{ da } \sqrt{1+3 \cdot 0} = t_1 \\ \text{dan } t_1 = 1. \quad x = 5 \text{ da } \sqrt{1+3 \cdot 5} = t_2 \text{ dan } t_2 = 4 \text{ kelib chiqadi.}$$

Topilgamlarni berilgan integralga qo'yamiz:

$$\int_0^5 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+3x}} = \int_1^4 \frac{\frac{t^2-1}{3}}{t} \cdot \frac{2tdt}{3} = \frac{2}{9} \int_1^4 (t^2-1)dt = \frac{2}{9} \int_1^4 t^2 dt -$$

$$-\frac{2}{9} \int_1^4 dt = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_1^4 - \frac{2}{9} t \Big|_1^4 = \frac{2t^3}{27} \Big|_1^4 - \frac{2}{9} t \Big|_1^4 = \frac{128}{27} - \frac{2}{27} - \frac{8}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = 4.$$

5.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{2+\cos x}$  integral hisoblansin:

Yechish:  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t$  almashtirish qilamiz: U holda  $\frac{x}{2} = \operatorname{arctg} t$ ,

$x = 2\operatorname{arctg} t$ ,  $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ ,  $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$  bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari yangi o'zgaruvchi  $t$  ning qiymatlarini aniqlaymiz.  $x = 0$  da  $t_1 = 0$  va  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  da

$$t_2 = 1.$$

Ularni e'tiborga olsak,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{2+\cos x} = \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{2+\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{2dx}{2+2t^2+1-t^2} =$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{t^2+3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} 0 =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 0 = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

6.  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $x = \sin t$  almashtirish qilamiz. U holda  $dx = \cos t dt$ .  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  bo'lganda  $\sin t = \frac{1}{2}$  bo'lib, undan  $t_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$  kelib chiqadi.  $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  bo'lganda  $\sin t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  bo'lib, undan  $t_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$  kelib chiqadi. Demak,

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin t \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin t \cdot \cos t} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{dt}{\sin t} =$$

$$= \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{6} - \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{12} = \ln \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

7.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu integralni bo'laklab integrallash formulasidan foydalanib integrallaymiz.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = x, \, dv = \cos x \, dx \\ du = dx, \, v = \sin x \end{array} \right\} = x \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -$$

$$- \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 = \frac{\pi-2}{2}.$$

8.  $\int_1^{e^2} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$  integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:

$$\int_1^{e^2} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x, \, dv = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \\ du = \frac{dx}{x}, \, v = 2\sqrt{x} \end{array} \right\} = 2\sqrt{x} \ln x \Big|_1^{e^2} -$$

$$- 2 \int_1^{e^2} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} \, dx = 4e - 4\sqrt{x} \Big|_1^{e^2} = 4e - 4e + 4 = 4.$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Quyidagi integrallar hisoblansin.

- 1)  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} \, dx;$
  - 2)  $\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{dx}{(1+5x)^3};$
  - 3)  $\int_1^2 (x + \frac{1}{x})^2 \, dx;$
  - 4)  $\int_4^9 \sqrt{x}(1 + \sqrt{x}) \, dx;$
  - 5)  $\int_1^2 (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}) \, dx;$
  - 6)  $\int_0^1 (e^x - 1)^4 e^x \, dx.$
- Javob: 1)  $\frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{8} - 1);$  2)  $\frac{7}{72};$  3)  $4\frac{5}{6};$  4)  $45\frac{1}{6};$  5)  $\approx 0.08;$   
 6)  $0.2(e - 1)^5.$

2. Quyidagi integrallarni bo'laklab integrallash formulasidan foydalanib hisoblang.

- 1)  $\int_0^1 xe^{-x} \, dx;$
- 2)  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x \, dx}{\sin^2 x};$
- 3)  $\int_0^{\pi} x^3 \sin x \, dx;$
- 4)  $\int_0^{e-1} \ln(x+1) \, dx;$
- 5)  $\int_1^2 x \log_2 x \, dx;$
- 6)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx;$
- 7)  $\int_1^e \ln^3 x \, dx;$
- 8)  $\int_0^{a\sqrt{7}} \frac{x^3 \, dx}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + x^3}};$
- 9)  $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx.$

Javob: 1)  $1 - \frac{2}{e};$  2)  $\frac{\pi(9-4\sqrt{3})}{36} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2};$  3)  $\pi^3 - 6\pi;$  4) 1; 5)  $2 - \frac{3}{4 \ln 2};$

$$6) \frac{e^{\pi}-2}{5}; \quad 7) 6 - 2e; \quad 8) \frac{141a^3\sqrt[3]{a}}{20}; \quad 9) \frac{\pi a^2}{4}.$$

3. Quyidagi integrallarni o'zgaruvchini almashtirish formulasidan foydalanib hisoblang.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) & \int_4^9 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1} dx; \quad 2) \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{1+x}; \quad 3) \int_3^8 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x}}; \quad 4) \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}; \\ 5) & \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{e^x} dx}{\sqrt{e^x+e^{-x}}}; \quad 6) \int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} dx; \quad 7) \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx; \\ 8) & \int_0^1 \sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} dx; \quad 9) \int_0^{-\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} dx; \end{aligned}$$

Javob: 1)  $7 + 2\ln 2$ ; 2)  $2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ ; 3)  $\frac{32}{3}$ ; 4)  $\frac{5}{3} - 2\ln 2$ ; 5)  $\ln \frac{e^x + \sqrt{1+e^x}}{1+\sqrt{2}}$ ;  
 6)  $\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$ ; 7)  $\frac{\pi}{16}$ ; 8)  $\frac{3}{16}\pi$ ; 9)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \ln(2 - \sqrt{3})$ .

## §2. Aniq integralni taqribiy hisoblash. Xosmas integrallar

Aniq integralni hisoblashning yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan usullarida  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  integralni hisoblash  $f(x)$  funksiyaning biror  $F(x)$  boshlang'ich funksiyasini topish va uning qiymatini hisoblashdan iborat edi. Ammo ayrim aniq integrallar uchun bu usullarni qo'llashda quyidagi muammolarga duch kelishimiz mumkin:

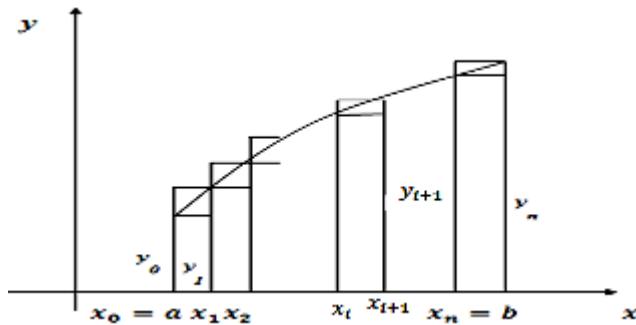
- 1)  $F(x)$  boshlang'ich funksiyani topish murakkab;
- 2)  $F(x)$  boshlang'ich funksiya murakkab bo'lib, uning  $F(a)$  va  $F(b)$  qiymatlarini hisoblash qiyinchilik tug'diradi;
- 3)  $F(x)$  funksiya elementar funksiyalarda ifodanmaydi;
- 4) Integral ostidagi  $f(x)$  funksiya jadval ko'rinishida berilgan.

Bunday hollarda aniq integralni taqribiy hisoblashga to'g'ri keladi. Bu masalani yechish uchun turli formulalar topilgan bo'lib, ular umumiy holda kvadratur formulalar deyiladi. Quyida bu formulalardan ba'zilarini keltiramiz.

1. To'g'ri to'rtburchaklar formulasi. Bu formulani keltirib chiqarish uchun dastlab  $[a, b]$  kesmani  $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$  nuqtalar bilan  $n$  ta teng bo'lakka bo'lamic. Bunda har bir bo'lakning uzunligi  $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$  ga teng bo'ladi (1-chizma)

Integral ostidagi  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}, x_n$  nuqtalardagi qiymatlarini  $y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n-1}, y_n$  lar bilan belgilaymiz va quyidagi yig'indilarni tuzamiz:

$$y_0 \cdot \Delta x + y_1 \cdot \Delta x + y_2 \cdot \Delta x + \dots + y_{n-1} \Delta x; \quad y_0 \Delta x + y_1 \Delta x + y_2 \Delta x + \\ + \dots + y_n \Delta x. \quad y_0 \cdot \Delta x + y_1 \cdot \Delta x + y_2 \cdot \Delta x + \dots + y_{n-1} \Delta x; \quad y_0 \Delta x + \\ y_1 \Delta x + y_2 \Delta x + \dots + y_n \Delta x. \quad y_0 \cdot \Delta x + y_1 \cdot \Delta x + y_2 \cdot \Delta x + \dots + \\ y_{n-1} \Delta x; \quad y_0 \Delta x + y_1 \Delta x + y_2 \Delta x + \dots + y_n \Delta x.$$



1-chizma

Bu yig'indilarni har biri  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun  $[a, b]$  kesmada integral yig'indi bo'lib, ular uchun quyidagi taqribiy formulalarni yozish mumkin:

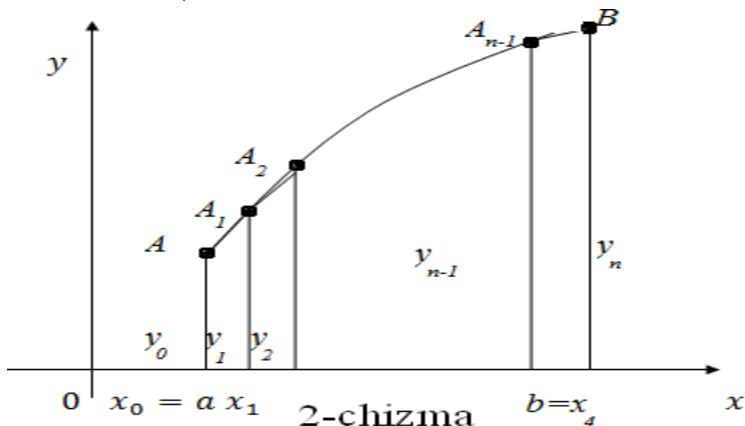
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} (y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1})$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} (y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_n)$$

Bu formulalar to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar formulasi deyiladi.

II. Trapetsiyalar formulasi. Yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar formulasida biz  $y = f(x)$  egri chiziqni zinopayali chiziqlar bilan almashtirgan edik. Agar biz  $y = f(x)$  ni ichki chizilgan siniq chiziqlar bilan almashtirsak, aniq integralning aniqroq qiymatini hosil qilamiz. Bunda  $aABb$  egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuqoridan

$AA_1, A_1A_2, \dots, A_{n-1}B$  vatarlar bilan chegaralangan trapetsiyachalar yig'indisidan iborat bo'ladi(2-chizma). Bunda birinchi



trapetsiyachanining yuzi  $\frac{y_0+y_1}{2} \cdot \Delta x$ , ikkinchisining yuzi  $\frac{y_1+y_2}{2} \cdot \Delta x$  va hokazo

bo'lib  $\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx (\frac{y_0+y_1}{2} \cdot \Delta x + \frac{y_1+y_2}{2} \cdot \Delta x + \dots + \frac{y_{n-1}+y_n}{2} \cdot \Delta x)$  yoki

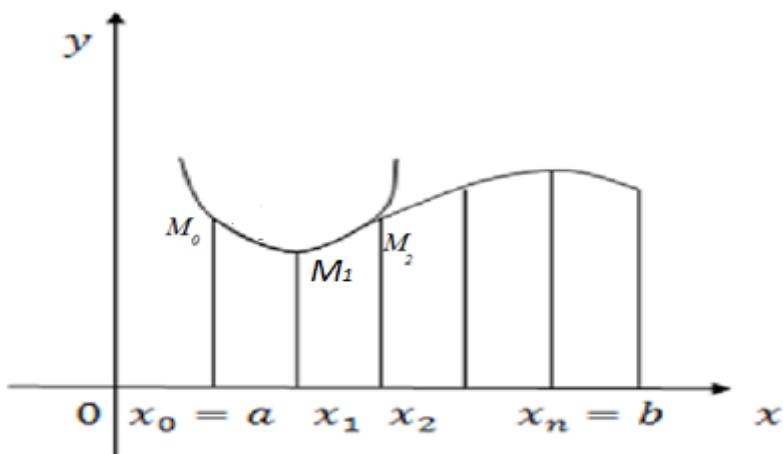
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} \left( \frac{y_0+y_n}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1} \right)$$

bo'ladi. Bu formula aniq integralni taqribiy hisoblashning trapetsiyalar formulasi deyiladi. Bu yerda  $n$  soni ixtiyoriy tanlanadi.  $n$  soni qanchalik katta bo'lsa, integralning qiymati shunchalik aniq bo'ladi.

III. Parabola formulasi (Simpson formulasi).  $[a, b]$  kesmani  $n = 2m$  ta teng bo'laklarga bo'lamiz.  $[x_0, x_1]$  va  $[x_1, x_2]$  kesmalarga mos kelgan va  $y = f(x)$  egri chiziq bilan chegaralgan egri chiziqli trapetsiyachalarning yuzlarini  $M_0(x_0, y_0), M_1(x_1, y_1), M_2(x_2, y_2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi parabola bilan chegaralgan egri chiziqli trapetsiya bilan almashtiramiz. Bunday egri chiziqli trapetsiyani parabolik trapetsiya deyiladi (3-chizma).

O'qi 0y o'qiga parallel bo'lgan parabo'lani tenglamasi

$$y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$



3-chizma

A, B, C koeffitsientlar parabolaning berilgan uchta nuqtadan o'tish shartidan topiladi. Qolgan kesmalar uchun ham yuqoridagidek parabolalarni yasaymiz. Hosil bo'lgan parabolik trapetsiyachalar yuzlarining yig'indisi integralning taqrifiy qiymatini beradi. U quyidagi formuladan iborat boladi:

$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6m} [y_0 + y_{2m} + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{2m-2}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{2m-1})]$ . Bu formula Simpson formulasi deyiladi.

Yuqorida biz  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  integralni integrallash kesmasi  $[a; b]$  chekli va integral ostidagi funksiya uzlusiz bo'lган hollarda о'rgандик.

Ta'rif.  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a, +\infty)$  cheksiz yarim oraliq bo'yicha I tur xosmas integrali deb yuqori chegarasi o'zgaruvchi  $F(b)$  integralning  $b \rightarrow +\infty$  bo'lgandagi limitiga aytildi va u

$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  deb belgilanadi. Demak, ta'rifga asosan, u

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

ko'rinishda belgilanadi.

Agar yuqoridagi tenglamaning o'ng tomonidagi limit mavjud va chekli bo'lsa, u holda xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi, aks holda, uzoqlashuvchi deyiladi.

Ko'p hollarda xosmas integralning aniq qiymatini bilish shart bo'lmasdan, uning yaqinlashuvchi yoki uzoqlashuvchi ekanligini va yaqinlashuvchi bo'lган holda qiymatini baholash yetarli bo'ladi.

I. Agar  $a \leq x < \infty$  cheksiz yarim oraliqda  $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$  va  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  xosmas integral ham yaqinlashuvchi va quyidagi tengsizlik o'rini bo'ladi:

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leq \int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$$

Ta'rif. Agar  $a \leq x < \infty$  cheksiz yarim oraliqda  $0 \leq g(x) \leq f(x)$  va  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  xosmas integral uzoqlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  xosmas integral ham uzoqlashuvchi bo'ladi.

Ta'rif. Agar  $x \geq a$  bo'lganda  $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$  va  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  xosmas integral ham yaqinlashuvchi va uning uchun

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$$

tengsizlik o'rini bo'ladi.

Ta'rif. Agar  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda

$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  xosmas integral absolyut yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi. Agar birinchi integral yaqinlashuvchi, ikkinchi integral uzoqlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda birinchi xosmas integral shartli yaqinlashuvchi deb ataladi.

Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $(-\infty; +\infty)$  oraliqda aniqlangan bo'lsa, uning bu oraliq bo'yicha I tur xosmas integrali yuqorida kiritilgan xosmas integrallar orqali quyidagicha ifodalanadi.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx &= \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^c f(x) dx + \\ &+ \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_c^b f(x) dx . \end{aligned}$$

Endi chegaralanmagan funksiyalar uchun aniq integral tushunchasini umumlashtirammiz. Berilgan  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $(a; b]$  yarim oraliqda

chegaralanmagan, ammo ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon \in (0, b - a]$  uchun bu funksiya  $[a + \varepsilon, b]$  kesmada chegaralangan va integrallanuvchi bo'lsin. Bu holda,  $F(\varepsilon x)F(\varepsilon) = \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx$ ,  $\varepsilon \in (0, b - a]$  funksiyani qarash mumkin.

Ta'rif.  $F(\varepsilon x)$  funksiyaning  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 + 0$  holdagi o'ng limiti berilgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a, b]$  kesma bo'yicha II tur xosmas integrali deyiladi va u quyidagicha belgilanadi:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} F(\varepsilon x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx$$

Agar  $y = f(x)$  funksiya  $x = a$  nuqtada chegaralanmagan bo'lsa, u holda  $[a; +\infty)$  yoki  $(-\infty; a]$  cheksiz yarim oraliqlar bo'yicha quyidagi aralash turdag'i xosmas integrallar bilan aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx &= \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^{+\infty} f(x) dx \quad (a < b < +\infty) \\ \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx &= \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^a f(x) dx \quad (-\infty < c < a) \end{aligned}$$

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1.  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  integralni to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar formulasidan foydalanib taqribiy hisoblansin.

Yechish. Buning uchun  $[0; 1]$  integrallash kesmasini  $n = 10$  ta bo'lakka bo'lamiz va hisoblashlar natijalarini quyidagi jadvalda keltiramiz:

$i$	$x_i = 0.1i$	$1 + x_i^2$	$f(x_i) = \frac{1}{1 + x_i^2}$	$\sum_i f(x_i)$
1	0.1	1.01	0.9901	0.9901
2	0.2	1.04	0.9615	1.9516
3	0.3	1.09	0.9174	2.8690
4	0.4	1.16	0.8621	3.7311

5	0.5	1.25	0.8000	4.5311
6	0.6	1.36	0.7353	5.2664
7	0.7	1.49	0.6711	5.9375
8	0.8	1.64	0.6098	6.5473
9	0.9	1.81	0.5525	7.0998
10	1.0	2	0.5000	7.5998

Bizning misolda  $\Delta x = \frac{1-0}{10} = 0,1$  bo'lgani uchun, to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar formulasiga asosan, quyidagi natijani hosil qilamiz.

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \approx 0,1 \cdot 7,5998 = 0,75998.$$

2.  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  integralni trapetsiyalar formularsi yordamida taqribiy hisoblang. Bunda ham  $n = 10$  deb oling.

Yechish:  $\frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1-0}{10} = \frac{1}{10} = 0,1$ ;  $\frac{y_0+y_n}{2} = \frac{1+0.5}{2} = 0,75$  va  $y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_9 = 7,0998$   $y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_9 = 7,0998$  bo'lgani uchun

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \approx 0,1 \cdot [0.75 + 7,0998] = 0,78498.$$

3.  $\int_1^9 \sqrt{6x-5} dx$  integralni Simpson formularsi yordamida taqribiy hisoblansin. Bunda  $n = 8$  deb oling.

Yechish:  $h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{9-1}{8} = 1$ . Bo'linish nuqtalarini  $x_i$  bilan va funksiyaning unga mos qiymatlarini  $y_i$  bilan belgilaymiz. U holda,

$$x_0 = 1, y_0 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 1 - 5} = \sqrt{1} = 1,0000,$$

$$x_1 = 2, y_1 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 2 - 5} = \sqrt{7} \approx 2.6458,$$

$$x_2 = 3, y_2 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 3 - 5} = \sqrt{13} \approx 3.6056,$$

$$x_3 = 4, y_3 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 4 - 5} = \sqrt{19} \approx 4.3589,$$

$$x_4 = 5, y_4 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 5 - 5} = \sqrt{25} = 5.0000,$$

$$x_5 = 6, y_5 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 6 - 5} = \sqrt{31} \approx 5.5678,$$

$$x_6 = 7, y_6 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 7 - 5} = \sqrt{37} \approx 6.0828,$$

$$x_7 = 8, y_7 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 8 - 5} = \sqrt{43} \approx 6.5574,$$

$$x_8 = 9, y_8 = \sqrt{6 \cdot 9 - 5} = \sqrt{49} = 7.0000.$$

Topilgan bu qiymatlarni

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6m} [y_0 + y_{2m} + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{2m-2}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{2m-1})]$$

Simpson formulasiga qo'yamiz:

$$\text{Bizda } 2m = 8, b - a = 9 - 1 = 8 \text{ bo'lgani uchun } \frac{b-a}{6m} = \frac{8}{24} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{Demak, } \int_1^9 \sqrt{6x-5} dx \approx \frac{1}{3} [1 + 7 + 2(3.6056 + 5.0000 + 6.0828) + 4(2.6458 + 4.3589 + 5.5678 + 6.5574)] = \frac{1}{3}(8 + 2 \cdot 14.6884 + 4 \cdot 19.1299) = 37.9655. 4. \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \text{ xosmas integral topilsin.}$$

Yechish:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b e^{-x} dx = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b = \\ &= - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-b} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} e^0 = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^b} + 1 \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b e^{-x} dx = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b = \\ &= - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-b} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} e^0 = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^b} + 1 = \\ 1. \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b e^{-x} dx = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b = \\ &= - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{-x}) \Big|_0^b = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-b} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} e^0 = - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^b} + 1 = 1. \text{ Demak,} \end{aligned}$$

berilgan xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi ekan.

$$5. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \text{ xosmas integral hisoblansin.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \\ &+ \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \arctgx \Big|_a^0 + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \arctgx \Big|_0^b = \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} (\arctg 0 - \arctg a) + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctg b - \arctg 0) = \end{aligned}$$

$$=-\lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arctg} a + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{arctg} b = -\operatorname{arctg}(-\infty) + \operatorname{arctg}(+\infty) = \\ = -\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

Demak, berilgan xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi.

6.  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x}$  xosmas integral hisoblansin.

Yechish:  $x = 0$  da integral ostidagi funksiya cheksiz uzilishga ega.

Demak, ta'rifga asosan

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \int_a^1 \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \ln x \Big|_a^1 + \lim_{a \rightarrow +0} (\ln 1 - \ln a) = \\ = -\lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \ln a = -(-\infty) = \infty.$$

Demak, berilgan integral uzoqlashuvchidir.

7.  $\int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}}$  xosmas integral hisoblansin.

Yechish: Bu yerda integral ostidagi funksiya  $[-1; 2]$  integrallash kesmasining ichki  $x = 1$  nuqtasida cheksiz uzilishiga ega. Shuning uchun ta'rifga asosan,

$$\int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}} + \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \int_{-1}^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}} + \\ + \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \int_a^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \int_{-1}^a (x-1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} d(x-1) + \\ + \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \int_a^2 (x-1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} d(x-1) = 3 \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \sqrt[3]{x-1} \Big|_{-1}^a + 3 \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \sqrt[3]{x-1} \Big|_a^2 = \\ = 3 \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt[3]{a-1} + \sqrt[3]{2}) + 3 \lim_{a \rightarrow 1} (\sqrt[3]{1} - \sqrt[3]{a-1}) = 3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} + 3 = \\ = 3(\sqrt[3]{2} + 1).$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Quyidagi integrallarni to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar formulasidan foydalanib taqribiy qiymatini toping.

$$1) \int_1^{10} \frac{dx}{x} (n = 10); \quad 2) 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx (n = 10);$$

$$3) \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin x dx \quad (n = 12).$$

Javob: 1) 2,31; 2) 2,904; 3) -6,28332.

2. Trapetsiyalar formulasidan foydalanib, quyidagi integrallarni taqribiy hisoblang.

$$1) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} \quad (n = 8); \quad 2) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^3} \quad (n = 12); \quad 3) \int_1^9 \sqrt{6x-5} dx \quad (n = 10)$$

Javob: 1) 0.69315; 2) 0.83566; 3) 37.8183.

3. Simpson formulasidan foydalanib quyidagi integrallar taqribiy hisoblansin.

$$1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \quad (n = 10); \quad 2) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^3} dx \quad (n = 10); \quad 3) \int_2^5 \frac{dx}{\ln x} \quad (n = 6).$$

Javob: 1) 1,0000; 2) 0,837; 3) 2,59.

4. Quyidagi xosmas integrallar hisoblansin.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) & \int_2^3 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^2 - 4}}; \quad 2) \int_0^2 \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}; \quad 3) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2}; \quad 4) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx; \\ 5) & \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2}; \quad 6) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx; \quad 7) \int_{-\infty}^0 xe^x dx; \quad 8) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2}; \\ 9) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Javob: 1)  $\frac{2}{3} \sqrt[4]{125}$ ; 2)  $\frac{16}{3}$ ; 3) uzoqlashuvchi; 4)  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 5)  $\frac{2}{3} \ln 2$ ; 6)  $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$ ; 7)  $-1$ ; 8)  $\pi$ ; 9)  $\frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{2}}$ .

### §3. Aniq integralning geometrik tatbiqlari

Yuqoridan  $y = f(x) \geq 0$  funksiyaning grafigi bilan, yon tomonlardan  $x = a$  va  $x = b$  vertikal to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan hamda quyidan  $y = 0$ , ya'ni  $0x$  o'qi bilan chegaralangan egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuzasi

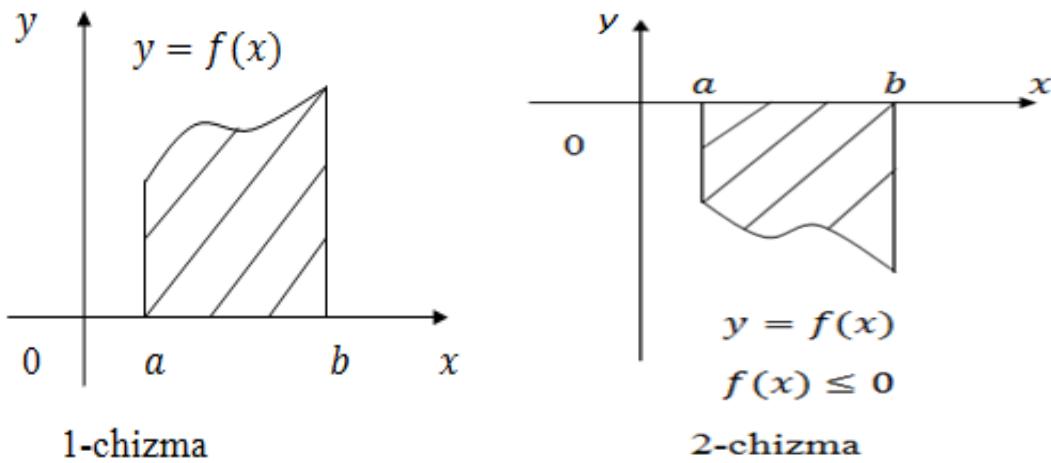
$$S = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

aniq integral bilan hisoblanishi bizga ma'lum(1-chizma).

Agar  $[a, b]$  kesmada  $f(x) \leq 0$  bo'lsa, u holda egri chiziqli trapetsiya  $0x$  o'qidan pastda joylashgan bo'lib, uning qiymati manfiy son bo'ladi. Shu sababli, bu holda, egri chiziqli trapetsiya'ning yuzasi

$$S = - \int_a^b f(x) dx = \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right|$$

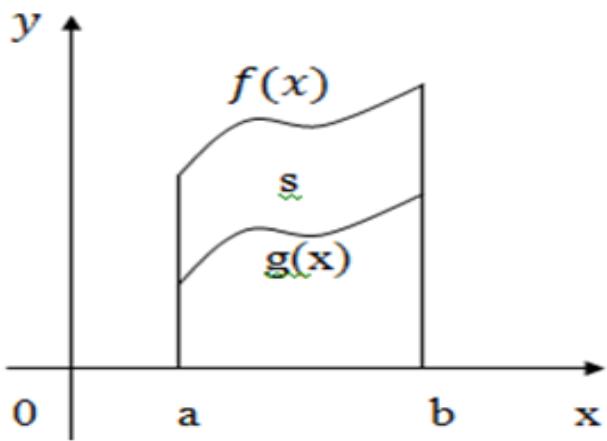
formula bilan topiladi(2-chizma)



$y = f(x)$  va  $y = g(x)$  [ $f(x) \geq g(x)$ ] egri chiziqlar hamda  $x = a$  va  $x = b$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan geometrik shaklning yuzasi

$$S = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

formula bilan hisoblanadi(3-chizma).



3-chizma

Agar egri chiziq  $x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t)$  ( $t \in [\alpha; \beta]$ ) parametrik tenglama bilan berilgan bo'lsa, u holda egri chiziqli trapetsiya'ning yuzasi

$$S = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b y dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t) d\varphi(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t) \varphi'(t) dt$$

formuladan topiladi.

Tekislikdagi  $y = f(x)$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$  funksiya bilan berilgan egri chiziqning  $AB$  yoyi uzunligi

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

formula bo'yicha hisoblanadi.

Agar egri chiziq  $x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t)$  ( $t \in [\alpha; \beta]$ ) parametrik tenglama bilan berilgan bo'lsa, u holda, yoy uzunligi

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{[\varphi'(t)]^2 + [\psi'(t)]^2} dt$$

formula bilan hisoblanadi.

Aytaylik biror jismning  $Ox$  o'qiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan tekislik bilan kesimi yuzi  $S(x)$  bo'lsin. Bu kesim ko'ndalang kesim deb ataladi va u  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzliksizdir. Bu holda, berilgan jismning hajmi

$$V = \int_a^b S(x) dx$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi.

$y = f(x)$  egri chiziq  $x = a, x = b$  to'g'ri chiziqlar va  $0x$  o'qi bilan chegaralangan egri chiziqli trapetsiya'ning  $0x$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lган jismning hajmi

$$V = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$$

formuladan, sirti esa

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

formuladan topiladi.

$x = \varphi(y)$  egri chiziq,  $y = c, y = d$  to'g'ri chiziqlar va  $0y$  o'qi bilan chegaralangan egri chiziqli trapetsiya'ning  $0y$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lган jismning hajmi

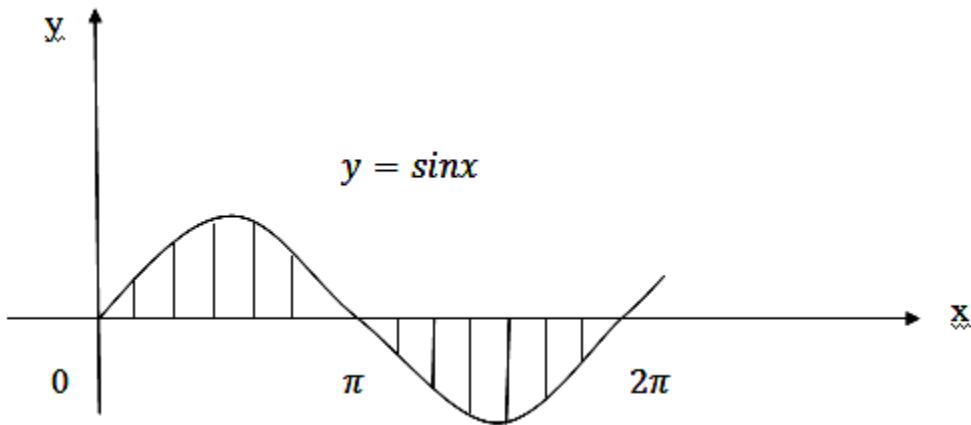
$$V = \pi \int_c^d x^2 dy = \pi \int_c^d \varphi^2(y) dy$$

formuldan topiladi.

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1.  $x \in [0; 2\pi]$  bo'lganda,  $y = \sin x$  sinusoida va  $0x$  o'qi bilan chegaralangan yuza topilsin.

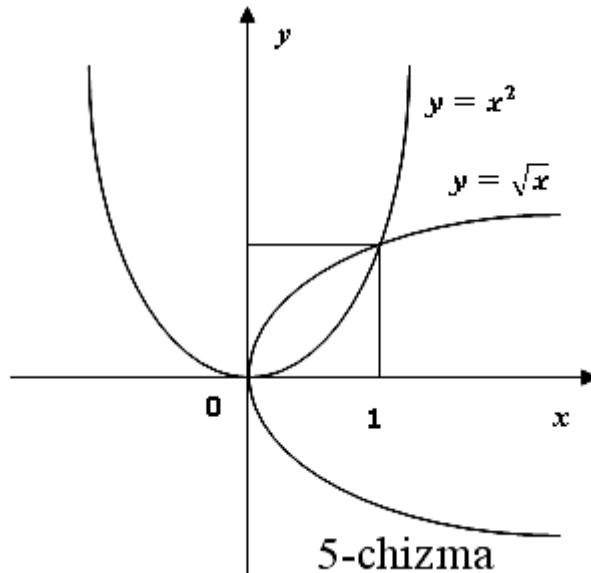
Yechish:  $x \in [0; \pi]$  da  $\sin x \geq 0$  va  $x \in [\pi; 2\pi]$  da  $\sin x \leq 0$  bo'lgani uchun  $S = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx + |\int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin x dx| = -\cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \left| -\cos x \right|_\pi^{2\pi} = -\cos \pi + \cos 0 + |- \cos 2\pi + \cos \pi| = 1 + 1 + |-1 - 1| = 2 + 2 = 4$ . (4-chizma).



4-chizma

2.  $y = \sqrt{x}$  va  $y = x^2$  egri chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan yuza topilsin.

Yechish: Dastlab  $y = \sqrt{x}$  va  $y = x^2$  egri chiziqlarni kesishish nuqtalarini topamiz (5-chizma).



$y = \sqrt{x}$  va  $y = x^2$  dan  $x = x^4$  kelib chiqadi. Undan esa  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 1$  larni topamiz. Demak,

$$S = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

3.  $x = a\cos t$ ,  $y = b\sin t$  ellips bilan chegaralangan sohaning yuzi topilsin.

Yechish: Ellipsning yuqori yarim qismini yuzini topamiz va uni ikkiga ko'paytiramiz. Bu yerda  $x$  o'zgaruvchi  $-a$  dan  $+a$  gacha o'zgarganda  $t$  o'zgaruvchi  $\pi$  dan  $0$  gacha o'zgaradi. Demak,

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= 2 \int_{-\pi}^0 b \sin t (-a \sin t) dt = -2ab \int_{-\pi}^0 \sin^2 t dt = 2ab \int_0^\pi \sin^2 t dt = \\
&= 2ab \int_0^\pi \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt = ab \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos 2t) dt = ab \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \\
&= ab \left( \pi - 0 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) = ab(\pi - 0) = \pi ab.
\end{aligned}$$

4.  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$  aylana uzunligi topilsin.

Yechish: Dastlab aylananing birinchi chorakda yotgan bo'lagining uzunligini topamiz. U holda  $AB$  yoy uzunligi  $y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$  bo'ladi va undan esa

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$  ni aniqlaymiz. Shunday qilib,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{4}l &= \int_0^r \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{r^2 - x^2}} dx = \int_0^r \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} dx = r \arcsin \frac{x}{r} \Big|_0^r = r \cdot \arcsin 1 - \\
&- r \arcsin 0 = r \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi r}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Butun aylananing uzunligi esa  $l = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi r}{2} = 2\pi r$  ga teng bo'ladi.

5.  $x = a \cos^3 t$ ,  $y = a \sin^3 t$  astroidaning uzunligi topilsin.

Yechish: Egri chiziq har ikkala koordinata o'qlariga nisbatan simmetrik bo'lgani uchun dastlab uning to'rtdan bir qismining uzunligini topamiz. Buning uchun  $x'_t$  va  $y'_t$  larni topamiz.  $x'_t = (a \cos^3 t)' = -3a \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t$ ,  $y'_t = (a \sin^3 t)' = 3a \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t$  bo'lib,  $t$  parametr 0 dan  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  gacha o'zgaradi. Demak,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{4}S &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(x'_t)^2 + (y'_t)^2} dt = \\
&\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{9a^2 \cos^4 t \cdot \sin^2 t + 9a^2 \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t} dt = \\
&= 3a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^2 t \cdot \sin^2 t} dt = 3a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cdot \cos t dt = \frac{3a}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt = \\
&= -\frac{3a}{4} \cos 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{3a}{4} (\cos \pi - \cos 0) = -\frac{3a}{4} (-1 - 1) = \frac{3a}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Demak,  $S = 4 \cdot \frac{3a}{2} = 6a$ .

6. Asos yuzasi  $S$  ga teng ko'pburchak va balandligi  $H$  bo'lgan piramidaning hajmini toping.

Yechish: Geometriya kursidan ma'lumki, piramida asosiga parallel bo'lgan tekislik bilan kesilsa, kesimda asosiga o'xshash ko'pburchak hosil

bo'ladi hamda kesim va asos yuzalarining nisbati ulardan piramida uchigacha bo'lgan masofalar kvadratlarinig nisbati kabi bo'ladi. Agar piramida asosidan  $h$  ga teng masofada asosiga parallel tekislik o'tkazilganda hosil bo'lgan kesimning yuzasini  $S(h)$  deb olamiz. U holda piramida uchidan kesimgacha masofa  $H - h$  bo'lganligi uchun quyidagiga ega bo'lamiciz:

$$\frac{S(h)}{S} = \frac{(H-h)^2}{H^2}; S(h) = \frac{S}{H^2}(H-h)^2.$$

Shunday qilib integrallash o'zgaruvchisi  $h$  bo'lib, u 0 dan  $H$  gacha o'zgaradi. Demak,

$$V = \int_0^H \frac{S}{H^2} (H-h)^2 dh = \frac{S}{H^2} \int_0^H (H^2 - 2Hh + h^2) dh = \frac{S}{H^2} (H^2h - Hh^2 + \frac{h^3}{3}) \Big|_0^H = \frac{S}{H^2} (H^3 - H^3 + \frac{H^3}{3}) = \frac{S}{H^2} \cdot \frac{H^3}{3} = \frac{SH}{3}.$$

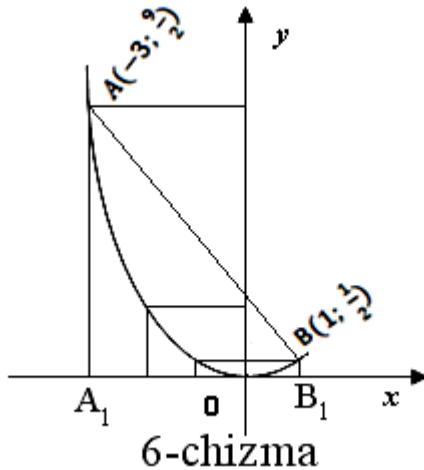
7.  $y = 4x - x^2$  parabola va  $OX$  o'qi bilan chegaralangan shaklning  $OX$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan jismning hajmini toping.

Yechish: Dastlab integrallash chegaralarini topamiz. Buning uchun  $y = 4x - x^2$  va  $y = 0$  tenglamalarni birgalikda yechamiz. Demak,  $4x - x^2 = 0$  bo'lib, undan  $x_1 = 0$  va  $x_2 = 4$  kelib chiqadi. Shunday qilib, egri chiziq  $OX$  o'qini ikkita  $(0; 0)$  va  $(4; 0)$  nuqtalarda kesib o'tadi va integrallash chegarasi 0 dan 4 gacha bo'ladi. Izlanayotgan hajm

$$V = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^4 (4x - x^2)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^4 (16x^2 - 8x^3 + x^4) dx = \\ = \pi \left( \frac{16x^3}{3} - 2x^4 + \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^4 = \pi \left( \frac{16}{3} \cdot 64 - 2 \cdot 4^4 + \frac{4^5}{5} \right) = \\ = \left( \frac{1024}{3} - 512 + \frac{1024}{5} \right) \pi = \frac{512}{15} \pi = 34,2\pi.$$

8.  $2y = x^2$  va  $2x + 2y - 3 = 0$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklni  $OX$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan jismning hajmi topilsin.

Yechish:  $2y = x^2$  dan  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$  bo'lib uning grafigi paraboladan iborat.  $2x + 2y - 3 = 0$  dan  $2x + 2y = 3$  yoki  $\frac{x}{1.5} - \frac{y}{1.5} = 1$  bo'lib, u to'g'ri chiziqdan iborat. Ularni yasaymiz (6-chizma).



Berilgan chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan  $OAB$  shaklning  $ox$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan jismning hajmi  $A_1ABB_1$  va  $A_1AOBB_1$  egri chiziqli trapetsiyalarning  $ox$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan jismlar hajmlarining ayirmasidan iborat bo'ladi. Ularni har birini alohida- alohida topamiz :

$$V_1 = \pi \int_{x_1}^{x_2} y^2 dx = \pi \int_{-3}^1 (1,5 - x)^2 dx = -\pi \int_{-3}^1 (1,5 - x)^2 d(1,5 - x) = \\ = -\frac{\pi}{3} (1,5 - x)^3 \Big|_{-3}^1 = -\frac{\pi}{3} \left( \frac{1}{8} - \frac{729}{8} \right) = \frac{91\pi}{3};$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{-3}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_{-3}^1 = \frac{\pi}{20} (1 + 243) = \frac{\pi}{20} \cdot 244 = \frac{61}{5}\pi$$

$$\text{Demak, izlanayotgan hajm } V = V_1 - V_2 = \frac{91\pi}{3} - \frac{61\pi}{5} = 18\frac{2}{15}\pi.$$

9.  $y = x^2$  va  $8x = y^2$  parabolalar bilan chegaralangan shaklning  $oy$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan jismning hajmi topilsin.

Yechish:  $y = x^2$  va  $8x = y^2$  parabolalarni yasaymiz. Dastlab ularning kesishish nuqtalarini topamiz (7-chizma).

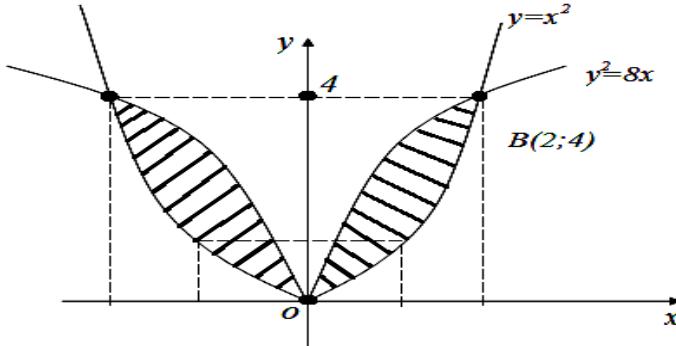
Buning uchun  $y = x^2$  va  $8x = y^2$  larni birgalikda yechamiz.

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y^2 = 8x \end{cases}$$

Bundan  $y_1 = 0$ , va  $y_2 = 4$  ni topamiz.

Demak,

$$V = \pi \int_0^4 \left( y - \frac{y^4}{64} \right) dy = \pi \left( \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^5}{320} \right) \Big|_0^4 = \pi \left( \frac{4^2}{2} - \frac{256 \cdot 4}{320} \right) = \\ = \pi \left( 8 - \frac{16}{5} \right) = \frac{24\pi}{5}.$$



7-chizma

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Quyidagi chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan yuzalar hisoblansin:

- 1)  $y = 4 - x^2$  va  $y = 0$ ;
- 2)  $y = 3 - 2x - x^2$  va  $y = 0$ ;
- 3)  $xy = 4$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x = 4$ ,  $y = 0$ ;
- 4)  $y^2 = x^3$ ,  $y = 8$ ,  $x = 0$ ;
- 5)  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  sikloidaning bir davri (arkasi) va  $ox$  o'qi;
- 6)  $x = a \cos^3 t$ ,  $y = a \sin^3 t$  astroida;
- 7)  $4y = x^2$  va  $y^2 = 4x$ ;
- 8)  $xy = 6$  va  $x + y - 7 = 0$ .

Javoblar:

- 1)  $\frac{32}{3}$ ; 2)  $\frac{32}{3}$ ; 3)  $8\ln 2$ ; 4) 19,2;
- 5)  $3\pi a^2$ ; 6)  $\frac{3\pi a^2}{8}$ ; 7)  $\frac{16}{3}$ ; 8)  $17,5 - 6\ln 6$ .

2.  $y^2 = x^3$  yarim kubik parabolaning  $(0; 0)$  va  $(4; 8)$  nuqtalar bilan chegaralangan qismining uzunligi topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{8}{27}(10\sqrt{10} - 1)$ .

3.  $y = \ln \cos x$  egri chiziqni absissalari  $x = 0$  va  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  bo'lgan nuqtalar bilan chegaralangan qismining uzunligi topilsin.

Javob:  $\ln \tg \frac{3\pi}{8}$ .

4.  $x = \frac{1}{4}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln y$  egri chiziqning ordinatalari  $y = 1$  va  $y = 2$  bo'lgan nuqtalar bilan chegaralangan qismining uzunligi topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$ .

5.  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  astroida yoyining uzunligi topilsin.

Javob: 6a.

6.  $y^2 = 2x^3$  va  $x^2 + y^2 = 20$  chiziqlardan hosil qilingan chiziqning uzunligi topilsin

Javob:  $\frac{8}{27}(10\sqrt{10} - 1) + 4\sqrt{5}\arctg 2$ .

7.  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  sikloidaning bitta arkasi uzunligini toping.

Javob: 8a.

8.  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  astroidaning  $ox$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan jism sirtining yuzi topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{12}{5}\pi a^2$ .

9.  $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$  egri chiziqning  $y = \frac{3}{2}$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan kesishgan qismning oy o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan jism sirtining yuzi topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{14\pi}{3}$ .

10. Quyidagi chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan figuralarning aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan jismlarning hajmlari topilsin.

- 1)  $xy = 4$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x = 4$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $ox$  o'q atrofida;
- 2)  $y^2 = 4 - x$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $oy$  o'q atrofida;

3)  $y = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$  ( $x > 0$ ), ox o'qi atrofida;

4)  $x^2 - y^2 = 4$ ,  $y = \pm 2$ , oy o'qi atrofida;

5)  $y = x^3$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 8$ , oy o'qi atrofida;

6)  $y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ,  $x = \pm 1$ ,  $y = 0$ , ox o'qi atrofida.

Javob: 1)  $12\pi$ ; 2)  $\frac{512\pi}{15}$ ; 3)  $\frac{\pi}{4}(\frac{5\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ ; 4)  $\frac{64\pi}{3}$ ; 5)  $19,2\pi$ ; 6)  $\frac{(\pi+2)\pi}{4}$ .

#### 4§. Aniq integralning fizik va mexanik tatbiqlari

Kattaligi o'zgaruvchan va  $f(x)$  funksiya bilan aniqlanadigan kuch moddiy nuqtani  $[a, b]$  kesma bo'yicha harakatlantirganda bajarilgan  $A$  ish formula bilan hisoblanadi.

$$A = \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

Biror o'zgarmas tezlik bilan to'gri chiziq bo'ylab tekis harakat qilayotgan moddiy nuqtaning  $[a, b]$  vaqt oralig'ida bosib o'tgan  $S$  masofasi  $S = v(b - a)$  formula bilan hisoblanadi.

Tezligi har bir  $t$  vaqtda o'zgaruvchan va  $v = v(t)$  funksiya bilan aniqlanadigan notekis harakatda moddiy nuqtaning  $[a, b]$  vaqt oralig'ida bosib o'tgan  $s$  masofasi

$$S = \int_a^b v(t) dt$$

formula bilan aniqlanadi.

Ma'lumki, inersiya momenti tushunchasi mexanikaning muhim tushunchalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tekislikda  $m$  massaga ega bo'lgan  $A$  moddiy nuqta berilgan bo'lib, bu nuqtadan biror  $l$  o'qqacha (yoki  $O$  nuqtagacha) bo'lgan masofa  $r$  ga teng bo'lsin. U holda  $J = mr^2$  miqdor  $A$  moddiy nuqtaning  $l$  o'qga ( $O$  nuqtaga) nisbatan inersiya momenti deb ataladi.

Masalan, tekislikdagi  $m$  massaga ega bo'lgan  $A = A(x, y)$  moddiy nuqtaning koordinata o'qlariga hamda koordinata boshiga nisbatan inersiya momentlari mos ravishda

$$J_x = mx^2, \quad J_y = my^2, \quad J_0 = m(x^2 + y^2)$$

formulalar orqali hisoblanadi.

Masalan, tekislikda har biri mos ravishda  $m_0, m_1, \dots, m_{n-1}$  massaga ega bo'lgan  $A_0(x_0, y_0), A_1(x_1, y_1), \dots, A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}, y_{n-1})$  moddiy nuqtalar sistemasining koordinata o'qlariga hamda koordinata boshiga nisbatan inersiya momentlari mos ravishda

$$J_x^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k x_k^2, \quad J_y^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k y_k^2, \quad J_0^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} m_k (x_k^2 + y_k^2)$$

formulalar orqali ifodalanadi.

Biror  $y = f(x)$  egri chiziq yoyi bo'yicha massa tarqatilgan bo'lsin. Bu massali egri chiziq yoyining koordinata o'qlari hamda koordinata boshiga nisbatan inersiya momentlari

$$J_x = \int_a^b x^2 \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx, \quad J_y = \int_a^b f^2(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

$$J_0 = \int_a^b (x^2 + f^2(x)) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

formulalar orqali ifodalanadi.

$Oxy$  tekislikda massalari  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n$  bo'lgan  $P_1(x_1, y_1), P_2(x_2, y_2), \dots, P_n(x_n, y_n)$  material nuqtalar sistemasi berilgan bo'lsa, u holda,  $x_i m_i$  va  $y_i m_i$  ko'paytmalar  $m_i$  massaning  $ox$  va  $oy$  o'qlariga nisbatan statik momentlari deyiladi.

Berilgan sistemaning og'irlilik markazi koordinatalarini  $x_c$  va  $y_c$  lar bilan belgilaymiz. U holda, mexanika kursidan ma'lum bo'lgan

$$x_c = \frac{x_1 m_1 + x_2 m_2 + \dots + x_n m_n}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i}$$

$$y_c = \frac{y_1 m_1 + y_2 m_2 + \dots + y_n m_n}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i m_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i}$$

formulalarni yozishimiz mumkin.

$y = f(x)$  ( $a \leq x \leq b$ ) tenglama bilan berilgan  $AB$  egri chiziq yoyining og'irlilik markazi koordinatalari quyidagi integrallar bilan aniqlanadi :

$$x_c = \frac{\int_a^b x \, ds}{\int_a^b ds} = \frac{\int_a^b x \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx}$$

$$y_c = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) \, ds}{\int_a^b ds} = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx}$$

$y = f_1(x)$ ,  $y = f_2(x)$ ,  $x = a$ ,  $x = b$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan tekis figura og'irlik markazining koordinatalari

$$x_c = \frac{\int_a^b x[f_2(x) - f_1(x)]dx}{\int_a^b [f_2(x) - f_1(x)]dx}, \quad y_c = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f_2^2(x) - f_1^2(x)]dx}{\int_a^b [f_2(x) - f_1(x)]dx}$$

formulalardan topiladi.

### Mavzuga doir yechimlari bilan berilgan topshiriqlardan namunalar

1. Vintsimon prujinaning bir uchi mustakamlangan, ikkinchi uchiga esa  $F = F(x)$  kuch ta'sir etib prujinani qismoqda. Agar prujinaning qisilishi unga ta'sir etayotgan  $F(x)$  kuchga proporsional bo'lsa, prujinani  $a$  birlikka qisish uchun  $F(x)$  kuchni bajargan ishini toping.

Yechish: Agar  $F(x)$  kuch ta'sirida prujinaning qisilish miqdorini  $x$  deb olsak, u holda  $F(x) = kx$  bo'ladi. Bunda  $k$  – proporsionallik koeffitsienti (qisilish koeffitsienti). Bajarilgan ishni topish formulasidan foydalanamiz:

$$A = \int_0^a kx \, dx = k \cdot \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^a = \frac{k \cdot a^2}{2}$$

2. Tezligi  $v(t) = t^2 + 3t$  qonun bo'yicha o'zgaradigan notekis harakatda  $[3; 8]$  vaqt oralig'ida bosib o'tilgan S masofa topilsin.

Yechish:  $S = \int_a^b v(t)dt$  formuladan foydalanamiz. Demak,

$$S = \int_3^8 (3t + t^2)dt = 3 \int_3^8 t \, dt + \int_3^8 t^2 \, dt = \left. \frac{3t^2}{2} \right|_3^8 + \left. \frac{t^3}{3} \right|_3^8 = \frac{3 \cdot 64}{2} - \frac{3 \cdot 9}{2} +$$

$$+\frac{8^3}{3}-\frac{3^3}{3}=96-\frac{27}{2}+\frac{512}{3}-\frac{27}{3}=87+\frac{1024-81}{6}=87+\frac{943}{6}=244\frac{1}{6}$$

3. Ox o'qining yuqorisida joylashgan  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  yarim aylana og'irlik markazining koordinatalari topilsin.

Yechish: Og'irlik markazining ordinatasini topamiz.

$$y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}, \quad ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx, \quad ds = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx,$$

$$y_c = \frac{\int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx}{\pi a} = \frac{a \int_{-a}^a dx}{\pi a} = \frac{2a^2}{\pi a} = \frac{2a}{\pi}.$$

$x_c = 0$  bo'ladi. Chunki yarim aylana oy o'qqa nisbatan simmetrik joylashgan.

4.  $y^2 = ax$  parabolaning  $x = a$  to'g'ri chiziq bilan kesishishidan hosil bo'lган segmentning og'irlik markazi koordinatalari topilsin.

Yechish: Masalaning shartidan  $f_2(x) = \sqrt{ax}$  va  $f_1(x) = -\sqrt{ax}$ . Shuning uchun

$$x_c = \frac{2 \int_0^a x \sqrt{ax} dx}{2 \int_0^a \sqrt{ax} dx} = \frac{2\sqrt{a} \int_0^a x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx}{2\sqrt{a} \int_0^a x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx} = \frac{\frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{3}{5} a.$$

Segment ox o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik bo'lgani uchun  $y_c = 0$  bo'ladi.

5. Asosi  $b$  ga va balandligi  $h$  ga teng bo'lган to'g'ri to'rtburchakning asosiga nisbatan inersiya momenti topilsin.

Yechish: To'g'ri to'rtburchakda uning asosidan y masofada joylashgan va kengligi  $dy$  bo'lган elementar polosa ajratamiz. Bu polosaning massasi shu polosaning yuziga, ya'ni  $ds = bdy$  ga teng.

Bundan tashqari,

$$dJ_x = b y^2 dy \quad va \quad J_x = \int_0^h b y^2 dy = \frac{bh^3}{3}$$

### Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

1. Jism  $v = \sqrt{1+t}$  m/s tezlik bilan harakatlanmoqda. Jismning harakat boshlangandan keyingi 10 sek. davomida bosib o'tgan yo'li topilsin.

Javob: 23,7.

2. Moddiy nuqtaning harakat tezligi  $v = (4t^3 - 2t + 1)$  m/s formula yordamida aniqlanadi. Nuqtaning dastlabki 4 sek davomidagi bosib o'tgan yo'li topilsin.

Javob: 244m.

3. Massasi  $m$  ga teng bo'lgan jismni yerdan  $h$  balandlikka ko'tarish uchun sarf qilish kerak bo'lgan ish aniqlansin.

Ko'rsatma: Yer markazidan x masofada markazga tortish kuchi  $F$  ushbu  $F: mg = R^2:x^2$  proporsiyadan aniqlanadi. Bunda  $R$  – yer sharining radiusi.

$$\text{Javob: } \int_R^{R+h} \frac{mgR^2}{x^2} dx = \frac{mgRh}{R+h}$$

4.  $F = 8N$  kuch, prujinani 6 sm ga cho'zishi uchun qancha ish bajarishi kerak ?

Javob: 24 j

5.  $x = 0, x = a, y = 0$  va  $y = b$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan to'g'ri to'rtburchakning  $ox$  va  $oy$  o'qlarga nisbatan inersiya momentari topilsin.

Ko'rsatma : To'g'ri to'rtburchakni gorizontal yuzlarga ajratib, har bir yuzni undan  $ox$  o'qqacha bo'lgan masofa kvadratiga, ya'ni  $y^2$  ga ko'paytiramiz. Ko'paytmalarni qo'shib limitga o'tsak, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$J_x = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \sum a \Delta y \cdot y^2 = \int_0^b ay^2 dy .$$

Shunga o'xshash  $J_y = \int_0^a bx^2 dx$

$$\text{Javob: } J_x = \frac{ab^3}{3}; \quad J_y = \frac{a^3 b}{3}.$$

6.  $x = 0$  va  $x + y = a$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan uchburchakning  $ox$  va  $oy$  o'qlarga nisbatan statik momenti va og'irlik markazining koordinatalari topilsin.

Ko'rsatma: Statik momentlar quyidagilardan iborat :

$$M_x = \int_0^a xy dy, \quad M_y = \int_0^a xy dx .$$

og'irlik markazining koordinatalari:

$$x_c = \frac{M_y}{S}, \quad y_c = \frac{M_x}{S}$$

Bunda  $S$  – shaklning yuzi.

Javob:  $M_x = M_y = \frac{a^3}{6}$ ;  $x_c = y_c = \frac{a}{3}$ .

7.  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$  aylananing birinchi chorakda yotuvchi yoyining  $Oy$  o'qiga nisbatan inersia momenti topilsin.

Javob:  $0,25\pi R^3$ .

8.  $y^2 = 4ax$  parabola va  $x = a$  to'ri chiziq bilan chegaralangan shaklning  $oy$  o'qiga nisbatan inersia momenti topilsin.

Javob:  $\frac{8}{7}a^4$ .

9.  $y^2 = 2x$  parabolani  $x = 0$  dan  $x = 2$  gacha bo'lgan yoyning  $ox$  va  $oy$  o'qlarga nisbatan statik momentlari topilsin.

Javob:  $M_x = \frac{1}{3}(5\sqrt{5} - 1)$ ;  $M_y = \frac{9}{8}\sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{16}\ln(2 + \sqrt{5})$ .

10.  $y = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = chx$  zanjir chiziqning  $A(0; 1)$  nuqtadan  $B(a; cha)$  nuqtagacha bo'lgan yoyi og'irlik markazining koordinatalari topilsin.

Javob:  $x_c = a - th \frac{a}{2}$ ;  $y_c = \frac{a}{2sha} + \frac{cha}{2}$ .

11.  $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36$  ellips va  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  aylanining kesishishidan hosil bo'lgan shaklning birinchi chorakdagi qismi og'irlik markazining koordinatalari topilsin.

Javob:  $x_c = \frac{4}{\pi}$ ;  $y_c = \frac{20}{3\pi}$ .

## **Qo‘llanmada uchraydigan tayanch iboralar va ularning o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida nomlanishi**

№	O‘zbek tilida	Рус тилида	Ingliz tilida
1.	To‘plam	Множество	Set
2.	To‘plam elementi	Элементы множества	The element of a set
3.	Bo‘s sh to‘plam	Пустое множество	Empty set
4.	To‘plam qismi	Подмножество	Part of the set
5.	To‘plamlar tengligi	Равенства множеств	Equality of sets
6.	To‘plamlar birlashmasi	Объединение множеств	The combination of sets
7.	To‘plamlar kesishmasi	Пересечения множества	Intersection of sets
8.	To‘plamlar ayirmasi	Разность множества	Diversity of sets
9.	To‘plam to‘ldiruvchisi	Дополнение к данному множеству	The complement of a set
10.	Dekart ko‘paytmasi	Декартовыe произведения	Dekart’s product
11.	Chekli to‘plam	Конечные множества	Restricted set
12.	Cheksiz to‘plam	Бесконечные множества	Unrestricted set
13.	O‘zaro bir qiymatli moslik	Взаимно однозначные соответствия	One valued mutual correspondence
14.	Ekvivalent to‘plamlar	Эквивалентные множества	Equivalent sets
15.	To‘plam quvvati	Мощность множества	Power of the set
16.	Sanoqli to‘plam	Счетное множество	Countable set
17.	Sanoqsiz to‘plam	Несчетное множество	Uncountable set
18.	Kombinatorlik masala	Комбинаторная задача	Combinatory sum
19.	Kombinatorika	Комбинаторика	Combinatorics
20.	O‘rin almashtirish	Перестановки	Substitution
21.	Kombinatsiya	Комбинация	Combination
22.	Nyuton binomi	Бином Ньютона	Binomial theorem

23.	Binomial koeffitsient	Биноминальные коэффициенты	Binomial quotient
24.	O‘rinlashtirish	Перемещение	Location
25.	Matritsa	Матрицы	Matrix
26.	Matritsa tartibi	Порядок матрицы	The order of matrix
27.	Matritsa elementi	Элементы матрицы	The element of matrix
28.	To‘rtburchakli matritsa	Прямоугольная матрица	Square matrix
29.	Kvadrat matritsa	Квадратная матрица	Quadratic matrix
30.	Ustun matritsa	Матрица столбец	Column matrix
31.	Satr matritsa	Матрица строка	Line matrix
32.	Teng matritsa	Равные матрицы	Equal matrix
33.	Diogonal element	Диагональный элемент	Diagonal element
34.	Diogonal matritsa	Диагональная матрица	Diagonal matrix
35.	Birlik matritsa	Единичная матрица	Single matrix
36.	Nol matritsa	Нулевая матрица	Zero matrix
37.	Matritsalar yig‘indisi	Сумма матриц	Sum of matrixes
38.	Matritsalar ayirmasi	Разность матриц	Diversity of matrixes
39.	Matritsalar ko‘paytmasi	Произведение матриц	Product of matrixes
40.	Matritsaning transponirlangani	Транспонированные матрицы	Transposed matrix
41.	Teskari matritsa	Обратная матрица	Inverse matrix
42.	Matritsaning rangi	Ранг матрицы	Rang of matrix
43.	Determinant (aniqlovchi)	Детерминант (определитель)	Determinant
44.	Determinantning elementi	Элементы определителя	The element of determinant
45.	Determinantning satri	Строка определителя	Line of determinant
46.	Determinantning ustuni	Столбцы определителя	Column of determinant
47.	Algebraik to‘ldiruvchi	Алгебраические дополнение	Algebraic complement
48.	Determinantning minori	Миноры определителя	Minors of determinant
49.	Chiziqli tenglamalar	Системы линейных уравнений	Linear equation
50.	Sistema koeffitsentlari	Коэффициенты системы	Quotients of a system
51.	Sistema ozod xodlari	Свободные члены системы	Free parts of a system
52.	Sistema yechimi	Решение системы	Decision of a system
53.	Birgalikda bo‘lgan sistema	Совместная система	Joint system
54.	Birgalikda bo‘lmasan sistema	Несовместная система	Disjoined system
55.	Aniq sistema	Определенная система	Definite system
56.	Aniqmas (noaniq) sistema	Неопределенная система	Indefinite system
57.	Kengaytirilgan matritsa	Расширенная матрица	Broad matrix
58.	Matritsalar usuli	Способ матриц	Method of matrixes
59.	Kramer usuli	Способ Крамера	Kramer’s method
60.	Asosiy determinant	Основной определитель	The main determinant

61.	Yordamchi determinantlar	Вспомогательные определители	Secondary determinants
62.	Kramer formulalari	Формулы Крамера	Kramer's formulas
63.	Gauss usuli	Способ Гаусса	Method of Gauss
64.	Umumiy yechim	Общее решение	General decision
65.	Bir jinsli sistema	Однородная система	Similar system
66.	Skalyar	Скаляр	Scalar
67.	Vector	Вектор	Vector
68.	Vektorning moduli	Модуль вектора	Module of Vector
69.	Vectorning geometrik talqini	Геометрическое столькование вектора	Geometric interpretation of Vector
70.	Vectorning boshi	Начало вектора	The beginning of vector
71.	Vectorning uchi	Вершина вектора	Apex of vector
72.	Vectorning oxiri	Конец вектора	The end of vector
73.	Nol vector	Нулевой вектор	Zero vector
74.	Kolliniar vektorlar	Коллинеарные векторы	Co-linear vectors
75.	Komplanar vectorlar	Компланарные векторы	Compiled vectors
76.	Vectorning tengligi	Равенство векторов	The equality of the vector
77.	Vectorni songa ko'paytmasi	Произведение число на вектора	Product numbers to vector
78.	Qarama-qarshi vectorlar	Противоположные векторы	Contrast vectors
79.	Vectorlarni qo'shish	Сложение векторов	Adding of vectors
80.	Parallelogramm qoidasi	Правила параллелограмма	The rule of parallelogram
81.	Uchburchak qoidasi	Правила треугольника	The rule of triangle
82.	Ko'pburchak qoidasi	Правила многоугольника	The rule of polygon
83.	Vectorlarning ayrmasi	Разность векторов	Diversity of vectors
84.	Vectorlarning o'qdagi proyektsiyasi	Проекция вектора на ось	Projection of vectors on axix
85.	Vectorning yoyilmasi	Разложение вектора	Expansion of vector
86.	Vectorning koordinatalari	Координаты вектора	Coordinates of vector
87.	Birlik vectorlar	Единичный вектор	Single vectors
88.	Skalyar ko'paytma	Скалярное произведения	Scalar product
89.	Skalyar ko'paytmaning mexanik ma'nosi	Механический смысл скалярного произведения	Mechanic meaning of Scalar product
90.	Vectorial ko'paytma	Векториальное произведения	Vector product
91.	Vectorial ko'paytmaning mexanik ma'nosi	Механический смысл векториального произведения	Mechanic meaning of vector product
92.	Vectorial ko'paytmaning xossalari	Свойства векториального произведения	Derivatives of vector product
93.	Skalyar ko'paytmani xossalari	Свойства скалярного произведения	Derivatives of Scalar product

94.	Vectorlarning komplanarlik sharti	Условия компланарности векторов	Complanaric condition of vectors
95.	Aralash ko‘paytma	Смешанные произведения	Mixed product
96.	Aralash ko‘paytmaning geometrik ma’nosi	Геометрический смысл смешанного произведения	Geometric meaning of mixed product
97.	Uch vectorning komplanarlik sharti	Условия компланарности трех векторов	Complanaric condition of three vectors
98.	Analitik geometrya predmeti	Предмет аналитической геометрии	The subject of analytical geometry
99.	Aylana tenglamasi	Уравнение окружности	Equation of a circle
100.	To‘g‘ri chiziqning umumiylenglamasi	Общее уравнение прямой	General equation of straight line
101.	To‘g‘ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsientli tenglamasi	Уравнение прямой с угловым коэффициентом	Equation of angled quotient of a straight line
102.	To‘g‘ri chiziqning burchak koeffitsienti	Угловой коэффициент прямой	Angled quotient of a straight line
103.	Normal tenglama	Нормальное уравнение	Normal equation
104.	Kanonik tenglama	Каноническое уравнение	Canonic equation
105.	Parametrik tenglama	Параметрическое уравнение	Parametric equation
106.	To‘g‘ri chiziqlar dastasi	Кучка прямых линий	Group of straight line
107.	Ikki nuqtadan o‘tuvchi to‘g‘ri chiziq	Уравнение прямой проходящий через две данной точки	Straight line crossing two points
108.	Ikki to‘g‘ri chiziq orasidagi burchak	Угол между двумя прямыми	The angle between two straight lines
109.	Parallelilik sharti	Условие параллельности	Condition of parallelism
110.	Perpendikulyarlik sharti	Условие перпендикулярности	Condition of perpendicularity
111.	Nuqtadan to‘g‘ri chiziqgacha masofa	Расстояние от точки до прямой	Distance from the point to the line
112.	Ikki o‘zgaruvchi 2 - tartibli tenglamalar	Уравнение второго порядка с двумя неизвестными	Equation with two unknown quantities
113.	Ikkinchitartibli egri chiziqlar	Кривые второго порядка	Curve lines of the second order
114.	Aylanma	Окружность	Circle
115.	Aylanma markazi	Центр окружности	The centre of a circle
116.	Aylanma radiusi	Радиус окружности	Radius of a circle
117.	Aylanmaning kanonik tenglamasi	Каноническое уравнение окружности	Canonical equation of a circle
118.	Ellips	Эллипс	Ellipse
119.	Ellipsning fokuslari	Фокусы эллипса	Focuses of the ellipse
120.	Ellipsning kanonik tenglamasi	Каноническое уравнение эллипса	Canonical equation of an ellipse
121.	Ellipsning uchlari	Вершины эллипса	The tops of an ellipse
122.	Ellipsning o‘qlari	Оси эллипса	The axis of an ellipse

123.	Fonal radiuslar	Фокальные радиусы	Focal radiiuses
124.	Ellips ekssentrisiteti	Эксцентризитет эллипса	Eccentricity of an ellipse
125.	Ellips direktrisalari	Директрисы эллипса	Directrices of an ellipse
126.	Giperbola	Гипербола	Hyperbola
127.	Fokus	Фокус	Focus
128.	Giperbolaning noaniq tenglamasi	Каноническое уравнение гиперболы	Unknown equation of a hyperbola
129.	Giperbolaning uchlari	Вершины гиперболы	The tops of a hyperbola
130.	Giperbolaning o'qlari	Оси гиперболы	The axis of a hyperbola
131.	Asimitotalar	Асимптоты	Asymptotes
132.	Giperbolaning enstsentrиситети	Эксцентризитет гиперболы	Eccentricity of a hyperbola
133.	Direktrisa	Директриса	Directrix
134.	Parabola	Парабола	Parabola
135.	Parabolaning kanonik tenglamasi	Каноническое уравнения параболы	Canonical equation of a parabola
136.	Parallel ko'chirish	Параллельный перенос	Parallel transportation
137.	Burish	Поворот	Turning
138.	Koordinatalar sistemasini almashtirish	Преобразование системы координат	Substitution of systems of coordinates
139.	Fazodagi nuqta koordinatalari	Координаты точки на пространстве	Coordinates on space points
140.	Fazodagi analitik geometriya predmeti	Предмет аналитической геометрии на пространстве	Subject of analytical geometry on space
141.	Tekislikning umumiy tenglamasi	Общее уравнение плоскости	General equation of flatness
142.	Tekislikning normal vektori	Нормальное вектора плоскости	Normal vector of flatness
143.	Tekislikning kesmalar bo'yicha tenglamasi	Уравнения плоскости в отрезах	Equation of flatness on segments
144.	Normallovchi ko'paytiruvchi	Нормирующий множитель	Normalizing multiplier
145.	Berilgan nuqtadan o'tuvchi tekisliklar	Плоскости проходящей через данной точки	Flatnesses crossing the given points
146.	Berilgan uchta nuqtadan o'tuvchi tekislik	Плоскости проходящей через три данные точки	Flatness crossing the three given points
147.	Ikki tekislik orasidagi burchak	Угол между двумя плоскостями	The angle between two flatnesses
148.	Ikki tekislikning parallelilik sharti	Условия параллельности двух плоскости	Parallel conditions of two flatnesses
149.	Ikki tekislikning perpendikulyar sharti	Условия перпендикулярности двух плоскости	Perpendicular conditions of two flatnesses
150.	Nuqtadan tekislikacha bo'lgan masofa	Расстояние от точки до прямой	Distance from the point to the flatness

151.	Yo‘naltiruvchi vektor	Направляющий вектор	Guide vector
152.	Fazodagi ikki nuqtadan o‘tuvchi to‘g‘ri chiziq tenglamasi	Уравнения прямой проходящий через две точки на пространстве	Straight line equation going through two points on space
153.	Fazodagi to‘g‘ri chiziqlar orasidagi burchak	Уголь между прямыми на пространстве	The angle between the straight lines on space
154.	Fazodagi ikki to‘g‘ri chiziqning parallellik sharti	Условие параллельности двух прямых на пространстве	The condition of parallelism of two straight lines on space
155.	Fazodagi ikki to‘g‘ri chiziqning perpendikulyarlik sharti	Условие перпендикулярности двух прямых на пространстве	The condition of perpendicularity of two straight lines on space
156.	Fazodagi to‘g‘ri chiziq va tekislik sharti orasidagi burchak	Уголь между прямой и плоскости в пространстве	The angle between straight lines and flatness on space
157.	To‘g‘ri chiziq va tekislikning parallellik sharti	Условие параллельности прямой и плоскости	The condition of parallelism of a straight line and flatness
158.	To‘g‘ri chiziq va tekislikning perpendikulyarlik sharti	Условие перпендикулярности прямой и плоскости	The condition of perpendicularity of a straight line and flatness
159.	To‘g‘ri chiziq va tekislikning kesishish nuqtasi	Точка пересечения прямой и плоскости	The point of crossing a straight line and flatness
160.	Sonli to‘plamlar	Числовые множества	Numerical sets
161.	Natural sonlar to‘plami	Множества натуральных чисел	Set of natural numbers
162.	Butun sonlar to‘plami	Множества целых чисел	Set of whole numbers
163.	Ratsional sonlar to‘plami	Множества рациональных чисел	Set of rational quantities
164.	Irratsional sonlar to‘plami	Множества иррациональных чисел	Set of irrational quantities
165.	Haqiqiy sonlar to‘plami	Множества действительных чисел	Set of real numbers
166.	Sonlar o‘qi	Числовая ось	Numerical axis
167.	Oraliq	Интервал	Interval
168.	Kesma	Отрезок	Segment
169.	Yarim oraliq	Полуинтервал	Half-interval
170.	Yarim cheksiz oraliq	Полубесконечный интервал	Half infinite interval
171.	Cheksiz oraliq	Бесконечный интервал	Infinite interval
172.	Ochiq to‘plamyopiq to‘plam	Открытые множество	Open set
173.	Yopiq to‘plam	Замкнутое множество	Reserved set
174.	Nuqta atrofi	Окрестность точки	Environs of the point
175.	Yuqori chegaralangan	Множество ограниченную	Limited set from the top

	to‘plam	сверху	
176.	Quyidan chegaralangan to‘plam	Множество, ограниченное снизу	Limited set from below
177.	Chegaralangan to‘plam	Ограниченнное множество	Limited set
178.	Sonning absolyut qiyati	Абсолютное значение числа	Absolute meaningful quantity
179.	Sonli ketma-ketlik	Числовая последовательность	Quantity succession
180.	Quyidan chegaralangan ketma-ketlik	Числовая последовательность, ограниченная снизу	Quantity succession from below
181.	Yuqoridan chegaralangan ketma-ketlik	Числовая последовательность, ограниченная сверху	Quantity succession from the top
182.	Chegaralangan ketma-ketlik	Ограниченнная последовательность	Limited succession
183.	Sonli ketma-ketlik limiti	Передел числовой последовательности	Limit of quantity succession
184.	O‘zgarmas ketma-ketlik	Постоянная последовательность	Constant succession
185.	Yaqinlashuvchi ketma-ketlik	Сходящая последовательность	Intimate succession
186.	Uzoqlashuvchi ketma-ketlik	Расходящая последовательность	Disperse succession
187.	Monoton ketma-ketlik	Монотонная последовательность	Monotonous succession
188.	Muxim ketma-ketlik	Замечательный предел	Substantial limit
189.	O‘zgarmas miqdorlar	Постоянные величины	Constant quantities
190.	O‘zgaruvchi miqdorlar	Переменные величины	Variable quantities
191.	Funktsiya	Функция	Function
192.	Aniqlash sohasi	Область определения	Field of definition
193.	Qiymatlar sohasi	Область значений	Field of value
194.	Funktsiya grafigi	График функции	Diagram of function
195.	O‘suvchi funktsiya	Возрастающая функция	Increasing function
196.	Kamayuvchi funktsiya	Убывающая функция	Decreasing function
197.	Monoton funktsiyalar	Монотонные функции	Monotonous functions
198.	Juft funktsiya	Четная функция	Even functions
199.	Ton funktsiya	Нечетная функция	Odd functions
200.	Davriy funktsiya	Периодичная функция	Periodical function
201.	Chegaralangan funktsiya	Ограниченнная функция	Limited function
202.	Chegaralanmagan funktsiya	Неограниченная функция	Unlimited function
203.	O‘zgarmas funktsiya	Постоянная функция	Constant function
204.	Murakkab funktsiya	Сложная функция	Complex function
205.	Teskari funktsiya	Обратная функция	Inverse function
206.	Oshkormas funktsiya	Неявная функция	Non – evident function

207.	Asosiy elementar funktsiyalar	Основные элементарные функции	Main elementary functions
208.	Funktsiyaning limiti	Предел функции	Limit of function
209.	Chap limit	Левый предел	Left limit
210.	O‘ng limit	Правый предел	Right limit
211.	Cheksiz kichik limit	Бесконечно малые величины	Unlimited small quantity
212.	Cheksiz katta limit	Бесконечно большие величины	Unlimited large quantity
213.	Yig‘indining limiti	Предел суммы	Limit of sum
214.	Ko‘paytmaning limiti	Предел произведения	Limit of derivative
215.	Bo‘linmaning limiti	Предел частного	Limit of quotient
216.	Funktsiyaning nuqtadagi uzluksizligi	Непрерывность функции в точке	Continuity of function on the point
217.	Argument orttirmasi	Приращение аргумента	Increase of argument
218.	Funktsiya orttirmasi	Приращение функции	Increase of function
219.	Oraliqda uzluksizlik	Непрерывность в интервале	Continuity in the interval
220.	Kesmada uzluksizlik	Непрерывность в отрезке	Continuity on segment
221.	Kesmadagi eng katta qiymat	Наибольшее значение на отрезке	The largest value on segment
222.	Kesmadagi eng kichik qiymat	Наименьшее значение на отрезке	The least value on segment
223.	Uzulish nuqtalari	Точки разрыва	Point of break
224.	Funktsiyaning hosilasi	Производная функция	Derivative of function
225.	Hosilaning geometrik ma’nosи	Геометрический смысл производной	Geometric significance of a derivative
226.	Hosilaning mexanik ma’nosи	Механический смысл производной	Mechanic significance of a derivative
227.	Differentsiallashuvchi funktsiya	Дифференцируемые функции	Differentiated functions
228.	Differentsiallash amali	Действия дифференциала	Operation of differential
229.	Hosilani hisoblash algoritmi	Алгоритм вычисления производной	Algorithm of calculation of a derivative
230.	O‘zgarmas son hosilasi	Производная постоянная числа	Derivative of a constant number
231.	Yig‘indini hosilasi	Производная суммы	Sum of derivative
232.	Ko‘paytmani hosilasi	Производная произведения	Derivative of product
233.	Bo‘linmaning hosilasi	Производная частного	Derivative of quotient
234.	Teskari funktsiya hosilasi	Производная обратной функции	Derivative of inverse function
235.	Murakkab funktsiya hosilasi	Производная сложной функции	Derivative of complex function
236.	Oshkormas funktsiya hosilasi	Производная неявной функции	Derivative of non-evident function
237.	Darajali-ko‘rsatkichli funktsiya	Степенно показательная функция	Degree model function

238.	Hosilalar jadvali	Таблицы производных	Schedule of derivatives
239.	Parametrik shaklda berilgan funktsiyaning hosilasi	Производная функции заданной в параметрической форме	Derivative of function set in parametric form
240.	Funktsiya differentsiyal	Дифференциал функции	Function of differential
241.	Ko‘paytmaning differentsiyal	Дифференциал суммы	Differential of sum
242.	Yig‘indini differentsiyal	Дифференциал произведения	Differential of a derivative
243.	Bo‘linmaning differentsiyal	Дифференциал частного	Differential of quotient
244.	Yuqori tartibli hosilalar	Производные высшего порядка	High order derivatives
245.	Ikkinchি tartibli hosilaning mexanik ma’nosи	Механический смысл производная второго порядка	Mechanic significance of a second order derivative
246.	Funktsiyuaning o‘sish oralig‘i	Интервал возрастания функции	Interval of the increase of function
247.	Funktsiyuaning kamayish oralig‘i	Интервал убывания функции	Interval of the decrease of function
248.	Funktsiyuaning maksimumi	Максимум функции	Maximum of a function
249.	Funktsiyuaning minimumi	Минимум функции	Minimum of a function
250.	Funktsiyuaning ekstremumlari	Экстремумы функции	Extremuims of function
251.	Kritik nuqta	Стационарные точки	Stationary point
252.	Botiqlik oralig‘i	Интервал вогнутости	Interval of conicavity
253.	Qavarinlik oralig‘i	Интервал выпуклости	Point of bending
254.	Burilish nuqta	Точки перегиба	Turning point
255.	Og‘ma asimtota	Наклонная асимптота	Inclined asymptote
256.	Gorizontal asimtota	Горизонтальная асимптота	Horizontal asymptote
257.	Vertical asimtota	Вертикальная асимптота	Vertical asymptote
258.	$\frac{0}{0}$ ko‘rinishdagi aniqmaslik	Неопределенность вида $\frac{0}{0}$	Vagueness in the form of
259.	$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ ko‘rinishdagi aniqmaslik	Неопределенность вида $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$	Vagueness in the form of
260.	Aniqmasliklarni ochish	Раскрытие неопределенности	Opening of vagueness
261.	Lopitalning I- qoidasi	Первое правило Лопитала	Lopital’s first rule
262.	Lopitalning II-qoidasi	Второе правило Лопитала	Lopital’s second rule
263.	$0 \cdot \infty$ ko‘rinishdagi aniqmaslik	Неопределенность вида $0 \cdot \infty$	Vagueness in the form of
264.	$1^\infty$ ko‘rinishdagi	Неопределенность вида	Vagueness in the form of

	aniqmaslik	$1^{\infty}$	
265.	$\infty^0$ ko‘rinishdagi aniqmaslik	Неопределенность вида $\infty^0$	Vagueness in the form of
266.	$\infty \cdot \infty$ ko‘rinishdagi aniqmaslik	Неопределенность вида $\infty \cdot \infty$	Vagueness in the form of
267.	Boshlang‘ich funktsiya	Первообразная функция	Prototype function
268.	Aniqmas interval	Неопределенный интеграл	Indefinite integral
269.	Integral ostidagi ifoda	Подинтегральная выражения	Under integral expression
270.	Integral ostidagi funktsiya	Подинтегральная функция	Under integral function
271.	Integrallash o ‘zgaruvchisi	Переменная интегрирования	Variable integration
272.	Integrallash amali	Действия интегрирования	Operation of integration
273.	Integralash jadvali	Таблицы интегралов	Schedule of integration
274.	Aniqmas integralli bevosita xisoblash	Непосредственное вычисления неопределенного интеграла	Immediate calculation of an indefinite integral
275.	O‘zgaruvchilarni almashtirish usuli	Метод замены переменных	Method of substitution of variables
276.	Bo‘laklab integralash usuli	Метод интегрирования по частям	Method of integration on parts
277.	Ko‘phad	Многочлен	Multinominal
278.	Ratsional funktsiya	Рациональная функция	Rational function
279.	Noto‘g‘ri rational kasr	Неправильный рациональный дробь	Irregular rational function
280.	To‘g‘ri rational kasr	Правильный рациональный дробь	Regular rational function
281.	I – tur eng sodda rational kasr	Самый простой рациональный дробь I – типа	The most simple rational fraction of the I st type
282.	II – tur eng sodda rational kasr	Самый простой рациональный дробь II – типа	The most simple rational fraction of the II nd type
283.	III – tur eng sodda rational kasr	Самый простой рациональный дробь III – типа	The most simple rational fraction of the III rd type
284.	IV – tur eng sodda rational kasr	Самый простой рациональный дробь IV – типа	The most simple rational fraction of the IV th type
285.	Mavhum son	Мнимая единица	Imaginary unity
286.	Kompleks son	Комплексное число	Complex number
287.	Qo‘shma kompleks sonlar	Сопряженное комплексное число	Conjugate complex numbers
288.	Noma'lum koeffissientlar usuli	Метод неизвестных коэффициентов	Method of unknown coefficient

289.	Irrational funktsiya	Иррациональная функция	Irrational function
290.	Universal almashtirish	Универсальная подстановка	Universal substitution
291.	Integral yig‘indi	Интегральная сумма	Integral sum
292.	Aniq integral	Определенный интеграл	Concrete integral
293.	Quyi chegara	Нижняя граница	Lower limit
294.	Yuqori chegara	Верхняя граница	Upper limit
295.	Aniq integralning geometrik ma’nosи	Геометрический смысл определенного интеграла	Geometrical meaning of a definite integral
296.	Nyuton – Leybnits formulasi	Формула Ньютона–Лейбница	Formula of Newton – Laybnits
297.	To‘g‘ri to‘rtburchaklar formulasi	Формула прямоугольника	Formula of right-angled quadrangle
298.	Tramplinlar formulasi	Формула трапеции	Formula of spring-boards
299.	Egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuzasi	Площадь криволинейной трапеции	Area of curvilinear trapezium
300.	Egri chiziq yoyi uzunligi	Длина дуги кривая линии	The length of curvilinear arc
301.	Aylanma jism hajmi	Объем тела вращения	Volume of rotation of a circle
302.	O‘zgaruvchan kuch bajargan ish	Работа выполненные переменной силы	The work done by variable power
303.	Og‘irlilik markazining koordinatalari	Координаты центра тяжести	Coordinates of centre of gravity
304.	Xosmas inregral	Несобственный интеграл	Improper integral
305.	Yaqinlashuvchi xosmas integral	Сходящий несобственный интеграл	Improper integral which becomes intimate
306.	Uzoqlashuvchi xosmas integral	Расходящий несобственный интеграл	Improper integral which becomes diverged
307.	Mulohaza (fikr)	Высказывания	Statement
308.	Yolg‘on fikr	Ложные высказывания	False statement
309.	Mantiqiy bog‘lovchilar	Логические связные	Logical sheals
310.	Murakkab fikr	Сложные высказывания	Complex statement
311.	Rost fikr	Истинные высказывания	True statement
312.	Rostlik (chinlik) jadvali	Таблица истинности	Schedule of truth
313.	Inkor	Отрицание	Negation
314.	Konyunktsiya	Конъюнкция	Conjunction
315.	Dizyunktsiya	Дизъюнкция	Disjunction
316.	Implikatsiya	Импликация	Implication
317.	Ekvivalentsiya	Эквиваленция	Equivalence

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## MUNDARIJA

<b>SO'Z BOSHI.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>I.BOB. TO'PLAMLAR.....</b>	<b>5</b>
§1. To'plam tushunchasi. To'plamlar ustida amallar.....	5
§2.Haqiqiy sonlar. Haqiqiy sonning absolyut qiymati.....	8
<b>II.BOB. KOMPLEKS SONLAR.....</b>	<b>13</b>
§1. Kompleks son tushunchasi. Kompleks sonlar ustida arifmetik amallar.....	13
§2. Kompleks sonni geometrik tasvirlash. Kompleks sonning trigonometrik shaklda yozilishi.	
Trigonometrik shakldagi kompleks sonlar ustida amallar.....	17
<b>III. BOB. MATEMATIK MANTIQ VA KOMBIRATORIKA ELEMENTLARI.....</b>	<b>23</b>
§1. Matematik mantiq elementlari.....	23
1.4. Matematik tushuncha. Tushuncha hajmi va mazmuni. Tushunchani ta'riflash usullari.....	23
1.5. Fikr tushunchasi. Fikrning inkori.....	24
1.6. Fikrlarni konyunktsiya, dizyunktsiya, implikatsiya va ekvivalentsiysi.....	26
§2. Kombinatorika elementlari.....	29
<b>IV.BOB. FUNKSIYA TUSHUNCHASI. FUNKSIYA GRAFIGI.....</b>	<b>36</b>
§1. Funksiya tushunchasi.....	36
§2. Asosiy elementar funksiyalar .....	41
<b>V.BOB. TEKISLIKDAGI ANALITIK GEOMETRIYA.....</b>	<b>47</b>
§1. Tekislikdagi analitik geometriyaning sodda masalalari.....	47
§2. To'g'ri chiziqlarga doir asosiy masalalar.....	52
§3. Ikkinchи tartibli egri chiziqlar.....	66
3.1. Aylana.....	66
3.2 Ellips.....	70
3.3 Giperbola.....	74
3.4 Parabola .....	79
§ 4. Koordinatalarni almashtirish. Ikkinchи tartibli chiziqlar klassifikatsiyasi va ularni kanonik ko'rinishga keltirish.....	82
§ 5. Qutb koordinatalar sistemasi.....	88
<b>VI. BOB. FAZODA ANALITIK GEOMETRIYA.....</b>	<b>91</b>
§1. Fazodagi ikki nuqta orasidagi masofa. Kesmani berilgan nisbatga bo'lish.	
Fazoda tekislik va uning xossalari.....	91
§2. Fazoda to'g'ri chiziq tenglamalari.....	99
§3. To'g'ri chiziq va tekislik orasidagi munosabatlar.....	104
§ 4. Ikkinchи tartibli sirtlar.....	110
§ 5. Vektorlar va ular ustida amallar. Vektorlarning skalyar ko'paytmasi.....	118
§6. Ikki vektoring vektor ko'paytmasi.....	127
§7. Uch vektoring aralash ko'paytmasi.....	132
<b>VII. BOB. CHIZIQLI ALGEBRA ELEMENTLARI.....</b>	<b>135</b>
§1. Determinantlar va ularning xossalari .....	135
§2. Matriksalar va ular ustida amallar. Teskari matriksa.....	141
§3. Chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi.....	151
<b>VIII.BOB. SONLI KETMA-KETLIK VA FUNKSIYANING LIMITI.....</b>	<b>162</b>

§1. Sonli ketma-ketlik va uning limiti.....	162
§2. Funksiyaning limiti.....	171
§3. Funksiyaning uzlusizligi va uzilishi.....	178
<b>IX.BOB. FUNKSIYANING HOSILASI VA DIFFERENSIALI.....</b>	<b>185</b>
§1. Funksiyaning hosilasi. Hosilaning geometrik va mexanik ma'nolari.....	185
§ 2. Murakkab va oshkormas funksiyalarning hosilalari. Parametrik shaklda berilgan funksiyaning hosilasi. Teskari funksiyaning hosilasi. Giperbolik funksiyalarning hosilalari.....	193
§3. Funksiyaning differensiali.....	200
§4. Differensial hisobning asosiy teoremlari. Teylor formulasi.....	206
§5. Aniqmasliklarni ochish. Lopital qoidasi.....	212
6§. Funksiyaning o'sishi va kamayishi. Funksiyaning ekstremumlari.....	219
§7. Funksiyaning eng katta va eng kichik qiymatlari.....	226
§8. Funksiya grafigining qavariqlik va botiqlik intervallari. Burilish nuqta. Funksiya grafigining asimptotalari. Funksiyani tekshirishning umumiy sxemasi .....	235
<b>X.BOB. ANIQMAS INTEGRAL.....</b>	<b>242</b>
§1. Boshlang'ich funksiya va aniqmas integral. Aqinmas integralning xossalari.	
Integrallar jadvali .....	242
§2. Aniqmas integralni o'zgaruvchini almashtirish bilan integrallash. Aniqmas integralni bo'laklab integrallash. Kvadrat uchhad qatnashgan integrallarni hisoblash.....	246
§3. Ratsional kasrlar va ularni integrallash.....	253
§4. Ratsional kasrlarni integrallash.....	257
§5. Irratsional funksiyalarni integrallash.....	262
§6. Trigonometrik funksiyalarni integrallash.....	269
§7. Giperbolik funksiyalarni integrallash.....	279
<b>XI. BOB. ANIQ INTEGRAL.....</b>	<b>282</b>
§1. Aniq integral va uning xossalari. Aniq integralni hisoblash usullari.....	282
§2. Aniq integralni taqrifiy hisoblash. Xosmas integrallar.....	287
§3. Aniq integralning geometrik tatbiqlari.....	296
4§. Aniq integralning fizik va mexanik tatbiqlari.....	305
<b>Qo'llanmada uchraydigan tayanch iboralar va ularning o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida nomlanishi.....</b>	<b>312</b>
<b>Foydalilanigan adabiyotlar ro'yxati.....</b>	<b>323</b>