

CHEKSIZ VA CHEKLI ALGEBRAIK TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASIGA OLIB KELUVCHI MASALALARNI YECHISH

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada, cheksiz va chekli algebraik tenglamalar sistemasiga olib keluvchi masalalarni yechish masalalari keltirib o'tilgan. Maqolada tenglamalar sistemasining xalq xo'jaligidagi masalalarning yechishga tatbiqlarini ko'rib o'tish asosiy maqsaddan iborat ekanligiga ham to'htalib o'tilgan. Ishlab chiqarish tufayli xosil bo'lgan chekli va cheksiz tenglamalar sistemasini yechish usullarini xosil qilish masalalari ham o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: cheksiz, chekli, algebraik tenglamalar, yadro, aynigan yadro, kesma uzunligi, integral, Kramer formulasi, xosmas nuqta, funksiya, determinant ustun elementlari, koeffitsientlar.

РЕШЕНИЕ ЗАДАЧ, ПРИВОДЯЩИХ К СИСТЕМАМ БЕСКОНЕЧНЫХ И КОНЕЧНЫХ АЛГЕБРАИЧЕСКИХ УРАВНЕНИЙ

Аннотация: В данной статье представлены проблемы решения задач, приводящих к системе бесконечных и конечных алгебраических уравнений. Основная цель статьи - рассмотреть применение системы уравнений к решению задач в народном хозяйстве, а также изучить вопросы вывода методов решения конечных и бесконечных систем уравнений, порождаемых производством.

Ключевые слова: бесконечное, конечное, алгебраические уравнения, ядро, переменное ядро, длина сечения, интеграл, формула Крамера, особая точка, функция, элементы столбца определителя, коэффициенты.

SOLVING PROBLEMS LEADING TO SYSTEMS OF INFINITE AND FINITE ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS

Summary: This article presents the problems of solving problems that lead to a system of infinite and finite algebraic equations. The main purpose of the article is to consider the application of a system of equations to solve problems in the national economy, as well as to study the issues of deriving methods for solving finite and infinite systems of equations generated by production.

Key words: infinite, finite, algebraic equations, kernel, variable kernel, section length, integral, Cramer's formula, singular point, function, determinant column elements, coefficients.

KIRISH

Hozirgi vaqtda hamma jismoniy, ham aqliy mehnatga layoqatli, xalq xo'jaligida, ishtimoiy va davlat hayotining turli jabxalarida, fan va madaniyat soxalarida aktiv foaliyat ko'rsatishga qodir ongli bilimdon kishilarni tarbiyalash va tayyorlash asosiy vazifalardan biri bo'lib qoldi. Fan-texnika ta'limi sistemasining bu vazifani bajarishi ko'p jixatdan ishlab chiqarish ta'limi ustozining-yosh malakali ishchilarga kasb o'rgatuvchi va tarbiyalovchi bo'lmish asosiy o'qituvchining ro'lini yanada oshirish va mustaxkamlashga bog'liqdi.

Texnika ta'limi sistemasiga har yili maxsus ma'lumotiga va ta'lim-tarbiya ish tajribasiga ega bo'lmagan minglab yangi ustozlar korxonalarning malakali ishchilari mutaxasis kishilar kelib qo'shilmoqda shu sababli mavzu dolzarbdir.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI

Bu yerda Fredgolim tenglamasining xususiy bir xolini ko'ramiz. Faraz qilaylik, Fredgolimning ikkinchi tur tenglamasi

$$u(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, t)u(t)dt \quad (1)$$

berilgan. Agar bu tenglamada ishtirok etayotgan yadroni ushbu

$$K(x, t)a_1(x)b_1(t) + a_2(x)b_2(t) + \dots + a_n(x)b_n(t) \quad (2)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin bo'lsa, bunday yadro aynigan yadro deb yuritiladi. Bu xolda (1) integral tenglamani chiziqli algebraik tenglamar sestemasiga ketirib yechish mumkin.

Qisqaroq bayon qilish maqsadida $n=3$ deb olaylik. U xolda (2) ifodani (1) tenglamaga qo'yib

$$u(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b [a_1(x)b_1(t) + a_2(x)b_2(t) + a_3(x)b_3(t)]u(t)dt$$

tenglamani xosil qilamiz; uni esa quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$u(x) = f(x) + \lambda a_1(x) \int_a^b b_1(t)u(t)dt + \lambda a_2(x) \int_a^b b_2(t)u(t)dt + \lambda a_3(x) \int_a^b b_3(t)u(t)dt \quad (3)$$

O'ng tomandagi aniq integralni o'zgarmas sonlardan iborat bo'lib, ularni quyidagicha belgilab olamiz:

$$\int_a^b b_1(t)u(t)dt = Q_1, \quad \int_a^b b_2(t)u(t)dt = Q_2, \quad \int_a^b b_3(t)u(t)dt = Q_3. \quad (4)$$

Bu integralda $u(t)$ funksiya nomalum bo'lgani sababli Q_1 , Q_2 , va Q_3 , lar ham nomalum sonlar bo'lib, ularni topish talab qilinadi. Shu maqsad bilan (4) ni (3) ga qo'yamiz:

$$u(x) = f(x) + \lambda Q_1 a_1(x) + \lambda Q_2 a_2(x) + \lambda Q_3 a_3(x) \quad (5)$$

Mana shu ifoda yordami bilan (4) tenglamalarning birinchisini o'zgartiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \int_a^b b_1(t)u(t)dt = \int_a^b b_1(t)[f(t) + \lambda a_1(t)Q_1 + \lambda a_2(t)Q_2 + \lambda a_3(t)Q_3]dt = \\ &= \int_a^b b_1(t)f(t)dt + \lambda Q_1 \int_a^b b_1(t)a_1(t)dt + \lambda Q_2 \int_a^b b_1(t)a_2(t)dt + \lambda Q_3 \int_a^b b_1(t)a_3(t)dt \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

O'ng tomondagi aniq integrallar o'zgarmas sonlar bo'ladi, ularni quyidagicha belgilab olamiz:

$$\int_a^b b_1(t)f(t)dt = A_1, \quad \int_a^b b_1(t)a_1(t)dt = \alpha_{11}, \quad \int_a^b b_1(t)a_2(t)dt = \alpha_{12}, \quad \int_a^b b_1(t)a_3(t)dt = \alpha_{13}.$$

U xolda (6) tenglik

$$Q_1 = A_1 + \lambda Q_1 \alpha_{11} + \lambda Q_2 \alpha_{12} + \lambda Q_3 \alpha_{13}$$

Korinishga keladi. Bundagi Q_1 , Q_2 , Q_3 nomalum sonlarni o'z ichiga oluvchi hadlarni tenglik ishorasining bir tomaniga o'tkazsak,

$$(1 - \lambda \alpha_{11})Q_1 - \lambda \alpha_{12}Q_2 - \lambda \alpha_{13}Q_3 = A_1$$

Uch nomalumli chiziqli algebraik tenglama xosil bo'ladi.

Mana shunga o'xshash yana ikkita algebraik tenglamani keltirib chiqarish uchun (4) tenglamaning ikkinchi va uchunchisiga murojat qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2 &= \int_a^b b_2(t)u(t)dt = \int_a^b b_2(t)[f(t) + \lambda a_1(t)Q_1 + \lambda a_2(t)Q_2 + \\ &+ \lambda a_3(t)Q_3]dt = \int_a^b b_2(t)f(t)dt + \lambda Q_1 \int_a^b b_2(t)a_1(t)dt + \\ &+ \lambda Q_2 \int_a^b b_2(t)a_2(t)dt + \lambda Q_3 \int_a^b b_2(t)a_3(t)dt \end{aligned}$$

Bundagi integralni quyidagicha belgilaymiz:

$$\int_a^b b_2(t)f(t)dt = A_2, \quad \int_a^b b_2(t)a_1(t)dt = \alpha_{21}, \quad \int_a^b b_2(t)a_2(t)dt = \alpha_{22}, \quad \int_a^b b_2(t)a_3(t)dt = \alpha_{23}$$

U xolda

$$Q_2 = A_2 + \lambda Q_1 a_{21} + \lambda Q_2 a_{22} + \lambda Q_3 a_{23}$$

Yoki

$$-\lambda a_{21}Q_1 + (1 - \lambda a_{22})Q_2 - \lambda a_{23}Q_3 = A_2$$

hosil bo'ladi .Huddi shuningdek, (4) dan:

$$Q_3 = \int_a^b b_3(t)u(t)dt = \int_a^b b_3(t)[f(t) + \lambda a_1(t)Q_1 + \lambda a_2(t)Q_2 + \lambda a_3(t)Q_3]dt$$

Buni ham yuqoridagilar kabi o'zgartirsak ushbu

$$-\lambda a_{31}Q_1 - \lambda a_{32}Q_2 + (1 - \lambda a_{33})Q_3 = A_3$$

Natija xosil bo'ladi; bunda

$$A_3 = \int_a^b b_3(t)f(t)dt, \quad a_{31} = \int_a^b b_3(t)a_1(t)dt, \quad a_{32} = \int_a^b b_3(t)a_2(t)dt, \quad a_{33} = \int_a^b b_3(t)a_3(t)dt$$

Shunday qilib, biz Q larga nisbatan quyidagi chiziqli algebraik tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1 - \lambda \alpha_{11})Q_1 - \lambda \alpha_{12}Q_2 - \lambda \alpha_{13}Q_3 &= A_1 \\ -\lambda a_{21}Q_1 + (1 - \lambda a_{22})Q_2 - \lambda a_{23}Q_3 &= A_2 \\ -\lambda a_{31}Q_1 - \lambda a_{32}Q_2 + (1 - \lambda a_{33})Q_3 &= A_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

Bu sistemadagi A lar va a lar ma'lum sonlardir, chunki ularga mos integrallar ishorasi orasidagi funksiyalar masalada berilgan bo'ladi.

Endi (7) sistemanni oliy algebradagi Kramer formulalari yordamida yechamiz:

$$Q_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \quad Q_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \quad Q_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} \quad (8)$$

Bu formulalardan

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda \alpha_{11} & -\lambda \alpha_{12} & -\lambda \alpha_{13} \\ -\lambda a_{21} & 1 - \lambda a_{22} & -\lambda a_{23} \\ -\lambda a_{31} & -\lambda a_{32} & 1 - \lambda a_{33} \end{vmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

Malumki D_1 ni topish uchun (9) determinantda birinchi ustun elementlari o'rniga (7) dagi A_1, A_2, A_3 ozod hadlarni qo'yish kerak. D_2 va D_3 lar ham shu usulda topiladi. Shuni ham takidlab o'tishimiz zarurki, (7) sistemadagi A_1, A_2 , va A_3 larning kamida bittasi noldan farqli bo'lganda, (9) determinantning noldan farqli bo'lish shart.

Demak λ parametrning D determinantga nolga aylanmaydigan hamma qiymatlari uchun (2) ko'rinishdagi yadroli Fredgolim tenglamalarini shu usulda yechish mumkin ekan. Shubxasiz, bu masalada ishtirok etayotgan barcha integrallar majud deb faraz qilinadi.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

1-misol. Ushbu tenglamani yeching.

$$u(x) = x^2 + \lambda \int_0^1 (1 - xt)u(t)dt.$$

Bu misoldagi λ parametr umumiy xolda berilgan bo'lib $K(x, t) = 1 - xt$ yadro yuqoridagi (2) ko'rinishda ifodalangan. Tenglamaning o'ng tominidagi integralni ikkiga ajratib,

$$\int_0^1 (1 - xt)u(t)dt = \int_0^1 u(t)dt + x \int_0^1 tu(t)dt$$

So'ngra quyidagicha

$$Q_1 = \int_0^1 u(t)dt, \quad Q_2 = \int_0^1 tu(t)dt$$

belgilaymiz. U xolda berilgan integral tenglama

$$u(x) = x^2 + \lambda Q_1 + \lambda Q_2 x$$

Ko'rinishda yoziladi. Nomalum funksiyaning mana shu ifodasidan foydalanib, Q_1 , bilan Q_2 ni xisoblaymiz:

$$Q_1 \int_0^1 u(t)dt = \int_0^1 (t^2 + \lambda Q_1 + t^2 + \lambda Q_2 t)dt = \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3 + \lambda Q_1 t + \frac{1}{2}\lambda Q_2 t^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \lambda Q_1 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda Q_2$$

yoki

$$(1 - \lambda)Q_1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda Q_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

Xuddi shuningdek,

$$Q_2 = \int_0^1 tu(t)dt = \int_0^1 t(t^2 + \lambda Q_1 + \lambda Q_2)dt = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda Q_1 + \frac{1}{3}\lambda Q_2$$

yoki

$$-\frac{1}{2}\lambda Q_1 + (1 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda)Q_2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

Shunday qilib, quyidagi chiziqli algebraik tenglamalar sistemasi hosil bo'ladi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1 - \lambda)Q_1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda Q_2 &= \frac{1}{3}, \\ -\frac{1}{2}\lambda Q_1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda\right)Q_2 &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Bu sistemani yechimini Kramer formulasiga asosan yozamiz:

$$Q_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \quad Q_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}$$

Bu yerda

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -\frac{1}{2}\lambda \\ -\frac{1}{2}\lambda & 1 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{12}(\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 12) \neq 0$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2}\lambda \\ \frac{1}{4} & 1 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{72}(\lambda + 24)$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2}\lambda & \frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{12}(3 - \lambda)$$

Demak,

$$Q_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\lambda + 24}{\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 12}, \quad Q_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{3 - \lambda}{\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 12}.$$

Bularni izlanayotgan nomalum funksiyaning yuqoridagi ifodasiga qo'yib, uni quyidagi ko'rinishda yozamiz:

$$u(x) = x^2 + \frac{\lambda(3 - \lambda)}{\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 12}x + \frac{\lambda(24 + \lambda)}{6(\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 12)}.$$

Bu esa berilgan masalaning yechimidir. Yechim ifodasidagi kasrlarning maxraji nolga teng bo'lmasligi uchun λ parametr

$$\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 12 = 0$$

Kvadrat tenglamaning ildizi bo'lmashligi shart, yani $\lambda \neq 8 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$. xususiylarda $\lambda = 2$ deb faraz qilsak, yechim quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$u(x) = x^2 - \frac{x}{8} - \frac{13}{24}.$$

2-misol. Ushbu tenglamani yeching:

$$u(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x+t)u(t)dt.$$

Malumki,

$$\cos(x+t) = \cos x \cos t - \sin x \sin t;$$

Demak, tenglamani

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= f(x) + \lambda \cos x \int_0^{\pi} \cos t u(t)dt - \lambda \sin x \int_0^{\pi} \sin t u(t)dt = \\ &= f(x) + \lambda \cos x Q_1 - \lambda \sin x Q_2 \end{aligned}$$

Ko'rinishda yozish mumkin; bunda

$$Q_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \cos t u(t)dt \quad Q_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t u(t)dt$$

Bu integrallardan $u(t)$ o'rniga uning yuqorida olingan ifodasini qo'yamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= \int_0^{\pi} \cos t [f(t) + \lambda \cos t Q_1 - \lambda \sin t Q_2]dt = \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \cos t f(t)dt + \lambda Q_1 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 t dt = \lambda Q_2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos t \cdot \sin t dt \end{aligned}$$

Integralning qiymatlari

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad \int_0^{\pi} \cos t \sin t dt = 0$$

Bo'lgani uchun birinchi tenglama

$$\left(1 - \frac{\lambda\pi}{2}\right)Q_1 = A,$$

bo'ladi. Bu yerda

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} \cos t f(t)dt.$$

Xuddi shu usulda Q_2 ni izlaymiz:

$$Q_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t [f(t) + \lambda Q_1 \cos t - \lambda \sin t Q_2] dt = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t f(t) dt + \lambda Q_1 \int_0^{\pi} \sin t \cos t dt - \lambda Q_2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt;$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Bo'lgani uchun

$$\left(1 + \frac{\lambda\pi}{2}\right) Q_2 = B,$$

Bu yerda

$$B = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t f(t) dt.$$

Demak,

$$Q_1 = \frac{2}{2 - \lambda\pi} A, \quad Q_2 = \frac{2}{2 + \lambda\pi} B,$$

Izanayotgan yechim

$$u(x) = f(x) + \frac{2\lambda \cos x}{2 - \lambda\pi} A - \frac{2\lambda \sin x}{2 + \lambda\pi} B.$$

Bu ifodaga kasrlarning maxraji nolga aylanmasligi uchun $\lambda \neq \pm \frac{2}{\pi}$ bo'lishi kerak.

Xususiyl xolda, agar $\lambda = 1$, $f(x) = x$ deb olsak

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} t \cos t dt = -2, \quad B = \int_0^{\pi} t \sin t dt = \pi$$

Bo'lib, yechim uchun quyidagi ifoda xosil bo'ladi:

$$u(x) = x - \frac{4}{2 - \pi} \cos x - \frac{2\pi}{2 + \pi} \sin x.$$

XULOSA

o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, chekli tenglamalar sistemasining optimal yechimini aniqlash va uning asosida cheksiz algebraik sistemalarning yechish usullarini topish. Birinchi navbatda cheksiz algebraik tenglamalar sistemasini analiz qilish. So'ngra chekli chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasining ishlab chiqarishdagi tadbiqini ko'rsatish. Operatorli tenglamalar matematika fanining har bir soxasida uchraydi. Biz uning xususiyl xollari bilan juda yaqindan tanishmiz. Bu yerda umumiy

xolat va ularning tadbirlari fan uchun muxim axamiyatga ega.Oliy ta'lim dasturlariga darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalariga kiritilgan cheksiz algebraik sistemalar va ularni yechish usuli bituruv malakaviy ishining amaliy axamiyatini tashkil etadi. Xuddi shunday chekli algebraik sistemalarning xalq xo'jaligining keng soxalaridagi tadbiri ham bitiriv malakaviy ishimizning amaliy axamiyatidir.

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