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**A. Yuldashev, Sh. Pirmatov, H. Ahmedova**

**MATEMATIKA  
famining**

**“BIR O'ZGARUVCHI  
FUNKSIYALARNING INTEGRAL  
VA DIFFERENTSIAL HISOBI”**

**qismidan 1 kurs talabalari uchun  
o'quv qo'llanma**

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

**TOSHKENT DAVLAT TEXNIKA UNIVERSITETI**

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**"BIR O'ZGARUVCHI FUNKSIYALARING INTEGRAL VA  
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**TOSHKENT – 2016**

O'quv qo'llanmada "Matematika" ning asosiy bo'lmlaridan bo'lgan - integral, aniq integral tushunchasi va aniq integralga keladigan masalalar, differensial tenglamalar nazariyasining asosiy tushunchalari berilgan.

O'quv qo'llanmada har bir mavzuga doir bir nechtdan masala va misollarning izohli yechimi chizmalari bilan keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari mustaqil yechish uchun har bir mavzuga bir nechtdan masala va misollar berilgan.

O'quv qo'llanma Davlat ta'lim talablari asosida yozilgan bo'lib, yetarli darajada adabiyotlar bilan boy'utilgan.

Mualliflar tomonidan tavsija etilgan ushbu o'quv qo'llanma barcha texnika oliy o'quv yurtlarining bakalavriat va magistratura talabalari uchun mo'ljallab yozilgan.

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Учебное пособие содержит основные главы математики – интеграл, задачи, приводящие к определенному интегралу, основные понятия дифференциальных уравнений. Каждый теоретический материал излагается рассмотрением большого количества примеров и задач, вестся на доступном по возможности строгом языке. Приводится значительное число подробно разобранных задач с разъяснениями методов их решения, также каждой теме предлагается задачи для самостоятельного решения.

Данное учебное пособие ставит своей целью помочь студентам бакалавриата и магистратуры всех направлений высших технических учебных заведений, самостоятельно овладеть методами решения по курсу математики.

Abu Rayxon Beruniy nomidagi Toshkent davlat texnika universiteti ilmiy-uslubiy kengash qaroriga ko'ra chop etildi.

**Taqrizchilar:** T.N. Aliqulov – O'zMU Differensial tenglamalar va matematik fizika kafedrasи dotsenti  
A. Olimov – ToshDU Oliy matematika kafedrasи dotsenti

## KIRISH

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma mualliflarning ko'p yillar davomida ma'ruza or'qish va amaliy mashg'ulotlarni olib borish natijasida yig'ilgan tajriba asosida oliy texnika o'quv yurtlariga mo'ljallab yozilgan.

O'quv qo'llanmada Matematik fanining asosiy bo'limlaridan aniqmas va aniq integral tushunchalari va aniq integral yordamigan hisoblanadigan geometrik, fizik masalalar, differensial tenglamalar nazariyasi asoslariga oid mavzular kiritilgan.

Har bir mavzuga oid eng kamida to'rtta va undan ortiq masala va misollarni to'la yechimlari hamda chizmalari bilan berilgan. Bundan tashqari mustaqil yechish uchun har bir mavzuga bir nechtadan masala va misollar javoblari bilan ayrinilarini esa ko'rsatmalari ham berilgan. Masala va misollarni tanlashda har xil masalalar to'plami kitobidan foydalanildi.

Bu o'quv qo'llanmani yaratishda etet el Claudio Canuto, Anita Tabacco (*Mathematical Analysis I*), Gerd Baumann (*Mathematics for Engineers I. Basic calculus*.) va boshqa adabiyotlaridan foydalanib, aniqmas va aniq integral, differensial tenglamalar nazariyasi bo'limlaridan ma'lumotlar olingan.

Qollanmadan talaba o'qituvehi rahbarligida yoki mustaqil ish jarayonida o'rghanish uchun foydalanishi mumkin.

Mualliflar tomonidan tavsiya etilgan ushbu qo'llanmada davlat standarti, fan dasturi va ishechi o'quv rejasи asosidagi mavzular to'liq yoritilib, bakalavr va magistrlarning Matematika fanidan bllimlarini mustaqil o'zlashtirish imkonini beradi.

# I BOB. BIR O'ZGARUVCHILI FUNKSIYANING INTEGRAL HISOBI.

## 1.1. Boshlang'ich funksiya va aniqmas integral

**Ta'rif.** Agar D sohada  $f(x)$  funksiya aniqlangan bo'lib, bu sohada hosilasi  $f(x)$  ga teng bo'lgan  $F(x)$  funksiya mavjud bolsa, u  $f(x)$  funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasi deyiladi.

Demak, ta'rif bo'yicha  $F'(x) = f(x)$  bolsa,  $F(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasidir.

Masalan.  $f(x) = x$  uchun  $F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$  boshlang'ich funksiyadir,

chunki,

$$F'(x) = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x = x = f(x)$$

Shu misolda  $F_1(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$ , funksiyani qarasak (buda C-qandaydir o'zgarmas son)

$$F_1(x) = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + C \right)' = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)' + C' = x + 0 = f(x)$$

bo'lib, u ham  $f(x)$  ning boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lar ekan.  $C \in \mathbb{R}$  ekanligidan bu berilgan funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyalarining cheksiz ko'pligi va ular C- o'zgarmas songa farq qilishi kelib chiqadi.

**Ta'rif.** Agar D sohada aniqlangan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasi  $F(x)$  mavjud bolsa, boshlang'ich funksiyalarining

$\{F(x) : C \in R\}$  to'plamini  $f(x)$  funksiyaning aniqmas integrali deyiladi. Bu yerda  $\int$ -integral belgisi,  $f(x)$  – integral osti funksiyasi,  $x$  – integral o'zgaruvchisi deb yuritiladi.

Ta'rifga asoslangan holda  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$  ko'rinishda yozish qabul qilingan bo'lib, bu yerda  $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $C \in R$  (ixtiyoriy o'zgarmasdir).

Masalan, yuqorida ko'rilgan misollardan:

$$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C,$$

$$\int (x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 2) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 2x + C$$

kabi yozish mumkin.

Berilgan funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasini, ya'ni aniqmas integralini topish jarayoni uni integrallash deb yuritiladi. Yuqoridagi ta'riflardan ko'rindik, integrallash differensiallashga teskari amaldir. Buni hisobga olsak, differensiallashning asosiya qoidalaridan integrallash uchun quyidagi asosiy xossalari kelib chiqadi:

$$1^{\circ}, \left( \int f(x) dx \right)' = f(x) \quad d \int f(x) dx = f(x)$$

$$2^{\circ}, \int du(x) = u(x) + C \quad C - \text{ixtiyoriy o'zgarmas};$$

$$3^{\circ}, \int A \cdot f(x) dx = A \int f(x) dx, \quad A - \text{o'zgarmas ko'paytuvchi};$$

$$4^{\circ}, \int \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n A_i f_i(x) dx \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i \int f_i(x) dx, \quad A_i (i = 1, n) - \text{o'zgarmaslar};$$

5<sup>o</sup>,  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$  bo'lib,  $x$  biror D sohadagi o'zgarganda  $u(x)$  – differensiallanuvchi funksiya hamda uning qiymati  $f(x)$  ning aniqlanish sohasiga tegishli bo'lsa,

$$\int f(u(x)) du(x) = F(u(x)) + C$$

bo`ladi. Bu yerda  $du(x) = u'(x)dx$  ekanligini eslash lozimdir. Xususiy holda:

$$u(x) = ax + b \quad \text{bo`lganda},$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b) d(ax+b) = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C \quad \text{bo`ladi.}$$

### Integral jadvali.

$$1. \quad \int x^p dx = \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} + C, \quad \text{if } p \neq -1 \in R, \quad p = 0 \text{ bo`lsa, } dx = x + C$$

$$2. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$3. \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1);$$

$$4. \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$5. \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$6. \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$7. \quad \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$8. \quad \int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$9. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$10. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

$$11. \quad \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C = -\operatorname{arccotg} x + C$$

12.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{cases} \arcsin x + C = \arctg \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + C \\ -\arccos x + C = -\arctg \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C \end{cases}$
13.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (= -\arccos \frac{x}{a} + C), \quad (0 \neq a \in R)$
14.  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + C = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcctg} \frac{x}{a} + C, \quad (0 \neq a \in R)$
15.  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C = -\frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right| + C, \quad (0 \neq a \in R)$
16.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm A}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm A} \right| + C, \quad (0 \neq A \in R)$
17.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln \left| \tg \frac{x}{2} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1}{\sin x} - \operatorname{ctgx} \right| + C,$
18.  $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \left| \tg \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1}{\cos x} + \operatorname{tg} x \right| + C$
19.  $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + C$
20.  $\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx = 2\sqrt{f(x)} + C$

## 1.2. Bevosita integrallash.

Bunda integrallar jadvali va integrallashning asosiy xossalariidan foydalaniladi.

**1-misol.**  $\int \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} + e^x - \sin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) dx$  ni toping.

**Yechish:**

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left( 1 - \frac{2}{x+1} + e^x - \sin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) dx &= \int dx - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int e^x dx - \int \sin x dx + \\ &+ \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = x - 2 \int \frac{d(x+1)}{x+1} + e^x - (-\cos x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+1)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \\ &= x - 2 \ln|x+1| + e^x + \cos x + \sqrt{x^2+1} + C. \end{aligned}$$

Bu yerda  $\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} + C$ ,  $\left( (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)$  dan ham foydalanildi.

**2-misol.**  $\int (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx = \int x^2 dx - 2 \int x dx + 3 \int dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x + C =$   
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 3x + C$ .

**3-misol.**  $\int \operatorname{ctg}^3 x dx$  integralni toping.

**Yechish:**

$$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{ctg}^3 x dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x} \operatorname{ctgx} dx = \int \left( \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^3 x} \right) \operatorname{ctgx} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \operatorname{ctgx} - \operatorname{ctgx} \right) dx = \\ &= - \int \operatorname{ctgx} d(\operatorname{ctgx}) - \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin x} = - \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 x}{2} - \ln|\sin x| + C \end{aligned}$$

### 1.3. Bo'laklab integrallash.

Aniqlangan va uzliksiz differentsiyallanuvchi  $u = u(x)$  va  $v = v(x)$  funktsiyalar uchun

$$d(uv) = vdu + udv$$

differentsiyallash qoidasi o'rini. Bu tenglikni ikkala tomonini

integrallansa,

$$\int d(uv) = \int (vdu + udv) \Rightarrow uv = \int vdu + \int udv \Rightarrow$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du.$$

Ohirgi formula bo`laklab integrallash formulasi deb yuritiladi.

Bu bo`laklab integrallash formulasini quyidagi ko`rinishga ega bo`lgan integral turlari uchun qo`llash qulay bo`ladi:

I.  $\int P_n(x) \cdot \sin nx dx, \int P_n(x) \cdot \cos nx dx, \int P_n(x) \cdot e^{nx} dx$

bu yerda  $P_n(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$  ko`phad bolib, bo`laklab integrallash uchun  $u = P_n(x), \{dv = \sin nx dx, dv = \cos nx dx, dv = e^{nx} dx\}$

deb olamiz.

II.  $\int P_n(x) \cdot \ln x dx$  integralida  $u = \ln x, dv = P_n(x) dx$ .

$\int P_n(x) \cdot \arcsin nx dx, u = \arcsin nx, dv = P_n(x) dx$ ,

$\int P_n(x) \cdot \arccos nx dx, u = \arccos nx, dv = P_n(x) dx$ ,

$\int P_n(x) \cdot \operatorname{arcctg} nx dx, u = \operatorname{arcctg} nx, dv = P_n(x) dx$ ,

$\int P_n(x) \cdot \operatorname{arccsc} nx dx, u = \operatorname{arccsc} nx, dv = P_n(x) dx$ ,

III.  $\int a^{mx} \cdot \sin nx dx, \int e^{mx} \cdot \cos nx dx$  ko`rinishdagi integrallarni topishda ikki marta bo`laklab integrallash qoidasini qo`llaymiz.

Yuqoridagi integral turlariga doir misollar ko`ramiz:

**4-misol.**  $\int x^2 \cos nx dx$  integralni bo`laklab integrallang.

**Yechish:**  $u = x^2 : du = 2x dx$

$$dv = \cos x; \quad v = \int \cos x dx = \sin x$$

$$\int x^2 \cos x dx = x^2 \sin x - \int \sin x \cdot 2x dx = x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx$$

oxirgi integralni ham:

$$u_1 = x; \quad du_1 = dx$$

$$dv_1 = \sin x dx \quad v_1 = -\cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \cos x dx &= x^2 \sin x - 2(x \cdot (-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x) \cdot dx) = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \int \cos x dx = \\ &= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C = (x^2 - 2) \sin x + 2x \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

**5-misol.**  $\int (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} dx$  integralni bo'laklab integrallang.

**Yechish:** Berilgan integralda

$$u = x^2 - 2x + 7, \quad dv = e^{2x} dx \text{ deb belgilaymiz, u holda}$$

$$du = (2x - 2) dx, \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \text{ bo'lib quyidagi yechimni topamiz:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} (2x - 2) e^{2x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} - \int (x - 1) e^{2x} dx \end{aligned}$$

bunda oxirgi integralni yana bo'laklab integrallaymiz:

$$u = x - 1, \quad du = dx, \quad dv = e^{2x} dx, \quad v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\int (x - 1) e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x - 1) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x - 1) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C$$

Buni  $\int (x - 1) e^{2x} dx$  ni o'rniga qo'ysak, unda berilgan integralning boshlang'ich funksiyasi quyidagi ko'rinishdan iborat bo'ladi:

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 7) e^{2x} - \left[ \frac{1}{2} (x - 1) e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \right] + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (2x^2 - 6x + 17) e^{2x} + C \end{aligned}$$

**6-misol.**  $\int x \operatorname{arctg} x dx$  integral topilsin.

**Yechish:** Berilgan integral bo`laklab integrallaymiz:

$$u = \operatorname{arctg} x, \quad du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$dv = x dx, \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \operatorname{arctg} x dx &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 + 1 - 1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int 1 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - x + \operatorname{arctg} x \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

#### 1.4. Aniqmas integralda o`zgaruvchini almashtirish usuli.

1. Aytaylik.  $f(x)$  funksiyaning biror D sohada aniqlangan va  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$  bo`lib,  $x = \varphi(t)$  funkstiya biror T sohada differensiallanuvchi hamda  $t$  ning T sohaga tegishli qiymatiga  $\varphi(t) \in D$  bo`lsin.

U holda integrallashning 5<sup>0</sup>-xossasiga ko`ra

$$\int f[\varphi(t)] d\varphi(t) = F(\varphi(t)) + C = F(x) + C$$

Endi,  $d\varphi(t) = \varphi'(t) dt$  ekanligini hisobga olsak,

$$\int f[\varphi(t)] / \varphi'(t) dt = F(x) + C, \text{ ya`ni}$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) dt \quad (4.1)$$

hosil qilamiz. Bu aniqmas integralda o`zgaruvchini almashtirish formulasi deb yuritiladi.

2. Xuddi yuqoridagiga o'xshash integral qaralayotgan bo'lsa,  $t = q(x)$  almashtirish (o'rniiga qo'yish) yordamida

$$\int f(q(x)) \cdot q'(x) dx = \int f(t) dt$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Bu aniqmas integralda o'rniiga qo'yish usuli deb yuritiladi.

**7-misol.**  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$  integralni boshlang'ich funksiyasini toping ( $a > 0$ )

**Yechish:**  $x = a \sin t$  ko'rinishli almashtirish yordamida hamda (4.1) formulaga asosan

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot a \cos t dt = a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt =$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \int dt + \int \cos 2t dt \right) =$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) + C = \frac{a^2}{2} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} 2 \sin t \cos t \right) + C =$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \right) + C = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C,$$

Demak,  $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$

Bu yerda

$$|x| \leq a \Rightarrow t \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \Rightarrow \cos t \geq 0$$

ekanligi hisobga olindi.

**8-misol.**  $\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{\sin x}}$  integralni toping.

**Yechish:**  $\cos x = d\sin x$  ekanligidan integral jadvalining 20-formulasiga ko'ra

$$\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{\sin x}} = \int \frac{d\sin x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = 2\sqrt{t} + C = 2\sqrt{\sin x} + C$$

Bunda  $\sin x = t$  ko'rinishda almashtirib, o'rniga qo'yishdan foydalandik.

**9-misol.**  $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$  ni toping ( $a > 0$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Yechish: } x = at \Rightarrow dx = adt \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} &= \int \frac{adt}{a^2 + a^2 t^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \arctg t + C = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + C \end{aligned}$$

integrallar jadvalining 13-formulasini hosil qildik.

## 1.5. Ratsional kasrlarni sodda kasrlarga ajratish.

$\frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + px + q}, \quad \frac{Ax - B}{(x^2 + px + q)^n}$  ko'rinishdagi kasrlarni integrallash.

**Noma'lum koeffitsentlar metodi.**

Ushbu,

$$R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$$

ko'rinishdagi ikki ko'phadning nisbatiga, kasr ratsional funksiya yoki ratsional kasr deyiladi. Bizga ma'lumki, bu erda  $P_n(x)$   $n$ -chi darajali,  $Q_m(x)$  esa  $m$ -chi darajali ko'phadlardir.

Agar  $n < m$  bo'lsa, (1) ga to'g'ri ratsional kasr deyiladi.

Agar  $n > m$  bo'lsa, (1) ga noto'g'ri ratsional kasr deyiladi.

Agar  $R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$  ratsional kasr noto'g'ri ratsional kasr bo'lgan hollarda kasrnинг surati ( $P_n(x)$  ko'phad) ni maxraji ( $Q_m(x)$  ko'phad) ga odatdagidek bo'lish natijasida, butun va to'g'ri ratsional kasr qismlarga ajratiladi, ya'ni, yig'indi ko'rinishda

$$R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} \quad (n \geq m) \Rightarrow R(x) = M_r(x) + \frac{N_k(x)}{Q_m(x)} \quad \text{bu erda, } k < m$$

**Ta'rif.** Quyidagi kasrlarga eng sodda ratsional kasrlar deyiladi:

$$(I) \quad \frac{A}{x-a}$$

$$(II) \quad \frac{A}{(x-a)^n}, \quad (n \geq 2 \text{ butun musbat son})$$

$$(III) \quad \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q}, \quad (D = p^2 - 4q < 0)$$

$$(IV) \quad \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n}, \quad (D = p^2 - 4q < 0 \text{ va } n \geq 2 \text{ butun musbat son})$$

Har qanday  $R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$  ratsional kasrnı (I), (II), (III), (IV) ko'rinishdagi sodda kasrlarning yig'indisi ko'rinishida ifodalash mumkin.

Buning uchun:

a)  $R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}$  noto'g'ri ratsional kasrnı butun va kasr qismlarga ajratib olinadi.

**Misol:**  $\frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \frac{x^4 - 5x + 9}{x - 2}$  noto'g'ri ratsional kasrni butun va kasr

qismlarga ajratamiz:

$$\begin{array}{c} x^4 - 5x + 9 \\ \hline x - 2 \\ \hline 2x^3 - 5x + 9 \\ \hline 2x^3 - 4x^2 \\ \hline 4x^2 - 5x + 9 \\ \hline 4x^2 - 8x \\ \hline 3x + 9 \\ \hline 3x - 6 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$$

Demak,  $\frac{x^4 - 5x + 9}{x - 2} = x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x + 3 + \frac{15}{x - 2}$

b) Har qanday ko'phadni Bezu teoremasiga asosan ko'paytuvchilarga ajratiladi. Bunda chiziqli va kvadratik ko'paytuvchilar bo'lishi mumkin.

$$Q_m(x) = (x - a_1)^{k_1} (x - a_2)^{k_2} \dots (x^2 + p_1x + q_1)^{s_1} \dots (x^2 + p_mx + q_m)^{s_m}$$

**Misollar:**

1)  $Q_m(x) = x^4 - 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x^2 + 1)$ ,

2)  $Q_m(x) = x^3 - 16x = x(x^2 - 16) = x(x - 4)(x + 4)$ ,

3)  $Q_m(x) = x^6 - 6x^4 + 9x^3 - x^2 + 6x - 9 = (x - 3)^2(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$ ,

4)  $Q_m(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x = x(x^2 - 4x + 4) = x(x - 2)^2$ .

v) Berilgan ratsional kasrni sodda kasrlarga yoyilmasi :

$$R(x) = \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} = \frac{A_1}{x - a_1} + \frac{A_2}{(x - a_1)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{k_1}}{(x - a_1)^{k_1}} + \frac{B_1}{x - a_2} + \frac{B_2}{(x - a_2)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_{k_2}}{(x - a_2)^{k_2}} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{C_1x + D_1}{(x^2 + p_1x + q_1)} + \frac{C_2x + D_2}{(x^2 + p_2x + q_2)} + \dots + \frac{C_nx + D_n}{(x^2 + p_nx + q_n)} + \frac{M_1x + N_1}{(x^2 + p_mx + q_m)} + \frac{M_2x + N_2}{(x^2 + p_mx + q_m)} + \dots \\ & + \frac{M_{n_m}x + N_{n_m}}{(x^2 + p_{n_m}x + q_{n_m})} \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

Bu erda,  $A_1, A_2, \dots, B_1, B_2, \dots, C_1, D_1, \dots, M_1, N_1, \dots$  – biror haqiqiy (noma'lum) koeffitsentlar.

### Misollar:

$$1) \quad \frac{x^2 + 4}{(x-2)(x-3)^3} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{C}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{D}{(x-3)^3}$$

$$2) \quad \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{Mx + N}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$3) \quad \frac{7x^2 + 8x + 9}{(x-1)(x-2)(x^2 + x + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{Mx + N}{(x^2 + x + 1)^2}$$

g) Hosil bo'lgan tenglikni har ikki tomonini  $Q_n(x)$  ga ko'paytirish bilan kasrni maxrajdan qutqaramiz.

d) Keyin hosil bo'lgan tenglikni har ikki tomonidagi  $x$  ning bir xil darajalari oldidagl koeffitsentlarni tenglashtirib, noma'lum koeffitsentlarga nisbatan tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz.

e) Hosil bo'lgan tenglamalar sistemasi echilib  $A_1, A_2, \dots, B_1, B_2, \dots, C_1, D_1, \dots, M_1, N_1, \dots$  noma'lum koeffitsentlar topiladi va ular yuqoridagi (\*) tenglikka qo'yiladi.

**1-misol.**  $\frac{2x^2 - 3x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 5)}$  ratsional kasrni sodda kasrlar yig'indisi ko'rinishida yozing.

**Echish:**

$$\frac{2x^2 - 3x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 5)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 - 2x + 5}$$

yani

$$\frac{2x^2 - 3x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 5)} = \frac{A(x^2 - 2x + 5) + (x-1)(Bx + C)}{(x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 5)}$$

Bundan quyidagi ayniyat kelib chiqadi:

$$2x^2 - 3x - 3 \equiv Ax^2 - 2Ax + 5A + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx - C$$

yani,

$$2x^2 - 3x - 3 \equiv (A+B)x^2 + (-2A-B+C)x + (5A-C)$$

$$x^2 : \begin{cases} 2 = A + B \\ A = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x : \begin{cases} -3 = -2A - B + C \Rightarrow B = 3 \\ B = 3 \end{cases}$$

topilgan koefitsentlarni yuqoridagi

$$x' : \begin{cases} -3 = 5A - C \\ C = -2 \end{cases}$$

tenglikka qo'yamiz va natijada,

$$\frac{2x^2 - 3x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 5)} = \frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{3x-2}{x^2 - 2x + 5} \quad \text{tenglik hosil bo'ladi.}$$

Biz yuqorida ratsional kasrlar va uni sodda kasrlar yig'indisiga keltirish masalasini o'rgandik, endi esa bu sodda kasrlarni integrallash masalasini o'rjanamiz.

(I), (II), (III), (IV) ko'rinishdagi sodda kasrlarni integrallash masalasini qaraymiz. Bu integrallarnida (I) va (II) integrallar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri integrallash jadvaliga tushadi.

$$(I) \quad \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \int \frac{d(x-a)}{x-a} = A \ln|x-a| + C$$

$$(II) \quad \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx = A \int \frac{d(x-a)}{(x-a)^n} = A \frac{(x-a)^{1-n}}{1-n} + C$$

(III)  $\int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx$  kasrni integrallash uchun suratda maxrajning

hosilasini

ajratamiz, ya'ni  $(x^2 + px + q)' = 2x + p$

Natijada,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{A}{2}(2x+p) - \frac{Ap}{2} + B}{x^2+px+q} dx = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{2x+p}{x^2+px+q} dx + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+px+q} = \\ &= \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+px+q)}{x^2+px+q} + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x+\frac{p}{2}}{\sqrt{q-\frac{p^2}{4}}}\right)}{\left(\frac{x+\frac{p}{2}}{\sqrt{q-\frac{p^2}{4}}}\right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4}} = \\ &\quad + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{q-\frac{p^2}{4}}} \arctg \frac{x+\frac{p}{2}}{\sqrt{q-\frac{p^2}{4}}} + C \end{aligned}$$

(IV)  $\int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx$  kasrni integrallash uchun quyidagicha

almashtirish bajaramiz:

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx = \int \frac{Ax+B}{\left[\left(x+\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 + q - \frac{p^2}{4}\right]^n} dx \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+\frac{p}{2}=t \\ x=t-\frac{p}{2} \\ dx=dt \\ a^2=q-\frac{p^2}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int \frac{A\left(t-\frac{p}{2}\right)+B}{\left[t^2+a^2\right]^n} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{At-\frac{Ap}{2}+B}{\left(t^2+a^2\right)^n} dt = A \underbrace{\int \frac{t}{\left(t^2+a^2\right)^n} dt}_{I} + \left( B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{1}{\left(t^2+a^2\right)^n} dt.$$

Bu erda ikkita integralga kelamiz. Birinchi integral:

$$I = \int \frac{t}{\left(t^2+a^2\right)^n} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(t^2+a^2)}{\left(t^2+a^2\right)^n} = \frac{1}{2(1-n)\left(t^2+a^2\right)^{n-1}} + C = C - \frac{1}{2(n-1)\left(t^2+a^2\right)^{n-1}}$$

İkkinci integral:

$$J_n = \int \frac{1}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(t^2 + a^2) - t^2}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \left[ \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} - \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt \right] = \\ = \frac{1}{a^2} \left[ J_{n-1} - \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt \right] = \frac{1}{a^2} J_{n-1} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt, \text{ bundan,}$$

$$\int \frac{t^2}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = t, & du = dt \\ dv = \frac{tdt}{(t^2 + a^2)^n}, & v = \frac{1}{2(1-n)(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

u holda,

$$\int \frac{t^2}{(t^2 + a^2)^n} dt = \frac{t}{2(1-n)(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2(1-n)} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} = \frac{t}{2(1-n)(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2(1-n)} J_{n-1}$$

$$\text{Demak, } J_n = \frac{1}{a^2} \left( J_{n-1} - \frac{t}{2(1-n)(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2(1-n)} J_{n-1} \right).$$

$$J_n = \frac{1}{a^2} \left( \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} J_{n-1} + \frac{t}{2(n-1)(t^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} \right) \text{ rekurent formulaga kelamiz.}$$

**2-misol.**  $\int \frac{3x^3 + 8}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x} dx$  integralni toping.

**Yechish:** Integral ostidagi kasrning maxrajini ko'paytuvchilarga ajratish uchun (\*) dan foydalanib, yoyamiz:

$$\frac{3x^3 + 8}{x(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2},$$

buni har ikki tomonini  $x(x+2)^2$  ga ko'paytiramiz:

$$3x^3 + 8 = A(x+2)^2 + Bx(x+2) + Cx = (A+B)x^3 + (4A+2B+C)x^2 + 4Ax + 4A$$

Endi  $x$  ni bir xil darajalari oldidagi koeffitsientlarini tenglashtirib,

tenglamalar sistemasini tuzamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 &: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B = 3 \\ 4A + 2B + C = 0 \end{array} \right. \\x^1 &: \\x^0 &: \quad 4A = 8\end{aligned}$$

Bu sistemani echib,  $A=2$ ,  $B=1$ ,  $C=-10$  larni topamiz. So'ngra bularni yoyilmadagi koeffitsientlar o'rniiga qo'yamiz.

$$\frac{3x^2 + 8}{x(x+2)^2} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{10}{(x+2)^2}$$

Tenglikni ikki tomonini  $dx$  ga ko'paytirib, keyin integrallaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{3x^2 + 8}{x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x} dx &= \int \left[ \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{10}{(x+2)^2} \right] dx = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x+2} - 10 \int (x+2)^{-2} d(x+2) = \\&= 2 \ln|x| + \ln|x+2| + \frac{10}{x+2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

**3-misol.**  $\int \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^4 + x} dx$  integralni toping.

**Echish:** Avval maxrajdag'i ko'phadni ko'paytuvchilarga ajratamiz.  $x^4 + x = x(x^3 + 1) = x(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)$  va berilgan kasrn'i sodda kasrlarga

$$\text{ajratamiz, } \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^4 + x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 1 = A(x^3 + 1) + Bx(x^2 - x + 1) + (Cx+D)(x^2 + x) = (A+B-C)x^3 + (C-D-B)x^2 + (B+D)x + A$$

Endi  $x$  larning bir xil darajalari oldidagi koeffitsientlarni tenglashtirish bilan noma'lum  $A, B, C, D$  larni aniqlash uchun qo'yidagi 4 ta tenglamani hosil qilamiz, hamda bu tenglamalar sistemasini echib  $A, B, C, D$  noma'lumlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$\begin{array}{l} x^1 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A+B+C=1 \\ C+D-B=4 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow A=1 \\ x^2 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C+D-B=4 \\ B+D=-2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow B=-2 \\ x^3 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B+D=-2 \\ A=1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow C=2 \\ x^4 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A=1 \\ D=0 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

Topilganlarni noma'lumlar o'rniiga qo'yib, kasrnı sodda kasrlar orqali ifodasini yozamiz:

$$\frac{x^4 + 4x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^4 + x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{2x}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

endi buni integrallaymiz.

$$J = \int \frac{x^4 + 4x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^4 + x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + 2 \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 - x + 1} = \ln|x| - 2 \ln|x+1| + 2J_1$$

$J_1$  integralda  $x^2 - x + 1$  dan to'la kvadrat ajratamiz:

$$x^2 - x + 1 = \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

Bunda  $x - \frac{1}{2} = t$ ,  $dx = dt$  deb olamiz. U holda  $J_1$  qo'yidagicha hisoblanadi.

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &= \int \frac{(t+1/2)2dt}{t^2 + 3/4} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2tdt}{t^2 + 3/4} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 3/4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2 + 3/4) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Natijada  $J$  integral qo'yidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$J = \ln \frac{x(x^2 - x + 1)}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

## 1.6. Ba'zi irratsional funksiyalarni integrallash.

Irratsional funksiyalarni o'z ichiga olgan integrallarning ba'zi tiplarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

## 1. $\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx$ ko'rinishdagi integrallar.

Ushbu ko'rinishdagi integral ratsional funksiyaning integraliga keltirish mumkin. Bu yerda n-butun son.  $R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b})$  esa x va  $\sqrt[n]{ax+b}$  ga nisbatan ratsional funksiya.

Haqiqatan, berilgan integralda  $ax+b=z^n$  deb. o'zgaruvchini almashtiramiz.

U holda  $x = \frac{z^n - b}{a}$ ,  $dx = \frac{n z^{n-1}}{a} dz$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{ax+b} = z$ . Demak,

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx = \int R\left(\frac{z^n - b}{a}, z\right) \frac{n z^{n-1}}{a} dz.$$

Tenglikning o'ng tomonida turgan integral z ga nisbatan ratsional funksiyaning integralidir.

**1-misol.**  $\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{x-2\sqrt{x}} dx$  integralni toping.

**Yechish:** Bu yerda  $ax+b=x$ ,  $n=2$   $x=z^2$  deb,  $dx=2zdz$  ni topamiz.  
Demak,

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{x-2\sqrt{x}} = \int \frac{2(1-z)z dz}{z^2-2z} = 2 \int \frac{(1-z)}{z-2} dz.$$

Shunday qilib, bu integralni ratsional funksiya integraliga keltirdik.

$$2 \int \frac{1-z}{z-2} dz = 2 \int \frac{-1-(z-2)}{z-2} dz = 2 \int \frac{-1-(z-2)}{z-2} dz = \\ 2 \int \left( -1 - \frac{1}{z-2} \right) dz = -2z - 2 \ln|z-2| + C.$$

$z$  o'mniga  $z=\sqrt{x}$  ni qo'yib hisoblab qo'yamiz:

$$\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{x-2\sqrt{x}} dx = -2 \left( \sqrt{x} + \ln|\sqrt{x}-2| \right) + C;$$

Umumiy ko'rinishdagi  $\int R\left(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}\right) dx$  ushbu integral ratsional

funksiyali integralga  $\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = z^n$  o'rniga qo'yish yordamida ratsional ifodaga keltiriladi, bu yerda  $x$  va  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$  larga nisbatan ratsional ifoda.

## 2. $\int \frac{Mx+N}{\sqrt{Ax^2+Bx+C}} dx$ ko'rinishdagi integrallar.

$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$  va  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+m}}$  integrallar bu berilgan integrallarning xususiy holdir. Birinchi integral  $-\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$  jadvaldagı integraldir. Ikinchi integralni hisoblash uchun  $\sqrt{x^2+m} = -x+t$  almashtirish bajaramiz. So'ngra tenglikning ikkala tomonini kvadratga ko'tarib,  $x^2+m = x^2 - 2xt + t^2$  ni hosil qilamiz, bundan

$$x = \frac{t^2 - m}{2t}, \quad dx = \frac{t^2 + m}{2t^2} dt.$$

$$\text{Bundan tashqari } \sqrt{x^2+m} = -x+t = -\frac{t^2 - m}{2t} + t = \frac{t^2 + m}{2t}$$

$$\text{bo'lGANI uchun } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+m}} = \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2 + m} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C.$$

Lekin  $t = \sqrt{x^2+m} + x$  bo'lGANI uchun quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+m}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+m}| + C.$$

## $\int \frac{Mx+N}{\sqrt{Ax^2+Bx+C}} dx$ ko'rinishdagi integrallar

$t = \frac{1}{2}(-Bx^2 + Ax^2 + Bx + C)' - o'zgaruvchini almashtirishi bilan \int \frac{Dt+E}{\sqrt{at^2+m}} dt$

ko'rinishdagi integralga keltiriladi.  $a > 0$  yoki  $a < 0$  hollarda hisoblanadi.

**3-misol.**  $\int \frac{x+5}{\sqrt{6-2x-x^2}} dx$  integralni toping.

**Yechish:**  $t = \frac{1}{2}(6 - 2x - x^2)$ ,  $t = -(t + x)$ ,  $x = -t - t$ ,  $dx = -dt$

$$-(x^2 + 2x - 6) = -(t^2 + 2t + 1 - 7) = -(t + 1)^2 + 7.$$

Shunday qilib,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+5}{\sqrt{6-2x-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{-t-t+5}{\sqrt{7-t^2}} (-dt) = \int \frac{t+4}{\sqrt{7-t^2}} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{tdt}{\sqrt{7-t^2}} - 4 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{7-t^2}} = -\sqrt{7-t^2} - 4 \arcsin \frac{t}{\sqrt{7}} + C = \\ &= -\sqrt{6-2x-x^2} + 4 \arcsin \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{7}} + C; \end{aligned}$$

**3.**  $\int R(x, \sqrt{Ax^2 + Bx + C}) dx$  ko'rinishdagi integrallar.

Bu ko'rinishdagi integralda ildiz ostidagi ifoda  $t = \frac{1}{2}(Ax^2 + Bx + C) = Ax + \frac{B}{2}$  o'rniga qo'yish yordamida kvadratlarning yig'indisi va ayirmasiga almashtiriladi, bu yerda  $R(x, \sqrt{Ax^2 + Bx + C}) = x$  va  $\sqrt{Ax^2 + Bx + C}$  larga nisbatan irratsional funksiya. U bolda  $\int R(x, \sqrt{Ax^2 + Bx + C}) dx$  integral  $A$ ,  $B$  va  $C$  koeffitsientlarga bog'liq ravishda quyidagi integrallarning biriga keltiriladi:

$$\text{I. } \int R(t, \sqrt{a^2 - t^2}) dt, \quad \text{II. } \int R(t, \sqrt{a^2 + t^2}) dt, \quad \text{III. } \int R(t, \sqrt{t^2 - a^2}) dt.$$

Bu integrallar quyidagi o'rniga qo'yishlarning biri yordamida topiladi:

I tip integral uchun  $t = a \sin z$ , II tip integral uchun  $t = a \operatorname{tg} z$ ,

III tip integral uchun  $t = \frac{a}{\cos z}$  almashtirishlar bajaramiz.

**4-misol.**  $\int \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x^2} dx$  integralni toping.

**Yechish:** Berilgan integral I tip.  $x = 2 \sin t$  deylik, u holda

$$dx = 2 \cos t dt, 4 - x^2 = 4 - 4 \sin^2 t = 4 \cos^2 t \text{ bo'jadi.}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{4 \cos^2 t}}{(2 \sin t)^2} \cdot 2 \cos t dt =$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} - 1 \right) dt = -\operatorname{ctgt} t - t + C;$$

$$\sin t = \frac{x}{2} \text{ bo'lgani uchun}$$

$$\operatorname{ctgt} t = \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}}{\sin t} = \frac{\sqrt{1-(x/2)^2}}{x/2} = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x^2}; t = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}$$

shunga ko'ra,

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

**5-misol.**  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{9+x^2}}$  integralni toping.

**Yechish:** Berilgan integral II tip:  $x = 3 \operatorname{tgt} t$ .  $dx = \frac{3dt}{\cos^2 t}$ ,  $\sqrt{9+x^2} = \frac{3}{\cos t}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{9+x^2}} = \int \frac{\cos^2 t}{9 \operatorname{tgt}^2 t \cdot \frac{3}{\cos t}} dt = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{\sin^2 t} = -\frac{1}{9 \sin t} + C$$

Endi  $t = \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x}{3} \right)$  ni oxirgi natijaga qo'yilsa,

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{9+x^2}} = -\frac{1}{9 \sin \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{3} \right)} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{9+x^2}}{9x} + C.$$

## 1.7. Ba'zi trigonometrik funksiyalarni integrallas.

**1.**  $\int \sin nx \cos mx dx, \quad \int \cos nx \cos mx dx, \quad \int \sin nx \sin mx dx$       **ko'rinishda-**  
**gi integrallar.** (bunda  $|n| \neq |m|$ )

Bu transdensem funksiyalarning integralini hisoblash uchun quyidagi trigonometrik formulalardan foydalaniib, berilgan integrallarni integrallash mumkin:

$$\sin nx \cdot \cos mx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(n+m)x + \sin(n-m)x]$$

$$\cos nx \cdot \cos mx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(n+m)x + \cos(n-m)x]$$

$$\sin nx \cdot \sin mx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(n-m)x - \cos(n+m)x]$$

**1-misol.**  $\int \sin 5x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 8x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + C$

**2-misol.**  $\int \sin 4x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 6x + \sin 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{12} \cos 6x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C$

**3-misol.**  $\int \cos 2x \cos 8x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 6x + \cos 10x) dx = \frac{1}{12} \sin 6x + \frac{1}{20} \sin 10x + C$

**2.**  $J = \int \sin^p \cos^q x dx$  **integral berilgan (p va q butun sonlar).**

A)  $p$  va  $q$  butun sonlardan hech bo'limganda biri toq son bo'lsa,  
masalan  $q=2K+1$  u holda

$$J = \int \sin^p x \cos^{2K+1} x dx = \int \sin^p x \cos^{2K} x \cos x dx \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

Bu holda  $\sin x = t$  bilan belgilasak,  $\cos x dx = dt$  bo'ladi.

Demak,  $J = \int t^p (1-t^2)^K dt$   $t$  ga nisbatan ratsional funksiyaga keladi.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{4-misol. } \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x \cos x}{\sin^4 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{(1-t^2)}{t^4} dt = \\
 &= \int \frac{dt}{t^4} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{3t^3} + \frac{1}{t} + C = -\frac{1}{3\sin^3 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

B)  $p$  va  $q$  sonlar musbat va juft sonlar bo'lsin.  $q = 2k$ ,  $q = 2s$  u holda ushbu

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \text{ va } \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

daraja pasaytirish formulalaridan foydalananamiz. Bu formulalar yordamida sinus va kosinuslar darajasi 2 marta pasayadi.

$$\int \sin^p \cos^q x dx = \int \sin^{2k} \cos^{2s} x dx = \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^k \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^s dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{5-misol. } \int \sin^p x \cos^q x dx &= \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - \cos^2 2x) dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int dx - \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x dx = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

V)  $p$  va  $q$  sonlar just bo'lib, ulardan biri manfiy bo'lsa, boshqa almashtirish qilinadi.

$$\text{6-misol. } \int \sin^p x \cos^{-q} x dx = \int \frac{\sin^p x}{\cos^q x} dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^p x \frac{dx}{\cos^q x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = t \\ \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = dt \end{array} \right| = \int t^p \frac{dt}{\cos^q x}$$

G)  $p$  va  $q$  sonlardan ixtiyoriy ratsional sonlar bo'lsa, u holda

$$\sin^p x \cos^q x = \frac{1}{2} (\sin^2 x)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} (\cos^2 x)^{\frac{q-1}{2}} (2 \sin x \cos x)$$

deb olib,  $\sin^2 x = t$  almashtirishni bajaramiz. Natijada

$$\int \sin^p x \cos^q x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{\frac{p-1}{2}} (1-t)^{\frac{q-1}{2}} dt \quad \text{ga} \quad \text{ega} \quad \text{bo'lamiz} \quad \text{va}$$

integrallaymiz.

3.  $J = \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$  ushbu integralni integrallash uchun quyidagi umumiy usul – universal almashtirish mavjuddir. Bunda  $t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$  almashtirish qilinadi.

$$x = 2\arctgt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \text{ bu erda } \begin{cases} \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{cases} \text{ ifodalar o'rinni.}$$

Demak,  $J = \int R\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$  berigan integral ratsional funksiyani integrallashga keltiriladi.

**7-misol.**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$  integralni  $t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$  almashtirish yordamida topamiz.

**Yechish:**  $x = 2\arctgt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ ,  $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{1+t^2}{2t} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln\left|\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}\right| + C$$

Misolda ko'rillgan integral integral jadvalida keltirilgan.

**8-misol.**  $\int \frac{dx}{8 - 4\sin x + 7\cos x}$  integralni  $t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$  almashtirish yordamida topamiz.

**Yechish:** Universal almashtirish yordamida quyidagini yozamiz:

$$\int \frac{1}{8 - 4 \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 7 \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2 - 8t + 15} = \int \frac{2dt}{(t-3)(t-5)} =$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t-5} - \int \frac{dt}{t-3} = \ln|t-5| - \ln|t-3| = \ln\left|\frac{t-5}{t-3}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} - 5}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} - 3}\right| + C$$

4.  $J = \int R(-\sin x, -\cos x) dx = \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$  tenglik o'rinni

bo'lgan hol uchun  $t = \lg x$  almashtirish qilinadi.

**9-misol.**  $\int \frac{dx}{3\cos^2 x + 4\sin^2 x}$  integralni  $t = \lg x$  almashtirish yordamida topamiz.

**Yechish:**  $\int \frac{dx}{3\cos^2 x - 4\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{3 - \frac{4t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{3-4t^2} = \frac{1}{4} \ln|3+4t| + C$  ■

### 1.8. Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar.

**1-topshiriq.** Bevosita integrallash usulidan foydalanib, integralarni toping.:

$$1. \int \frac{\operatorname{arctg}^3 3x - 6x}{1+9x^2} dx \quad 2. \int \frac{3+\lg 7x}{\cos^2 7x} dx \quad 3. \int \frac{10x^3 + \ln^2 5x}{x} dx$$

$$4. \int \frac{\arcsin^5 6x + 4x}{\sqrt{1-36x^2}} dx \quad 5. \int \frac{2-\cos 4x}{\sin^2 4x} dx \quad 6. \int x(3-8x)^5 dx$$

**2-topshiriq.** Bo'laklab integrallash usulidan foydalanib, integralarni toping.:

$$1. \int (4-16x) \cos 5x dx \quad 2. \int (1-6x+x^2) e^{2x} dx \quad 3. \int \operatorname{arctg} 4x dx \\ 4. \int \ln(x^2+4) dx \quad 5. \int x \sin^2 x dx \quad 6. \int e^{-x} \sin 3x dx$$

**3-topshiriq.** noma'lum koeffitsentlar usulidan foydalanib, integralarni toping.:

$$1. \int \frac{x^3-2x^2+5}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} dx \quad 2. \int \frac{x^3-1}{(x^3-1)(x+2)} dx \quad 3. \int \frac{(5x^3+2)dx}{x^3-5x^2+4x} \\ 4. \int \frac{dx}{x^4-x^2} \quad 5. \int \frac{(x^3-6x^2+9x+7)dx}{(x-2)^3(x-5)} \quad 6. \int \frac{(x^3-2x^2+4)dx}{x^3(x-2)^3}$$

**4-topshiriq.** O'zgaruvchini almashtirish usulidan foydalanib,

irrational funksiyalarni integrallang:

$$1. \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$$2. \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x^5} - \sqrt[3]{x^7}} dx$$

$$3. \int \sqrt[4]{x}(x-1) dx$$

$$4. \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + 2}{(x+1)^2 - \sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$5. \int \frac{2}{(2-x)^2} \sqrt{2+x} dx$$

$$6. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+3}\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

**5-topshiriq.** Trigonometrik funksiyalarni integrallang:

$$1. \int \sin 9x \cos 2x dx$$

$$2. \int \sin 4x \cos 5x dx$$

$$3. \int \sin 2x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$4. \int \sin 4x \cos^3 4x dx$$

$$5. \int \sin^3 6x dx$$

$$6. \int \cos^3 x \sin^3 x dx$$

$$7. \int \frac{dx}{1-\sin x}$$

$$8. \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin x + 3 \cos x}$$

$$9. \int \frac{2-\sin x}{2+\cos x} dx$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos^2 x}$$

$$11. \int \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x}$$

$$12. \int \frac{dx}{1+\tan x}$$

**6-topshiriq.** Trigonometrik almashtirishlar yordamida integrallang.

$$1. \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$2. \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{x} dx$$

$$3. \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 12}}$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 6}}$$

$$5. \int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 25}}$$

$$6. \int \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 24})^3}$$

$$7. \int \frac{(x-2) dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}$$

$$8. \int \frac{x dx}{(\sqrt{x^2 - 49})^3}$$

$$9. \int \frac{x dx}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^3}$$

## II BOB. ANIQ INTEGRAL TUSHUNCHASIGA KELTIRUVCHI MASALALAR.

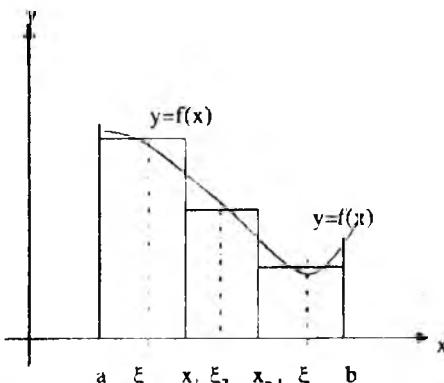
### 2.1. Egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuzasi haqidagi masala.

$y = f(x) - [a; b]$  kesmada aniqlangan, uzlusiz va musbat funksiya bulsin. Osh tekislikda yuqoridan  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning grafigi bilan, yon tomonlardan  $x = a$  va  $x = b$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan, pastdan esa ox o'qi bilan chegaralangan shakl (bu shaklni egri chiziqli trapetsiya deb ataymiz) uchun yuza tushunchasini kiritib, bu yuzani hisoblash talab etilgan bulsin. Bu masalanı yechish uchun kesmani

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b \quad \text{nuqtalar yordamida } n \text{ ta } [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

bo'lakchalarga bo'lib, har bir bo'lakchadan bittadan  $x_i$  nuqta olamiz va

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i \quad (\text{bu yerda } \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}) \text{ yig'indini tuzamiz.}$$



1 chizma  $y = f(x)$  funksya.  $x = a$ ,  $x = b$  va  $Ox$  o'qi bilan chegaralangan soha/

Bu yig'indining hadlari geometrik jixatdan 1-chizmada shtrixlab ko'rsatilgan to'rtburchaklarning yuzasini,  $S_n$  yig'indi esa yuqoridan zinasimon siniq chiziqlar bilan yon tomonlardan  $x = a$  va  $x = b$  to'g'ri chiziqlar bilan, pastdan ox o'qi bilan chegaralangan shaklning yuzasini aniqlaydi.

$S_n$  yig'indini yuqorida aytib o'tilgan egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuzasining taqribiyligi deb olish mumkin.  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  bo'lakchalarning uzunliklari qanchalik kichik bolsa,  $S_n$  yig'indi egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuzasini shunchalik aniqroq ifodalaydi deyish uchun bizda asos bor,

chunki  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  bo'lakchalarining uzunliklari 0 ga intilganda zinasimon siniq chiziq  $f(x)$  funksiyaning grafigiga qaysidir ma'noda «yaqinlashib» boradi.

Endi  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  bo'lakchalar sonini shunday orttirib boramizki, bu bo'lakchalarining eng kattasining uzunligi  $\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0$  ga intilsin. Agar bunda  $S_n$  yig'indi biror chekli  $S$  limitga intilsa va bu limit  $[a; b]$  kesmanini  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  bo'lakchalarga bo'lish usuliga, hamda bo'lakchalardan  $x$  nuqtalarni tanlab olish usulliga bog'liq bo'lmasa, uni egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuzasi deb qabul qilamiz. Bunday aniqlangan yuza tushunchasi tajriba natijalari bilan butunlay mos tushadi.

## 2.2. Bir jinsli bo'lмаган sterjenning massasi haqidagi masala.

$Ox$  o'qining  $[a; b]$  kesmasida joylashgan sterjenning massasini hisoblash talab etilsin. Sterjenning  $x$  nuqtadagi chiziqli zichligi  $f(x)$  ga teng deh faraz qilamiz. Oldingi masaladagi kabi  $[a; b]$  kesmanini  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$  nuqtalar yordamida n ta  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  bo'lakchalarga bo'lamsa. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  kesmadagi o'zgarishi unchalik katta bo'lmasa, sterjenning  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  bo'lakchaga mos keladigan qismining massasi taqriban  $f(x_i) \Delta x_i$  ga teng deb hisoblash mumkin (bu yerda  $\bar{x}_i$  -  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  kesmadan olingan ixtiyoriy nuqta.  $\Delta x_i$  esa  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  kesmanining uzunligi). Butun sterjenning massasi taqriban

$$m = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i) \Delta x_i, \quad x \in [x_{i-1}; x_i] \quad (2.1)$$

ga teng. Sterjen massasining aniq qiymati esa (2.1) yig'indining  $n \rightarrow \infty$  ga intilgandagi limitiga teng bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i) \Delta x_i.$$

## 2.3. O'zgaruvchan kuch bajargan ish haqidagi masala.

$Ox$  o'qidagi  $M$  moddiy nuqtaga  $Ox$  o'qi yo'nalishida  $F(x)$  kuch ta'sir qilayotgan bo'lsin. Bu kuch ta'sirida  $M$  nuqta a nuqtadan  $b$  nuqtaga ko'chganda bajarilgan ishni hisoblaymiz. Yana avvalgi masalalardagidek  $[a, b]$  oraliqni

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

nuqtalar yordamida  $n$  ta  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  bo'lakchalarga bo'laimiz va har bir bo'lakchadan bittadan  $x_i$  nuqta olamiz.  $f(x)$  kuchning  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  kesmadagi o'zgarishi uncha katta emas deb faraz qilsak, uning  $M$  moddiy nuqtani  $x_{i-1}$  nuqtadan  $x_i$  nuqtaga ko'chirishda bajargan ishi taqriban  $f(x_i)\Delta x_i$  ga, a nuqtadan  $b$  nuqtaga ko'chirishda bajargan ishi taqriban

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)\Delta x_i$$

ga teng. Bu ishning aniq qiymati esa

$$A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i)\Delta x_i$$

ga teng bo'ladi.

Yuqorida qaralgan uchchala masalada ham biz  $[a; b]$  kesmada aniqlangan funksiyalar ustida bir xil matematik amalni bajardik. Mazkur matematik amal mexanika, fizika, biologiya kabi fanlarning turli masalalarini yechish jarayonida keng tathiq qilinadi. Bu matematik amal-funksiyalarni kesma bo'yicha integrallash amali, uning natijasi esa funksiyaning kesmadagi aniq integrali deyiladi.

## 2.4. Aniq integralning ta'rifi.

Ox sonlar o'qidagi  $[a; b]$  kesmada olingan

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  nuqtalarning tartiblangan  $p = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  to'plamini (keyinchalik bu to'plamni  $p = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n$  ko'rinishda belgilaymiz)  $[a; b]$  kesmani qismiy kesmalarga bo'linishi deymiz.  $|p| = \max |x_i - x_{i-1}|$  son, ya'ni  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  qismiy kesmalarning maksimal uzunligi  $|p|$  bo'linishning moduli deyiladi.

**Ta'rif.**  $f(x)$ -  $[a; b]$  kesmada aniqlangan funksiya,  $p = \{x_i\}_{i=0}^n$  esa  $[a; b]$  kesmani qismiy kesmalarga bo'linishi bulsin. Har bir  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  qismiy kesmada ixtiyoriy tarzda bittadan  $x_i$  nuqta olamiz va  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $p$  bo'linishga mos keluvchi integral yig'indisi deb ataladigan quy'idagi

$$s(p; f) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)\Delta x_i$$

(bu yerda  $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$  qismiy kesmaning uzunligi) yig'indini tuzamiz. Agar qismiy kesmalarning maksimal uzunligi  $|p| \rightarrow 0$  ga intilganda

$s(p; f)$  integral yig'indi chekli / limitga intilsa, hamda bu limit  $p$  bo'linishlarga va  $[x_{i-1}; x_i]$  qismiy kesmadan  $x_i$  nuqtani tanlab olish usuliga bog'liq bo'lmasa, u holda bu limit  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a; b]$  oraliqdagi aniq integrali deyiladi va yozuvda  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  ko'rinishda belgilanadi.

Shunday qilib,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i) \Delta x_i$ , bunda  $a$  soni integralning quyi chegarasi,  $b$  soni esa integralning yuqori chegarasi,  $[a; b]$  kesma integrallash oralig'i,  $f(x)$  - integral ostidagi funksiya. -integral o'zgaruvchisi deyiladi. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a; b]$  kesmada aniq integrali mavjud bolsa, bu funksiya  $[a; b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi deyiladi.

**Izoh.** Aniq integralning yuqoridagi ta'rifida integralning quyi chegarasi  $a$  uming yuqori chegarasi  $b$  dan kichik deb faraz qilindi. Agar  $b < a$  bolsa,  $[b; a]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi har qanday  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun ta'rifga ko'ra

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = - \int_b^a f(x)dx \quad (2.2)$$

deb olinadi. Bundan, agar  $a = b$  bolsa,  $a$  nuqtada aniqlangan har qanday  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun

$$\int_a^a f(x)dx = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

tenglik kelib chiqadi. Haqiqatan (2.2) tengildagi  $b$  ni  $a$  bilan almashtirsak,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = - \int_b^a f(x)dx$$

tenglik hosil bo'ladi. Biroq oxirgi tenglik faqat  $\int_a^a f(x)dx = 0$  bo'lgandagina o'rinni.

Aniq, integral haqida gan borganda tabiiy tarzda quyidagi ikki masala paydo bo'ladi:

1.  $[a; b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi funksiyalar sinfini aniqlash;
2. Aniq integralni hisoblash usullarini aniqlash.

Biz ushbu ma'ruzalar matnida e'tiborni asosan 2-masalaga qaratamiz. 1-masala yuzasidan esa quyidagi teoremani isbotsiz bayon etishi bilan cheklanib, bu masalaga oid kengroq ma'lumot olishni istagan

o'quvchilarga [1],[2],[3] adabiyotiarga murojaat etishlarini tavsija etamiz.

**Teorema.**  $[a,b]$  kesmada uzluksiz funksiya bu oraliqda integrallanuvchidir.

## 2.5. Aniq integralning xossalari.

**1-xossa.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a,b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u xolda  $\int f(x) dx$  - o'zgarmas son) funksiya ham bu kesmada integrallanuvechidir va

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = b \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

tenglik o'rinni, boshqacha aytganda, o'zgarmas ko'paytuvchini integral belgisidan tashqariga chiqarish mumkin.

**Ishoti.**

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i = b \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

**2-xossa.**  $[a,b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalarining algebraik yig'indisi ham bu kesmada integrallanuvchidir, xamda ushbu

$$\int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

tenglik o'rinni.

**Ishoti.**

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n [f(x_i) \pm g(x_i)] \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i \pm \\ &\quad \pm \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n g(x_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

Yuqorida keltirilgan ikki xossa aniq integralning chiziqlilik xossasi deyiladi.

**3-xossa.** (Aniq integralning additivlik xossasi.) Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a,b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, u xolda  $[a,b]$  kesmada olingan har qanday  $c$  son uchun

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \tag{2.4}$$

tenglik o'rinni, boshqacha aytganda, agar  $[a,b]$  kesma  $c$  nuqta yordamida ikkita  $[a;c]$  va  $[c;b]$  bo'laklarga ajratilsa,  $f(x)$  funksiyaning

$[a:b]$  kesmadagi integrali bu funksiyaning  $[a:c]$  va  $[c:b]$  bo'laklardagi integrallarining yig'indisiga teng.

Izboti. Integral yigindining limiti  $[a:b]$  kesmani bo'laklarga bo'llish usuliga bog'liq bo'limgani uchun  $x=c$  nuqtani bo'linish nuqtalari qatoriga kiritamiz.  $[a:b]$  kesmadagi integral yig'indi  $[a:c]$  va  $[c:b]$  kesmalarga mos integral yig'indilardan iborat ikkita qo'shiluvchiga ajraladi:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

Bu tenglikda  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da limitga o'tib, (1.4) tenglikni hosil qilamiz.

**Izoh.** Biz 3-xossa bayonida  $c$  nuqta  $[a:b]$  kesmada yotadi, ya'ni  $a < c < b$  deb faraz qildik. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya chegaralari  $a, b, c$  nuqtalarda joylashgan kesmalarning eng uzunida integrallanuvchi bo'lsa, (1.4) formula  $c$  nuqta  $[a:b]$  (yoki  $[b:a]$ ) kesmadan tashqarida yotganda ham o'rinali bo'ladi. Masalan,  $a, b, c$  nuqtalar  $a < c < b$  tartibda joylashib,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[c:a]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi bo'lsin, u holda yuqorida isbotlangan (1.4) formulaga asosan

$$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_c^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f(x) dx,$$

bundan

$$-\int_b^a f(x) dx = -\int_c^a f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

Endi (2.2) formulani e'tiborga olsak, oxirgi tenglikdan

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx,$$

munosabat kelib chiqadi.

**4-xossa.** (Aniq integralning musbatlik xossasi.). Agar  $f(x)$  va  $g(x)$  funksiyalar  $[a:b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi bo'lib,

$$f(x) > g(x) \quad x \in [a:b]$$

shartni qanoatlantirsa, u holda

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx > \int_a^b g(x) dx,$$

xususan  $f(x) > 0$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0.$$

**Isbot.**  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i > \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n g(x_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b g(x) dx$

**5-xossa.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a:b]$  kesmada integrallanuvchi bo'lib,

$$m < f(x) < M, \quad x \in [a:b]$$

(bu yerda  $m$  va  $M$  - o'zgarmas sonlar) shartni qanoatlantirsa, u holda

$$m(b-a) < \int_a^b f(x)dx < M(b-a) \quad (2.5)$$

**Isboti.** 4-xossaga ko'ra

$$\int_a^b m dx < \int_a^b f(x)dx < \int_a^b M dx \quad (2.6)$$

Ammo

$$\int_a^b m dx = m \int_a^b dx = m \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i = m(b-a),$$

shuningdek  $\int_a^b M dx = M(b-a)$ . Bu tengliklardan va (2.6) dan (2.5) tengsizliklar kelib chiqadi.

**6-xossa.** (o'rta qiymat haqidagi teorema).  $[a:b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lgan  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(c)(b-a), \quad c \in [a:b] \quad (2.7)$$

shartni qanoatlantiruvchi c nuqta mavjuddir.

**Isboti.**  $m$  va  $M$  sonlar  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a:b]$  kesmadagi eng kichik va eng katta qiymatlari bo'lsin:

$$m < f(x) < M. \quad (2.8)$$

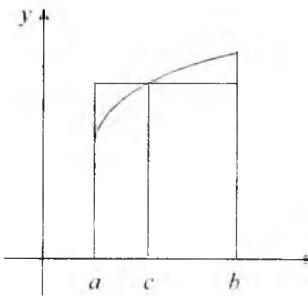
5-xossaga asosan  $m(b-a) < \int_a^b f(x)dx < M(b-a)$

Bu tengsizlikni hamma qismini  $b-a > 0$  ga bo'lib,  $m < \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx < M$

ni hosil qilamiz. Bundan ko'rindiki  $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx$  ifodaning son qiymati  $/m, M/$  kesmaga tegishli. Biroq  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a:b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lgani sababli u  $[m:M]$  kesmadagi hamma qiymatlarni qabul qila oladi.

Demak, biror  $c \in [a:b]$  nuqtada  $f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx$  tenglik o'rini bo'ldi.

Bu tenglikni ikkala tomonini  $b-a$  ga ko'paytirib, (2.7) ni hosil qilamiz.



2-chizma  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a,b]$  kesmadagi grafigi.

O'rta qiymat haqidagi teorema sodda geometrik ma'noga ega:  $f(x) > 0$  bo'lganda yuqoridan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning grafigi bilan chegaralangan  $b-a$  asosli egrî chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuzi o'shanday asosli va balandligi  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a,b]$  kesmadagi hiror qiymatiga teng bo'lgan to'rtburchakning yuziga teng. (2-chizmaga qarang).

**7-xossa.**(o'rta qiymat haqidagi umumlashgan teorema).

Agar  $\bar{g}(x) = -g(x)$

- 1)  $f(x) - [a,b]$  kesmada uzlusiz funksiya;
- 2)  $g(x) - [a,b]$  kesmada ishorasini o'zgartirmaydigan integrallanuvchi funksiya bo'lsa u holda

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(c)\int_a^b g(x)dx \quad a < c < b \quad (2.9)$$

shartni qanoatlaniruvchi  $c$  nuqta mavjud.

**Isboti.** Umumiylikni buzmagan holda  $g(x) > 0$  deb faraz qilamiz. (Agar  $g(x) < 0$  bo'lsa, bu funksiya o'rniga  $\bar{g}(x) = -g(x)$  funksiya qaratildi). (2.8) tengsizlikni  $g(x)$  ga ko'paytirib,  $mg(x) < f(x)g(x) < Mg(x), \quad a < x < b$  tengsizlikka, bu tengsizlikning hadlarini integrallab,

$$m\int_a^b g(x)dx < \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx < M\int_a^b g(x)dx \quad (2.10)$$

tengsizlikka ega bo'lamiz. Agar  $\int_a^b g(x)dx = 0$  bo'lsa, (2.10) ga ko'ra

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0 \quad \text{va} \quad (2.9) \quad \text{barcha } c \in [a,b] \quad \text{uchun bajariladi.} \quad \int_a^b g(x)dx \neq 0$$

bo'lsin. U holda  $\int_a^b g(x)dx > 0$  (2.10) tengsizlikni bu songa bo'lib,

$$m < \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} < M \quad \text{ni hosil qilamiz, ya'ni} \quad \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \quad \text{son } f(x)$$

ning qiymatlar sohasiga tegishli.

$$\text{Shu sababli biror } c \in [a; b] \text{ uchun } \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} = f(c)$$

Bu tenglikdan (2.9) kelib chiqadi.

## 2.6. Yuqori chegarasi o'zgaruvchi integral. N'yuton – Leybnis formulasi. Aniq integralni hisoblash.

Avvalo shuni ta'kidlab o'tamizki, aniq integralning son qiymati faqatgina integral ostidagi funksiya bilan integrallash oraliq'iga bog'liq, integral o'zgaruvchisining qanday belgilanishiga bog'liq emas:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(t)dt$$

Agar aniq integralning quyi chegarasi  $a$  ni tayin qilib olib, yuqori chegara  $x$  ni o'zgartirib borsak, umuman aytganda integralning son qiymati ham o'zgaradi, ya'ni  $\int_a^x f(t)dt$  ifoda  $x$  ning funksiyasi bo'ladi. Bu

funksiyani  $\varphi(x)$  orqali belgilaymiz:  $\varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt, \quad x \in [a; b]$ .

**Teorema 1.** Agar  $f(t)$  funksiya  $t = x$  nuqtada uzliksiz bo'lsa,  $\varphi(x)$  funksiyaning hosilasi integral ostidagi funksiyaning yuqori chegaradagi qiymatiga teng, ya'ni

$$\left( \int_a^x f(t)dt \right)' = f(x) \quad \text{yoki} \quad \varphi'(x) = f(x)$$

**I sboti.**  $x$  argumentga  $\Delta x$  orttirma beramiz va aniq integralning 3-xossasiga asoslanib,  $\varphi(x)$  funksiyaning  $\Delta f$  orttirmasi uchun quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x) = \int_a^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt - \int_a^x f(t)dt =$$

$$= \int_a^x f(t)dt + \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt = \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt.$$

O'rta qiymat haqidagi teoremaga ko'ra  $\int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt = f(c)\Delta x$ , bunda

$$x < c < x + \Delta x \quad (2.11)$$

Yuqorida aytiganchalarga asosan

$$\Delta\varphi = f(c)\Delta x$$

Bu tenglikni ikkala tomonini  $\Delta x$  ga bo'lib,  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$  da limitga o'tamiz:

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(c)$$

Chap tomondag'i limit  $\varphi'(x)$  ga tengligi ravshan. O'ng tomondag'i limit esa (2.11) ga va  $f(t)$  ning uzlusizligiga asosan  $f(x)$  ga teng bo'ladi.

**Nyuton-Levbnis formulasi.** Biz endi aniq integralni hisoblash imkonini beruvchi asosiy formulani bayon etishga kirishamiz,

**Teorema 2.**  $F(x) - [a;b]$  kesmada uzlusiz bo'lgan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning biron boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'lsin. U zolda quyidagi tenglik o'rini:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a). \quad (2.12)$$

(2.12) tenglik aniq integralni hisoblashning asosiy formulasi (Nyuton-Leybnis formulasi) deyiladi.

**Ishboti.** Teorema 1 ga ko'ra  $\varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$  ham  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a,b]$  kesmadagi boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'ladi. Ammo bir funksiyaning ikki boshlang'ich funksiyasi

$$\varphi(x) = F(x) + C, \quad x \in [a,b], \quad C - const$$

tenglik bilan bog'lanishi aniqmas integrallar nazariyasidan ma'lum. Boshqacha aytganda

$$\int_a^x f(t)dt = F(x) + C \quad (2.13)$$

Tenglik  $[a;b]$  kesmadagi barcha  $x$  lar uchun o'rini. Xususan,  $x=a$  da  $\int_a^b f(t)dt = F(b) - F(a)$  yoki (2.3) ga asosan  $0 = F(a) + C$ , ya'ni  $C = -F(a)$  tenglik hosil bo'ladi.  $C$  ning topilgan ifodasini (2.13) ga qo'yysak,  $\int_a^x f(t)dt = F(x) - F(a)$ .  $x \in [a,b]$  tenglik hosil bo'ladi. Bu tenglikdan  $x=b$  da  $\int_a^b f(t)dt = F(b) - F(a)$  formula kelib chiqadi. Ammo aniq integral integral o'zgaruvchisining belgilanishiga bog'liq bo'limgani uchun oxirgi formulani  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$  ko'rinishida yozishimiz mumkin.

Agar  $F(x)|_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$  belgilash kirtsak. Xirgi formula quyidagi ko'rinishida yoziladi:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(x)|_a^b = F(b) - F(a).$$

Misollar. 1)  $\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x}$  hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechimi: } \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x|_1^e = \ln e - \ln 1 = 1$$

2)  $\int_0^\pi \cos x dx$  hisoblansin.

$$\text{Yechimi: } \int_0^\pi \cos x dx = \sin x|_0^\pi = \sin \pi - \sin 0 = 0$$

**Teorma 3. (Antiq integralda o'zgaruvchini almashtirish.)**  $\varphi(t)$  funksiya  $[\alpha; \beta]$  kesmada uzliksiz va uzluksiz hosilaga ega bo'lib,  $a = \varphi(\alpha)$ ,  $b = \varphi(\beta)$  shartni qanoatlantirsin.  $f(x)$  esa  $[\alpha; \beta]$  kesmaning  $\varphi$ -akslantirishdag'i obrazi bo'l mish  $[\alpha; b] = \varphi([\alpha; \beta])$  kesmada uzliksiz bo'lсин. U holda

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt \quad (2.14)$$

tenglik o'rini bo'ladi.

**Ishboti.**  $F(x)$  funksiya  $f(x)$  ning  $[a, b]$  kesmadagi boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'l sin. U holda  $\phi(t) = F[\varphi(t)]$  funksiya  $F[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)$  funksiyaning  $[\alpha, \beta]$  kesmadagi boshlang'ich funksiyasi bo'ladi. Haqiqatan, murakkab funksiyadan hosila olish qoidasiga binoan

$$\phi'(t) = (F[\varphi(t)])' = F'[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t) = f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t).$$

Quyidagi tengliklar zanjiri (2.14) tenglikni o'rinni ekanini ko'rsatadi (bunda birinchi va oxirgi tenglik Nyuton-Leybnis formulasidan, o'rtadagi tengliklar esa masala shartidan kelib chiqadi)

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) = F[\varphi(\beta)] - F[\varphi(\alpha)] = \phi(b) - \phi(a) = \int_a^b f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt.$$

$$3) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(4-x^2)^3}} \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

**Yechimi.**  $x = 2\sin t$   $\theta = 2\sin\alpha$  almashtirish qilamiz. U holda,  $dx = 2\cos t dt$ , tenglikdan yangi  $t$  o'zgaruvchining quyi chegarasi  $\alpha$  ni topamiz:  $\alpha = \theta$ .

Xuddi shu kabi  $t = 2\sin b$  tenglikdan,  $b = \frac{\pi}{6}$ . Yuqoridagi teoremaga ko'ra

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(4-x^2)^3}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\cos t dt}{\sqrt{(4-4\sin^2 t)^3}} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg} t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$4) \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \text{ ni hisoblang.}$$

**Yechimi:**

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \left| x = sh t, dx = ch t dt \right|_{0=sht}^{\alpha=0, \sqrt{3}=sht} = \left| \int_0^{\ln(2+\sqrt{3})} \sqrt{1+sh^2 t} ch t dt \right| =$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln(2+\sqrt{3})} ch^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ln(2+\sqrt{3})} (1 + ch 2t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left( t + \frac{1}{2} sh 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\ln(2+\sqrt{3})} = \ln \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{3}.$$

Shuni ta'kidlab o'tish lozimki, ba'zan aniq integralni hisoblashga o'zgaruvchini almashtirish haqidagi teoremani tatbiq qilishda eski  $x$  o'zgaruvchini yangi  $t$  o'zgaruvchi orqali ifodalaydigan  $x = \varphi(t)$  almashtirish emas, aksincha, yangisini eskisi orqali ifodalaydigan  $t = u(x)$  almashtirishdan foydalanish qulayroq.

$$5) \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \text{ hisoblansin.}$$

**Yechimi:**

$$\int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = x+1, dt = dx \\ t(-1) = 0, t(\sqrt{3}-1) = \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \arctg t \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \arctg \sqrt{3} - \arctg 0 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

6)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x dx$  hisoblansin.

Yechimi:  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x)(\sin x) dx =$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sin x, \\ t(0) = \sin 0 = 0, \\ t\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \end{array} \right| = \int_0^1 (1 - t^2) dt = \left( t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

**Teorema 4.** Agar  $f$ - just funksiya bo'lsa, ya'ni  $f(-x) = f(x)$  shartni qanoatlantirsa,  $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$  tenglik o'rini.

### Isboti.

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = -x, dt = -dx \\ t(-a) = a, t(0) = 0 \end{array} \right| = \int_a^0 f(-t)(-dt) = - \int_a^0 f(t) dt = \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

**Teorema 5.** Agar  $f$ - toq funksiya bo'lsa, ya'ni  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  shartni qanoatlantirsa,

$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

### Isboti.

$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = -x, dt = -dx \\ t(-a) = a, t(0) = 0 \end{array} \right| = \int_a^0 f(-t)(-dt) = \int_a^0 f(t) dt = - \int_0^a f(x) dx.$$

Shuning uchun  $\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(x)dx = -\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(x)dx = 0$ .

**Teorema 6.** Agar  $f$ - davri  $2T$  ga teng davriy funksiya bo'lsa,  
 $\int_a^{a+2T} f(x)dx = \int_0^{2T} f(x)dx$  tenglik o'rinni.

**Ishboti.**

$$\int_a^{a+2T} f(x)dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = x - 2T, dt = dx \\ t(2T) = 0, t(a+2T) = a \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \int_0^a f(t+2T)dt = \int_0^a f(t)dt = -\int_a^0 f(x)dx.$$

Bundan

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^{a+2T} f(x)dx &= \int_a^0 f(x)dx + \int_0^{2T} f(x)dx + \int_{2T}^{a+2T} f(x)dx = \\ &= \int_a^0 f(x)dx + \int_0^{2T} f(x)dx - \int_a^{2T} f(x)dx = \int_0^{2T} f(x)dx \end{aligned}$$

**Teorema 7.** Agar  $u(x)$  va  $v(x)$  funksyalar  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzlusiz va uzlusiz hosilaga ega funksiyalar bo'lsa, u holda bo'laklab integrallash formulasi deb ataluvchi quyidagi

$$\int_a^b u(x)v'(x)dx = u(x)v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x)v(x)dx \quad (2.15)$$

tenlik o'rinni.

**Ishboti.**  $u(x)v'(x)$  ko'paytmaning hosilasi uchun

$$(u(x)v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

tenglik o'rinni. Bu tenglikning ikkala tomonini  $[a; b]$  kesma bo'yicha integrallab tenglikning chap tomoniga Nyuton-Leybnis formulasini tadbiq etib, quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$u(x) \cdot v(x) \Big|_a^b = \int_a^b (u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x))dx = \int_a^b u'(x)v(x)dx + \int_a^b u(x)v'(x)dx.$$

Bu tenglikdan (2.15) tenglik kelib chiqadi. (2.15) formulani differensiallar yordamida quyidagicha yozish mumkin:

$$\int_a^b u dv = u(x)v(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du.$$

Bu formula yordamida hisoblanadigan integralning ikkita sinfini ko'rsatamiz.  $\sin x, \cos x, \operatorname{tg}x, \operatorname{ctg}x, a^x$  funksiyalarni to'g'ri funksiyalar,  $\arcsin x, \arccos x, \operatorname{arctgx}, \operatorname{arcctgx}, \log_a x$  funksiyalarni esa teskari funksiyalar deb ataymiz.

a) agar integral ostidagi funksiya ko'phad va to'g'ri funksiyaning ko'paytmasi shaklida tasvirlangan bo'lsa,  $u$  orqali ko'phadni belgilaymiz, so'ngra integral ostidagi ifodadan ko'phadni tushirib qoldirib, qolgan ifodani  $dv$  orqali belgilaymiz. Shundan so'ng  $u$  ni differensiallab,  $dv$  ni esa integrallab, yuqoridagi formulani tatbiq etamiz:

$$\int_a^b ko'phad \cdot to'g'ri\ funksiya dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = ko'phad, du = (ko'phad)'dx \\ dv = to'g'ri\ funksiya dx, v = \int to'g'ri\ funksiya dx \end{array} \right| = \\ = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du.$$

b) agar integral ostidagi funksiya ko'phad va teskari funksiyaarning ko'paytmasi shaklida tasvirlangan bo'lsa,  $u$  orqali teskari funksiyani belgilaymiz, shundan so'ng integral ostidagi ifodadan teskari funksiyani tushirib qoldirib, qolgan ifodani  $dv$  orqali belgilaymiz va bo'laklab integrallash formulasini tatbiq etamiz:

$$\int_a^b ko'phad \cdot teskari\ funksiya dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = teskari\ funksiya, du = (teskari\ funksiya)'dx \\ dv = ko'phaddx, v = \int ko'phaddx \end{array} \right| = \\ = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du.$$

Misollar. 7)  $\int_0^{\pi} (x - \pi) \cos x dx$  hisoblansin.

Yechimi:

$$\int_0^{\pi} (x - \pi) \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x - \pi, du = dx \\ dv = \cos x dx, v = \sin x \end{array} \right| = (x - \pi) \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -2.$$

8)  $\int_0^1 (3x^2 + 1) \operatorname{arctgx} dx$  hisoblansin.

Yechimi:

$$\int_0^1 (3x^2 + 1) \operatorname{arctg} x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \operatorname{arctg} x, du = \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}, \\ dv = (3x^2 + 1)dx, v = x^3 + x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= (x^3 + x) \operatorname{arctg} x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{(x^3 x) dx}{x^2 + 1} = 2 \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

9)  $\int_0^1 \ln(x+1) dx$  hisoblansin.

Yechimi:

$$\int_0^1 \ln(x+1) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(x+1), du = \frac{dx}{x+1} \\ dv = dx, v = x \end{array} \right| = x \ln(x+1) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{x+1} =$$

$$= \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x+1} = \ln 2 - x \Big|_0^1 + \ln(x+1) \Big|_0^1 = 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

## 2.7. Aniq integralni taqribi hisoblash uchun to'g'ri to'rtburchak, trapetsiya va Simpson formulalari

Ko'pgina amaliy va nazariy masalalarni echish jarayonida biron  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[a;b]$  kesmdagi aniq kiymatini hisobiashga to'g'ri keladi. Agar  $f(x)$  funksiyaning boshlang'ich funksiyasi ma'lum bo'lsa, bu integralni hisoblashga Nyuton-Leybnis formulasini tatbiq qilish mumkin. Ammo ba'zi hollarda (hatto  $f(x)$  uzlukchiz bo'lganda ham) boshlang'ich funksiyani elementar funksiyalarning chekli kombinatsiyasi shaklida ifodalab bo'lmaydi. Bundan tashqari amaliyotda  $f(x)$  funksiya jadval ko'rinishda berilgan bo'lishi ham mumkin, bunday holda boshlang'ich funksiya tushunchasini o'zi ma'noga ega bo'lmay qoladi.

Shuning uchun ham aniq integrallarni taqribi hisoblash usullari katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

### 1. To'g'ri to'rtburchak formulasi.

Eng sodda taqribi hisoblash formularsi bevosita aniq integralning ta'rifidan kelib chiqadi.  $[a,b]$  kesmani

$$x_k = a + k \frac{b-a}{n} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n) \quad (2.16)$$

nuqtalar yordamida, har birining uzunligi  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$  ga teng bo'lgan,  $n$  ta bo'lakka bo'lamiz va qaralayotgan aniq integralning taqribiy qiymati sifatida  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) h$  yig'indini olamiz(bu erda  $x_k = \frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2} - [x_i, x_{i+1}]$  kesmaning o'rutasida joylashgan nuqta), ya'mi

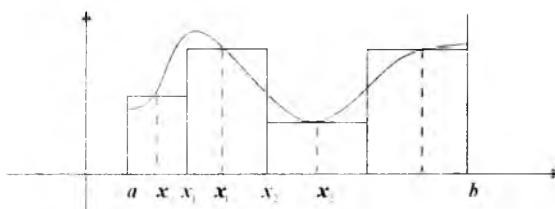
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx h \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) \quad (2.17)$$

formulani hosil qilamiz. Bu formula to'g'ri to'rtburchak formulasi deyiladi.

Ko'rinib turibdiki, (2.17) formulada  $x_k$  lar bevosita ishtirok etmaydi. hva  $x_k$  larni esa quyidagi

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, x_0 = a + \frac{h}{2}, x_k = x_{k-1} + h, (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1) \quad (2.18)$$

(2.17) formula  $f(x) = 0$  bo'lganda geometrik jihatdan yuqoridan  $f(x)$  funksiyaning grafigi bilan chegaralangan  $b-a$  asosli egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuzasi  $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$  asosga va  $f(x_k)$  balandlikka ega bo'lgan to'rtburchaklar yuzalari taqriban tengligini ifodalaydi (3-chizma).



3-chizma  $y = f(x)$  funksiyoning  $[a, b]$  kesmadasi grafigi

Ma'llumki,  $n \rightarrow R$  da  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k) h$  integral yig'indi  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  ga intiladi.

Shuning uchun (2.17) formulaning chap va o'ng tomonlari orasidagi farqni absolyut qiymat bo'yicha istalgancha kichik qilib olish mumkin.

Shuni ta'kidlab o'tamizki, agar  $f(x)$  chiziqli funksiya bolsa, ya'nini u  $f(x) = Ax + B$  ko'rinishda tasvirlansa, (2.17) formulaning chap va o'ng tomonlari teng bo'ladi. Boshqacha aytganda, chiziqli funksiyalar uchun to'rtburchaklar formulasi integralning aniq qiymatini beradi.

(2.17) formulani baholash haqidagi masalani qarab chiqamiz. Shu maqsadda ushbu

$$R_n(f) = \int_a^b f(x) dx - h \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(x_k)$$

belgilash kiritamiz. Bu ayirma (2.17) formulang qoldiq hadi deyiladi.

**Teorema 8.** (2.17) formulaning qoldiq hadi uchun

a)  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a;b]$  kesmada monoton (o'suvchi yoki kamayuvchi) bo'lsa,

$$R_n(f) \leq \frac{|f(b) - f(a)|}{n} (b - a) \quad (2.19)$$

b)  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a;b]$  kesmada  $|f'(x)| \leq M_1$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lsa,

$$R_n(f) \leq \frac{M_1(b-a)^2}{4n} \quad (2.20)$$

tengsizlik;

c)  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a;b]$  kesmada  $|f''(x)| \leq M_2$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $f''(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lsa,

$$R_n(f) \leq \frac{M_2(b-a)^3}{24n^2} \quad (2.21)$$

tengsizlik o'rini;

**Isboti.** Ushbu  $hf(x_k) = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx$  tenglikni e'tiborga olib,

$$R_n^{(k)}(f) = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) dx - hf(\xi_k) = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} [f(x) - f(\xi_k)] dx$$

tenglikni olamiz. Bundan

$$|R_n^{(k)}(f)| \leq \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} |f(x) - f(\xi_k)| dx \quad (2.22)$$

tengliksiz kelib chiqadi.

a) Agar  $f(x)$  monoton o'suvchi bo'lsa,  $|f(x) - f(\xi_k)| \leq f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)$  tengsizlik o'rini. Bundan va (2.22) dan

$$R_n^{(k)}(f) \leq \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} (f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)) dx = [f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)]h$$

tengsizlik hosil bo'ladi. Oxirgi tengsizliklarni  $k$  indeks bo'yicha yig'ib,

$$|R_n(f)| = \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} R_n^{(k)}(f) \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |R_n^{(k)}(f)| \leq [f(x_1) - f(x_0) + f(x_2) - f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})]h =$$

$$= [f(b) - f(a)] \frac{b-a}{n} \quad \text{tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz.}$$

b) Lagranj formulasiga asosan  $f(x) - f(\xi_k) = f'(\Theta)(x - \xi_k)$ , bunda  $\Theta$  nuqta

va  $x$  orasida yotadi. Bu tenglikdan va teorema shartidan  $|f(x) - f(\xi_k)| \leq M_1 |x - \xi_k|$ .

Hosil bo'lgan tengsizlikni ikkala tomonini  $[x_k, x_{k+1}] = [\xi_k, \xi_k + \frac{h}{2}; \xi_k + \frac{h}{2}, \xi_{k+1}]$  kesmada integrallab.

$$\int_{\xi_k}^{\xi_{k+1}} |f(x) - f(\xi_k)| dx \leq M_1 \int_{\xi_k}^{\xi_{k+1}} |x - \xi_k| dx = \frac{M_1 h^2}{4}$$

tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz (oxirgi integralni hisoblashda  $t = x - \xi_k$  almashtirishdan foydalandik). Bundan va (2.22) dan

$$|R_n^{(k)}(f)| \leq \frac{M_1 h^2}{4}$$

Bu tengsizliklarni ham  $k$  indeks bo'yicha yig'ib,

$$|R_n(f)| \leq n \cdot \frac{M_1 h^2}{4} = n \cdot \frac{M_1 (b-a)^2}{4n} = \frac{M_1 (b-a)^2}{4}$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz.

c)  $f(x)$  funksiyaga  $x = \xi_k$  nuqtada Teylor formulasini tatbiq etib,

$$f(x) - f(\xi_k) = f'(\xi_k)(x - \xi_k) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\theta)(x - \xi_k)^2$$

tenglikni yozamiz, bunda  $\theta$ son  $\xi_k$  va  $x$  lar orasida yotadi. Bu tenglikni ikkala tomonini  $[x_k, x_{k+1}] = [\xi_k, \xi_k + \frac{h}{2}; \xi_k + \frac{h}{2}, \xi_{k+1}]$  kesmada integrallab,

$$\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} |f(x) - f(\xi_k)| dx = \int_{\xi_k}^{\xi_k + \frac{h}{2}} |f'(\xi_k)(x - \xi_k)| dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\xi_k}^{\xi_k + \frac{h}{2}} |f''(\theta)(x - \xi_k)^2| dx$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz.  $t = x - \xi_k$  almashtirish yordamida bu tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi birinchi qo'shiluvchi 0 ga tengligiga, ikkinchi qo'shiluvchi uchun esa

$$\left| \frac{1}{2} \int_{\xi_k}^{\xi_k + \frac{h}{2}} |f''(\theta)(x - \xi_k)^2| dx \right| \leq \frac{M_2}{2} \int_{\xi_k}^{\xi_k + \frac{h}{2}} (x - \xi_k)^2 dx = \frac{M_2}{2} \int_{\xi_k}^{\xi_k + \frac{h}{2}} t^2 dt = \frac{M_2 h^3}{24}$$

tengsizlik o'rini ekaniga ishonch hosil qilamiz.

$$|R_n^{(k)}(f)| \leq \frac{M_2 h^3}{24} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

tengsizliklar kelib chiqadi. Oxirgi tengsizliklarni  $k$  indeks bo'yicha yig'ib,

$$|R_n(f)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |R_n^{(k)}(f)| \leq n \cdot \frac{M_2 h^3}{24} = \frac{M_2 (b-a)^3}{24n^2}$$

tengsizlikni hosil qilamiz.

**Izoh.** (2.19) va (2.20) tengsizliklar  $R_n(f)$  qoldiq had – tartibi  $n^{-1}$  ning tartibidan past bo‘limgan, (2.21) esa tartibi  $n^{-2}$  ning tartibidan past bo‘limgan cheksiz kichik ekanini ko‘rsatadi, ya’ni Teorema 8 ning a) va b) qismalarining shartlari bajarilganda

$$R_n(f) = O(n^{-1}),$$

c) qismning sharti bajarilganda esa  $R_n(f) = O(n^{-2})$ , munosabat o‘rinli. Bulardan ko‘rinadiki, chegaralangan ikkinchi tartibli hosilaga ega bo‘lgan funksiyalar sinfi uchun to‘g’ri to‘rtburchaklar formulasining yaqinlashish tartibi yuqoriroq ekan. Ammo shuni ta‘kidlab o‘tish joizki, chegaralangan  $l$  tartibli ( $l > 2$ ) hosilaga ega bo‘lgan funksiyalar sinfi uchun to‘g’ri to‘rtburchaklar formulasining yaqinlashish tartibi yaxshilanmaydi. bu tartib  $O(n^{-2})$  ga tengligicha qoladi.

Teorema 8 dan shunday qoida kelib chiqadi:

$\int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralni  $\varepsilon$  aniqlikdagi taqrifi qiyamatini to‘g’ri to‘rtburchaklar formulasini yordamida hisoblash uchun  $f(x)$  funksiya Teorema 8 ning a) qismi shartini qanoatlantirganda

$$n = \left\lceil \frac{|f(b) - f(a)|}{\varepsilon} (b-a) \right\rceil + 1$$

tenglik orqali,

b) qismi shartini qanoatlantirganda

$$n = \left\lceil \frac{M_1(b-a)^2}{4\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1$$

tenglik orqali,

c) qismi shartini qanoatlantirganda esa

$$n = \left\lceil \sqrt{\frac{M_1(b-a)^3}{24\varepsilon}} \right\rceil + 1$$

tenglik orqali  $n$  natural son hisoblanadi. (Bu formulalarda  $[x]$  orqali  $x$  sonining butun qismi belgilanadi). Topilgan  $n$  natural son yordamida (2.18) formula orqali  $hqadam$  va  $\xi_i$  tugun nuqtalar hisoblanadi. Shundan so‘ng

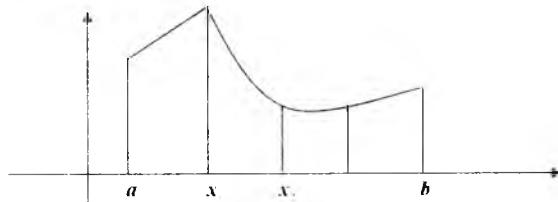
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx h \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\xi_k)$$

formula yordamida qaralayotgan integralning  $\varepsilon$  aniqlikdagi taqrifi

qiymati hisoblanadi.

## 2. Trapetsiya formulasi.

$[a;b]$  kesmani bo'lishni avvalgidek qoldiramiz ((1) ga qarang), lekin  $y = f(x)$  chiziqning  $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$  qismiy kesmaga mos keluvchi har bir yoyini bu yoyning chetki nuqtalarini tutashtiruvchi vatar bilan almashtiramiz. Bu berilgan egri chiziqli trapetsiya  $n$  ta trapetsiyalar yuzalari yig'indisi bilan almashtirilganini bildiradi (4-chizma).



4-chizma  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  funksya grafiganing  $[x_k, x_{k+1}]$  kesmalardagi yuzchalari.

Bunday figuraning yuzi egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuzini to'g'ri to'rtburchaklardan tuzilgan pog'onali figuraning yuzasiga qaraganda ancha aniq ifodalashi geometrik jihatdan ravshandir.

Har bir xususiy trapetsiyaning yuzasi

$$\frac{h-a}{n} \cdot \frac{f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})}{2}$$

ga teng bo'lgani uchun qaralayotgan figuraning yuzasi

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{h-a}{n} \left[ \frac{f(a) - f(x_1)}{2} + \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{2} + \dots + \frac{f(x_{n-1}) - f(x_n)}{2} \right] = \\ & = \frac{h-a}{n} \left[ \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) \right] \end{aligned}$$

ga teng bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, ushbu

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h-a}{n} \left[ \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) \right] \quad (2.23)$$

formulani hosil qildik. Bu formula trapetsiyalar formulasi deyiladi.

$f(x)$  ikkinchi tartibli chegaralangan hosilaga ega deb faraz qilib, alohida olingan trapetsiya uchun qoldiq hadni baholaymiz. Bu qoldiq hadni

$$R(h) = \int_c^{c+h} f(x)dx - \frac{h}{2} \cdot [f(c) + f(c+h)] \quad (2.24)$$

ko‘rinishda yozamiz.

(2.24) ifodani  $h$  o‘zgaruvchining funksiyasi sifatida tasavvur qilib, undan  $h$  bo‘yicha ikki marta hosila olamiz:

$$R'(h) = f(c+h) - \frac{h}{2} [f(c) + f(c+h)] - \frac{h}{2} f'(c+h);$$

$$R''(h) = f'(c+h) - \frac{1}{2} f'(c+h) - \frac{1}{2} f'(c+h) - \frac{h}{2} f''(c+h) = -\frac{h}{2} f''(c+h);$$

Ravshanki.  $R(0) = R'(0) = 0$ . Bu tengliklardan, Nyuton – Leybnis formulasidan va o‘rta qiymat haqidagi umumlashgan teoremaidan foydalanim, quyidagini hosil qilainiz:

$$R'(h) = R'(0) + \int_0^h R''(t)dt = -\int_0^h \frac{t}{2} f''(c+t)dt = -\frac{1}{2} f''(\xi_1) \int_0^h t dt = -\frac{h^2}{4} f''(\xi_1), \text{ bu}$$

yerda  $\xi_1 \in (c; c+h)$ . Shuningdek,

$$R(h) = R(0) + \int_0^h R'(t)dt = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^h t^2 f''(\xi_1)dt = -\frac{1}{4} f''(\xi_1) \int_0^h t^2 dt = -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi_1), \text{ bu}$$

yerda  $\xi_1 \in (c; c+h)$ .

Shunday qilib,

$$R(h) = -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\xi), \quad \xi_1 \in (c; c+h). \quad (2.25)$$

Bu tenglikdan ko‘rinadiki, (2.23) trapetsiya formusasi  $f'' \geq 0$  bo‘lganda integralning ortig‘i bilan olingan,  $f'' \leq 0$  bo‘lganda esa kami bilan olingan taqrifiy qiymatini beradi.

**Teorema 9.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a;b]$  kesmada  $|f''(x)| \leq M_2$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi uzlusiz ikkinchi tartibli hosilaga ega bo‘lsa, (2.23) trapetsiyalar formulasining qoldiq hadi uchun

$$|R_n(f)| \leq \frac{M_2(b-a)^3}{12n^2}$$

tengsizlik o‘rinli.

**Isboti.** (2.25) dan

$$R(h) \leq \frac{h^3}{12} M_2$$

tengsizlik kelib chiqadi. Xususan,

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, \quad c = x_k = a + kh, \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1)$$

bo‘lganda,

$$R_k(h) := \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x)dx - \frac{h}{2} [f(x_k) + f(x_{k+1})] \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1)$$

qoldiq hadlar uchun

$$|R_k(h)| \leq \frac{h^3}{12} M_2 \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1)$$

tengsizliklar hosil bo'tadi. Bu tengsizliklarni  $k$  indeks bo'yicha qo'shib chiqib,

$$|R_k(h)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |R_k(h)| \leq \frac{nh^3}{12} M_2 = \frac{M_2(b-a)^3}{12n}$$

ga ega bo'lamiz.

**Qoida.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya Teorema 9 shartini qanoatlantirsa, trapetsiyalar formulasi orqali  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralning  $\varepsilon$  aniqlikdagi taqrifiy qiymatini hisoblash uchun

$$n = \left\lceil \sqrt{\frac{M_2(b-a)^3}{12\varepsilon}} \right\rceil + 1$$

formula yordamida  $n$  natural son topiladi. Topilgan  $n$  natural son orqali

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}, \quad c = x_k = a + kh, \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1)$$

formula yordamida  $h$  qadam va  $x_i$  tugun nuqtalar hisobianadi. Shundan so'ng

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx h \left( \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(x_k) \right)$$

formula yordamida qaralayotgan integralning  $\varepsilon$  aniqlikdagi taqrifiy qiymati hisoblanadi.

### 3. Simpson formulasi.

Biz yuqorida, to'g'ri to'rtburchaklar formulasini hosil qilishda  $f(x)$  funkisiyanı qismini intervallarda  $f(\zeta_k)$  o'zgarmaslar ( $0$  – tartibli ko'phad), trapetsiyalar formulasini hosil qilishda esa chiziqli funksiyalar ( $1$ -chi – tartibli ko'phad) bilan almashtirdik.  $f(x)$  funksiya almashtirilayotgan ko'phadning tartibi ortirliganda yanada aniqroq formula hosil bo'lishiini kutish tabiiydir.

$$h = \frac{b-a}{2m} \quad (2.26)$$

bo'lsin.  $[a,b]$  kesmani  $x_k = a + kh, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, 2m$  nuqtalar yordamida

$n = 2m$  ta juft miqdordagi teng qismlarga bo'lamiz va  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $x_k$  nuqtalardagi qiymatlarini  $y_k = f(x_k)$ ,  $k = 0, 1, \dots, 2m$  orqali belgilaymiz.

$f(x)$  funkksiyaning  $[x_0; x_2]$  kesmadagi grafigini  $M_0(x_0, y_0); M_1(x_1, y_1); M_2(x_2, y_2)$  nuqtalardan o'tuvchi parabola yoyi bilan almashtiramiz (5-chizma). Bu parabolaning tenglamasini

$$y = A(x - x_1)^2 + B(x - x_1) + C \quad (2.27)$$

ko'rinishda izlaymiz. (2.27) parabola  $M_0, M_1, M_2$  nuqtalardan o'tish shartidan

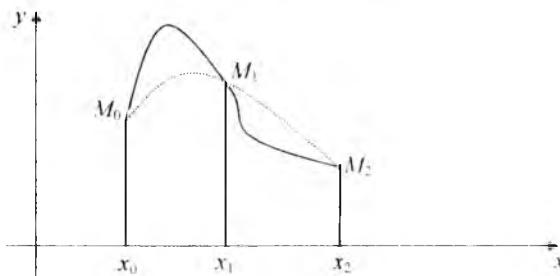
$$y_0 = Ah^2 - Bh + C$$

$$y_1 = C,$$

$$y_2 = Ah^2 + Bh + C$$

tenglamalar hosil bo'ladi (bu yerda biz  $x_0 - x_1 = -h, x_2 - x_1 = h$  tengliklardan foydalandik). Bu sistemadan A va C noma'lumlarni topamiz:

$$A = \frac{1}{2h} (y_0 - 2y_1 + y_2), \quad C = y_1 \quad (2.28)$$



5-chizma.  $f(x)$  funkksiyaning  $[x_0, x_2]$  kesmadagi grafigini parabola yoyi bilan almashtirish.

Endi (2.27) funksiyadan  $[x_0, x_2]$  kesmada olingan integralni hisoblaymiz:

$$S_1 = \int_{x_0}^{x_2} [A(x - x_1)^2 + B(x - x_1) + C] dx =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} t = x - x_1, dt = dx \\ t_0 = -h, t_1 = h \\ t = \frac{x - x_1}{h} \end{array} \right| = \int_{-h}^h (At^2 + Bt + C) dt = \frac{2A}{3}h^3 + 2Ch^2$$

A va C o'rniiga ularning (2.28) ifodalarni qo'yib,  $S_1 = \frac{h}{3}(y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2)$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz va oxirgi ifodani  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  ning taqribiy qiymati sifatida olamiz:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{h}{3}(y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2) \quad (2.29)$$

Xuddi shu kabi  $f(x)$  funksiyaning  $[x_0; x_1], [x_1; x_2]$  va boshqa kesmalardagi grafigini tegishli parabolalarning mos yoylari bilan almashtirib.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_0}^{x_4} f(x)dx &\approx \frac{h}{3}(y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4) \\ \int_{x_4}^{x_5} f(x)dx &\approx \frac{h}{3}(y_4 + 4y_5 + y_6) \end{aligned} \quad (2.30)$$

.....

$$\int_{x_{2m-2}}^{x_{2m}} f(x)dx \approx \frac{h}{3}(y_{2m-2} + 4y_{2m-1} + y_{2m})$$

formulalarga ega bo'lamiz. (2.29) va (2.30) formulalarini qo'shib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{h}{3}[(y_0 + y_{2m} + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{2m-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{2m-2})]$$

(2.26) ni e'tiborga olib

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6m} \left( y_0 + y_{2m} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^m y_{2k-1} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^m y_{2k} \right)$$

Yoki

$$(2.31)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6m} \left| f(a) + f(b) + 4 \sum_{k=1}^m f(x_{2k-1}) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^m (x_{2k}) \right|$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. Bu formula Simpson formulasi (yoki parabolalar formulasi) deyiladi.

**3 – teorema.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a; b]$  kesmada

$$|f''(x)| \leq M_4 \quad (2.32)$$

shartni qanoatlantiruvchi, uzlusiz  $f''$  hosilaga ega bo'lsa, (2.31) formulaning qoldiq hadi uchun

$$|R_{2m}(f)| \leq \frac{M_4(b-a)^5}{2880m^4} \quad (2.32)$$

tengsizlik o'rini.

**Isboti.** Dastlab qoldiq hadni  $\int_{c-h}^{c+h} f(x)dx = \frac{h}{3}[f(c-h) + 4f(c) + f(c+h)]$  kesmadagi bitta parabola uchun baholaymiz. Bu yerda  $c \in (a; b)$ ,  $h > 0$

$$R(h) = \int_{c-h}^{c+h} f(x)dx - \frac{h}{3}[f(c-h) + 4f(c) + f(c+h)]$$

bo'lsin. Bu ifodai  $h$  o'zgaruvchining funksiyasi sifatida tasavvur qilib, undan  $h$  bo'yicha uch marta hosila olamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} R'(h) &= f(c+h) + f(c-h) - \frac{1}{3}[f(c-h) + 4f(c) + f(c+h)] - \frac{h}{3}[-f'(c-h) + \\ &+ f'(c+h)] = \frac{2}{3}[f(c-h) + f(c+h)] - \frac{4}{3}f(c) - \frac{h}{3}[-f'(c-h) - f'(c+h)] \\ R''(h) &= \frac{2}{3}[-f'(c-h) + f'(c+h)] - \frac{1}{3}[-f''(c-h) + f''(c+h)] - \frac{h}{3}[f''(c-h) + \\ &+ f''(c+h)] = \frac{1}{3}[-f''(c-h) + f''(c+h)] - \frac{h}{3}[f''(c-h) + f''(c+h)] \\ R'''(h) &= \frac{1}{3}[f''(c-h) + f''(c+h)] - \frac{1}{3}[f''(c-h) + f''(c+h)] - \frac{h}{3}[-f'''(c-h) + \\ &+ f'''(c+h)] = -\frac{h}{3}[f'''(c+h) - f'''(c-h)] = -\frac{2h^2}{3}f'''(\xi_3). \end{aligned}$$

Bu yerda  $\xi_3 \in (c-h; c+h)$ . Oxirgi tenglik Lagranj formulasi yordamida hosil qilindi. Bundan tashqari  $R(0) = R'(0) = R''(0) = 0$  ekani ravshan. Nyuton – Leybnis somulasidan va o'rta qiymat haqidagi umumlashgan teoremdan foydalaniib,

$$R''(h) = R''(0) + \int_0^h R''(t)dt = -\frac{2}{3} \int_0^h t^2 f'''(\xi_2)dt = -\frac{2}{3} \int_0^h f'''(\xi_2) \int_0^t u^2 dt = -\frac{2}{9} h^3 f'''(\xi_2)$$

Tenglikka ega bo'lamiz, bu yerda  $\xi_2 \in (c-h, c+h)$ . Yuqoridag amalni yana takrorlab.

$$R'(h) = R'(0) + \int_0^h R'(t)dt = -\frac{2}{9} \int_0^h t^3 f''(\xi_1)dt = -\frac{2}{9} f''(\xi_1) \int_0^h t^3 dt = -\frac{1}{18} h^4 f''(\xi_1)$$

Tenglikni hosil qilamiz, bu yerda  $\xi_1 \in (c-h, c+h)$ . Xuddi shu kabi

$$R(h) = R(0) + \int_0^h R(t)dt = -\frac{1}{18} \int_0^h t^4 f'(\xi)dt = -\frac{1}{18} f'(\xi) \int_0^h t^4 dt = -\frac{1}{90} h^5 f'(\xi)$$

Bu yerda  $\xi \in (c-h, c+h)$ .

Shunday qilib,

$$R(h) = -\frac{h^5}{90} f'(\xi) \quad (2.33)$$

(2.32) tenglikni e'tiborga olsak,

$$|R(h)| \leq \frac{h^5 M_4}{90} \quad (2.34)$$

tengsizlik hosil bo'ladi.

(2.34) tengsizlikda  $h = \frac{b-a}{2m}, c = x_{2k+1}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$  deb faraz qilib,

$$R_k(h) = \int_{x_{2k-2}}^{x_{2k}} f(x) dx - \frac{h}{3} [f(x_{2k-2}) + 4f(x_{2k-1}) + f(x_{2k})]$$

qoldiq had uchun

$$|R_k(h)| \leq \frac{h^5}{90} M_4 \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

tengsizlikka ega bo'lamiz. Bu tengsizliklarni  $k$  indeks bo'yicha yig'ib,

$$|R_{2m}(f)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^m |R_k(h)| \leq \frac{mh^5}{90} M_4 = \frac{M_4(b-a)^5}{2880m^4}$$

tengsizlikka kelamiz.

**Izoh.** (2.32) tengsizlik Simpson formulasi yordamida darajasi uchdan yuqori bo'limgan ko'phadlar uchun integralning qiymati aniq hisoblanishini ko'rsatadi. Haqiqatan xam, bu holda  $f'' = 0 \quad (M_4 = 0)$ . Bundan (2.33)ga asosan  $R_{2m}(f) = 0$

**Qoida.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya 3.3 – teorema shartini qanoatlantirsa, Simpson formulasi yordamida  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  integralning  $\varepsilon$  aniqlikdagi taqribiyligi qiymatini hisoblash uchun

$$m = \left\lceil \sqrt[4]{\frac{M_4(b-a)^5}{2280\varepsilon}} \right\rceil + 1$$

formula orqali  $m$  natural son topiladi. Bu natural son orqali  $h = \frac{b-a}{2m}$

qadam va  $x_k = a + kh, \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2m)$  tugun nuqtalar topiladi. So'ng

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{h}{3} \left[ f(a) + f(b) + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}} f(x_{2k-1}) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{m}{2}} f(x_{2k}) \right]$$

formula yordamida qaratayotgan integralning  $\varepsilon$  aniqlikdagi taqribiyligi qiymati hisoblanadi.

Ba'zi hollarda Simpson formulasidagi xatolikni hisoblash uchun (2.33) tenglikdan foydalanish ma'lum qiyinchiliklarni vujudga keltiradi. Shu sababli, biz quyida qoldiq hadni baholashga imkon beradigan bir muncha soddaroq usulni bayon qilamiz. (2.34 tenglikda)  $h = \frac{b-a}{2m}$

$c = x_{2k+1}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$  deb faraz qilib,  $c = x_{2k+1}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$

$$R_k(h) = -\frac{h^5}{90} f''(\xi_k)$$

tenglikka ega bo'lamiz, bu yerda  $\xi_k \in (x_{2k-1} - h, x_{2k+1} + h)$ . Bu tenliklarni  $k$  indeks bo'yicha yig'ib, Simpson formulasining qoldiq hadi uchun

$$R(h) = \sum_{k=1}^m R_k(h) = -\frac{h^5}{90} \sum_{k=1}^m f''(\xi_k)$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz.  $f''(x) \in [a,b]$  kesmada uzluksiz bo'lganini uchun

$$\sum_{k=1}^m f''(\xi_k) = m \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m f''(\xi_k) = m f''(\eta)$$

shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $\eta \in [a,b]$  nuqta mavjud. Bundan,

$$R(h) = -\frac{h^5}{90} m f''(\eta) = -\frac{h^4(b-a)}{180} f''(\eta)$$

Bu mulohazalardan ko'rnidaki, agar  $f(x)$  to'rtinchchi tartibli ko'phad bo'lsa,  $R(h)$  qoldiq hadi uchun

$$R(h) = Mh^4 \quad (2.35)$$

tenglik o'rini bo'ladi, bu yerda  $M$  - o'zgarmas son. Biz quyida  $f''(h)$  ning  $[a,b]$  kesmadagi o'zgarishi kichik deb faraz qilib. (2.35) tenglik umumiy holda ham o'rini deb hisoblaymiz.

$\int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralning aniq qiymatini  $I$  orqali, Simpson formulasi orqali hisoblanadigan

$$\frac{h}{3} \left( y_0 + y_{2m} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} y_{2k+1} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} y_{2k} \right) \quad (2.36)$$

taqrifiy qiymatini esa  $\sum(h)$  orqali belgilaymiz. (2.36) ifodani esa  $h$  qadamiga mos keluvchi Simpson yig'indisi deb ataymiz.

U holda  $I = \sum(h) - R(h) = I = \sum(2h) + R(2h)$  yoki (2.35) ni e'tiborga olsak  $I = \sum(h) + Mh^4 = I = \sum(2h) + 16Mh^4$

Bu tengliklarning birinchesidan ikkinchisini ayirib,  $0 = \sum(h) - \sum(2h) - 15Mh^4$  tenglikni bundan

$$Mh^4 = \frac{\sum(h) - \sum(2h)}{15} \quad \text{yoki (3.21) ga ko'ra}$$

$$Mh^4 = \frac{\sum(h) - \sum(2h)}{15}$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz. Qoldiq hadning bu ifodasini e'tborga olib, ushbu qoidani yoza olamiz:

**Qoida.** Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya 3.3 – teorema shartini qanoatlantirsas,  $I = \int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralning  $\varepsilon$  anqlikdagi qiymatini hisoblash uchuun biror  $m$

natural son olib  $b_0 = \frac{b-a}{2m}$  va  $h_i = \frac{h_0}{2}$  qadamlarga mos  $\sum(h_i)$  va  $\sum(h_i)$

Simpson yig'indilarini hisoblaymiz va  $R(h_i) = \frac{\sum(h_i) - \sum(h_i)}{15}$  ifodani

tekshiramiz. Agar bu ifoda absolyut qiymati bo'yicha  $\varepsilon$  dan kichik bo'lsa.  $I$  integralning  $\varepsilon$  aniqlikdagi taqrifiy qiymati sifatida  $\sum(h_i) + R(h_1)$  ifodani olamiz. Aks holda  $h_2 = \frac{h}{2}$  qadamga mos keladigan  $\sum(h_2)$  Simpson yig'indisini tuzamiz va  $R(h_2) = \frac{\sum(h_2)}{15} = \frac{\sum(h_i)}{15}$  ifodani tekshiramiz. Agar  $|R(h_2)| < \varepsilon$  shart bajarilsa,  $I \approx \sum(h_2) + R(h_2)$  aks holda  $h_3 = \frac{h}{3}$  qadam bo'yicha  $\sum(h_3)$  Simpson yig'indisini tuzamiz va hokazo....  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R(h_k) = 0$  bo'lgani uchun bu jarayon cheksiz davom etmaydi, biror  $k$ -chi qadamda  $|R(h_k)| < \varepsilon$  shart bajariladi va  $\sum(h_k) + R(h_k)$  esa  $I$  integralning  $\varepsilon$  aniqlikdagi taqrifiy qiymati bo'ladi.

## 2.8. Xosmas integrallar

Aniq integral tushunchasini keltirib chiqarishda integral ostidagi funksiyaning berilgan kesmada uzlusizligi shartidan kelib chiqqan edik. Bu shartni qanoatlantirmaydigan integrallarni aniqlashning zarurligi bilan bog'liq masalalar ucliraydi. Bunday integrallar xosmas integrallar deb ataladi. Xosmas integralning ikkita turini ko'rib chiqamiz.

### 1. Chegarasi cheksiz xosmas integrallar.

**Ta'rif.** Yarim  $[a; +\infty]$  intervalda uzlusiz bo'lgan funksiyaning xosmas integrali quyidagicha belgilanadi:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  va ushbu tenglik bilan aniqlanadi:

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx \quad (2.37)$$

Agar (2.37) formulaning o'ng tomonida turgan limit mavjud bo'lsa, u holda xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi deyiladi.

Agar integral ostidagi  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun  $F(x)$  boshlang'ich funksiya ma'lum bo'lsa, u holda xosmas integralni yaqinlashuvchi yoki uzoqlashuvchi ekanligini aniqlash mumkin. Nyuton-Leybnis formulalari yordamida quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx = \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) \Big|_a^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} [F(b) - F(a)] = F(+\infty) - F(a)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.38}$$

Xosmas integral  $(-\infty; b]$  yarim cheksiz intervalda ham shunga o'xshash aniqlanadi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^b f(x)dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x)dx = \\
 &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) \Big|_a^b = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} [F(b) - F(a)] = F(b) - F(-\infty)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.39}$$

Agar  $f(x)$  funksiya butun sonlar o'qida uzlusiz bo'lsa, u holda umumlashgan xosmas integral quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^c f(x)dx + \int_c^{+\infty} f(x)dx &= \int_{-\infty}^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx + \int_b^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \\
 &= F(c) - \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} F(a) + F(c') - F(c) + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} F(b) - F(c') - \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} F(a) + \\
 &\quad + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} F(b) - F(c') = \int_{-\infty}^c f(x)dx + \int_b^{+\infty} f(x)dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabiiyki,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  integralning son qiymati (2.39) tenglikning o'ng tomonidagi har ikkala qoshiluvchi yaqinlashgandagina mayjud bo'ladi, aks holda u uzoqlashuvchi deyiladi.

Misollar. 1)  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p}$  ( $a > 0$ ) xosmas integral hisoblansin.

Yechimi: Uchta holni alohida qarab chiqamiz:

1-hol.  $p < 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} \Big|_a^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} (b^{1-p} - a^{1-p}) = +\infty$$

integral uzoqlashuvchi.

2-hol.  $p = 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \ln|x| \Big|_a^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln b - \ln a) = +\infty \quad - \text{ integral uzoqlashuvchi.}$$

3 -hol.  $p > 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} \Big|_a^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1-p} \left( \frac{1}{b^{p-1}} - \frac{1}{a^{p-1}} \right) \quad - \text{ integral yaqinlashuvchi}$$

Shunday qilib.

$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^p} = \begin{cases} +\infty, \text{ agar } p \leq 1 \text{ bo'lsa, integral uzoqlashuvchi} \\ \frac{1}{(p-1)a^{p-1}}, p > 1 \text{ bo'lsa, integral yaqinlashuvchi} \end{cases}$$

2)  $\int_a^b a^x dx$  ( $0 < a \neq 1$ ) – xosmas integral hisoblansin.

Yechimi.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b a^x dx &= \lim_{c \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b a^x dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{a^x}{\ln a} \Big|_c^b = \lim_{c \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{\ln a} (a^b - a^c) = \\ &= +\infty, \text{ agar } 0 < a < 1 \text{ bo'lsa,} \\ &= \frac{a^b}{\ln a}, \text{ agar } a > 1, \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 5}$  – xosmas integral hisoblansin.

Yechimi.  $c = 2$  nuqta yordamida integrallash oralig'inni ikkiga ajratamiz va har bir oraliq bo'yicha integrallarni alohida hisoblaymiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 5} &= \int_{-\infty}^2 \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 + 1} + \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 + 1} = \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \arctg(x-2) \Big|_a^2 + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \arctg(x-2) \Big|_2^b = \\ &= \arctg 0 - \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \arctg(x-2) + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \arctg(b-2) - \arctg 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Chegaralanmagan funksiyalarning xosmas integrallari.

**Ta'rif.**  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a : b]$  yarim intervalda aniqlangan bo'lib, har bir  $b' \in [a, b]$  uchun  $\int_a^{b'} f(x) dx$  mavjud bo'lsin. U holda

$$\lim_{\substack{b' \rightarrow b \\ b' > b}} \int_a^{b'} f(x) dx \tag{2.40}$$

limit  $f(x)$  funksiyadan  $[a : b]$  yarim interval bo'yicha olingan ikkinchi tur xosmas integral deyiladi va ko'rinishda belgilanadi, ya'ni

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\substack{b' \rightarrow b \\ b' < b}} \int_a^{b'} f(x) dx \tag{2.41}$$

Agar (2.40) limit mavjud bo'lib, chekli sondan iborat bo'lsa. (2.41) xosmas integral yaqinlashuvchi, aks holda uzoqlashuvchi deviladi.

b nuqta (2.41) integral uchun maxsus nuqta deyildi. Bunday holda (2.41) integral b nuqtada yagona maxsuslikka ega deymiz.

Huddi yuqoridagi usulda  $(a:b]$  yarim intervalda aniqlangan va har bir  $[a':b]$  ( $a' > a$ ) kesmada integrallanuvchi  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\substack{a' \rightarrow a \\ a' > a}} \int_{a'}^b f(x)dx$$

formula yordamida maxsus nuqtasi quy'i chegarada bo'lgan ikkinchi tur xosmas integral tushunchasini kiritish mumkin.

Misol. 4).  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^p}$  ( $b > 0$ ) hisoblansin.

Yechimi. 1) misoldagi kabi bu yerda ham uchta holni alohida qarab chiqamiz:

1 hol.  $p < 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^p} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > a}} \frac{x^{1-p}}{1-p} \Big|_a^b = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > a}} \left( \frac{b^{1-p}}{1-p} - \frac{a^{1-p}}{1-p} \right) = \frac{b^{1-p}}{1-p}$$

2 hol.  $p = 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > a}} \ln x \Big|_a^b = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > a}} (\ln b - \ln a) = +\infty$$

3 hol.  $p > 1$  bo'lsin. U holda

$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^p} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ x < b}} \frac{x^{1-p}}{1-p} \Big|_a^b = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ x < b}} \left( \frac{b^{1-p}}{1-p} - \frac{a^{1-p}}{1-p} \right) = +\infty$$

Shunday qilib,

$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^p} = \begin{cases} \frac{b^{1-p}}{1-p}, & \text{agar } p < 1 \text{ bo'lsa.} \\ +\infty, & \text{agar } p \geq 1 \text{ bo'lsa.} \end{cases} \quad x_1 = -I$$

Har qanday  $[a';b'] \subset (a;b)$  kesmada integrallanuvchi  $f(x)$  funksiya uchun ikkala chegarasi ham inaxsus bo'lgan ikkinchi tur xosmas integral tushunchasi quyidagicha kiritiladi:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx. \quad (2.42)$$

bu yerda  $c \in (a;b)$  intervaldan olingan ixtiyoriy son. (2.42) ifoda c songa bog'liq emasligi ravshandir.

Ba'zan, amaliyotda maxsus nuqtasi integrallash oralig'ining ichida joylashgan yoki aralash turdag'i xosmas integrallar ham uchrab turadi.

Lekin, hamma vaqt integrallash oralig'ini bir necha bo'laklarga ajratish hisobiga (ya'ni integralning additivlik xossasidan foydalanib) bunday integralni yagona maxsuslikka ega bo'lgan xosmas integrallarning yig'indisi shaklida tasvirlash mumkin.

Misollar. 5)  $\int_{-2}^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x-2)}$  integral ikkita:  $x_1 = -1$  va  $x_2 = 2$  maxsus nuqtalarga ega. Shuning uchun  $[-2; 3]$  integrallash oralig'ini  $-1; 0; 2$  nuqtalar yordamida to'rtta bo'lakka ajratib, qaralayotgan integralni

$$\int_{-2}^3 \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x-2)} + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-2)} + \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-2)} + \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x-2)}$$

yig'indiga ajrata olaniz. Bunda har bir qo'shiluvchi yagona maxsuslikka ega bo'lgan II tur xosmas integraldir.

6)  $\int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1}$  aralash turdag'i xosmas integral bo'lib.  $x_1 = -1$ ,  $x_2 = 2$

nuqtalarda maxsuslikka ega. Shuning uchun umi

$$\int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1}$$

ko'rinishda yagona maxsuslikka ega bo'lgan integrallarning yig'indisi shaklida tasvirlash mumkin.

7)  $\int_0^e \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x}$  hisoblansin.

**Yechimi.** Qaralayotgan integral  $x=0$  va  $x=1$  nuqtalarda maxsuslikka ega. Shuning uchun  $0; e^{-1}; 1$  nuqtalar yordamida integrallash oralig'ini uch qismiga ajratamiz va har bir oraliqda integralni alohida hisoblaymiz:

$$\int_a^e \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int_0^a \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} + \int_a^1 \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} + \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x}.$$

$$\int_0^a \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int_0^a \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln^2 x} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left( -\frac{1}{\ln x} \right) \Big|_a^{e^{-1}} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = 1$$

$$\text{Lekin, } \int_a^1 \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \left( -\frac{1}{\ln x} \right) \Big|_a^b = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left( -\frac{1}{\ln b} - 1 \right) = +\infty$$

Xuddi shu kabi  $\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = +\infty$

Shuning uchun qaralayotgan integral uzoqlashadi.

**Eslatma.** Agar yuqoridagi integralni integrallash oralig'ining ichki  $x=1$  nuqtasida maxsuslikka ega bo'lishini e'tiborga olmay hisoblasak, quyidagi noto'g'ri natijaga kelgan bo'lar edik:

(2.39) formula  $c$  ga bog'liq emasligi qanday isbotlangan bo'lsa, bu yerda ham shunday mulohaza yuritiladi.

$$\int_a^c \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int_0^c \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln^2 x} = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow 0 \\ a > 0}} \left( -\frac{1}{\ln x} \right) \Big|_a^c = \lim_{\substack{a \rightarrow 0 \\ a > 0}} \left( -1 + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = -1$$

Xosmas integrallarni hisoblashni quyidagi tartibda olib borish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

- 1) integralning ichki maxsus nuqtalari topiladi;
- 2) integral yagona maxsuslikka ega (yoki maxsus nuqtalari chegaralarida) bo'lgan integrallarning yig'indisiga keltiriladi;
- 3) har bir qo'shiluvchi alohida hisoblanadi.
- 4) topilgan natijalar qo'shiladi.

Shuni ta'kidlab o'tamizki, aniq integralning 1-chi va 2-chi ma'ruzalarida qayd etilgan deyarli barcha asosiy xossalari (o'rta qiymat haqidagi teoremlardan tashqari) xosmas integrallar uchun ham o'rinnlidir.

Xususan, integrallarda o'zgaruvchini almashtirish haqidagi teoremlarni xosmas integrallarga ham tatbiq etish mumkin.

**Misol. 8)**  $\int_a^{-x} dx$  ( $0 < a \neq 1$ ) hisoblansim.

Yechimi.  $t = -x$  almashtirish kiritib, hamda 2-misoldagi integralni e'tiborga olib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$\int_c^{+∞} a^{-x} dx = - \int_c^{-∞} a^t dt = - \int_{-∞}^c a^t dt = \begin{cases} +∞, & \text{agar } 0 < a < 1 \text{ bo'lsa} \\ \frac{a^c}{\ln a}, & \text{agar } a > 1 \text{ bo'lsa} \end{cases}$$

### 3. Taqqoslash teoremlari.

Ba'zan xosmas integralning son qiymati masala yechimi uchun niuhin ahamiyatga ega bo'lmay, faqatgina uning uzoqlashuvchi yoki yaqinlashuvchi ekanini (ya'ni yaqinlashuvchanligini) tekshirish bilan kifoyalanishga to'gri keladi. Bunday hollarda taqqoslash teoremlari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**4.1-teorema.** Agar

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (2.43)$$

$$\text{va} \quad \int_a^b g(x) dx \quad (2.44)$$

integrallar b nuqtada ( $b = +\infty$  hol istisno qilinmaydi) yagona maxsuslikka ega bo'lgan xosmas integrallar bo'lib,  $[a; b]$  oraliqda

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x) \quad (2.45)$$

tengsizlik bajarilsin. U holda (2.44) integralning yaqinlashishidan (2.43) integralning ham yaqinlashishi kelib chiqadi va

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

tengsizlik o'rini bo'ladi. (2.44) integralning uzoqlashishidan esa (2.43) integralning ham uzoqlashishi kelib chiqadi.

**Isboti.** (2.45) dan  $b' \in (a; b)$  uchun

$$\int_a^{b'} f(x)dx \leq \int_a^{b'} g(x)dx \quad (2.46)$$

tengsizlik o'rini ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Agar (2.44) integral yaqinlashsa, u holda (2.46) tengsizlikning o'ng tomoni va demak, chap tomoni ham  $b'$  o'sganda yuqoridan chegaralangandir.  $b'$  o'sganda chap tomon monoton kamaygani uchun u

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow b'} \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

limitga (integralga) yaqinlashadi.

Aksincha, (2.43) integralning uzoqlashishidan  $b \rightarrow b$  da (2.46) tengsizlikni chap tomoni va demak, o'ng tomoni ham ga intilishi kelib chiqadi.

Misol. 9)  $\int_1^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

Yechimi.  $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$  tengsizlikdan va  $\int_1^{\pi} \frac{dx}{x^2}$  integralning yaqinlashuvchiligidan (1- misolga qarang) isbotlangan teoremaga ko'ra tekshirilayotgan integralning ham yaqinlashishi kelib chiqadi.

**4.2-teorema.** (2.43) va (2.44) xosmas integrallar b nuqtada ( $b = +\infty$  hol istisno qilinmaydi) yagona maxsuslikka ega bo'lib, integral ostidagi funksiyalar musbat bo'lsin.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = A \quad (2.47)$$

mavjud bo'lib,  $0 < A < +\infty$  shart bajarilsa, u holda (2.43) va (2.44) integrallar yoki birgalikda yaqinlashadi yoki birgalikda uzoqlashadi.

**Istboti.** (2.47) ga ko'ra musbat  $\varepsilon$  son uchun

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < A + \varepsilon \quad (c < x < b),$$

shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $c \in /a; b/$  nuqtani ko'rsatish mumkin. Oxirgi tengsizlikni ikkala tomonini  $g(x) > 0$  ga ko'paytirib,

$$f(x) < (A + \varepsilon)g(x) \quad (2.48)$$

tengsizlikka ega bo'lamiz.  $\int_a^b g(x)dx$  integralning yaqinlashishidan  $\int_a^b g(x)dx$  integralning yaqinlashishi, bundan esa  $\int_a^b (A + \varepsilon)g(x)dx$  integralning yaqinlashishi kelib chiqadi. U holda oldingi teoremlaga asosan  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralning va demak,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralning ham yaqinlashishi kelib chiqadi.

Aksincha,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralning yaqinlashishidan (2.47) tenglik bilan birgalikda,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{A} > 0$$

munosabat ham bajarilgani sababli,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralning yaqinlashishi kelib chiqadi. ■

Eslatma. Biz 4.1 va 4.2 teoremlarda xosmas integrallar yuqori chegarada maxsuslikka ega deb faraz qildik. Bu teoremlarni xosmas integrallar quyi chegarada maxsuslikka ega bo'lgan hol uchun ham bayon etish mumkin. Bu holda (2.45) tengsizlik  $(a, b]$  oraliqda bajariladi deb faraz qilinadi va (2.47) shart

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = A > 0$$

shart bilan almashtiriladi.

Taqqoslash teoremlari yordamida  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilayotganda bu integraldan tashqari yaqinlashishi yoki uzoqlashishi oldindan ma'lum bo'lgan, qaralayotgan integral taqqoslanadigan  $\int_a^b g(x)dx$  integralning mavjudligi talab qillinadi. Bunday integrallarni biz andoza integrallar deb ataymiz.

Andoza integrallar sifatida ko'pincha  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{ax^p}$  va  $\int_a^b a^x dx$  integrallar olinadi. Bu integrallarning yaqinlashishi yoki uzoqlashishi 1), 2), 4) va 8) misollarda ko'rib o'tildi. Umuman, tekshirilayotgan integral  $b$  (yoki  $a$ ) nuqtada yagona maxsuslikka ega bo'lsa  $x \rightarrow b - 0$  da (yoki  $x \rightarrow a + 0$ da) o'sish yoki kamayish tartibi  $f(x)$  funksiyaning o'sish yoki kamayish tartibi bilan bir hil bo'lgan  $g(x)$  funksiyadan olingan  $\int_a^b g(x)dx$  integralni andoza integral sifatida olish mumkin.

Quyida biz ikki integral orasiga qo'yilgan " " belgi orqali bu integrallarning birgalikda yaqinlashishi yoki uzoqlashishini ifodalaymiz.  $f(x) \geq 0$  bo'lganda  $\int_a^b f(x)dx < +\infty$  yozuv integralning yaqinlashishini  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \infty$  esa integralning uzoqlashishini bildiradi.

Misollar. 10)  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x-1}{x} e^{-x} dx$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

Yechimi. Qaralayotgan integral  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x-1}{x} e^{-x} dx$  nuqtada yagona maxsuslikka ega va  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  da  $\frac{x-1}{x} e^{-x} \rightarrow e^{-x}$ . Shuning uchun

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x-1}{x} e^{-x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx < \infty$$

11)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5} - \sqrt{3x}-2}{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2+1}}$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

Yechimi. Integral  $x = +\infty$  da yagona maxsuslikka ega. Integral ostidagi  $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5} - \sqrt{3x}-2}{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2+1}}$  funksiyaning surʼati  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  da  $x^2$  ga, maxraji esa  $x^2$

ga ekvivalent. Bundan esa funksiyaning o'szi  $g(x) = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  ga ekvivalent  
ekani kelib chiqadi. Shuning uchun

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + \sqrt{3x^2 - 2}}{x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx < \infty.$$

12)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x+x^2} - \sqrt{4x^2-2x^3}}{\sqrt[4]{x^3+x^4+x}} dx$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

Yechimi. Integral  $x=0$  nuqtada yagona maxsuslikka ega va  $x \rightarrow 0+$  da integral ostidagi funksiyaning o'sish tartibi  $g(x) = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x^{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}$  funksiyaning o'sish tartibi bilan bir xil. Shu sababli,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2x+x^2} - \sqrt{4x^2-2x^3}}{\sqrt[4]{x^3+x^4+x}} dx < \infty.$$

13)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

Yechimi. Berilgan integral aralash turdag'i integral bo'lib,  $x_1 = -\infty$ ,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = +\infty$  nuqtalarda maxsuslikka ega. Avval bu integrallarni yagona maxsuslikka ega bo'lgan integrallarning yig'indisi sifatida tasvirlaymiz:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx + \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$$

Bu qo'shiluvchilarining hammasi yaqinlashadi: 1-chi va 4-chi qo'shiluvchilarining yaqinlashuvi  $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$  tengsizlikdan va 4.1 - teoremadan, (9-misolga qarang) 2-chi va Z-chi qo'shiluvchilarining yaqinlashuvi esa  $x \rightarrow 0$  da  $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \rightarrow 1$  munosabatdan kelib chiqadi.

14)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

Yechimi.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx$ .  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx < \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} < \infty$ .

Lekin  $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx$   $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2} = \infty$  Bundan esa berilgan integralning uzoqlashuvchi ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

## 2.9. Absolyut va shartli yaqinlashuvchilik

Taqqoslash teoremlari faqatgina manfiy bo'lmagan funksiyalarning integrallariga tatbiq qilinadi.

Bu teoremlarning tatbiq doirasini yanada kengaytirish maqsadida absolyut yaqinlashuvchilik tushunchasini kiritamiz.

### Ta'rif.

$$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \quad (2.49)$$

$b$  nuqtada ( $b = +\infty$  hol istisno qilinmaydi) yagona maxsuslikka ega xosmas integral bo'lsin. Agar

$$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \quad (2.50)$$

integral yaqinlashsa (2.49) integral absolyut yaqinlashuvchi integral deb ataladi.

Agar (2.50) uzoqlashuvchi bo'lib, (2.49) yaqinlashuvchi bo'lsa, u holda (2.49) shartli yaqinlashuvchi integral deyiladi.

**5.3-teorema.** Absolyut yaqinlashuvchi integral yaqinlashadi.

**Istobi.** (2.50) integral yaqinlashgani tufayli ixtiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun shunday  $b'' \in (a, b)$  ni ko'rsatish mumkinki, har qanday  $b', b'' \in (b_0, b)$  uchun

$$\left| \int_{b'}^{b''} f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{b'}^{b''} |f(x)| dx < \varepsilon$$

munosabat bajariladi.  $F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx$  funksiya uchun  $b$  nuqta atrofida Koshi sharti bajariladi. ■

**Misollar.** 15)  $\int_0^\infty e^{-x} \sin kx dx$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

**Yechimi:**  $\int_0^\infty e^{-x} |\sin kx| dx \leq \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx < \infty$

Demak, berilgan integral yaqinlashadi.

16)  $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

**Yechimi:**  $\left| \int_0^1 \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx < \infty$

Bundan, berilgan integralning yaqinlashishi kelib chiqadi.

**5.4-teorsma.** Agar

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (2.51)$$

$b (|b| < \infty)$  nuqtada yagona maxsuslikka ega bo'lib,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  yarim intervalda chegaralangan bo'lsa, u holda (2.51) integral yaqinlashadi.

**Isboti.**  $|f(x)| < M \forall x \in [a, b]$  bo'lsin. U holda istiyoriy  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun  $b', b'' \in \left(b - \frac{\varepsilon}{M}, b\right)$  bo'lganda

$$\left| \int_b^{b''} f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_b^{b''} |f(x)| dx \leq \int_b^{b''} M dx = M(b'' - b) \leq M \left[ b - \left( b - \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \right) \right] = \varepsilon$$

munosabat o'rini bo'ladi, ya'ni (2.51) integral uchun Koshi sharti bajariladi.

Misol. 17)  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  integralning yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

Yechimi.  $\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| \leq 1$  bo'lgani uchun qaralayotgan integral yaqinlashadi.

Yuqorida isbotlangan teoremlaga ko'ra chegaralangan funksiyadan chekli oraliq bo'yicha olingan integral yaqinlashadi. ya'ni integrallash natijasi aniq sondan iborat bo'ladi. Shu sababli, ba'zan bunday integrallar aniq integrallar sirasiga kiritilib, II- tur xosmas integrallar chegaralanmagan funksiyadan olingan integral degan nom bilan ataladi.

## 2.10. Aniq integralning tatbiqi. Geometriya masalalari. Yassi shakllar yuzasini hisoblash.

6-chizmadagi shakl chegarasining tenglamasi dekart koordinatalarida berilganda. Yuqoridan  $y = f(x)$  ( $f(x) > 0$ ) chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan  $[a, b]$  asosli egri chiziqli trapetsiyaning yuzasi

$$S = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

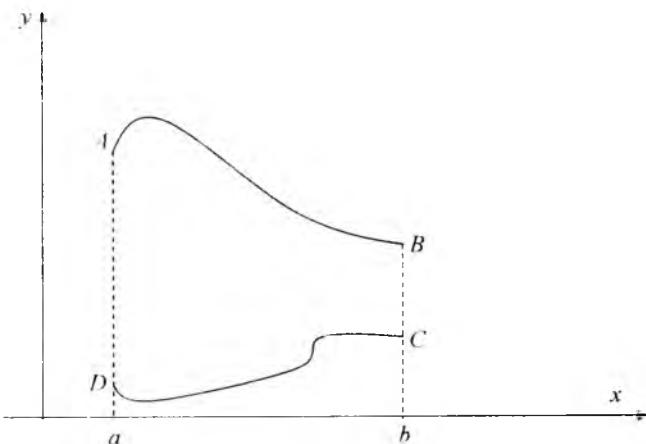
formula yordamida hisoblanadi. Agar yassi shakl yuqoridan  $y = f(x)$ , quyidan  $y = \varphi(x)$  ( $\varphi(x) > 0$ ) chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan bo'lsa, bu shaklni  $aABb$  egri chiziqli trapetsiyadan  $aDCb$  (6-chizma) egri chiziqli trapetsiyani ayirmasi sifatida tasavvur qilib uning yuzasi uchun

$$S_{4BCD} = S_{aABb} - S_{aDCb} = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx = \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx$$

ya'ni

$$S_{ABCD} = \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx \quad (2.52)$$

formulani yoza olmaiz.<sup>2</sup>



6-rasm  $y = f(x)$  va  $y = \varphi(x)$  ( $\varphi(x) > 0$ ) funksiyalar bilan chegaralangan soha.

(2.52) formula  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  funksiyalar nafaqat musbat, balki  $f(x) > \varphi(x)$  ( $a \leq x \leq b$ ) shartni qanoatlantiruvchi ixtiyoriy uzlusiz funksiyalar bo'lganda ham o'rindir. Haqiqatan, agar  $\varphi(x) > 0$   $x \in [a;b]$  shart bajarilmasa, u holda  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  funksiyalar o'rniغا  $\bar{f}(x) = f(x) + k$ ,  $\bar{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(x) + k$  funksiyalarni qaraymiz, bu yerda  $k = |\varphi(x)| < k$ ,  $x \in [a,b]$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi son ( $\varphi(x), [a;b]$  kesmada uzlusiz bo'lgani uchun bunday son albatta mavjud bo'ladi). Yuqorida  $y = f(x)$ , pastdan esa  $y = \varphi(x)$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shakl yuzasi uchun (2.52) formulani qo'llash mumkin. Lekin bu shaklning yuzasi  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklning yuzasiga tengdir. Chunki  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  funksiyalarga o'zgarmas  $k$  sonini qo'shilishi  $f(x)$  va  $\varphi(x)$  chiziqlarni  $k$  birlik yuqoriga siljитishga teng kuchlidir. Tabiiyki, bunda mazkur chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklning formasi va demak, yuzasi ham o'zgarmaydi. Shunday qilib,

$$S_{ABCD} = \int_a^b (\bar{f}(x) - \bar{\varphi}(x)) dx = \int_a^b [(f(x) + k) - (\varphi(x) + k)] dx = \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx \quad \text{ya'ni}$$

(2.52) formula bu holda ham o'rindir.

<sup>2</sup> Xususiy holda A va D nuqtalar (shuningdek B va C nuqtalar ham) ustma-ust tushishi mumkin.

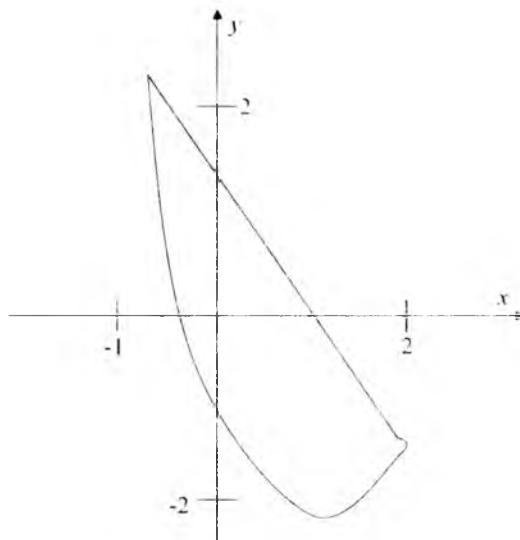
**I-масала.**  $y = x^2 - 2x - 1$  va  $y = 1 - x$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shakning yuzasi hisoblansin.

Yechimi. Avvalo bu chiziqlar kesishadigan nuqtalarning abssissalarini aniqlaymiz. Buning uchun berilgan chiziqlar tenglamasidan

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x - 1 \\ y = 1 - x \end{cases}$$

sistema tuzib, bu sistemadan  $x$  nomalumni topish kifoya. Sistema ikkita  $x_1 = -1$ ,  $y_1 = 2$  va  $x_2 = 2$ ,  $y_2 = -1$  yechimga ega. Bundan esa integrallash oraligi  $[-1; 2]$  kesmadan iborat ekan kelib chiqadi.  $y = x^2 - 2x - 1$  va  $y = 1 - x$  chiziqlarning qaysi biri yassi shaklning yuqori chegarasi, qaysi biri quyi chegarasi ekanini aniqlash uchun  $(x^2 - 2x - 1) - (1 - x)$  ayirmani qaraymiz. Bu ayirma  $[-1; 2]$  kesmada ishorasini o'zgartirmaydi va bu kesmadagi nuqtalaridan birida masalan,  $x = 0$  da  $-2$  ga teng manfiy qiymat qabul qildi. Shuning uchun  $y = 1 - x$  yassi shaklning yuqori chegarasi,  $y = x^2 - 2x - 1$  esa quyi chegarasi bo'ladi. ( $7$  – chizma). Izlanayotgan yuza esa

$$S = \int_{-1}^2 ((1 - x) - (x^2 - 2x - 1)) dx = \int_{-1}^2 (2 + x - x^2) dx = 4.5 \text{ (kv.bir)} \text{ teng bo'ladi.}$$



7-rasm.  $y = x^2 - 2x - 1$  va  $y = 1 - x$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan soha

**Izoh.** Agar  $y = f(x)$ ,  $y = \varphi(x)$  chiziqlar / $a, b$ / kesma ustida kesishmasa yoki kesishish nuqtalarining abssissasi  $a$  va  $b$  sonlardan (yoki bu sonlarning biridan) iborat bo'lsha,  $y = f(x)$ ,  $y = \varphi(x)$ ,  $x = a, x = b$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan yassi shaklning yuzasi

$$S = \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx$$

formula orqali hisoblash mumkin.

Bu formulada  $y = f(x)$ ,  $y = \varphi(x)$  chiziqlardan qaysi biri yassi chiziqning yuqori chegarasi, qaysi biri quyi chegarasi ekanining ahamiyati yo'q.

**2-масала.**  $y = (x + 2)^2$ ,  $y = 4 - x$ , va  $y = 1 + \frac{x}{2}$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklning yuzasi hisoblansin.

Yechimi. Chizma yordamida yassi shaklning oxy dekart koordinatalar sistemasidagi vaziyatini aniqlab olib, (8-chizma), uning A, B va S uchlarining koordinatalarini topamiz

Masalan, A nuqta  $y = (x + 2)^2$  parabola va  $y = x/2 + 1$  to'g'ri chiziqning kesishish nuqtalaridan biri bo'lgani uchun uning koordintalari ( $k\backslash, b\backslash$ )

Masalan, A nuqta  $y = (x + 2)^2$  parabola va  $y = x/2 + 1$  to'g'ri chiziqning kesishish nuqtalaridan biri bo'lgani uchun uning koordintalari

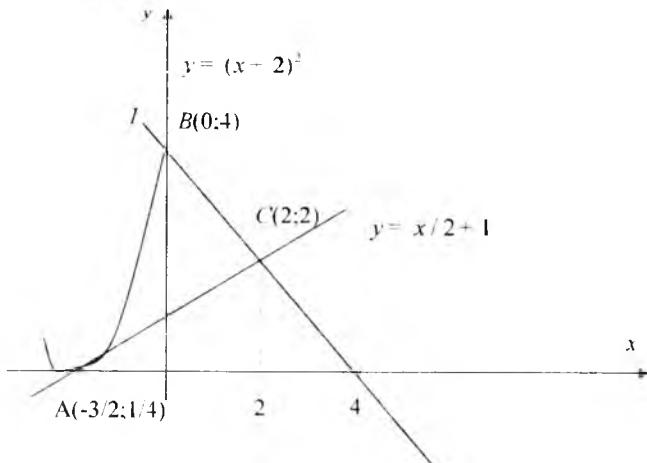
$$\begin{cases} y = (x + 2)^2 \\ y = \frac{x}{2} + 1 \end{cases}$$

sistemaning yechimlaridan biridir. Shuningdek, B ning koordinatalari  $\begin{cases} y = (x + 2)^2 \\ y = 4 - x \end{cases}$  sistemasidan, C ning koordinatalari esa  $\begin{cases} y = 4 - x \\ y = \frac{x}{2} + 1 \end{cases}$  sistemadan

topiladi: A $\left(-\frac{3}{2}; \frac{1}{4}\right)$ , B(0;4), C(2;2).

Bundan ko'rindaniki, integrallash oralig'i  $\left[-\frac{3}{2}; 2\right]$  kesmadan iborat. Lekin bu kesmani ikkita  $\left[-\frac{3}{2}; 0\right]$  va  $[0; 2]$  qismlarga ajratishga to'g'ri keladi, chunki bu kesmalarda yassi shaklning yuqori chegarasi turli tenglamalar

bilan aniqlangan.  $\left[-\frac{3}{2}; 2\right]$  kesmada u parabolaning



8- rasm.  $y = (x + 2)^2$ ,  $y = 4 - x$ , va  $y = 1 + \frac{x}{2}$  chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklning yuzasi hisoblanms.

tenglamasidan  $[0;2]$ kesmada esa u to'g'ri chiziqning tenglamasidan iborat bo'ladi. Shuning uchun

$$S = \int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^0 [(x+2)^2 - \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)] dx + \int_0^2 \left[(4-x) - \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)\right] dx = 4 \frac{11}{16} (\text{kv.birl}).$$

**3-масала.**  $y = x\sqrt{9 - x^2}$ ,  $y = 0$ . ( $0 \leq x \leq 3$ ) chiziqlar chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklning yuzasi hisoblansin.

$$S = \int_0^3 x\sqrt{9 - x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 (9 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(9 - x^2) = -\frac{1}{3} (9 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^3 = -\frac{1}{3} (-27) = 9 (\text{kv.birl})$$

Agar egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuqorida parametrik shaklda berilgan  $x = \varphi(t)$ ,  $y = \psi(t)$   $t \in [\alpha; \beta]$  chiziq bilan chegaralangan bo'lib.  $\varphi(\alpha) = a$ ,  $\varphi(\beta) = b$  bo'lsa, u holda bu tenglamalar  $[a; b]$  kesmada biror  $y = f(x)$  funksiyani aniqlaydi. Binobarin, egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuzasini

$$S = \int_a^b y dx$$

formula bo'yicha hisoblash mumkin. Bu integralda o'zgaruvchilarni almashtiramiz:

$$x = \varphi(t), \quad dx = \varphi'(t)dt, \quad \varphi(\alpha) = a, \quad \varphi(\beta) = b$$

$$y = f(x) = f(\varphi(t)) = \psi(t)$$

$$\int_a^b y dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t) \varphi'(t) dt$$

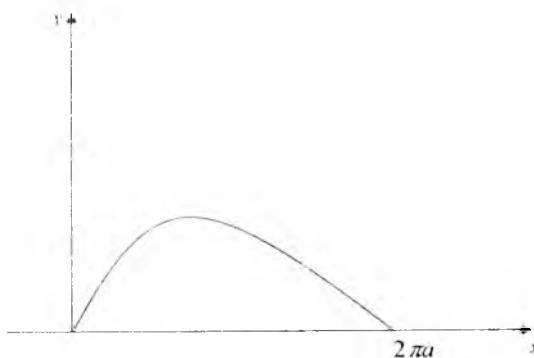
Shunday qilib, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt \quad (2.53)$$

**4-масала.** Ox o'qi va  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  sikloidaning bir arki bilan chegaralangan shakl yuzasi hisoblansin.

**Yechimi.** Sikloidaning bir arkini hosil qilish uchun  $t$  parametr 0 dan  $2\pi$  gacha o'zgaradi (9-chizma). (2.53) formulaga asosan bu yuza quyidagicha hisoblanadi:

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) a(1 - \cos t) dt = 3\pi a^2 \text{ (kv.birl)}.$$



O-rasm: Ox o'qi va  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  sikloidaning bir arki bilan chegaralangan soha.

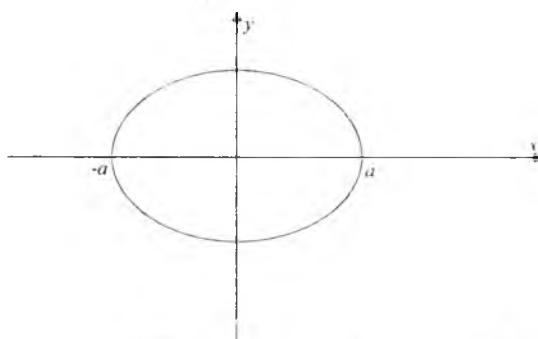
**5-масала.**  $x = \sqrt{2} \cos t$ ,  $y = 2\sqrt{2} \sin t$  ellips va  $y = 2$  ( $y \geq 2$ ) chiziq bilan chegaralangan sohaning yuzi hisoblansin.

$$\begin{aligned} S_{BCD} &= S_{ABCDE} - S_{ABDE} = \int_{3\pi/4}^{\pi/4} 2\sqrt{2} \sin t (-\sqrt{2} \sin t) dt - 2 \cdot 2 = \\ &= 4 \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \sin^2 t dt - 4 = 2 \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} (1 - \cos 2t) dt - 4 = \\ &= 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} - 4 = 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right) - 4 = \pi - 2. \end{aligned}$$

**6-масала.**  $x = a \cos t$ ,  $y = b \sin t$  ellips bilan chegaralangan sohaning yuzi hisoblansin.

Yechimi. Ellipsning Ox o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik ekanligini e'tiborga olib, bu yuzani hisoblash uchun ellipsning yuhqori yarim sohasi yuzasi hisoblab, uni ikkiga ko'paytirish kitoya. Bu yerda  $x$  ning qiymati  $-a$  dan  $a$  gacha o'zgaradi, demak  $t$  ning qiymati  $-\pi$  dan  $0$  gacha o'zgarishi lozim (10-chizma).

$$S = 2 \int_0^\pi b \sin t (-a \sin t) dt = \pi ab$$

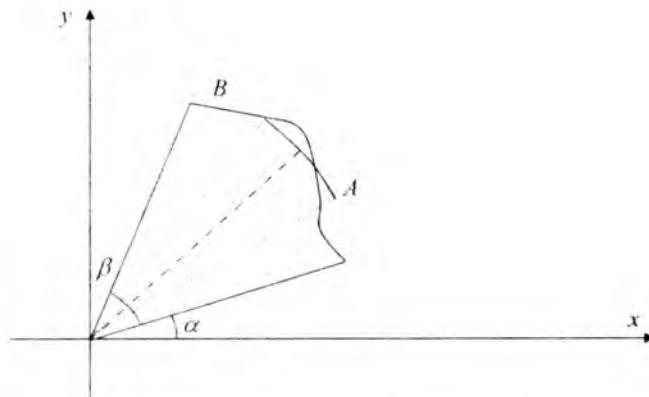


10-rasm.  $x = a \cos t$ ,  $y = b \sin t$  ellips bilan chegaralangan soha

v) Quth koordinatalarida  $\varphi = \alpha$ ,  $\varphi = \beta$  nurlari va  $\rho = \rho(\varphi)$  chiziq (bu yerda  $\varphi$  - qutb burchagi) bilan chegaralangan shakl<sup>3</sup> (11-chizma) yuzasini hisoblash haqidagi masalani qarab chiqamiz.

$$\alpha = \phi_0 < \phi < \dots < \phi_n = \beta$$

<sup>3</sup> Bu shakl egn chiziqli sektor deyiladi



11-rasm Qutb koordinatalarida  $\varphi = \alpha, \varphi = \beta$  nurlar va  $\rho = \rho(\varphi)$  chiziq bilan chegaralangan egri chiziqli sektor.

nuqtalar yordamida  $[\alpha, \beta]$  kesmani  $n$  ta bo'lakka bo'lamiz va har bir  $[\varphi_{i-1}, \varphi_i]$  bo'lakka mos keluvchi OAB egri chiziqli sektor yuzasini

$$\Delta S_i = \frac{1}{2} \rho(\xi_i)^2 (\varphi_i - \varphi_{i-1}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (2.54)$$

doiraviy sektor yuzasi bilan almashtiramiz (bu yerda  $\xi_i \in [\varphi_{i-1}, \varphi_i]$  ixtiyoriy son) doiraviy sektorlar yuzalari yig'indisi

$$\sigma(S) = \sum_{i=1}^n \rho^2(\xi_i) \Delta \varphi_i$$

(bu yerda  $\Delta \varphi_i = \varphi_i - \varphi_{i-1}$ ) izlanayotgan egri chiziqli sektor yuzasining taqribiy qiymatini, bu yig'indining  $n \rightarrow \infty$  dagi limiti, ya'ni  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho^2(\varphi) d\varphi$  integral esa izlanayotgan yuzanining aniq qiymatini beradi.

Shunday qilib, egri chiziqli sektor yuzasi uchun

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho^2(\varphi) d\varphi \quad (2.55)$$

formula o'rinnlidir.

## 7-masala.

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2a^2(x^2 - y^2) = 0 \quad (2.56)$$

chiziq bilan chegaralangan soha yuzasi hisoblansin.

Yechimi. Soha yuzasini qutb koordinatalari sistemasiga o'tib hisoblasak, ish ancha osonlashadi.

Agar,  $x = \rho \cos \varphi, y = \rho \sin \varphi$  almashtirish kiritsak, u holda  $x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2, x^2 - y^2 = \rho^2 \cos 2\varphi$ .

Bu ifodalarni (2.56) tenglamaga qo'sysak,

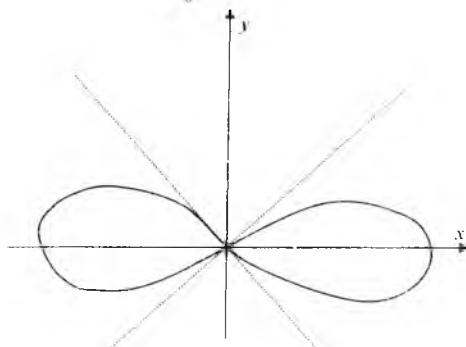
$$\rho^4 - 2a^2\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi = 0$$

yoki

$$\rho^2 = 2a^2 \cos 2\varphi \quad (2.57)$$

tenglik hosil bo'ladi. (2.57) chiziq bilan chegaralangan soha yuzasini (12-chizma) (2.55) formula yordamida hisoblaymiz. Agar  $\varphi \in [0; \frac{\pi}{4}]$  kesmada o'zgarsa, radius-vektor izlanayotgan yuzanining choragini chizadi. Shuning uchun

$$S = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2a^2 \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = 2a^2 \text{ kv.b.}$$



12-rasm. Ikki yaproq

## 2.11. Egri chiziq uzunligi haqidagi masala.

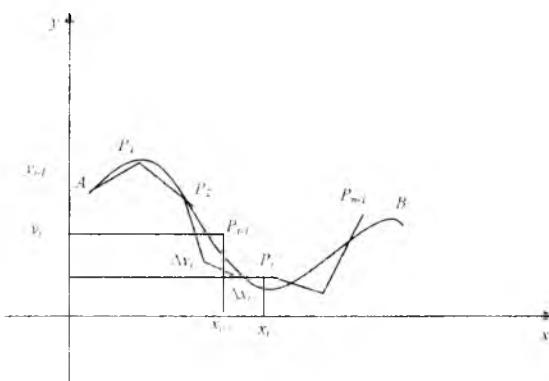
AB egri chiziq uchun uzunlik tushunchasini kiritamiz. Shu maqsadda egri chiziqni (egri chiziq bo'ylab) ketma-ket joylashgan  $A = P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n = B$  nuqtalar yordamida n ta bo'lakka bo'lamiz va egri chiziqning har bir  $P_{i+1}P_i$  yoyini  $P_{i+1}P_i$  kesma bilan almashtiramiz. Natijada siniq chiziq hosil bo'ladi. (13-chizma). Bu siniq chiziq egri chiziqqa ichki chizilgan siniq chiziq deyiladi. Siniq chiziq uzunligi (perimetritni) egri chiziq uzunligining taqribi yiqmati sifatida olamiz. Agar siniq chiziq bo'g'inalari sonini shunday orttirsakki, bunda har bir bo'g'in uzunligi 0 ga intilsa, u holda siniq chiziq AB egri chiziqqa qaysidir ma'noda "yaqinlashib" boradi. Shu sababli, egri chiziq uzunligi siniq chiziq uzunligining limiti sifatida kiritilishi tabiiyidir.

**Ta'rif.** Agar  $\max_{P_i} P_i \rightarrow 0$  da AB egri chiziqqa ichki chizilgan  $AP_1P_2P_3\dots P_{n-1}B$  siniq chiziq uzunligi biror  $l$  chekli limitga intilsa va bu limit egri chiziqdan  $P_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ ) nuqtalarni tanlash usuliga bog'liq bo'lmasa, u holda bu limit AB egri chiziqning uzunligi deyildi.

**Teorema.** Agar AB egri chiziq  $y = f(x)$   $x \in [a, b]$  tenglama bilan berilgan bo'lib,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $[a, b]$  kesmada uzlusiz va uzlusiz  $f'(x)$  hosilaga ega bo'lsa, u holda AB egri chiziqning uzunligi

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx \quad (2.58)$$

formula bilan hisoblanadi.



13-rasm. Funksiya grafigini siniq chiqqlar bilan yaqinlashish.

**Izboti.** Ravshanki, egri chiziqning  $P_{i-1}(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1})$  va  $P_i(x_i, y_i)$  nuqtalarini tutashtiruvchi  $P_{i-1}P_i$  bo'g'iniing uzunligi

$$\Delta l_i = \sqrt{\Delta x_i^2 + \Delta y_i^2} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (2.59)$$

ga teng (13-chizmaga qarang), bu yerda  $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ ,  $\Delta y_i = y_i - y_{i-1} = f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})$ . Lagranj teoremasiga asosan  $\Delta y_i$  orttirma uchun  $\Delta y_i = f'(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  tenglik o'rinni. Bundan va (2.59) formulada

$$\Delta l_i = \sqrt{1 + (f'(\xi_i))^2} \Delta x_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (2.60)$$

bu yerda  $\xi_i \in (x_{i-1}, x_i)$ . Oxirgi tenglikdan ichki chizilgan siniq chiziq uzunligi uchun  $\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta l_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + (f'(\xi_i))^2} \Delta x_i$  ifodani hosil qilamiz. Lekin bu ifoda

$g(x) = \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2}$  funksiyadan  $[a, b]$  kesma bo'yicha olingan integral yig'indidir.  $f(x)$  uzlusiz funksiya bo'lgani uchun  $|f'(x)| < M$   $x \in [a, b]$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi  $M$  soni mavjud. Buni va (2.60) ni e'tiborga olib  $\Delta_i$  uchun  $\Delta_i \leq M\Delta x$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  tengsizlikni yoza olamiz. Oxirgi tengsizlikdan va (2.59) dan  $\max \Delta_i \rightarrow 0$  munosabat  $\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0$  munosabatga teng kuchli ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

$$\text{Shunday qilib, } l = \lim_{\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_i = \lim_{\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + (f'(\xi_i))^2} \Delta x_i = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f')^2} dx$$

ya'mi (2.58) formula isbotlandi.

Misol.  $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$  parabolaning A(0;0) va B( $\sqrt{3}, \frac{3}{2}$ ) nuqtalarini tutushatiruvchi yoy uzunligi hisoblansin.

Yechish.  $y = x$ ,  $\sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$  va (2.58) formulaga asosan quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:  $l = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 + x^2} dx = \ln \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{3}$  (2-ma'ruzadagi 2.4-misolga qarang).

Agar AB egri chiziq  $x = x(t)$ ,  $y = y(t)$ ,  $t \in [\alpha, \beta]$  parametrik tenglamalar bilan berilgan bo'lsa, u holda (2.58) formulada o'zgaruvchini almashtirib, (bunda  $dx = x_t dt$  va parametrik funksiyadan hosisa olish qoidasiga binoan  $f_x = \frac{y_t}{x_t}$ ) egri chiziq uzunligi uchun  $l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y_t}{x_t}\right)^2} x_t dt$  formulani hosil qilamiz. Integral ostidagi ifodani soddalashtirib,

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x_t)^2 + (y_t)^2} dt \quad (2.61)$$

formulaga ega bo'lamiz.

Misol.  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) sikloidaning bitta arki uzunligi hisoblansin.

Yechimi.  $x_t = a(1 - \cos t)$ ,  $y_t = a \sin t$  bo'lgani uchun  $\sqrt{(x_t)^2 + (y_t)^2} = 2a \sin \frac{t}{2}$  (2.61) formulaga ko'ra  $l = \int_0^{2\pi} 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 8a$

**Izoh.** AB egri chiziq  $x = x(t)$ ,  $y = y(t)$ ,  $z = z(t)$ ,  $t \in [\alpha, \beta]$  tenglamalar bilan fazoda berilgan bo'lsa, (2.61) formula  $l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(x_t)^2 + (y_t)^2 + (z_t)^2} dt$  ko'rinishni oladi.

Agar AB egri chiziq qutb koordinatalarida  $\rho = \rho(\phi)$   $\phi \in [\alpha, \beta]$  tenglama bilan berilgan bo'lsa, qutb burchagini parametr sifatida olib, egri chiziq tenglamasini  $x = \rho(\phi) \cos \phi$ ,  $y = \rho(\phi) \sin \phi$ ,  $\phi \in [\alpha, \beta]$  ko'rinishdagi parametrik

tenglamalarga keltirish mumkin. Bu tengliklardan  $x'_\varphi$  va  $y'_\varphi$  larni topamiz:

$$x'_\varphi = \rho' \cos \varphi - \rho \sin \varphi, \quad y'_\varphi = \rho' \sin \varphi + \rho \cos \varphi$$

I opilgan ifodalarni (2.61) ga qo'yib egri chiziq uzunligi uchun

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{(\rho' \cos \varphi - \rho \sin \varphi)^2 + (\rho' \sin \varphi + \rho \cos \varphi)^2} d\varphi = \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{(\rho')^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2\rho' \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi + \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi + (\rho')^2 \sin^2 \varphi - 2\rho' \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \varphi + \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi = \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2 + (\rho')^2} d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

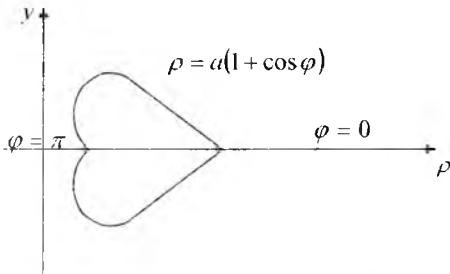
ya'ni

$$l = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2 + (\rho')^2} d\varphi$$

formulani hosil qilamiz.

Misol.  $\rho = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$  kardioidaning uzunligi topilsin.

Yechimi. Ravshanki. kardioida ox o'qiga nisbatan simmetrik, hamda  $\varphi$  qutb burchagi 0 dan  $\pi$  gacha o'zgarganda.  $M(\varphi, \rho)$  nuqta kardioidaning yuqori yarmini chizadi (14-chizma)



14-rasm.  $\rho = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$  kardioidaning grafigi.

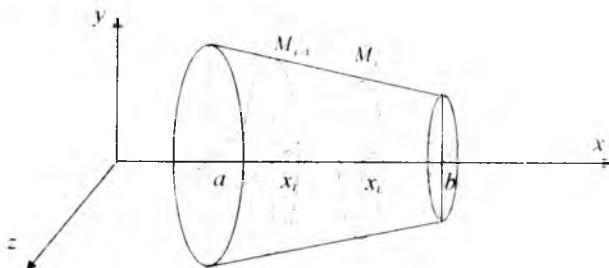
Shuning uchun

$$l = 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\rho^2 + (\rho')^2} d\varphi = 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{a^2(1 + \cos \varphi)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi =$$

$$= 2a \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos \varphi} d\varphi = 4a \int_0^\pi \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi = 8a$$

## 2.12. Aylanma sirtlarning yuzasi.

$Ox$  tekislikdagi uzlusiz va uzlusiz hosilaga ega bo'lgan musbat  $y = f(x)$   $x \in [a, b]$  tenglama bilan berilgan chiziqni  $Ox$  o'qi atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo'lgan  $y^2 + z^2 = f^2(x)$  sirt (analitik geometriya kursiga qaralsin.) uchun yuza tushunchasim kiritib, bu yuzani hisoblash formulasini keltirib chiqaramiz. Shu maqsadda  $[a, b]$  kesmalarni  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$  nuqtalar yordamida  $n$  ta bo'lakka bo'lamiz va egri chiziqni uchlari  $M_i(x_i, y_i)$  ( $y_i = f(x_i)$ )  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan siniq chiziq bilan almashtiramiz. Egri chiziq aylanganda bu siniq chiziqning uchlari  $M_{i+1}(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})$  va  $M_i(x_i, y_i)$  nuqtalarda bo'lgan bo'g'ini yon sirtining yuzasi



15-chizma.  $[a, b]$  kesmada  $y = f(x)$  funksiya grafigini  $Ox$  o'qi atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo'lgan aylanma jismi

$$\pi(y_{i+1}^2 + y_i^2)\sqrt{\Delta x_i^2 + \Delta y_i^2}$$

ga teng bo'lgan kesik konus chizadi. Shuning uchun siniq chiziqning ox o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan sirt yuzasi uchun

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^n \pi(y_{i+1}^2 + y_i^2)\sqrt{\Delta x_i^2 + \Delta y_i^2} \quad (2.62)$$

formula o'rinnlidir.

**Ta'rif.**

$$S := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$$

limit  $y = f(x)$  chiziqni  $Ox$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan sirt yuzasi deyiladi.

$\Delta y_i$  ayirmaga Lagranj teoremasini tatbiq qilib (2.62) formulani

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \pi(f(x_{i-1}) + f(x_i))\sqrt{1 + (f'(x_i))^2}\Delta x_i \quad (2.63)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin (bu yerda  $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ ). (2.63) yig'indi

$$2\pi f(x)\sqrt{1+f'^2(x)} \quad (2.64)$$

funksiya uchun integral yig'indi bo'la olmaydi, chunki  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  kesmaga mos bo'lган qo'shiluvchida bu kesmaning bir necha  $(x_{i-1}, x_i, \xi_i)$  nuqtalari qatnashayotir. Lekin (2.63) yig'indining limiti (2.64) funksiya integral yig'indisining limitiga teng bo'lshini isbot qilish mumkin, ya'ni

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x)\sqrt{1+f'^2(x)} dx \quad (2.65)$$

8-masala.  $R$  radiusli sfera sirti hisoblansin.

Yechimi. Mazkur sfera  $y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$  funksiya grafigini ox o'qi atrofida aylantirib hosil qilinadi. Bu holda  $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}$  va demak

$\sqrt{1+y^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}$ . Shuning uchun har qanday  $\varepsilon > 0$  uchun  $y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$  funksiya  $[-R+\varepsilon, R-\varepsilon]$  ( $0 < \varepsilon < R$ ) kesmada uzlaksiz va uzlaksiz hosilaga ega<sup>4</sup>. Bundan (2.65) formulaga ko'ra, aylananing  $[-R+\varepsilon, R-\varepsilon]$  kesmaga mos yoyini ox o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan  $S$  sirtining yuzasi

$$S_* = 2\pi \int_{R-\varepsilon}^{R+\varepsilon} \nu \sqrt{1-y^2} dx = 2\pi R \int_{R-\varepsilon}^{R+\varepsilon} dx = 4\pi R(R-\varepsilon)$$

ga teng. Bundan esa sferaning  $S$  yuzasi uchun  $S = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} S_* = 4\pi R^2$  formula hosil bo'ladi.

## 2.13. Aylanma jismalarning hajmi.

$y = f(x)$   $x \in [a, b]$  chiziqni ox o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan sirt,  $x=a$  va  $x=b$  tekisliklar bilan chegaralangan jismning  $V$  hajmini hisoblash haqidagi masalani qaraymiz.  $[a, b]$  kesmani  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$  nuqtalar bilan  $n$  ta bo'lakka bo'lamicha va jismning  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  bo'lakka mos  $V_i$  hajmi  $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$  balandlikka hamda  $y_i = f(x_i)$  radiusga ega bo'lgan silindr hajmiga teng deb hisoblaymiz:

$$\Delta V_i = \pi y_i^2 \Delta x_i = \pi f(x_i)^2 \Delta x_i$$

U holda  $V_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta V_i = \pi \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)^2 \Delta x_i$  ifoda  $V$  hajmning taqribiy qiymatini, uning  $n \rightarrow \infty$  dagi limiti esa aniq qiymatini ifodalaydi:

<sup>4</sup> Y hosila  $x = \pm R$  nuqtalarda aniqlanmagani uchun  $[-R, R]$  kesma o'miga  $[-R+\varepsilon, R-\varepsilon]$  kesma olindi

$$V = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)^2 \Delta x = \pi \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx \quad (2.66)$$

9-masala.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  ellipsoid bilan chegaralangan jism hajmi hisoblansin.

Yechimi. Qaralayotgan ellipsoid  $y = b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$  ( $-a \leq x \leq a$ ) chiziqni  $ox$  o'qi atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'ladi. Shuning uchun (2.66) formulaga ko'ra

$$V = \pi b^2 \int_a^b \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) dx = \pi b^2 \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3a^2}\right) \Big|_a^a = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b^2$$

## 2.14. Mexanika va fizika masalalari.

1-§ da sterjenning massasi, o'zgaruvchan kuch ta'sirida bajarilgan ish haqidagi masalalarni qaraganimizda sterjen  $|a, b|$  kesmaga joylashadi, o'zgaruvchan kuch ta'sirida moddiy nuqta to'g'ri chiziq bo'ylab harakatlanadi deb faraz qilgan edik.

Endi bu masalaga bir oz umumiyoq nuqtai nazardan yondoshamiz. ya'ni massasi hisoblanishi talab qilinayotgan jism  $L$  egri chiziq  $x = x(t)$ ,  $y = y(t)$ ,  $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$  parametrik tenglamalar bilan berilgan bo'lsin. Biz quyida  $L$  egri chiziq silliq, ya'ni  $x(t)$  va  $y(t)$  funksiyalar uzlusiz hamda uzlusiz hosilalarga ega deb faraz qilamiz.

Agar  $l$  orqali  $L$  egri chiziqning boshlang'ich  $M(\alpha)$  nuqtasidan  $M(t)$  nuqtasigacha bo'lgan yoyi uzunligini belgilasak,  $M$  nuqtaning  $L$  chiziqdagi vaziyati  $l$  kattalik orqali to'la aniqlanadi. Shuning uchun  $l$  ni  $L$  chiziqning biron tenglamasidagi parametr sifatida olish mumkin. (2.61) ga ko'ra  $l$  eski  $t$  parametr bilan  $l_t = \int \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt$  tenglik orqali bog'langan. Bundan, 2.1-teoremaga ko'ra,

$$l_t = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)}$$

yoki

$$dl = l_t dt = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt \quad (2.67)$$

Endi  $L$  egri chiziq shaklidagi jism uchun chiziqli zichlik tushunchasini kiritamiz. Qisqalik uchun bu jismni ham egri chiziq deb ataymiz.

$M$ - L egri chiziqning biror nuqtasi bo'lsin. L egri chiziqdan  $M$  dan farqli  $M'$  nuqta olamiz va  $\Delta$  orqali  $MM'$  yoyining uzunligini,  $\Delta_m$  orqali  $MM'$  yoyining massasini belgilaymiz. U holda

$$\rho(M) = \lim_{\Delta_m \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_m}{\Delta l} \quad (2.68)$$

limit  $L$  egri chiziqning  $M$  nuqtasidagi chiziqli zichligi deyiladi.

Parametr sifatida yoy uzunligi  $l$  ni olib, chiziqli zichlikni  $l$  ning funksiyasi sifatida tasavvur qilishimiz mumkin:

$$\rho = \rho(l), \quad 0 \leq l \leq |L|$$

Bu yerda  $|L|$ -  $L$  egri chiziqning uzunligi.

## 2.15. Egri chiziq massasini hisoblash.

Yoy uzunligi  $l$  o'zgaradigan  $[0, |L|]$  kesmani  $0 = l_0 < l_1 < \dots < l_n = |L|$  nuqtalar yordamida  $n$  ta bo'lakka bo'lamiz. U holda  $M_0(l_0), M_1(l_1), \dots, M_n(l_n)$  nuqtalar  $L$  egri chiziqni  $n$  ta bo'lakka bo'ladi.  $M_i, M_i$  bo'lakning massasi  $\Delta m_i$  uchun  $\Delta m_i \approx \rho(\bar{l}_i) \Delta l$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  taqribiy tenglik o'rinni bo'ladi, bu yerda  $\bar{l}_i \in [l_{i-1}, l_i]$ ,  $\Delta l_i = l_i - l_{i-1}$ . Bu tengliklarni  $i$  indeksi bo'yicha qo'shib,  $L$  chiziqning massasi uchun  $M \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \rho(\bar{l}_i) \Delta l_i$  taqribiy tenglikni hosil qilamiz.

Agar  $\rho$  lar qanchalik kichik bo'lsa, bu tenglik shunchalik aniqroq bo'ladi. Shuning uchun

$$M = \lim_{\max \Delta l_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho(\bar{l}_i) \Delta l_i$$

Ammo,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho(l_i) \Delta l_i = \int_0^{|L|} \rho(l) dl$ . Shuning uchun  $L$  chiziqning massasi

$$M = \int_0^{|L|} \rho(l) dl$$

formula bilan hisoblanadi. Bu integraldagagi  $l$  o'zgaruvchini  $t$  parametr bilan almashtirsak, (2.67) ga asosan

$$M = \int_a^b \rho(t) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt \quad (2.69)$$

formula hosil bo'ladi<sup>5</sup>.

Agar  $L$  egri chiziq  $y = f(x)$ ,  $a \leq x \leq b$  shakldagi tenglama bilan berllgan

<sup>5</sup> Agar hiron  $t$  o'zgaruvchi  $\varphi$  o'zgaruvchi esa  $t$  o'zgaruvchining funksiyasi bo'lsa, yozuvni murakkablashtirmaslik maysakda  $u(\varphi(t))$  murakkab funksiyani  $u(t)$  shakida belgilaymiz. Shu sababi ushbu mojrda  $u(\varphi)$  va  $u(t)$  lar turli funksiyalarini bildiradi. Amqaroq aytganda  $u(\varphi)$  -u o'zgaruvchi  $\varphi$  o'zgaruvchiga qanday bog'ligligini bildirsadi.  $u(t)$ - o shu u o'zgaruvchi  $t$  o'zgaruvchiga qanday bog'ligligini bildiradi

bo'lsa,  $x$  ni parametr sifatida olib,  $L$  egri chiziqning tenglamasi  $x = x(t)$ ,  $y = y(t)$ ,  $a \leq t \leq b$  parametrik shaklda deb faraz qilib, (2.69) ni  $M = \int_a^b \rho(x)\sqrt{1+y'(x)^2}dx$  ko'rinishda yozishimiz mumkin.

## 2.16. Egri chiziqning statik momenti.

A nuqtada joylashgan moddiy nuqtaning O nuqtaga nisbatan statik momenti O va A nuqtalar orasidagi  $r$  masofa bilan moddiy nuqtaning  $m$  massasi ko'paytmasi  $rm$  ga teng. Moddiy nuqtaning o'qqa nisbatan statik momenti ham xuddi shuningdek hisoblanadi. Mexanikadan malumki, bir nechta nuqtaning o'qqa nisbatan statik momenti bu nuqtalarning har birini shu o'qqa nisbatan statik momentlarining yig'indisiga teng. Ana shundan kelib chiqib, yuqoridaq L chiziqning oy va ox o'qlariga nisbatan statik momentlarini hisoblash uchun formulalar keltirib chiqaramiz. Agar L chiziqning  $M_x, M_y$  bo'lagini moddiy nuqta deb hisoblasak, uning oy o'qqa nisbatan statik momenti  $x(\bar{l}_i)\rho(\bar{l}_i)\Delta l_i$ ,  $i=1,2, \dots, n$  ga teng. Bu ifodalarni  $i$  indeks bo'yicha yig'indisini L egri chiziqning oy o'qqa nisbatan statik momentining taqrifiy qiymati sifatida olamiz:

$$M_x \approx \sum_{i=1}^n x(\bar{l}_i)\rho(\bar{l}_i)\Delta l_i$$

$M_x, M_y$  bo'laklar qanchalik kichik bo'lsa, bu taqrifiy qiymat shunchalik aniqrroq bo'ladi. Shuning uchun  $n \rightarrow \infty$  da

$$M_x = \int_0^{l_0} x(l)\rho(l)dl \quad (2.70)$$

formula hosil bo'ladi. Xuddi shu usula L egri chiziqning ox o'qqa nisbatan statik momenti uchun

$$M_y = \int_0^{l_0} y(l)\rho(l)dl \quad (2.71)$$

form ulani keltirib chiqarish mumkin.

(2.70) va (2.71) formulalarda integral o'zgaruvchisi  $l$  ni  $t$  parametr bilan almashtirsak,  $M_y$  va  $M_x$  statik momentlar uchun

$$M_y = \int_a^b x(t)\rho(t)\sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)}dt \quad (2.72)$$

$$M_x = \int_a^b y(t)\rho(t)\sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)}dt \quad (2.73)$$

formulalar hosil bo'ladi.

## 2.17. Og'irlik markazi.

Mexanikaga ko'ra yassi jismning og'irlik markazi  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$  shunday nuqtaki, agar jismning hamma massasi  $P_0$  nuqtaga to'plansa, plastinkaning o'qlarga nisbatan statik momenti  $P_0$  nuqtaning o'qlariga nisbatan statik momentiga teng bo'ladi:

$$\begin{cases} M_x = x_0 M, \\ M_y = y_0 M \end{cases}$$

Bu tengliklardan yassi plastinka og'irlik markazining kooordinatalari uchun  $x_0 = \frac{M_x}{M}$ ,  $y_0 = \frac{M_y}{M}$  tenglamalar hosil bo'ladi.

Agar jism  $\gamma$  egri chiziqdandan iborat bolsa, (2.69), (2.71) va (2.73) formulalarga ko'ra uning  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$  og'irlik markazi koordintalari uchun

$$x_0 = \frac{\int_a^b x(t) \rho(t) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt}{\int_a^b \rho(t) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt} \quad (2.74)$$

$$y_0 = \frac{\int_a^b y(t) \rho(t) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt}{\int_a^b \rho(t) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt} \quad (2.75)$$

formulalar hosil bo'ladi.

## 2.18. Aniq integral qo'llanishining umumiy sxemasi.

Berilgan  $[a, b]$  kesmada aniq qiymat qabul qiluvchi  $Q$  - mexanik yoki fizik miqdorni aniqlash talab qilinsin.  $Q$  - additiv miqdor deb faraz qilinadi, ya'ni  $[a, b]$  kesma bir necha qismlardan iborat bolsa,  $Q$  miqdor  $Q$  ning shu qismlardagi qiymatlari yig'indisidan iborat bo'ladi. Masalaning shartidan  $Q$  miqdorning  $[x, x+dx]$  "elementar orallqqasi" mos keluvchi  $dQ$  "elementi"  $dQ = q(x)$  shaklida ifodalanishi aniqланади. Oxirgi tenglikni  $x$  o'zgaruvchi bo'yicha  $[a, b]$  oraliqda integrallab  $Q = \int_a^b q(x) dx$  miqdor topiladi.

## 2.19. Moddiy nuqta bosib o'tgan yo'l.

Moddiy nuqta to'g'ri chiziq bo'ylab  $V = \sqrt{1+t}$  - o'zgaruvchan tezlik bilan harakat qilayotgan bo'lib, bu tezlik vaqtning ma'lum funksiyasi bo'lsin:  $V = f(t)$  moddiy nuqtaning  $t_1$  dan  $t_2$  gacha bo'lgan vaqt davomida bosib o'tgan yo'lini topish talab qilinadi. Elementar vaqt oralig'i sisatida  $[t_1, t_1 + dt]$  ni olamiz. Bu vaqt oralig'ida moddiy nuqta

$$dS = V dt = f(t) dt \quad (2.76)$$

yo'lni bosib o'tadi. Bu esa moddiy nuqta bosib o'tgan yo'l "elementidir". Moddiy nuqtaning  $[t_1, t_2]$  kesmada integrallab topamiz:

$$S = \int f(t) dt \quad (2.77)$$

**10-masala.** Nuqtaning harakat tezligi  $V = \sqrt{1+t}$  formula bilan berilgan. Harakat boshlanganidan 10 sek. o'tgach nuqta bosib o'tgan yo'lni hisoblang. Shu vaqt oralig'ida nuqta harakatining o'rtacha tezligi nimaga teng?

Yechish. Nuqtaning harakat boshlanganidan 10 sek. o'tgach bosib o'tgan yo'lini (2.77) formula orqali hisoblaymiz:

$$S = \int_0^{10} \sqrt{1+t} dt = \frac{2}{3} (1+t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{10} = \left( \frac{22}{3} \sqrt{11} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \approx 23.6 m$$

$$V_{\text{ort}} = \frac{S}{10} = \frac{11\sqrt{11}}{15} \approx 2.36 \text{ m/sek.}$$

## 2.20. Kuch ta'sirida bajarilgan ish.

Modiy nuqta  $O$ , o'qi bo'ylab  $x = a$  nuqtadan  $x = b$  ( $a < b$ ) nuqtaga qarab, yo'nalishi harakat yo'nalishi bilan bir hil bo'lgan  $F = F(x)$  o'zgaruvchan kuch ta'sirida harakat qilayotgan bo'lsin. Shu ko'chish davomida  $F$  kuch ta'sirida bajarilgan ishni toping.

Elementar ko'chishni  $[x, x+dx]$  shaklda olamiz. Elementar ko'chish davomida kuchning bajargan ishi quyidagicha teng bo'ladi:

$$dA = F(x) dx \quad (2.78)$$

$F$  kuch ta'sirida moddiy nuqtaning  $x = a$  nuqtadan  $x = b$  nuqtaga ko'chishi natijasida bajarilgan ish (2.78) tenglikni  $x$  bo'yicha  $[a, b]$  kesmada integrallab topiladi

$$A = \int_a^b F(x) dx \quad (2.79)$$

**11-masala.** Yarim aylana shaklidagi bir jinsli simning og'irlik markazi topilsin.

Yechimi. Koordinata o'qlarini chizmada ko'rsatilgandek qilib o'tkazamiz. Bunda yarim aylana 0 u o'qqa nisbatan simmetrik va koordinata boshi aylana markazida joylashgan. U holda yarim aylananing tenglamasi  $x = R \cos t$ ,  $y = R \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$  ko'rinishda yoziladi va (2.69), (2.72), (2.73) tenglikka ko'ra

$$M_x = \int_0^\pi \rho \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2 t + R^2 \cos^2 t} dt = \rho \pi R,$$

$$M_y = \int_0^\pi R \cos t \rho \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2 t + R^2 \cos^2 t} dt = 0,$$

$$M_z = \int_0^\pi R \sin t \rho \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2 t + R^2 \cos^2 t} dt = 2\rho R^2.$$

$$\text{Bulardan (2.74) va (2.75) ga ko'ra } x_0 = \frac{0}{\rho \pi R} = 0, y_0 = \frac{2\rho R^2}{\rho \pi R} = \frac{2\rho R^2}{\rho \pi R}$$

**12-masala.**  $F$  kuch ta'sirida moddiy nuqta  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  sikloida bo'ylab  $A(0;0)$  nuqtadan  $B(2\pi a; 0)$  nuqtaga keldi.  $F$  kuchning kattaligi oddiy nuqta bosib o'tgan yo'lga proporsional, yo'nalishi esa sikloidaga moddiy moddiy nuqta harakatlanayotgan nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinma yo'nalishi bilan bir xil. Bajarilgan ishni toping

Yechimi. Sikloidaning  $A(0;0)$  va  $B(2\pi a; 0)$  nuqtalariga  $t$  parametrning  $t_1 = 0$  va  $t_2 = 2\pi$  qiymatlariga mos keladi. Shuning uchun sikloidaning  $AB$  yoyi uzunligi  $|L| = 8a$ . Agar  $k$  -  $F$  kuch kattaligining bosib o'tilgan yo'lga proporsionallik koefitsienti bo'lsa, u holda (2.76) tenglamaga ko'ra bajarilgan ish  $A = \int_0^{8a} k l dt = 32ka^2$  ga teng bo'ladi.

**13-masala.** Massasi  $m$  ga teng bo'lgan jismni Yer yuzidan  $h_m$  balandlikka ko'tarish uchun qancha ish bajarish kerak? Agar jismni Yer sathidan cheksiz uzoqlashtirish kerak bo'lsa bu ish miqdori nimaga teng?

Yechish. Yer sathidan jismni ko'tarishda bajarilgan ishga sarflangan kuch miqdori  $F$  jismning Yerga tortilishi kuchi miqdoriga teng, ya'ni  $F(r) = k \frac{m M}{r^2}$ , bu tenglikda  $m$  - jismning massasi,  $M$  - Yerning massasi,  $r$  - jismdan Yer markazigacha bo'lgan masofa,  $k$  - o'zgarmas koefitsient, kuch esa Yer markazidan jismga qarab chiqqan radius bo'ylab yo'nalgan bo'lib, jismning  $r_1 = R$  ( $R$  - Yerning radiusi) vaziyatdan  $r_2 = R + h$  vaziyatga

ko'chishi ham shu yo'nalish bo'yicha yuz bergan.

Jismning  $[R, R+h]$  yo'lini o'tishida  $F(r)$  kuchning bajargan ish (2.61) formula orqali hisoblanadi:

$$A = \int_R^{R+h} k \frac{mM}{r^2} dr = kmM \int_R^{R+h} \frac{dr}{r^2} = kmM \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+h} \right)$$

Yer sirtida ( $r = -R$  bo'lganda) tortishish kuchi  $F = mg$  ekanligini hisobga olgan holda  $k$  - koeffitsientni topamiz :  $mg = k \frac{mM}{R^2}$ . Bu tenglikdan esa  $k = \frac{gR^2}{M}$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

$$\text{Demak, } A = kmM \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+h} \right) = mgR^2 \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+h} \right)$$

Jism Yer sirtidan cheksiz uzoqlashganda esa

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} A = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} mgR^2 \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+h} \right) = mgR \text{ yoki } A_0 = mgR \text{ tenglik o'rinali bo'ladi.}$$

**14-masala.** Ikki elektrik zaryadlar  $t_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{-1} C$  va  $t_2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 10^{-1} C$  bir-biridan 10 sm. masofada joylashgan. Ularni ajratib turuvchi muhit parasindan iborat. Kuzatish boshlangan vaqtida ikkala zaryad ham qo'zg'almas qilib mahkamlangan bo'lib, kuzatish davomida  $t_1$  zaryad bo'shatilib, u yo'nalish  $t_1$  zaryad tomonidan  $t_2$  zaryad tomoniga yo'nalgan vektor bilan bir xil bo'lgan kuch ta'sirida  $t_1$  zaryaddan 1 m. masofaga uzoqlashtirilgan bo'lsa. Bu kuch ta'sirida qanday ish bajarilgan.

**Ko'rsatma.** Kulon qonuniga ko'ra zaryadlarning o'zaro ta'sir kuchi

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{e_1 e_2}{|x|^2} \quad (2.80)$$

formula orqali ifodaلانади. Bu formulada  $e_1, e_2$  - zaryadlarning miqdorlari (k),  $x$  - zaryadlar orasidagi masofa (m), vakuumning dielektrik o'tkazuvchantigi,  $\varepsilon$  - muhitning dielektrik o'tkazuvchanligi (parafin uchun  $\varepsilon = 2$ ).

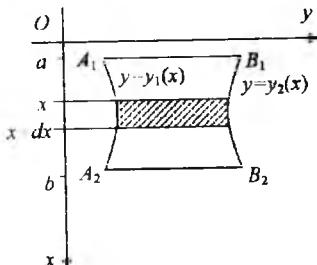
**15-masala.** Agar 10 k. kuch prujinani 1 sm ga cho'zish uchun etsa, shu prujinani 6 sm ga cho'zish uchun qancha ish sarflanadi?

**Ko'rsatma.** Guk qonuniga ko'ra prujinani cho'zuvchi kuch  $F(x) = kx$  formula orqali topiladi. Bu formulada  $x$  - prujinaning cho'zilishi,  $k$  - masala shartidan osongina aniqlanadigan proporsionallik koeffisienti.

## 2.21. Suyuqlikning bosimi.

Suyuqlikka  $x = a, x = b$  to‘g‘ri chiziqlar, va  $y = y_1(x), y = y_2(x)$  egri chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan  $A_1B_1B_2A_2$  plastinka vertikal bajarilgan bo‘lsin.

Koordinata sistemasini  $O_y$  o‘q suyuqlik sirtida yotadigan qilib tanlangan deb faraz qilamiz. Plastinkaning har ikki tomoniga ta’sir qilayotgan to‘la gidrostatik bosim  $R$  ni topish talab qilinadi.



$[a, b]$  kesmada olingan  $[x, x + dx]$  elementar kesmani qaraymiz. Bu elementar kesma yordamida plastinkadan yuzini taqriban yuzi  $dS = (y_2 - y_1)dx$  ga teng bo‘lgan to‘g‘ri burchakli to‘rburchakka tenglashtirish mumkin bo‘lgan elementar figura ajratiladi (shaklda elementar figura shtrixlab ko‘rsatilgan). Suyuqlikning bu elementar figuraga bosimi – suyuqlikning butun  $A_1B_1B_2A_2$  plastinkaga bosimining “elementi”  $dP$  bo‘ladi.  $dP$  – bosim “elementi”ni hisoblash uchun Paskal qonunidan foydalanamiz.

Paskal qonuniga ko‘ra-suyuqlikning suyuqlik sirtidan  $x$  chuqurlikda joylashgan  $dS$  yuzaga bosim – asosi shu yuzadan iborat bo‘lib, balandligi  $x$  ga teng bo‘lgan silindrik ustun og‘rligiga teng, ya’ni  $dP = \gamma x dS$ . Bu tenglikda  $\gamma$  – suyuqliknig solishtirma og‘rligi,  $dS = (y_2 - y_1)dx$  ekanligini hisobga olsak,  $dP = \gamma x(y_2 - y_1)dx$  tenglikni hosil qilamiz. Oxirgi tenglikni  $x$  bo‘yicha  $[a, b]$  kesmada integrallab suyuqlikning butun plastinka yuziga bosimini topamiz:

$$P = \gamma \int_a^b x(y_2 - y_1)dx \quad (2.81)$$

**16-masala.** Radiusi  $r$  ga teng bo‘lib, diametri suyuqlik sirtida yotadigan qilib suyuqlikka botirilgan yarim doiraning har bir tomoniga ta’sir qiladigan bosimini toping. Suyuqlikning solishtirma og‘rligi  $\gamma$  deb olinsin.

Yechish. Yarim doiraning simmetrik ekanlididan foydalanib, uning bir tomoniga ta’sir qilayotgan bosimini topish uchun yarim doira yarmiga ta’sir

qilayotgan bosimni topib, ikkiga ko'paytirish yetarli ekanligini ko'ramiz.

Koordinata sistemasini shaklda ko'rsatilgandek qilib tanlab olamiz. Bosim (2.81) formula formula orqali  $a = 0, b = r, y_1(x) = 0, y_2(x) = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$  bo'lган holda hisoblaymiz:

$$\frac{1}{2}P = \gamma \int_0^r x \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \gamma (r^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^r = \frac{1}{3} \gamma r^3 \text{ yoki } P = \frac{2}{3} \gamma r^3.$$

## 2.22. Elektr toki oqimining miqdori.

O'tkazgichdan o'zgaruvchan  $I = I(t)(I(t) \geq 0)$  tok kuchiga ega bo'lган tok o'tyapti. O'tkazgich ko'ndalang kesimidan  $[t_1, t_2](t_1 > t_2)$  vaqt oralig'iда o'tgan elektr toki oqimining miqdorini aniqlang.

Ma'lumki, o'zgarmas tok kuchi  $I$  uchun  $Q = I(t_2 - t_1)$  tenglik o'rinni.

Birinchi punktdagi mulohazalarga asosan o'zgaruvchan tok kuchi uchun  $[t, t + dt]$  elementar vaqt oralig'i ajratib, unga mos keladigan elektr toki oqimining "elementi"  $dQ$  ni hisoblaymiz.

Ma'lumki,  $dQ = I(t)dt$ . Oxirgi tenglikni  $t$  bo'yicha  $[t_1, t_2]$  kesmada integrallab, quyidagini hosil qilamiz:

$$Q = \int I(t)dt \quad (2.82)$$

Izoh. Agar  $I(t)$  funksiya  $[t_1, t_2]$  kesmada ishorasini o'zgartirsa (tok yo'nallshi vaqt davomida o'zgarsa), (2.82) formula o'tkazgichning ko'ndalang kesimi bo'yicha  $(t_2 - t_1)$  vaqt oralig'iда bir tomonqa o'tgan elektr toki oqimi bilan shu vaqt davomida u yo'nalisliga qarama-qarshi tomonqa o'tgan elektr toki oqimi orasidagi ayirmani beradi.

**17-masala.** Temperatura o'zgarganda metalll o'tkazgichlarning qarshiliği (odatdagи temperaturalarda) quyidagi qonunga binoan o'zgaradi:

$$R = R_0(1 + 0,004\theta)$$

Yuqoridaqgi tenglikda  $R_0$ - o'tkazgichning  $0^\circ C$  dagi qarshiliги,  $\theta$ - o'tkazgichning Selsiy bo'yicha temperaturasi. (Bu qonun tabiatdagi juda ko'p toza metallar uchun o'rinni). Qarshiliги  $0^\circ C$  da  $P = 100\Omega$  ga teng bo'lган o'tkazgich  $\theta_1 = 20^\circ$  dan  $\theta_2 = 200^\circ$  gacha 10 minut davomida qizdiriladi. Bu vaqtida o'tkazgich bo'ylab quvvati  $V = 120\text{V}$ , bo'lган tok o'tyapti. Shu vaqt mobaynida o'tkazgichdan qancha kulon elektr oqimi o'tgan?

Yechish. Masala shartiga ko'a o'tkazgich temperaturasi  $\theta$  o'zgarmas

$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{200^\circ - 20^\circ}{600 \text{ sek}} = 0.3 \frac{\text{grad}}{\text{sek}}$ , tezlik bilan kattalashadi. demak temperatura  $\theta = \theta_0 + 0.3t = 20 + 0.3t$  qonun bilan o'zgaradi.

Bu holda o'tkazgich qarshiligi

$$R = R_0 (1 + 0.004\theta) = 10 [1 + 0.004(20 + 0.3t)] = 10.8 + 0.012t,$$

Tok kuchi esa Om qonuniga ko'ra  $I = \frac{120}{10.8 + 0.012t}$  bo'лади.

Elektr oqimi (2.82) formula orqali topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \int_0^{500} \frac{120 dt}{10.8 + 0.012t} = \frac{120}{0.012} \ln(10.8 + 0.012t) \Big|_0^{600} = \\ &= 10^4 (\ln 18 - \ln 10.8) \approx 5110. \end{aligned}$$

## 2.23 Aniq integrallarni hisoblashda asosiy formulalar va ma'lumotlar

1.  $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$  - integral yig'indi.  
 $f(\xi_i)$  -  $\xi_i$  nuqtadagi  $f(x)$  funksiyaning qiymati,  $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ .  
 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$  - argument ortirmasi.  
 $\Delta y_i = y_i - y_{i-1}$  - funksiya ortirmasi.
2.  $\lim_{\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx$  - aniq integral ta'rif.  
 $a$  - aniq integralni quy'i chegarasi.  
 $b$  - aniq integralni quy'i chegarasi.  
 $f(x)$  - aniq integral ostidagi funksiya.  
 $f(x)dx$  - integral ostidagi ifoda,  $x$  - argument.  
 $dx$  -  $x$  argumentni diffrensiali.
3.  $m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx$  -  $[a, b]$  oraliqdagi jismni massasini hisoblash.  
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  - aniq integralni mavjudligi.  
 a)  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x \in [a, b]$  oraliqda uzlusiz.

b)  $\lim_{\max \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$  - limitning mayjudligi.

v)  $[a, b]$  oraliqni bo'laklarga bo'linishiga va  $\xi_i \in [a, b]$  nuqtani tanlanishiga bog'liq emas.

### 5. Aniq integral xossalari.

1-xossa.  $\int_a^b \lambda f(x) dx = \lambda \int_a^b f(x) dx$ ,  $\lambda$  - o'zgarmas son.

2-xossa.  $\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$ .

3-xossa.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$ ,  $c \in (a, b)$ .

4-xossa. Agar  $f(x) \geq g(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in [a; b]$  bo'lsa, u holda  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$ .

5-xossa. Agar  $f(x) \forall x \in [a; b]$  - integrallanuvchi va  $m \leq f(x) \leq M$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

bo'lsa, u holda  $m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a} \leq M$  bo'ladi. ( $m$  va  $M$  lar o'zgarmas sonlar).

6-xossa. O'rta qiymat haqidagi teorema.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a), \quad c \in [a, b].$$

7-xossa. O'rta qiymat haqidagi umumlashgan teorema.

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(c) \int_a^b g(x) dx, \quad (a \leq c \leq b).$$

### 6. Nyuton-Leybnis formulasi.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a).$$

### 7. To'g'ri to'rtburchak formulasi.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{n} (y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1}).$$

### 8. Trapetsiya formulasi.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2n} [y_0 + y_n + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_{n-1})].$$

### 9. Simpson formulasi.

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{b-a}{6n} \left[ (y_0 + y_{2n}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + \dots + y_{2n-1}) + \right. \\ \left. + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + \dots + y_{2n-2}) \right]$$

10. Chegarasi cheksiz bo'lgan xosmas integrallar (I-tip xosmas integrallar).

$$a) \int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^h f(x)dx.$$

$$b) \int_b^a f(x)dx = \lim_{(b \rightarrow -\infty), (a \rightarrow +\infty)} \int_a^b f(x)dx.$$

$$v) \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^c f(x)dx + \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_c^b f(x)dx.$$

Bu formulalarda  $c \in ]-\infty; +\infty[$ .

11. Chegaralanmagan funksiyalarini xosmas integrallari  $f(x)$  funksiya  $a < x \leq b$  oraliqda uzliksiz va  $a$  nuqtada uzulishga ega, ya'ni  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$  bo'lsa

$$a) \int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x)dx, (\varepsilon > 0).$$

$$b) f(x) funksiya a \leq x < b oraliqda uzliksiz va b nuqtada uzulishga ega, ya'ni \lim_{x \rightarrow b} f(x) = \infty bo'lsa, u holda$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{b-\varepsilon} f(x)dx, (\varepsilon > 0).$$

12. Aniq integral yordamida yassi shakl yuzasini hisoblash.

$$S = \int_a^b f(x)dx, (f(x) > 0).$$

$$13. Agar f_1(x) \leq f_2(x), (a \leq x \leq b) bo'lsa S = \int_a^b [f_2(x) - f_1(x)]dx.$$

14. Parametrik tenglamalar bilan berilgan bo'lsa, ya'ni  $x = \varphi(t)$ ,  $y = \psi(t)$  ( $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$ ) u holda yuza quyidagicha topiladi.

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \psi(t) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt.$$

15. Qutb koordinata sistemasida yuzani topish.

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho^2(\varphi) d\varphi.$$

16. Egri chiziqning yoy uzunligini topish. Agar egri chiziq  $y = f(x)$ ,

$x \in [a, b]$  koordinatida berilgan bolsa yoy uzunligi quyidagicha topiladi:

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx.$$

17. Agar egri chiziq  $x = x(t)$ ,  $y = y(t)$ ,  $t \in [t_1, t_2]$  koordinatda berilgan bolsa

$$l = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

18. Agar egri chiziq tenglamasi qutb koordinatalar sistemasida berilgan bolsa, ya'ni  $\rho = \rho(\varphi)$ ,  $\varphi \in [\alpha, \beta]$  u holda yoy uzunligi quyidagicha hisoblanadi

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} d\varphi.$$

19. Aylanma sirtni yuzasi.

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx.$$

20. Aylanma jismning xajmi.

$$V_{ox} = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

$$V_{oy} = \pi \int_c^d x^2 dy = \pi \int_c^d \phi^2(y) dy.$$

21. Egri chiziqning statik momentlari.

$$M_x = \int_a^b y ds = \int_a^b y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx$$

$$M_y = \int_a^b x ds = \int_a^b x \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx.$$

22. Egri chiziqli trapetsiyani statik momenti.

$$M_x = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b y^2 dx, \quad M_y = \int_a^b xy dy.$$

23. Egri chiziqni og'irlik markazini topish.

$$x = \frac{M_y}{l} = \frac{\int_a^b x \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\frac{M_x}{I} = \frac{\frac{1}{b} \int_a^b y \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx}}{S}, (I - \text{egri chiziq uzunligi}).$$

24. Egri chiziqli trapetsiyani og'irlilik markazini topish.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{S} = \frac{\frac{1}{b} \int_a^b xy dx}{\int_a^b y dx}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{S} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \frac{a}{b} \int_a^b y^2 dx}{\int_a^b y dx}$$

(S - egri chiziqli trapetsiya yuzasi).

25. Moddiy nuqta bosib o'tgan yo'l formulasi.

$$S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) dt,$$

26. Kuch ta'sirida bajarilgan ish formulasi.

$$A = \int_a^b F(x) dx,$$

27. Suyuqlikning bosimi formulasi.

$$P = \gamma \int_a^b x(y_2 - y_1) dx,$$

$\gamma$  - suyuqlikning solishtirma og'irligi.

$$ds = (y_2 - y_1) dx$$

28. Elektr toki oqimining miqdorini topish formulasi.

$$Q = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} J(t) dt, \quad (J(t) \geq 0)$$

$$t \in [t_1, t_2], \quad (t_1 > t_2) - \text{vaqt oraligi}.$$

## 2.24. Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar.

1. Aniq integrallarni hisoblang.

$$1. \int_{e+1}^{e^2+1} \frac{1+\ln(x-1)}{x-1} dx$$

$$7. \int_0^3 (x^2 - 3x) \sin 2x dx$$

$$2. \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^3 + 3x + 1)^2} dx$$

$$8. \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x}{x} \cos x dx$$

$$3. \int_0^1 \frac{4 \operatorname{arctg} x - x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$4. \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$5. \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^4 - x^2 - 1}}$$

$$6. \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$9. \int_{-2}^0 (x^2 + 5x + 6) \cos 2x dx$$

$$10. \int_0^1 x^2 e^{3x} dx$$

$$11. \int_{-3}^0 (x^2 + 6x + 9) \sin 2x dx$$

$$12. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} (3x - x^2) \sin 2x dx$$

2. Xosmas integrallar hisoblansin va yaqinlashuvchanligi tekshirilsin.

$$1. \int_0^x \frac{xdx}{x^3 + 1}$$

$$2. \int_1^x \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$3. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}}$$

$$4. \int_0^{-\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$5. \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$6. \int_1^x \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x^2} dx$$

$$7. \int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt[3]{2x+5}}$$

$$8. \int_0^x \frac{xdx}{x^3 + 1}$$

### III BOB. DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALAR

#### BIRINCHI TARTIBLI DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALAR

##### 3.1. Differential tenglamalarni tuzishga doir masalalar haqida tushunchalar

Matematika, fizika, texnika fanlarining ko'pgina masalalarini hal etishda ularagi o'zgaruvchilar orasidagi bog'lanish xarakterini bevosita aniqlay olmaymiz. Ammo noma'lum funksiyalar va ularning hosilalarini o'zarlo bog'lovchi munosabatlar ma'lum bo'lganda bu funksiyalarni topish imkoniyati vujudga keladi. Bunday munosabatlar differential tenglamalar deyiladi.

O'zgaruvchilar  $(x, y)$  hamda ularning hosilalari  $(y', y'', \dots)$  orasidagi munosabatda o'zgaruvchilar orasidagi bog'lanishni bevosita

$$y = f(x) \text{ yoki } F(x, y) = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

ko'rinishda topish masalasi differential tenglamani integrallashga olib keladi.

**1-masala.** Massasi  $m$  bo'lgan moddiy nuqta og'irlik kuchi ta'sirida erkin tushmoqda. Havoning qarshiligini hisobga olmasdan nuqtaning harakat qonunini toping.

**Yechish:** Moddiy nuqtaning vaziyati  $t$  vaqtga bog'liq ravishda o'zgaradi.

Dinamikaning ikkinchi qonuniga asosan:  $F = ma$  (1), bunda  $m$  - massa,  $a$  - nuqtaning tezlanishi,  $F$  - ta'sir etuvchi kuch. Shartga ko'ra,  $F = p = mg$ ,  $g$  - og'irlik kuchi tezlanishi,  $a$  tezlanish  $S(t)$  yo'ldan vaqt bo'yicha olingan ikkinchi tartibli hosilaga teng, ya'ni

$$a = \frac{d^2 S}{dt^2} \quad \text{u holda}$$

$$ma = mg = \frac{d^2S}{dt^2}. \quad (3.2)$$

$S = S(t)$  ni aniqlash uchun (3.2) ni ikki marta integrallash natijasida nuqtaning harakat qonuni aniqlanadi.

Nuqtaning boshlang'ich vaziyatini va boshlang'ich tezligini bilgan holda  $c_1$ , va  $c_2$  o'zgarmas miqdorlarni aniqlash mumkin: aytaylik, boshlang'ich  $t_0$  momentda

$$S(t_0) = S_0, \quad V(t_0) = V_0$$

bo'lsin.

U holda (2.1) ni  $t$  bo'yicha bir marta integrallab,  $\frac{dS}{dt} = V(t) + c_1$  ni hosil qilamiz. Ushbu ifodaning  $t_0 = 0$  dagi qiymatidan  $c_1 = V_0$  ni topamiz.

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = V(t) = gt + V_0 \text{ ni yana bir marta integrallab,}$$

$$S(t) = \frac{gt^2}{2} + V_0 t + S_0$$

ni hosil qilamiz.

Bu ifodani yana  $t_0 = 0$  da hisoblab,  $c_2 = S_0$  ekanligini aniqlaymiz.

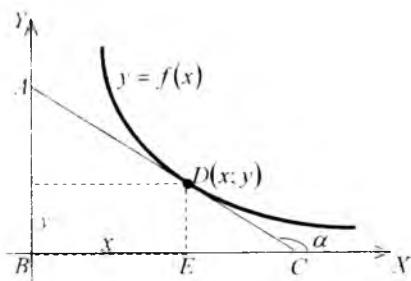
Demak, (3.1) ko'rinishdagi tenglamaning boshlang'ich  $t$  momentdagidagi yechimi quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$S(t) = \frac{gt^2}{2} + V_0 t + S_0.$$

**2-masala.** Ixtiyoriy nuqtaga o'tkazilgan urinmaning koordinata o'qlari orasidagi kesmasi teng urinish nuqtasida ikkiga bo'linadigan va (4;1) nuqtadan o'tuvchi egri chiziq ko'rinishini aniqlang.

**Yechish:** Aytaylik,  $D(x, y)$  nuqta. qidirilayotgan  $f(x)$  egri chiziqning ixtiyoriy nuqtasi bo'lsin ( $D$  nuqta 1 chorakka tegishli deb

olamiz).



17-chizma  $y = f(x)$  funksya garafigining  $D(x, y)$  nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinma.

Hosilaning geometrik ma'nosiga asosan,  $D(x, y)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi urinmaning burchak koeffitsienti  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = f'(x)$ .

$$17\text{-chizmadan } \operatorname{tg}(180^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{DE}{EC};$$

$DE = y$  ekanligidan va masala shartiga asosan  $AD = DC$  dan  $OE = EC = x$  kelib chiqadi.

Shunday qilib,  $\frac{DE}{EC} = \frac{y}{x}$  dan  $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$  ko'rinishdagi differensial

tenglamani tuzdik. Ushbu tenglama yechimi  $y = \frac{C}{x}$  ko'rinishdagi funksiya bo'ladi.

### 3.2. Differensial tenglamalarga doir boshlang'ich tushunchalar

I-ta'rif. Differensial tenglama deb erkli o'zgaruvchi  $x$ , noma'lum funksiya  $y$  va uning turli tartibli hosilalarini bog'lovchi tenglamaga aytildi.

Differensial tenglama simvolik tarzda quyidagicha yoziladi:

$$F(x, y, y', y'', y''', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0,$$

yoki

$$F\left(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, \dots, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}\right) = 0,$$

Agar noma'lum funksiya  $y = f(x)$ , bitta erkli o'zgaruvchiga bog'liq bo'lsa, u holda differensial tenglamaga oddiy differensial tenglama deyiladi.

Ikki yoki bir nechta o'zgaruvchilarga bog'liq bo'lgan funksiya hamda funksiyadan o'zgaruvchilar bo'yicha olingan xususiy hosilaari orasidagi munosabatni ifodalaydigan tenglamaga xususiy hosilali differensial tenglama deyiladi.

Biz faqat oddiy differensial tenglamalarga doir masalalarni ko'ramiz.

**2-ta'rif.** Differensial tenglamaning tartibi deb unga kiruvchi funksiya hosilasining (differensialning) eng yuqori tartibiga aytildi.

**Masalan:**  $y' = 7x + 3xy$  - birinchi tartibli,  $y' + 3xy + y''x = \sin x$  - ikkinchi tartibli,  $y'''a + y = \cos x$  - to'rtinchi tartibli differensial tenglamalardir.

Differensial tenglamaning yechimini qidirish jarayoniga uni integrallash, differensial tenglama yechimining grafigiga esa integral egrichiziq deyiladi.

**3-ta'rif.** Differensial tenglamaning yechimi (integrali) deb, differensial tenglamaga qo'yganda uni ayniyatga aylantiradigan ixtiyoriy  $y = f(x)$  funksiyaga aytildi.

**Masalan:**  $y'' + 4y = 0$  - differensial tenglama berilgan bo'lsin.  
 $y = \sin 2x, y = \cos 2x, y = 3\cos 2x + 5\sin 2x$  yoki  $y = c_1 \sin 2x + c_2 \cos 2x$

ko'rinishidagi funksiyalar  $c_1, c_2$  o'zgarmas miqdorlarning har qanday qiymatlarida ham berilgan differensial tenglamaning yechimi bo'ladi.

Agar differensial tenglamani qanoatlantiradigan funksiya

$$f(x, y) = 0$$

ko'rinishda bolsa, u holda bu funksiyaga differensial tenglamaning yechimi yoki integrali deyiladi.

**Misol.**

1)  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 7x + c$  funksiya  $y' = x^2 + 5x + 7$  tenglamaning yechimidir.

2)  $x dy + y dx = xy dx$  tenglamaning yechimi  $\ln|xy| = x + 5$  yoki  $xy = e^{x+5}$  dir.

### 3.3. Birinchi tartibli differensial tenglamalarga doir umumiy tushunchalar

Birinchi tartibli differensial tenglamaning umumiy ko'rinishi

$$F(x, y, y') = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

Agar  $y'$  ga nisbatan yechish mumkin bolsa, uni

$$y' = f(x, y) \quad (3.4)$$

ko'rinishida yozish mumkin. (3.4) ni hiosilaga nisbatan yechilgan differensial tenglama deyiladi. (3.4) ko'rinishdagi differensial tenglamalar uchun quyidagi teorema o'rinnlidir.

**Teorema.** (Differensial tenglama yechimining mavjudligi va yagonaligi haqida). Agar

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

differensial tenglamadagi  $f(x, y)$  funksiya va undan  $y$  bo'yicha olingan

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  xususiy hosila  $OXY$  tekislikdagi  $(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtani o'z ichiga oluvchi biror

$D$  sohada uzliksiz funksiyalar bo'lsa, u holda berilgan tenglamani va  $\varphi(x_0) = y_0$  shartni qanoatlantiruvchi birgina  $y = \varphi(x)$  funksiya mavjuddir.

$x = x_0$  bo'lganda  $\varphi(x_0) = y_0$  shart berilganda tenglama uchun boshlang'ich shart deyiladi va

$$\varphi(x_0) = y_0 \quad (3.5)$$

ko'rinishida yoziladi.

(3.3) differensial tenglamaning va (3.5) boshlang'ich shartni qanoatlantiruvchi yechimini topish masalasi Koshi masalasi deyiladi.

Birinchi tartibli differensial tenglamaning umumiy yechimi (umumiy integrali) deh  $c$  o'zgarmas miqdorga bog'liq bo'lgan va quyidagi shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi

$$y = \varphi(x, c) \text{ yoki } f(x, y, c) = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

funksiyaga aytildi:

1) bu funksiya differensial tenglamani  $c$  o'zgarmas miqdorning har qanday aniq qiymatida ham qanoatlantiradi;

2) (3.5) boshlang'ich shart har qanday bo'lganda ham  $c$  miqdorning shunday  $c=c_0$  qiymatini topish mumkinki, funksiya berilgan (3.5) shartni qanoatlantiradi.

4-ta'rif. Ixtiyoriy  $c$  o'zgarmas miqdorga ma'lum  $c$  qiymat berish natijasida  $y = \varphi(x, c)$  umumiy yechimidan hosil bo'ladigan har qanday  $y = \varphi(x, c)$  funksiya tenglamaning xususiy yechimi deb ataladi. Bu holda  $F(x, y, c) = 0$  munosabat tenglamaning xususiy integrali deyiladi.

Amalda differensial tenglamaning avval  $y = \varphi(x, c)$  ko'rinishdagi umumiy yechimi  $f(x, y, c) = 0$  umumiy integrali topilib, so'ngra  $x$  va  $y$  berilgan

boshlang'ich shartdagи  $x_0, y_0$  qiymatlarini qo'yib.  $y_0 = \varphi(x_0, c)$ . ( $f(x, y, c) = 0$ ) tenglamadan  $c$  ni aniqlab umumiy yechim (integral) dagi  $C$  o'miga qo'yilsa.  $y_0 = \varphi(x, c)$ . ( $F(x, y, c) = 0$ ) xususiy yechim (integral) hosil bo'ladi.

**Geometrik ma'nosi.** Umumiy integral koordinatalar tekisligida  $c$  o'zgarmas miqdorga bog'liq bo'lган egri chiziqlar oilasini ifodalaydi. Bu egri chiziqlarga berilgan differential tenglamaning integral egri chiziqlari deyiladi. Xususiy integralga esa tekislikdagi bitta nuqta orqali o'tuvchi bitta egri chiziq mos keladi. (3.3)-tenglamada,  $y'$  hosila  $M(x, y)$  nuqtadan o'tuvchi egri chiziqqqa shu nuqtada o'tkazilgan urinmaning burchak koeffitsientini aniqlaydi. Shunday qilib (3.3)-differential tenglama yo'nalishlar to'plamini beradi, yoki boshqacha qilib aytganda.  $OXY$  tekisligida yo'nalishlar maydonini aniqlaydi.

Demak, differential tenglamani integrallash masalasining ma'nosi urinmalarining yo'nalishi mos nuqtalardagi maydonning yo'nalishi bilan bir xil bo'lган egri chiziqlarni aniqlashdan iborat ekan.

(3.3)-tenglama uchun  $y' = c$  munosabat bajariladigan nuqtalarning geometrik o'rinni berilgan differential tenglamaning izoklini deyiladi.  $c$  ning turli qiymatlarida turli izoklinlar hosil qiladi. U holda izoklinlar tenglamasi  $f(x, y) = c$  bo'ladi. Izoklinlar oilasini bilgan holda integral egri chiziqlar oilasini taxminan yasash mumkin. Izoklinlarni bilgan holda tekislikdagi integral egri chiziqlarning yoyilishini sifat jihatdan tekshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lamiz.

**Misol.**  $y = cx^3$  parabolalar oilasining differential tenglamasi topilsin.

Berilgan tenglamani  $x$  bo'yicha differentiallaymiz:  $y' = 2cx$ . Berilgan

tenglamadan  $c = \frac{y}{x^2}$  aniqlab.  $y' = \frac{2y}{x}$  yoki  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{y}{x}$  oilaning differensial tenglamasini hosil qilamiz. Bu tenglama  $x \neq 0$  bo'lganda, ya'ni  $OY$  o'qidagi nuqtalarga ega bo'lmasa har qanday sohada ma'noga ega.

### 3.4. O'zgaruvchilarga ajralgan va ajraladigan differensial tenglamalar

Ushbu

$$f_1(x)dx + f_2(y)dy = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

ko'rinishdagi tenglaimaga o'zgaruvchilari ajralgan differensial tenglama deyiladi. (3.7)-differensial tenglamaning birinchi qo'shiluvchisini  $x$  bo'yicha. ikkinchisi  $y$  bo'yicha integrallasak,  $f(x)$  va  $f(y)$  funksiyalarning boshlang'ich funksiyalari o'zgarmas  $c$  miqdorga farqlanadi; ya'ni

$$\int f_1(x)dx + \int f_2(y)dy = c \quad (3.8)$$

(3.8)-tenglik  $x$  va  $y$  orasidagi munosabat bo'lib, (3.7) tenglamaning barcha yechimlari qanoatlantiradi. Demak (3.8) tenglama (3.7) ning umumiy integrali (yechimi) dan iborat.

Xususiy hollarda  $y' = f(x)$  va  $y' = f(y)$  differensial tenglamalar ham o'zgaruvchilari ajralgan differensial tenglama bo'ladi. Bu tenglamalarning umumiy yechimlari mos ravishda  $y = \int f(x)dx + c$  va

$$\int \frac{dy}{f(y)} = x + c \text{ bo'ladi.}$$

#### 1-misol.

$$\frac{x dx}{1+x^2} + \frac{y^2 dx}{1+y^2} = 0$$

differensial tenglamaning umumiy integrali (yechimi) topilsin.

**Yechish:** Tenglamani integrallaymiz:

$$\int \frac{xdy}{1+x^2} + \int \frac{y^2 dy}{1+y^3} = \ln c \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|1+y^3| = \ln c \Rightarrow (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1+y^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = c_1 h$$

osil bo'ladi.

$$f_1(x)f_2(y)dx + f_2(x)f_1(y)dy = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

ko'rinishdagi differensial tenglamaga o'zgaruvchilari ajraladigan differensial tenglama deyiladi.

(3.9) ni  $f_1(y) \cdot f_2(x) \neq 0$  ga hadma-had bo'lsak, natijada

$$\frac{f_1(x)}{f_2(x)} dx + \frac{f_1(y)}{f_2(y)} dy = 0$$

ko'rinishidagi o'zgaruvchilarga ajralgan differensial tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

## 2-misol.

$$\sqrt{1-y^2} dx + \sqrt{1-x^2} dy = 0$$

tenglamaning umumiy yechimi topilsin.

**Yechish:** Tenglamani yechish uchun uning ikkala tomonini  $\sqrt{1-y^2}$  va  $\sqrt{1-x^2}$  ga bo'lamiz. Natijada o'zgaruvchilarga ajralgan differensial tenglamaga kelamiz.

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} + \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0$$

Buning umumiy integrali (yechimi)  $\arcsin x + \arcsin y = c$  bo'ladi.

**Masala.** O'q  $V_1$  m/cek tezlik bilan harakatlanib,  $h$  qalinlikdagi devoni teshib, undan  $V_1$  m/cek tezlik bilan uchib chiqadi.

Devorning qarshilik kuchi o'q harakat tezligining kvadratiga proporsional bo'lsa, o'qning devor ichidagi harakatlanish vaqt  $T$  topilsin.

**Yechish:** Nyutonning ikkinchi qonuniga asosan o'q, harakatining differensial tenglamasi

$$m \frac{dV}{dt} = -k V^2, \quad (k \text{ - proporsional koefitsienti}) \quad (3.10)$$

ko'rinishga ega (devorning qarshilik kuchi o'qning tezligiga qarama-qarshi yo'nalgan bo'lgan uchun manfiy ishora olinadi). (3.10) tenglama o'zgaruvchilari ajraladigan differensial tenglamadir. O'zgaruvchilarga ajratsak:

$$\frac{dV}{V^2} = -k dt \quad (k_1 = k / m) \quad (3.11)$$

$$(3.11) \text{ dan } \frac{-1}{V} = -k_1 t + c_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{V} = k_1 t + c, \quad t = 0 \text{ da } V = V_0 \text{ bo'lib}, \quad c = \frac{1}{V_0}$$

Natijada

$$\frac{1}{V} = k_1 t + \frac{1}{V_0} \quad (3.12)$$

ko'rinishdagi yechim hosil bo'ladi. (3.12) munosabatda  $V = V_0$ ,  $t = T$  bo'lib,

$$\frac{1}{V} = k_1 t + \frac{1}{V_0} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{k_1} \left( \frac{1}{V_0} - \frac{1}{V} \right) \quad (3.13)$$

hosil bo'ladi.

$k_1$ -kattalik noma'lum bo'lib, uni aniqlash uchun boshlang'ich shartlardan foydalanamiz va

$$V = \frac{V_0}{1 + k_1 V_0 t} \text{ yoki } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{V_0}{1 + k_1 V_0 t} \quad (3.14)$$

ga ega bo'lamiz. (3.14) dan  $x = \frac{1}{k_1} \ln |1 + k_1 V_0 t| + c$  - ko'rinishdagi umumiy yechimni hosil qilamiz.  $t = 0$  da  $x = 0$  (o'q devorga kiradi). shuning

uchun  $c_1 = 0$ ,  $t = T$  da  $x = h$  (o‘q devordan chiqayotganda), natijada:

$$h = \frac{1}{k_1} \ln |1 + k_1 V_0 t| \quad (3.15)$$

$V = \frac{V_0}{1 + k_1 V_0 t}$  yoki  $\frac{V}{V_0} = 1 + k_1 V_0 t$ . Tenglikdan foydalanib, quyidagi yechimni yozamiz:

$$h = \frac{1}{k_1} \ln \left| \frac{V_0}{V} \right| \text{ yoki } \frac{1}{k_1} = -\frac{h}{\ln \left| \frac{V_0}{V} \right|} \quad (3.16)$$

(3.16) ni (3.13) ga qo‘yib,

$$T = \frac{h}{\ln \left| \frac{V_0}{V} \right|} \left( \frac{1}{V_0} - \frac{1}{V} \right)$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz.

### 3.5. Birinchi tartibli bir jinsli differensial tenglamalar

1-ta’rif. Agar  $\mu$  ning har qiymatida  $f(\mu x, \mu y) = \mu^n f(x, y)$  ayniyat o‘rinli bo‘lsa,  $f(x, y)$  funksiya  $x$  va  $y$  o‘zgaruvchilariga nisbatan n-tartibli bir jinsli funksiya deyiladi.

**Masalan.**  $f(\mu x, \mu y) = 3x^3 + 4xy^2$  - ych o‘lchovli bir jinsli funksiya, chunki

$$f(\mu x, \mu y) = 3(\mu x)^3 + 4(\mu x)(\mu y)^2 = \mu^3 (3x^3 + 4xy^2).$$

**2-misol.**  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^3 y - 2x^2 y^2}{xy^3}$  nol o‘lchovli bir jinsli funksiya, chunki

$$f(\mu x, \mu y) = \frac{(\mu x^3)(\mu y) - (\mu x)^2(\mu y)^2}{(\mu x)(\mu y)^2} = \frac{x^3 y - 2x^2 y^2}{xy^2}$$

**2-ta'rif.** Agar birinchi tartibli

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \quad (3.17)$$

tenglamada  $f(x, y)$  funksiya  $x$  va  $y$  ga nisbatan nol o'lchovli bir jinsli funksiya bo'lsa, (3.17) tenglama  $x$  va  $y$  o'zgaruvchilarga nisbatan bir jinsli differensial tenglama deyiladi.

Funksiyaning bir jinsli bo'lish shartiga ko'ra  $f(\mu x, \mu y) = f(x, y)$

bo'lib, bunda  $\mu = \frac{1}{x}$  almashtirish bajarsak:

$$f(x, y) = f\left(1, \frac{y}{x}\right)$$

bir jinsli funksiya faqat argumentlarning nisbatigagina bog'liq bo'ladi.  
Natijada (3.17) tenglama

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(1, \frac{y}{x}\right) \quad (3.18)$$

ko'rinishga keladi.

(3.18) tenglamadan  $y = z x$  ( $z = z(x)$ ) almashtirish yordamida o'zgaruvchilari ajraladigan differensial tenglamaga keltiriladi.

### 1-misol.

$$(y - x)ydx - x'dy = 0$$

bir jinsli differensial tenglamaning umumiy integrali (yechimi) topilsin.

**Yechish:**  $y = z x$  almashtirish bajaramiz va uni differensial lab  $dy = zdz + zdx$  ni hosil qilamiz. Bularni berilgan tenglamaga qo'yib ixchamlashtirish natijasida

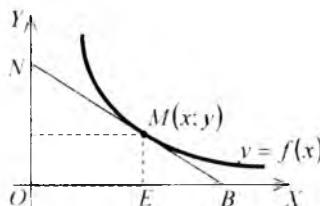
$$z^i dx + x dz = 0$$

ko'rinishdagi o'zgaruvchilari ajraladigan tenglamani hosil qilamiz. O'zgaruvchilarni ajratsak,

$$\frac{dx}{x} + \frac{dz}{z} = 0 \Rightarrow \ln|x| = \frac{1}{z} + c \text{ yoki } \ln|x| = \frac{x}{y} + c$$

berilgan tenglamaning umumiy integralidir.

**Masala.** Shunday egri chiziq topilsinki, uning ixtiyoriy nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinmaning ordinata o'qidan ajratgan kesmasi uzunligining kvadrati urinish nuqtasi koordinatalari ko'paytmasiga teng bo'lsin.



18-chizma.  $v = f(x)$  funksya grafigimning  $M(x, y)$  nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinma.

**Yechish:** Masala shartiga ko'ra  $M(x, y)$  nuqtaga o'tkazilgan urinma uchun (18-chizma)  $(ON)^2 = xy$  tenglik o'rinni bo'lishi kerak. Urinma tenglamasi  $Y - y = y'(X - x)$ ,  $N$  nuqta  $OY$  o'qida yotgani uchun  $Y - y = y'X$  yoki  $Y = y + y'x$ ,  $|ON| = Y$ . Shuning uchun (18-chizma)  $(v - y'x)^2 = xv \Rightarrow y - y'x = \sqrt{xy}$  bir jinsli tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Hosil qilingan tenglamani  $y = ux$  almashtirish yordamida  $\frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = -\frac{dx}{x}$ , bundan

$$2\sqrt{u} = \ln \left| \frac{c}{x} \right| \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \left| \frac{c}{x} \right|$$

$$\text{yoki } \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{u} \ln^2 \left| \frac{c}{x} \right| \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{4} \ln^2 \left| \frac{c}{x} \right| \text{ ni hosil qilamiz.}$$

### 3.6. Bir jinsli tenglamaga keltiriladigan differensial tenglamalar

Ushbu

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ax + by + c}{a_1x + b_1y + c_1} \quad (3.19)$$

ko'rinishdagi tenglamalar. o'zgaruvchilari ajraladigan yoki bir jinsli differensial tenglamalarga keltiriladi. Bunda  $a, b, c, a_1, b_1, c_1$  - to'liq o'zgarmas sonlar. Agar  $c_1 = c = 0$  bo'lsa (3.19) tenglama bir jinsli differensial tenglama ekanligi ko'riniib turibdi. Agar  $c$  yoki  $c_1$  noldan farqli bo'lsa,  $x = x_1 + h$ ,  $y = y_1 + k$  almashtirish quyidagi bajaramiz. bundan  $dx = dx_1 + dh$ ,  $dy = dy_1 + dk$  bo'lib.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy_1}{dx_1} = \frac{ax_1 + by_1 + bk + ah + c}{a_1x_1 + b_1y_1 + bh + ah + c} \quad (3.20)$$

hosil bo'ladi.  $h$  va  $k$  larni

$$\begin{cases} ah + bk + c = 0 \\ a_1h + b_1k + c_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3.21)$$

tenghklar o'rinli bo'ladigan qilib tanlaymiz. ya'ni  $h$  va  $k$  ni (3.21) sistemadan aniqlaymiz. (3.21) shartni hisobga olsak, (3.20) tenglamaga

$$\frac{dy_1}{dx_1} = \frac{ax_1 + by_1}{a_1x_1 + b_1y_1} \quad (3.22)$$

bir jinsli tenglamaga keladi.

(3.22) tenglamani yechib  $x$  va  $y$  larga o'tsak. (3.19) tenglama yechimini hosil qilamiz.

Agar  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a_1 & b_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow ab_1 - a_1b = 0$  bo'lsa (3.21) ning yechimi yo'q.

Ammo bu holda  $\frac{a_1}{a} = \frac{b_1}{b} = \lambda$ , ya'ni  $a_1 = \lambda a$ ,  $b_1 = \lambda b$  va (3.19) ni

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(ax + by) + c}{(a_1x + b_1y) + c_1} = \frac{(ax + by) + c}{\lambda(ax + by) + c} \quad (3.23)$$

ko'rinishga keltirish mumkin. Bu holda

$$z = ax + by \quad (3.24)$$

almashtirish yordamida tenglama o'zgaruvchilari ajraladigan differensial tenglamaga keltiriladi. Haqiqatan ham,

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = a + b \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{b dx} - \frac{a}{b} \quad (3.25)$$

(3.23) tenglamaga (3.24) va (3.25) ifodalarni qo'yib,

$$\frac{dz}{b dx} - \frac{a}{b} = \frac{z + c_1}{\lambda z + c_1}$$

o'zgaruvchilarga ajraladigan tenglamani hosił qilamiz.

**Misol.**  $y' = \frac{x - y + 2}{x + y - 1}$  differensial tenglamaning umumiy yechimini

toping.

**Yechish:** Ushbu tenglama berilgan

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y + 2}{x + y - 1}$$

Buni bir jinsli tenglamaga keltirish uchun o'zgaruvchilarni  $x = x_1 + h$ ,  $y = y_1 + k$  ko'rinishda almashtiramiz.

Bu holda

$$\frac{dy_1}{dx_1} = \frac{x_1 - y_1 - k + h + 2}{x_1 + y_1 + k + h - 1}, \begin{cases} h - k + 2 = 0 \\ h - k - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

tenglamalar sistemasidan  $h = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $k = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Natijada bir jinsli

$$\frac{dy_1}{dx_1} = \frac{x_1 - y_1}{x_1 + y_1}$$

tenglamani hosil qilarniz, buni  $y_1 = x_1 u$ ,  $\frac{dy_1}{dx_1} = u + x_1 \frac{du}{dx_1}$  ahmashtirish

bilan o'zgaruvchilari ajraladigan differensial tenglamaga keltiramiz:

$$u + x_1 \frac{du}{dx_1} = \frac{1-u}{1+u} \Rightarrow \frac{(1+u)du}{-(u-1)^2} = \frac{dx_1}{x_1}$$

Bu tenglamani integrallab.

$$\frac{2}{u-1} - \ln|u-1| = \ln|x_1| + c \Rightarrow \frac{2}{u-1} = \ln x_1 (u-1)c$$

bu yerda  $u = \frac{y_1}{x_1}$  ni qo'sysak

$$\frac{x_1}{y_1 - x_1} = \ln|y_1 - x_1|c \Rightarrow \frac{2x_1 - 1}{2(y_1 - x_1)} = \ln|y_1 - x_1|c$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz.

### 3.7. Birinchi tartibli chiziqli differensial tenglamalar

Birinchi tartibli chiziqli differensial tenglama deb nomalum funksiya va uning hosilasiga nisbatan chiziqli (birinchi darajali) tenglamaga aytildi.

Birinchi tartibli chiziqli differensial tenglamaning umumiy ko'rinishi

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x) \quad (3.26)$$

bo'lib, bu yerda  $P(x)$  va  $Q(x)$  lar  $x$  ning uzluksiz funksiyalari yoki o'zgarmas sonlardir.

Agar  $Q(x)=0$  bo'lsa (3.26) tenglamaga chiziqli bir jinsli,  $Q(x)\neq 0$  bo'lganda esa bir jinsli bo'lmashtirish uchun tenglama deyiladi.

(3.26) differensial tenglama yechimini

$$y = u(x) \cdot v(x) \quad (3.27)$$

ko'rinishda qidiramiz. (3.26) differensial tenglamani (3.27) almashtirish yordamida yechish I.Bernulli usuli yoki o'rniiga qo'yish usuli deb ataladi.

Bunda funksiyalardan birini ixtiyoriy olish mumkin, ikkinchisi esa (3.26) tenglamaga asosan aniqlanadi. (3.27) tenglikning ikkala tomonini differensiallab

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx},$$

topilgan  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  ning ifodasini (3.26) tenglamaga qo'yamiz:

$$u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx} + P(x)uv = Q(x)$$

yoki

$$u \left( \frac{dv}{dx} + Pv \right) + v \frac{du}{dx} = Q \quad (3.28)$$

$v$  funksiyani

$$\frac{dv}{dx} + Pv = 0 \quad (3.29)$$

tenglama o'rinni bo'ladiqan qilib tanlaymiz. Bu differensial tenglamada o'zgaruvchilarni  $v$  ga nisbatan ajratamiz:

$$\frac{dv}{v} = -P dx,$$

buni integrallasak:

$$\ln|v| = - \int P(x) dx \text{ yoki } v(x) = e^{- \int P(x) dx} \quad (3.30)$$

(3.29) tenglamada (3.30) ni e'tiborga olib,  $v(x)$  ning topilgan qiymatini

tenglamaga qo'yysak.

$$v(x) \frac{du}{dx} = Q(x)$$

yoki

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{Q(x)}{v(x)} = Q(x)e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

tenglaimani hosil qilamiz, bundan

$$u(x) = \int Q(x)e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + c$$

ekanligi kelib chiqdi.  $u(x)$  va  $v(x)$  larning ifodalarini (3.27) formulaga qo'yysak. natijada

$$y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left( \int Q(x)e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + c \right) \quad (3.31)$$

hosil qilamiz.

**Misol.**  $y' + 2Py = e^{2Px}$  tenglamaning  $y(0) = 0$  boshlang'ich shartni qanoatlantiruvchi xususiy yechimini toping.

**Yechish:**  $y = uv$ ,  $y' = uv' + vu'$  larni berilgan tenglamaga qo'yysak:

$$u \frac{dv}{dx} + u \frac{du}{dx} + 2Pxuv = e^{2Px} \Rightarrow (u' + 2pu)v + uv' = e^{2Px}$$

$$u' + 2Pu = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} = -2Pdx, \quad \ln|u| = -Px \Rightarrow u = e^{-2Px}$$

$u$  - ning qiymatini  $uv' = e^{2Px}$  ga qo'yysak,  $v' = 1 \Rightarrow dv = dx$ ;  $v = x + c$ . Demak,  $y = e^{-2Px}(x + c)$  - berilgan tenglamaning umumiy yechimi bo'ladi.

Boshlang'ichi shartga asosan  $e^{-2Px}(0 + c) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$ .

Tenglamaning boshlang'ichi shartni qanoatlantiruvchi xususiy yechimi:

$$y = xe^{-2Px}.$$

Endi (1) chiziqli differensial tenglamani o'zgarmas variatsiyalash

usuli bilan integrallashni o'rganamiz. Bu usul Lagranj usulini deb ham atashadi. Uning uchun  $y' + P(x)y = 0$  bir jinsli differensial tenglamani integrallaymiz:

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -P(x)dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \int P(x)dx + \ln|c_1|$$

Bundan

$$\left| \frac{y}{c_1} \right| = e^{\int P(x)dx} \quad \text{yoki} \quad y = \pm c_1 e^{\int P(x)dx}$$

agar  $\pm c_1 = c$  deb belgilasak,  $y = ce^{-\int P(x)dx}$ .

O'zgarmasni variatsiyalash usuli, bu  $c$  o'zgarmasni  $-\int P(x)dx = c(x)$  funksiya deb qabul qilib, yechimni

$$y = c(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} \quad (3.32)$$

ko'rinishda qidiramiz.

(3.32) dan hosila olamiz:

$$y' = c'(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} + c(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} \cdot (-P(x))$$

$y$  va  $y'$  larni (3.26) tenglamaga qo'yosak, uning ikkinchi va uchinchi hadlari o'zaro ixchamlashib, tenglama

$$c'(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} = Q(x)$$

ko'rinishga keladi, undan

$$c(x) = \int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + \bar{c}$$

( $\bar{c}$  – ixtiyoriy o'zgarmas).

$c(x)$  ni (3.32) ga qo'yib, (3.26) differensial tenglamaning (3.31) ko'rinishdagi umumi yechimini yozamiz.

**Misol.**  $y' - xy = x^2e^{-x^2}$  chiziqli tenglamaning Lagranj usulida umumi yechimini toping.

## Yechish:

$$y' - xy = 0 \Rightarrow y = ce^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

Endi o'zgarmasni variatsiya lab. hosila olamiz, ya'ni

$$y = c(x)e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \Rightarrow y' = c'(x) \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + x \cdot c(x) \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}.$$

$y$  va  $y'$  ni berilgan tenglamaga qo'yamiz:

$$c'(x)e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + xc(x) \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} - x \cdot c(x) \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} = x^2 e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \Rightarrow c'(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow c(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + c.$$

Demak, umumiy yechim

$$y = \left( \frac{x^3}{3} + c \right) e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}.$$

## 3.8. Bernulli tenglamasi.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n \quad (n \in R, n \neq 0, n \neq 1) \quad (3.33)$$

**ko'rinishdag'i tenglamaga Bernulli tenglamasi deyiladi.** bu yerda  $n$  o'zgarmas bo'lib,  $n = 0$  da chiziqli tenglama,  $n = 1$  da o'zgaruvechilarga ajraladigan tenglama bo'ladi. Qolgan barcha hollarda tenglananing ikkala tomonini  $y^n$  ga bo'lib,

$$y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y^{-n+1} = Q(x) \quad (3.33')$$

tenglamani hiosil qilamiz.  $z = y^{-n+1}$  almashtirish yordamida (3.33') tenglamani

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + (-n+1)P(x)z = (-n+1)Q(x) \quad (3.34)$$

ko'rinishdag'i chiziqli tenglamaga keltiramiz. (3.34) tenglananing umumiy

yechimini topib,  $z$  o'rniga  $y^{\frac{1}{x}}$  ni qo'yjak, Bernulli tenglamasining umumi yechimi (integrali)ni hosil qilamiz.

**Misol.** Ushbu

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{3}{x}y = -x^3y^2$$

Bernulli tenglamasining umumi integral topilsin.

**Yechish:** Tenglamaning ikkala tomonini  $y^{\frac{1}{x}}$  ga bo'lib, quyidagi tenglamani hosil qilamiz:

$$y^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{3}{x}y^{\frac{1}{x}} = -x^3 \quad (3.35)$$

$y^{\frac{1}{x}} = z$  almashtirish kiritamiz. Natijada

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}z = x^3 \quad (3.36)$$

ko'rinishdag'i chiziqli differensial tenglamani hosil qilamiz. Tenglamaning umumi yechimini  $z = uv$  ko'rinishda axtaramiz  $\frac{dz}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$  larni tenglamaga qo'yamiz.

$$u \left( \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{3}{x}v \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln|v| = -3 \ln|x|, \quad \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{3}{x}v = 0 \Rightarrow \ln|v| = -3 \ln|x|,$$

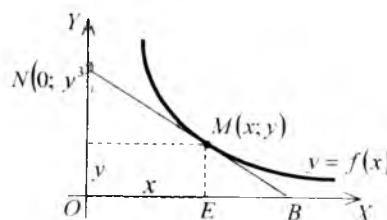
$$v = x^{-3}, \quad \text{ni } v \frac{du}{dx} = x^3 \quad \text{ga qo'yamiz} \quad x^3 \frac{du}{dx} = x^3 \quad \text{yoki} \quad du = x^6 dx$$

$$u = \frac{x^7}{7} + c, \quad u \text{ holda} \quad z = \frac{x^4}{4} + cx^{-3}, \quad z \text{ ni o'rniga} \quad \frac{1}{y} \text{ ni qo'yjak}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{x^4 + 4cx^{-3}} \text{ ko'rinishdag'i umumi yechimga ega ho'lamiz.}$$

**Masala.** (2.2) nuqtadan o'tuvchi shunday egri chiziq tenglamasi topilsimki, uning istalgan nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinmaning ordinata

o'qidan ajratgan kesmasi, urinish nuqtasi ordinatasining kubiga teng bo'lsin.



19-chizma.  $y = f(x)$  funksya grafигining  $M(x, y)$  nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinma.

**Yechish:** Izlayotgan egri chiziqning  $M(x, y)$  nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinmaning tenglamasi  $Y - y = y'(X - x)$  ko'rinishdan iborat. Bunda  $(x, y)$  urinma to'g'ri chiziqda yotuvchi ixtiyoriy nuqtasining koordinatalari.

Shartga asosan ordinata o'qidan urinmaning ajratgan kesmasi  $ON = y^3$  ya'ni  $N(0, y^3)$  (19-chizma) nuqta urinmada yotgani uchun  $y' - y = -y'x$  yoki

$$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = -\frac{1}{x}y^3$$

Bu esa Bernulli tenglamsidir. Hosil qilgan tenglaimani hadma-had  $y^3$  ga bo'lsak,

$$\frac{1}{y^3}y' - \frac{1}{xy^2} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

ni olamiz.

$\frac{1}{y^3} = z$  (desak,  $\frac{2}{y^3}y' = z' \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{2}z'$ ) belgilash kiritib,  $x$  va  $z$  ga misbatan chiziqli bo'lган

$$z' + \frac{2}{x} z = \frac{2}{x} \quad (a)$$

tenglamani hoslil qilamiz. (a) tenglama yechimlarini  $z = uv$  ko'rinishda axtaramiz.

Natijada

$$uv' + u'v + \frac{2}{x} uv = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow (u' + u \frac{2}{x})v + uv' = \frac{2}{x},$$

$$u' + u \frac{2}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} = -\frac{2dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln|u| = -2 \ln|x| \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$uv' = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{v'}{x} = \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow v' = 2x \Rightarrow dv = 2xdx. \text{ Bundan } v = x^2 + c \text{ hoslil bo'ladi.}$$

U holda,

$$z = \frac{1}{x^2} (x^2 + c) = 1 + \frac{c}{x^2} \quad (b)$$

umumiylar yechimni olamiz.  $\frac{1}{y^2} = z$  ekanligini hisobga olsak, (b)

tenglamadagi  $z$  o'rniga  $\frac{1}{y^2}$  ni qo'yosak, (a) tenglamaning umumiylar yechimi:

$$\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{c}{x^2} = 1$$

ko'rinishga keladi. Egri chiziq  $A(2,2)$  nuqtadan o'tgani uchun  $y(2) = 2$ .

Bundan  $c = -3$ . Demak, izlanayotgan egri chiziq tenglamasi

$$\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{3}{x^2} = 1$$

ko'rinishga ega.

### 3.9. To'la differensialli tenglama

Ta'rif. Agar

$$P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0 \quad (3.37)$$

tenglamada  $P(x, y)$ ,  $Q(x, y)$  funksiyalar uzhaksiz, differensiallanuvchi bo'lib,ular uchun

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (3.38)$$

tenglik orinli bolsa, u holda (3.37) tenglama to'la differensialli tenglama

deyiladi,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$  va  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$  lar ko'rilib, uchun sohada uzlaksiz funksiyadir.

Agar (3.37) tenglamaning chap tomoni biror  $u(x, y)$  funksiyaning to'la differensiali bolsa, (3.38) shart bajarilishini va (3.38) shart bajarilsa, (3.37) tenglamaning chap tomoni biror  $u(x, y)$  funksiyaning to'la differensiali bo'lishini isbotlaymiz.

(3.37) tenglamaning chap tomoni biror  $u(x, y)$  funksiyaning to'la differensiali bolsa;

$$du(x, y) = 0, \quad (3.39)$$

bundan  $u(x, y) = c$ . Demak,

$$P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy = 0$$

u holda

$$P = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad Q = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad (3.40)$$

Birinchi munosabatdan  $y$  bo'yicha, ikkinchisidan esa  $x$  bo'yicha differensiallasak,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x \partial y}; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

aralash hosilalar tengligi haqidagi teoremaga ko'ra,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Demak, (3.38) tenglik (3.37) tenglamaning chap tomoni biror  $u(x, y)$  funksiyaning to'la differensiali bo'lishining zaruriy shartidan iboratdir. Bu shartning yetarli bo'lishini, ya'ni (3.38) tenglik bajarilganda (3.37) tenglamaning chap tomoni biror  $u(x, y)$  funksiyaning to'la differensiali bo'lishini ko'rsatish mumkin.

Buning uchun shunday  $M(x, y)$  nuqta olamizki, uning atrofida (3.37) tenglamaning yechimi mavjud bo'lisin.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x, y) \text{ dan } u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y) dx + \varphi(y) \quad (3.41)$$

kelib chiqadi.

$\varphi(x)$  ni  $Q = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  munosabatni bajaraladigan qilib tanlab olamiz. Buning uchun (3.41) tenglikning ikkala tomonini  $y$  bo'yicha differensiallaysmiz va natijani  $Q(x, y)$  ga tenglashtiramiz:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \int_{y_0}^y \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx + \varphi'(y) = Q(x, y)$$

(3.38) - shartga asosan

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{y_0}^y \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx + \varphi'(y) = Q(x, y) \Big|_{x_0}^x + \varphi'(y) = Q(x, y) \Rightarrow \\ & \Rightarrow Q(x, y) - Q(x_0, y) + \varphi'(y) = Q(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

dan

$$\varphi'(y) = Q(x_0, y),$$

yoki

$$\varphi(y) = \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y) dy + c_1,$$

shunday qilib,  $u(x, y)$  funksiya

$$u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y) dy = c \quad (3.42)$$

(3.42) tenglama (3.37) tenglamaning umumiy integrali bo'ldi.

**Misol.** Ushbu  $(7x + 3y)dx + (3x - 5y)dy = c$  tenglama, to'la differensialli tenglama ekanligini tekshiring va  $u(x, y)$  funksiyani aniqlang.

**Yechish:** Bu yerda  $P(x, y) = 7x + 3y$ ,  $Q(x, y) = 3x - 5y$  bo'lib, undan  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3$ ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3$ . Demak,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$  shart bajariladi.

Endi

$$\frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} = 7x + 3y, \quad \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} = 3x - 5y, \quad (a)$$

larni topamiz. (a) ning birinchisidan

$$u(x, y) = \int (7x + 3y) dx + \varphi(y) \Rightarrow \frac{7}{2}x^2 + 3xy + \varphi(y)$$

$y$  bo'yicha hosila olsak,

$$3x + \varphi'(y) = 3x - 5y \Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = -5y$$

$$\text{va } \varphi(y) = -\frac{5}{2}y^2 + c_1$$

Demak,

$$u(x, y) = \frac{7}{2}x^2 + 3xy - \frac{5}{2}y^2 + c_1 = c$$

yoki

$$7x^2 + 6xy - 5y^2 = \tilde{c}, \quad (c - 2c_1 = \tilde{c})$$

korinishdagι umumiy integralni hosil qilamiz.

### 3.10. Integrallovchi ko‘paytuvchi

Agar  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$  shart bajarilmasa, u holda (3.37) differensialli tenglamaga to‘la differensialli tenglama bo‘lmaydi. Biroq (3.37) ni  $\mu(x, y)$  funksiyaga ko‘paytirish natijasida uni to‘la differensial tenglamaga keltirish mumkin. Har qanday differensial tenglama uchun integrallovchi ko‘paytuvchi mayjud bo‘lib, uni topish masalasi bilan shug‘ullanamiz. Ushbu

$$\mu P(x, y)dx + \mu Q(x, y)dy = 0$$

tenglama to‘la differensial tenglama bo‘lishi uchun

$$\frac{\partial(\mu P)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu Q)}{\partial x}$$

yoki

$$Q \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} - P \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = \mu \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) \quad (3.43)$$

shart bajarilishi kerak.

(3.43) tenglik (3.37) tenglamaning integrallovchi ko‘paytuvchilarning differensial tenglamasidir.  $\mu(x, y)$  funksiyani topish uchun (3.43) ni integrallash kerak. Umumiy holda, (3.43) dan  $\mu(x, y)$

funksiyani topish qiyinrok. Agar,  $\mu$  faqatgina  $x$  yoki  $y$  o'zgaruvchilarga bog'liq bo'lسا, masala ancha soddalashadi.

Faraz qilaylik,  $\mu = \mu(x)$  bo'lsin. U holda (3.43) tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi.

$$Q \frac{\partial \mu(x)}{\partial x} = \mu \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) \quad \text{yoki} \quad \frac{\partial \mu(x)}{\mu x} = \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{Q} dx$$

bundan

$$\ln \mu(x) = \int \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{Q} dx + c$$

ya'ni

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{Q} dx}$$

( $c = 0$ )

$$\text{Bu holda } \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{Q} \quad \text{ifoda } y \text{ bog'liq bo'lmasligi ravshan. demak}$$

integrallovchi ko'paytuvchi  $\mu = \mu(x)$  faqat  $x$  ga bog'liq.

Endi  $\mu = \mu(y)$  bo'lzin. Y holda (3.43) tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi:

$$P \frac{\partial \mu(y)}{\partial y} = -\mu \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) \quad \text{yoki} \quad \frac{d\mu(y)}{\mu(y)} = -\frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{P} dy$$

$$\text{Bu holda } \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{P} \quad \text{ifoda } x \text{ ga bog'liq emas, demak, } \mu = \mu(y)$$

mavjud.

Masalan,  $(x^2 - y)dx + (x^2y^2 + x)dy = 0$  differensial tenglamaning ko'paytuvchisini va umumiy integralini topish masalasi qo'yilgan bo'lsin.

Bu holda

$$P(x, y) = x^2 - y, \quad Q(x, y) = x^2y^2 + x,$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2xy^2 + 1, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2(1 + xy^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

Bundan  $\frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}}{Q} = \frac{-2(1 + xy^2)}{x^2y^2 + x}$  nisbat faqat  $x$  ga bog'liq. Demak.

$\mu = \mu(x)$  integrallovchi ko'paytuvchi (8) formula bo'yicha topish mumkin:

$$\mu(x) = e^{-\int \frac{2(1+x^2)}{x(x^2+y^2+1)} dx} = e^{-2 \int \frac{dx}{x}} = e^{-2 \ln|x|} = \frac{1}{x^2};$$

Tenglamaning ikkala tomonini  $\frac{1}{x^2}$  ga ko'paytiramiz:

$$\left(1 - \frac{y}{x^2}\right)dx + \left(y^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)dy = 0 \quad \text{yoki} \quad dx + y^2 dy + \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} = 0$$

(Bunda  $\frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} = d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  bo'lganligi uchun) umumiy integral integrallash

yo'li bilan

$$x + \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{y}{x} = c \quad \text{yoki} \quad 3x^2 + xy^2 + 3y - cx = 0$$

ko'rinishda hosil bo'ladi.

### 3.11. Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

**1-topshiriq.** O'zgaruvchilari ajraladigan differensial tenglamalarni

umumiy yechimini toping:

$$1. \quad (1 + e^{2x})y^2 y' = e^x$$

$$2. \quad 4(x^2 y + y)dy + \sqrt{5 + y^2} dx = 0.$$

$$3. \quad y' \sin x = y \ln y$$

$$4. \quad y' = (2x - 1)ctgy$$

$$5. \quad (1 + e^x)vdv - e^v dx = 0$$

$$6. \quad \sin y \cos x dy = \cos y \sin x dx$$

$$7. \quad y' = (2y + 1)tgx$$

$$8. \quad 1(1 + e^x)y' = e^x$$

$$9. \quad \sin x tgy dx - \frac{dy}{\sin x} = 0$$

$$10. \quad 3e^x \sin y dx + (1 - e^x) \cos y dy = 0$$

$$11. \quad y' = \frac{e^{2x}}{\ln y}$$

$$12. \quad 3^{x^2+y} dy + x dx = 0$$

$$13. \quad y' = e^{x^2} x (1 + y^2)$$

$$14. \quad 1 + (1 + y')e^y = 0$$

$$15. \quad (1 + e^{3y})x dx = e^{3y} dy$$

**2-topshiriq.** Quyidagi bir jinsli differensial tenglamalarning umumiy yechimini toping:

$$1. \quad (y^2 - 3x^2)dy + 2xy dx = 0$$

$$2. \quad (x + 2y)dx - xdy = 0$$

$$3. xy' - y = x \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$4. xy' = y - xe^{y/x}$$

$$5. xy' = y \ln \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$6. y = x \left( y' - \sqrt[3]{e^y} \right)$$

$$7. y' = \frac{y}{x} - 1$$

$$8. xy + y^2 = (2x^2 + xy)y'$$

$$9. (x^2 - 2xy)y' = xy - y^2$$

$$10. xy' + y \left( \ln \frac{y}{x} - 1 \right) = 0$$

$$11. y' = 1 + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$12. y^2 dx - (x^2 + xy)dy = 0$$

$$13. (x - y)dx + xdy = 0$$

$$14. xy' = y + xe^{-x}$$

$$15. xy' - x \cos^2 \frac{y}{x} = y$$

**3-topshiriq.** Birinchi tartibli chiziqli differensial tenglama uchun Koshi masalasi yechimini toping:

$$1. (x^2 - x)y' + y = x^2(2x - 1), y(-2) = 2$$

$$2. (x^2 + 1)y' + 4xy = 3, y(0) = 0$$

$$3. \quad y' + y \operatorname{tg} x = \sec x, \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$4. \quad xy' - 2y = 2x^4, \quad y(1) = 0$$

$$5. \quad y' = 2x(x^2 + y), \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$6. \quad y' - y = e^x, \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$7. \quad xy' + y + xe^{-x^2} = 0, \quad y(1) = \frac{1}{2e}$$

$$8. \quad x^2y' + xy + 1 = 0, \quad y(1) = 0$$

$$9. \quad y' + 4y = xe^{-4x}, \quad y\Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$10. \quad y' + y \cos x = \sin x \cos x, \quad y\Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$11. \quad y' - y \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{\cos x}, \quad y\Big|_{x=\pi} = 1$$

$$12. \quad y' + x^2y = x^2, \quad y\Big|_{x=2} = 1$$

$$13. \quad y' - y \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{\cos x}, \quad y\Big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$14. \quad y' = 2y + e^x - x, \quad y\Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$15. \quad y' + y \cos x = \sin x \cos x, \quad y\Big|_{x=0} = 1$$

**4-topshiriq.** Quyidagi Bernulli tenglamalarining umumiy yechimini toping:

$$1. \quad x^2y^2y' + xy^3 = 1,$$

$$2. \quad y' - \frac{3}{x}y = -x^3y^2$$

$$3. \quad xy' + y = y^2 \ln x$$

$$4. \quad y' + 2e^x y = 2e^x \sqrt{y}$$

$$5. xy' + y = xy^2 \ln x$$

$$6. y' + \frac{y}{x} = x^2 y^4$$

$$7. y' - \frac{2xy}{1+x^2} = 4 \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$8. yx' + x = x^2 \ln y$$

$$9. y' = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x^2}{y}$$

$$10. \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{2y} - \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$11. y' + 2xy = 2x^3 y^3$$

$$12. xy' + y + y^2 \ln x = 0$$

$$13. y' + \frac{2y}{x} = 3x^2 y^4$$

$$14. y' - \frac{y}{x-1} = \frac{y^2}{x-1}$$

$$15. 4xy' + 3y = -e^x x^4 y^5$$

## IV BOB. YUQORI TARTIBLI DIFFERENSIATENGLAMALAR.

### 4.1. Yuqori tartibli differensial tenglamalar.

Umumiy ma'lumotlar.

$n$  - tartibli differensial tenglamani oshkormas holda

$$F(x, y, y', y'', y^{(n)}) = 0 \quad (4.1)$$

yoki, agar (4.1) tenglamani  $n$  tartibli hosilaga nisbatan yechish mumkin bolsa,

$$y^{(n)} = f(x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n-1)}) \quad (4.2)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkinligini yuqorida ko'rsatib o'tgan edik. Yuqori tartibli differensial tenglamalar uchun birinchi tartibli tenglamaning yechimi haqida teoremaga o'xshash, yechimning mayjudligi va yagonaligi haqidagi teorema o'rinnlidir:

**Teorema.** Agar

$$y^{(n)} = f(x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n-1)})$$

tenglamada  $f(x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n-1)})$  funksiya va uning  $y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n-1)}$  argumentlari bo'yicha olingan xususiy hisobilari  $x = x_0, y = y_0, y' = y'_0, y'' = y''_0, \dots, y^{(n-1)} = y^{(n-1)}_0$  qiymatlarini o'z ichiga olgan biror sohadagi uzluksiz funksiyalardan iborat bo'lsa, bu holda tenglamaning

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y(x_0) = y_0 \\ y'(x_0) = y'_0 \\ \dots \\ y^{(n-l)}(x_0) = y^{(n-l)}_0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi  $y = \phi(x)$  yechimi mayjud va yagonadir. (4.3) shartlar boshlang'ichi shartlar deyiladi.

Agar 2-tartibli  $y'' = f(x, y, y')$  tenglama berilgan bo'lsa,

$$y(x_0) = y_0, \quad y'(x_0) = y'_0$$

shartlar boshlang'ich shartlar bo'lib,  $x_0, y_0, y'_0$  ma'lum sonlardir. Bu shartlarning geometrik ma'nosi quyidagicha: tekislikning ma'lum  $(x_0, y_0)$  nuqtasidan birgina egri chiziq o'tadi va bu chiziqning shu nuqtasiga o'tkazilgan urinmaning burchak koeffitsienti  $y'_0 = \operatorname{tg} \alpha = k$  ga teng bo'ladi. Bundan  $x_0$  va  $y_0$  lar o'zgarmas bo'lganda,  $y'_0$  ga turli qiymatlar berib, shu nuqtadan o'tadigan burchak koeffitsientlari turlicha bo'lgan cheksiz ko'p integral egri chiziqdar to'plami hosil qilamiz, dekan natija kelib chiqadi.

Ta'rif.  $n$ -tartibli differensial tenglamaning umumi yechimi deb  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  o'zgarmas miqdorlarga bog'liq bo'lgan va quyidagi ikki shartni qanoatlantiruvchi

$$y = \varphi(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \quad (4.4)$$

funksiyaga aytildi:

1)  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  ixtiyoriy o'zgarmas shunday miqdorlar bolib, har qanday qiymatlarda ham (4.2) tenglamani qanoatlantiradi;

2) berilgan (4.3) boshlang'ich shartlarda  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  o'zgarmas miqdorlarni shunday tanlab olish mumkinki, (4.4) funksiya (4.3) shartlarni qanoatlantiradigan bo'ladi.

Agar yechim oshkormas  $f(x, y, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) = 0$  ko'rinishda aniqlansa, u holda bu munosabatga (4.1) tenglamaning umumi integrali deyiladi.

Umumi integral yechimdan  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  o'zgarmas miqdorlarning tayin qiymatlarda hosil bo'ladi har qanday funksiya xususiy yechim deb ataladi. Xususiy yechimning grafigi berilgan differensial tenglamaning integral egri chiziqlari deyiladi.

Keyingi paragraflarda  $n$ -tartibli turli ko'rinishdagi differensial tenglamalarni yechish usullarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

## 4.2. Tartibini pasaytirishga imkon beradigan yuqori tartibli differensial tenglamalarning turlari

1. Tartibi pasayadigan  $n$  - tartibli tenglamalarning eng sodda turi

$$y^{(n)} = f(x) \quad (4.5)$$

ko'rinishdagi tenglamadir.

Ma'lumki,  $y^{(n)} = \frac{d(d^{(n-1)}y)}{dx}$  bo'lib, (4.5) tenglama quyidagi

ko'rinishga keladi:

$$\frac{d(d^{(n-1)}y)}{dx} = f(x) \Rightarrow d(d^{(n-1)}y) = f(x)dx$$

Buni integrallash natijasida

$$y^{(n-1)} = \int f(x)dx + c_1$$

ko'rinishdagi tenglama hosil qilinadi.

Shu yo'sinda kerakli marta integrallab, (4.5) tenglamaning umumiy yechimini hosil qilamiz, bunda ixtiyoriy o'zgarmaslar ( $n-1$ ) darajali ko'phadning koeffitsientlari sifatida kiradi.

**Misol.**  $y'' = \sin 2x + \cos x$  tenglamani yeching.

**Yechish:** Tenglamaning ikkala tomonini  $x$  bo'yicha to'rt marta integrallab,

$$y''' = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \sin x + c_1$$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \cos x + c_1 x + c_2$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x - 2 \sin x + c_1 \frac{x^2}{2} + c_2 x + c_3$$

$$y = \frac{1}{16} \sin 2x + \cos x + c_1 \frac{x^3}{6} + c_2 \frac{x^2}{2} x + c_3 x + c_4$$

2. Izlayotgan funksiya oshkor holda ishtirok etmagan va  $(k-1)$  tartibdan quy'i tartibdagi hosilalar ishtirok etmagan:

$$F(x, y^{(k)}, y^{(k+1)}, \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0 \quad (4.6)$$

differensial tenglamalarning tartibini  $k$  birlikka pasaytirish mumkin.

(4.6) tenglamada  $u(x) = y^{(k)}$  (4.7) ko'rinishdagi almashtirish bajarib va uni  $(n-k)$  marta differensiallab,

$$u' = y^{(k+1)}$$

$$u'' = y^{(k+2)}$$

.....

$$u^{(n-k)} = y^{(n)}$$

va bularni (4.6) tenglamaga qo'yib.

$$F(x, u, u', u'', \dots, u^{(n-k)}) = 0 \quad (4.8)$$

ko'rinishdagi  $(n-k)$  tartibli differensial tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

(4.8) tenglamani integrallash natijasida  $u$  funksiyani aniqlab, undan esa  $y$  funksiyani topish mumkin. Bunda (4.7) tenglikka  $u$  funksiyasi ma'lum bo'lgan  $k$ -tartibli yangi

$$y^{(k)} = \varphi(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-k}) \quad (4.9)$$

differensial tenglama sifatida qaraladi. (4.9)- tenglama yuqorida bayon qilingan turdag'i tenglama bo'lib, bevosita integrallashga imkon beradi.

(4.9) ko'rinishdagi ifodani (4.6) differensial tenglamaning oraliq integrali deb atash qabul qilingan.

### 1-misol. Ushbu

$$y'' + \frac{y'}{x} = x$$

tenglamaning umumiy yechimi topilsin.

**Yechish:**  $y' = z(x)$  desak,  $y'' = z'$  bo'lib, berilgan tenglama

$$z' + \frac{z}{x} = x$$

birinchi tartibli chiziqli differensial tenglamadan iborat bo'lib, buning yechimi

$$z = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{c_1}{x} \quad \text{va} \quad y' = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{c_1}{x}.$$

Bundan

$$y = \frac{x^3}{9} + c_1 \ln x + c_2$$

berilgan tenglamaning umumiy yechimi bo'ladi.

### 2-misol. Uslibu

$$(1+x)y'' = y'$$

tenglamaning  $y(0)=1$ ,  $y'(0)=2$  boshlang'ich shartni qanoatlantiruvchi xususiy yechim topilsin.

**Yechish:**  $y' = z(x)$  desak,  $y'' = z' = \frac{dz}{dx}$  bo'lib, tenglama ko'rinishi

$$(1+x)\frac{dz}{dx} = z \quad \text{yoki} \quad \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{dx}{1+x} \quad \text{bo'ladi.}$$

Buning yechimi

$$\ln|z| = \ln|1+x| + \ln c \Rightarrow z = (1+x)c,$$

yoki

$$y' = (1+x)c \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (1+x)c \Rightarrow dy = (1+x)c \, dx$$

bo'lib, buni integrallasak.

$$y = c_1 x + c_2 \frac{x^2}{2} + c_3$$

berilgan tenglamaning umumiy yechimi hozil bo'ladi. Boshlang'ich shartlarga asosan  $c_1 = 2$ ,  $c_2 = 1$  bo'lib, xususiy yechim

$$y = x^2 + 2x + 1 \text{ yoki } y = (x+1)^2.$$

**3.** Tartibini pasaytirish mumkin bo'lgan tenglamalarning yana bir turi  $x$  erkli o'zgaruvchi oshkor ishtirok etmagan

$$F(y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0 \quad (4.10)$$

ko'rinishdagi tenglamadir. Bu yerda ikkala o'zgaruvchini almashtirish orqali tenglama tartibi bir birlikka pasaytiriladi.  $y' = p(y)$  ko'rinishdagi almashtirish bajaramiz, u holda

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{d(p(y))}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}, \quad y''' = \frac{d}{dx} \left( p \frac{dp}{dy} \right) = \\ &= p \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dp}{dy} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} p \frac{dp}{dy} = p^2 \frac{d^2 p}{dy^2} + p \left( \frac{dp}{dy} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$y^{(n)}$  hosila,  $p, \frac{dp}{dy}, \dots, \frac{d^{n-1}p}{dy^{n-1}}$  lar orqali ifodalashni to'la induksiya usuli yordamida ko'rsatish mumkin, demak, (4.10) tenglama

$$F\left(y, p, \frac{dp}{dy}, \frac{d^2 p}{dy^2}, \dots, \frac{d^{n-1}p}{dy^{n-1}}\right) = 0 \quad (4.11)$$

ko'rinishdagi  $(n-1)$  tartibli tenglamaga keltirildi.

### Misol.

$$2y \cdot y'' + y'^2 = 0$$

tenglamaning umumiy integrali (yechimi) topilsin.

**Yechish:**  $y' = z$ ,  $y'' = z \frac{dz}{dy}$  bo'lib, berilgan tenglama

$$2yz \frac{dz}{dy} + z^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{z} = -\frac{dy}{2y},$$

$$\ln(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln y - \ln c_1 \Rightarrow z = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{y}}, \quad (y \neq 0)$$

ni hosil qilamiz.

$$z = y' = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{y}} \text{ dan } y = (c_1 x + c_2)^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

berilgan tenglamaning umumiy yechimini hosil qilamiz.

**4.** Tenglamaning chap tomoni aniq hosila bo'lgan hol. Bu holda tenglama tartibini bir birlikka pasaytirisli bevosita integrallash yo'li bilan amalga oshiriladi. Albatta, bunday hol kamdan kam uchraydi. Ba'zi hollarda tenglamani bunday ko'rinishga keltirish uchun cum'iy shakl almashtirishlarga to'g'ri keladi. Bunday shakl almashtirishning umumiy usuli mayjud emas.

**1-misol.** Ushbu  $y'' - xy' - y = 0$  tenglamaning umumiy yechimini toping.

**Yechish:** Tenglamaning chap tomoni

$$(y' - xy)^' = 0 \Rightarrow y' - xy = c_1 \quad (a)$$

(a) birinchi tartibli chiziqli tenglamadir, uning umumiy yechimi

$$y = c_1 \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2} \left( \int \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2} dx + c_2 \right)$$

Hosil bo'lgan integral elementar funksiyalar bilan ifodalanmaydi, biroq bunday noelementar funksiyalar uchun to'liq jadvallar mavjud.

**2-misol.** Ushbu

$$y^2 = y \cdot y'' - y'^2 \text{ yoki } \frac{yy'' - (y')^2}{y^2} = 1$$

bu tenglama  $\left(\frac{y'}{y}\right)' = 1$  ko'rinishidan iboratdir. Buni integrallab,

$$\frac{y'}{y} = x + c \quad \text{yoki} \quad \frac{dy}{y} = (x + c)dx \quad (b)$$

(b) ni hosil qilamiz. O'zgaruvchilari ajralgan differensial tenglamadan iborat bo'lib, uning umumiy yechimi

$$\ln|y| = \frac{(x + c_1)^2}{2} + \ln c_2$$

yoki

$$y = c_2 e^{\frac{(x+c_1)^2}{2}}$$

bo'ladi.

#### 4.3. Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

**1-topshiriq.** Quyidagi ikkinchi tartibli differensial tenglamalarning tartibini pasaytirib, umumiy yechimini toping:

$$1. \quad y'' + \frac{y'}{x} = x$$

$$2. \quad (1+x)y'' = y'$$

3.  $2yy'' + y'^2 = 0$
4.  $y'' = 2y'$
5.  $(1+x^2)y'' - 2xy' = 0$
6.  $yy'' - y'^2 = 0$
7.  $(x-3)y'' + y' = 0$
8.  $(1-x^2)y'' - xy = 2$
9.  $x^3y'' + x^2y' = 1$
10.  $y''x \ln x = y'$
11.  $y'' + \frac{y'}{x} = x$
12.  $y''(x^2 + 1) = 2xy'$
13.  $2yy'' + y'^2 = 0$
14.  $xy'' = y'$
15.  $y'' = y' + x$

**2-topshiriq.** Quyidagi differensial tenglamalarning tartibini pasaytirish yo'li bilan Koshi masalasini yeching:

1.  $(1+x)y'' = y'$ ,  $y|_{x=0} = 1$ ,  $y'|_{x=0} = 2$
2.  $y^3y'y'' + 1 = 0$ ,  $y|_{x=1} = 1$ ,  $y'|_{x=1} = \sqrt[3]{3/2}$
3.  $y''' - (y'')^2 / y' = 6(y')^2$ ,  $y(2) = 0$ ,  $y'(2) = 1$ ,  $y''(2) = 0$
4.  $y'' = y'e^y$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$
5.  $y'^2 + 2yy'' = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$
6.  $yy'' + y'^2 = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$

$$7. 2yy'' = y'^2, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$$

$$8. y'' = 1 - y'^2, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

$$9. 2yy'' - y'^2 + 1, y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 1$$

$$10. y'' = 2 - y, y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 2$$

$$11. y'' = \frac{1}{y^3}, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$$

$$12. y''(2y+3) - 2y'^2 = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 3$$

$$13. y'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}, y(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

$$14. y'' = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{y}}, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2$$

$$15. y''(1+y) = y'^2 + y', y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 2$$

## V BOB. YUQORI TARTIBLI CHIZIQLI DIFFYERESIAL TENGLAMALAR.

### 5.1. Chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglamalar.

#### Chiziqli differensial operator.

**I-ta’rif.** Agar  $n$  tartibli differensial tenglama noma'lum y funksiya va uning  $y'$ ,  $y''$ ... $y^{(n)}$  hosilalarga nisbatan birinchi darajali bo'lsa, bunday tenglamaga yuqori tartibli chiziqli differensial tenglama deyiladi va

$$a_0(x)y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + a_2(x)y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_n(x) \cdot y = f(x) \quad (5.1)$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi. bunda  $a_0$ ,  $a_1$ ....,  $a_n$  va  $f(x)$  lar  $x$  ga bog'liq bo'lgan funksiyalar yoki o'zgarmas miqdorlardir. (5.1) tenglama kaysi sohada qaratayotgan bo'lsa,  $x$  ning o'sha coxadagi barcha qiymatlarida  $a_0 \neq 0$  ga bo'lishimiz mumkin. Bunday holda  $n$ -tartibli chiziqli differensial tenglama quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi:

$$y^{(n)} + b_1(x)y^{n-1} + \dots + b_2(x)y^{n-2} + \dots + b_n(x)y = \varphi(x) \quad (5.2)$$

(5.2) chiziqli differensial tenglamalar yechimining mavjudligi va yagonaligi haqidagi teoremani quyidagicha ta'riflash mumkin:

**2-ta’rif.** (5.2) chiziqli differensial tenglamaning  $b_1(x)$ ,  $b_2(x)$ ....,  $b_n(x)$  koeffitsientlari birorta  $[a; b]$  kesmada uzuksiz bo'lsin, agar  $x = x_1$  qiymati  $(a; b)$  intervalga tegishli bo'lsa, u holda (5.2) tenglamaning  $y$  funksiyasini va uning istalgan boshlang'ich shartlari sistemasini qanoatlantiruvchi, butun  $(a, b)$  intervalda aniqlangan, hamda uzuksiz bo'lgan bitta va faqat bitta  $y = \psi(x)$  yechimi mavjud bo'ladi. (5.2) ko'rinishdagi tenglamaga bir jinsli bo'limgagan yoki o'ng tomonli tenglama deyiladi. Agar  $\varphi(x) = 0$  bo'lsa, u holda

$$y^n + b_1 y^{n-1} + \dots + b_{n-1} y' + b_n y = 0 \quad (5.3)$$

tenglamaga, chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglama deyiladi.

Chiziqli differensial tenglamalar yuqori tartibli chiziqli tenglamalarning eng batasil o'rGANILGAN turi bo'lib, texnika va tabiatshunoslikning ko'pgina masalalari chiziqli, differensial tenglamalarga keladi. Ba'zi hollarda masala shartiga chiziqli ko'rinishdagi differensial tenglamalar hosil qilishga imkon beradigan shartlar maxsus kiritiladi. Bunday shartlarga chiziqlashtirish shartlari deyiladi.

Yozuvni ixchamlashtirish maqsadida (5.3) tenglamaning chap tomoni  $L[y]$  orqali belgilaymiz:

$$L[y] = y^{(r)} + b_1 y^{(r-1)} + \dots + b_{n-1} y' + b_n y \quad (5.4)$$

Bu ifodani  $y$  funksiyaning chiziqli differensial operatori deb ataymiz.

$L[y]$  chiziqli differensial operator  $f(x)$  funksiyaning analogi (o'xshashi) kabi qarash mumkin. Haqiqatan,  $f(x)$  funksiya  $x$  songa yangi  $L[y]$  sonni mos qo'yadi,  $L[y]$  operator esa  $y$  funksiyaga yangi funksiyani mos qo'yadi.

Masalan,

$$L[y] = y'' + xy' + x$$

ho'lsin. Bu holda  $y = x^n$  funksiyaga  $L[y] = 2x^2 + x + 2$  funksiya mos qo'yiladi.

$L[y]$  chiziqli differensial operator quyidagi ikkita asosiy xossaga ega:

1. O'zgarmas ko'paytuvchini operator belgisidan tashqariga chiqarish mumkin, ya'ni  $n$  marta differensiallanuvchi istalgan  $y$ , funksiya uchun quyidagi tenglik o'rini:

$$L[cy_1] = cL[y_1] \quad (5.5)$$

bu yerda  $c$  o'zgarmas miqdor. Haqiqatan ham,

$$L[c y_1] = (c y_1)^{(n-1)} + b_1(c y_1)^{(n-1)} + \dots + b_{n-1}(c y_1) + b_n(c y_1) = \\ c y^{(n)} + b_1 c y_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + b_n c y_1 = c(y_1^{(n)} + b_1 y_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + b_n y_1) = c L[y_1]$$

xossa isbotlandi. Bu xossa bir jinslilik xossasi deyiladi.

2. Ikkita funksiya yig'indisining operatori har bir qo'shiluvchi operatorlarning yig'indisiga teng, ya'ni  $n$  marta differensiallanuvchi istalgan  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  funksiyalar uchun  $L[y_1 + y_2] = L[y_1] + L[y_2]$  tenglik o'rinnlidir.

Xaqiqatdan ham.

$$L[y_1 + y_2] = (y_1 + y_2)^{(n-1)} + b_1(y_1 + y_2)^{(n-1)} + \dots + b_{n-1}(y_1 + y_2) + \\ + b_n(y_1 + y_2) = y_1^{(n)} + y_2^{(n)} + b_1 y_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + b_n y_2^{(n-1)} + \\ + b_2 y_1^{(n-1)} + b_2 y_2^{(n-2)} + \dots + b_n y_1 + b_n y_2 = \\ = (y_1^{(n)} + b_1 y_1^{(n-1)} + b_2 y_1^{(n-2)} + \dots + b_n y_1) + \\ + (y_2^{(n)} + b_1 y_2^{(n-1)} + b_n y_2) = L[y_1] + L[y_2] \quad (5.6)$$

Bu xossa chiziqli differensial operatorning additivlik xossasi deyiladi. Bu xossa chekli sondagi qo'shiluvchilar uchun ham o'rinnlidir.

Chiziqli differensial operatorni ko'rib o'tilgan xossalari (5.3) tenglamaning yechimlarining ayrim xossalari ifodalovchi teoremlarni isbotlashga imkon beradi.

Avval (5.3) chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglamani chiziqli operatordan foydalanib,

$$L[y] = 0 \quad (5.7)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkinligini qayd qilib o'tamiz.

Chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglama xususiy yechimlarining xossalari.

**1-teorema.** Agar  $y_1$ , funksiya (5.3) tenglamaning yechimi bo'lsa,  $cy_1$  funksiya ham bu tenglamaning yechimi bo'ladi.

**Isboti.** Agar  $y_1$  (5.3) tenglamani qanoatlantirsa, (5.7) ga ko'ra  $L[y_1] = 0$ . So'ngra chiziqli differensial operator bir jinsli bo'lgani uchun  $L[cy_1] = cL[y_1] = 0$ . Bu  $cy_1$  funksiya ham (5.3) tenglamani qanoatlantirishini bildiradi.

**2-teorema.** Agar  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  funksiyalar (5.3) tenglamaning yechimlari bo'lsa, u holda  $y_1 + y_2$  funksiya ham (5.3) tenglama yechimi bo'ladi.

**Isboti.**  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  funksiyalar (5.3) tenglamani qanoatlartirgani uchun  $L[y_1] = 0$ ,  $L[y_2] = 0$ . (5.6) tenglikka ko'ra  $L[y_1 + y_2] = L[y_1] + L[y_2]$ , ya'ni  $L[y_1 + y_2] = 0$ . Bundan,  $y_1 + y_2$  funksiya ham (5.3) tenglamani qanoatlantiradi.

$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  funksiyalarning chiziqli kombinatsiyasi deb,

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$$

( $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  - ixtiyoriy o'zgarmas miqdorlar) ko'rinishdagi ifodagi aytildi.

**3-teorema.** Agar  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  lar chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglamaning xususiy yechimlari bo'lsa, u holda ularning  $y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$  chiziqli kombinatsiyasi ham (5.3) tenglamaning yechimi bo'ladi.

Bu teoremani oldingi ikki teoremlar kabi isbotlash mumkin.

$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$  ifoda (5.3) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi bo'lishi uchun funksiyalarning chiziqli bog'liqligi va chiziqli erkliligi tushunchalarini kiritishga to'g'ri keladi.

## 5.2. Funksiyalarning chiziqli bog'liqligi.

### Vronskiy determinant.

$[a, b]$  kesmada aniqlangan va uzluksiz  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  funksiyalar sistemasi berilgan bo'lsin.

I-ta'rif. Agar kesmada barcha  $x$  lar uchun

$$\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 + \dots + \alpha_n y_n = 0 \quad (5.8)$$

tenglik o'rinni bo'ladigan kamida bittasi noldan farqli bo'lgan  $n$  ta  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  sonlar mavjud bo'lsa, bu funksiyalar sistemasi  $[a, b]$  kesmada chiziqli bog'liq deyiladi.

Misol uchun  $\alpha_i \neq 0$  bo'lsin. U holda (5.8) ayniyatni

$$y_n = \beta_1 y_1 + \beta_2 y_2 + \dots + \beta_{n-1} y_{n-1} \quad (5.9)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin, bu yerda  $\beta_i = -\frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_n}$  ( $i = 1, (n-1)$ ). Bu munosabat esa, funksiyalar sistemasining chiziqli bog'liqligi sistema funksiyalarining hech bo'limganda bittasi qolganlarining chiziqli kombinatsiyasidan iborat ekanligini bildiradi.

2-ta'rif. Agar bunday  $\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  koefitsientlarini topish mumkin bo'lmasa, ya'ni  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  funksiyalarning hech qanday chiziqli kombinatsiyasi aynan nol bo'lmasa, u holda funksiyalarning bunday sistemasi chiziqli erkli deyiladi.

Agar  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  sistemaning funksiyalari  $n-1$  marta differensiallanuvchi bo'lsa, u holda ulardan quyidagi ko'rinishdagi  $n$ -tartibli determinant tuzish mumkin:

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_n \\ y'_1 & y'_2 & \dots & y'_n \\ y''_1 & y''_2 & \dots & y''_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)}_1 & y^{(n-1)}_2 & \dots & y^{(n-1)}_n \end{vmatrix}$$

Hosil qilingan determinant  $x$  ning funksiyasi bo'lib,  $y$  quyidagicha belgalanadi:

$$W(x) = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n] = W$$

Birimchi marta uni kiritgan polyak matematigi I.Vronskiy (1778-1853) sharafiga, bu determinant berilgan funksiyalar sistemasining Vronskiy determinantı (yoki vronskiani) deb atalgan.  $n=2$  da  $y_1, y_2$  funksiyalar sistemasining vronskiani

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y'_1 & y'_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi.

Vronskian funksiyalar sistemasining chiziqli bog'liqligi yoki chiziqli erkligini tekshirish vositasi hisoblanadi. Uning qo'llanishi quyidagi ikkita teoremagaga asoslangan.

**I-teorema.** Agar  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  funksiyalar sistemasi chiziqli bog'liq bo'lsa, u holda sistemaning vronskiani aynan nolga teng bo'ladi.

**Isboti:**  $n = 2$  bo'lgan hol bilan cheklanamiz.  $y_1, y_2$  funksiyalar chiziqli bog'liq funksiyalar sistemasini tashkil etsin. U holda shunday  $a_1, a_2$  sonlar mavjud bo'ladiki, ular uchun

$$\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = 0 \quad (5.10)$$

bo'ladi.  $a_2 \neq 0$  bo'lsin, u holda (5.10) tenglikni

$$y_2 = \beta \cdot y_1 \quad \left( \beta = \frac{-\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} \right) \quad (5.11)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin.

$y_1$  va  $y_2$  funksiyalar sistemasi uchun Vronskiy determinantini (5.11) tenglikdan foydalanib tuzamiz:

$$W[y_1, y_2] = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y'_1 & y'_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & \beta y_1 \\ y'_1 & \beta y'_1 \end{vmatrix} = \beta \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_1 \\ y'_1 & y'_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Teorema isbotlandi.

**2-teorema.** Agar  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  chiziqli erkli funksiyalar bo'lib, ular birorta  $n$ -tartibli chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglamani qanoatlantirsa, u holda bunday sistemaning Vronskiani hech bir nuqtada nolga aylanmaydi.

**Isboti:** Teoremaning isbotini

$$y'' + b_1 y' + b_2 y = 0 \quad (5.12)$$

ko'rinishdagi tenglama uchun olib boramiz.

$y_1$  va  $y_2$  (5.12) tenglamaning yechimlari bo'lganligi sababli

$$y_1'' + b_1 y_1' + b_2 y_1 = 0 \quad y_2'' + b_1 y_2' + b_2 y_2 = 0.$$

Birinchi tenglikning hadlarini  $y_1$  ga, ikkinchisini kini esa  $y_2$  ga ko'paytirib va ikkinchisidan birinchisini ayirib,

$$(y_1 y_2'' - y_2 y_1'') + b_1 (y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1') = 0 \quad (5.13)$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz. Bu yerda

$$y_1 y'_2 - y'_1 y_2 = W[y_1, y_2], \quad y_1 y''_2 - y''_1 y_2 (y_1 y'_2 - y'_1 y_2) = W'[y_1, y_2]$$

u holda (5.13) tenglama

$$W'' + b_1 W' = 0 \quad (5.14)$$

ko'rinishni oladi. (5.14) tenglamaning  $W \Big|_{x=x_0} = W_0$  boshlang'ich shartni

qanoatlantiruvchi yechimini topamiz. Tenglamada o'zgaruvchilarni ajratib, integrallayaymiz.

$$\frac{dW}{W} = -b_1 dx \quad \text{bundan} \quad \ln W = - \int_{x_0}^x b_1 dx + \ln c$$

yoki

$$\ln \frac{W}{c} = - \int_{x_0}^x b_1 dx \Rightarrow W = ce^{- \int_{x_0}^x b_1 dx} \quad (5.15)$$

(5.15) ga Liuvill formulasi deyiladi.

(5.15) boshlang'ich shartni qanoatlantiruvchi

$$W = W_0 e^{- \int_{x_0}^x b_1 dx}$$

ko'rinishdag'i nolga teng bo'limgan xususiy yechimni hosil qilamiz. Teorema isbotlandi.

Qanday holda chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglamaning umumiyy yechimini xususiy yechimlaridan tuzish mumkin?

**3-teorema.** (chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglamaning umumiyy yechimi haqida).

Agar  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  funksiyalar

$$y'' + b_1 y'^{-1} + b_2 y'^{-2} + \dots + b_{n-1} y' + b_{n-2} y + b_n y = 0 \quad (5.16)$$

tenglama yechimlarining fundamental sistemasini tashkil etsa, u holda

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n \quad (5.17)$$

chiziqli kombinatsiyasi bu tenglamaning umumiy yechimi bo'ldi.

**Isboti:** Teorema isbotini (5.12) tenglama uchun olib boramiz.

U holda (5.17) dan

$$v = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \quad (5.18)$$

bo'ldi.

Oldingi paragrafdagi 3-teoremadan (5.18) funksiya (5.12) tenglamaning yechimi ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Endi  $c_1, c_2$  larning qiymatlari esa funksiya boshlang'ich shartlaridan hosil qilinadi.

Bu boshlang'ich shartlarga asosan

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_1 = c_1 y_{1,0} + c_2 y_{2,0} \\ y'_1 = c_1 y'_{1,0} + c_2 y'_{2,0} \end{array} \right\}$$

$c_1$  va  $c_2$  larga nisbatan sistemanı hosil qildik. (5.15) sistemaning determinanti

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_{1,0} & y_{2,0} \\ y'_{1,0} & y'_{2,0} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

bo'lib  $c_1$  va  $c_2$  larni (5.18) funksiya boshlang'ich shartlarni qanoatlantiradigan qilib tanlash mumkin. Bu esa (5.18) funksiya (5.12) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi ekanligini bildiradi.

Shunday qilib, agar  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  xususiy yechimlar sistemasi fundamental bo'lsa, u holda (5.16) tenglamaning umumiy yechimini (5.17) ko'rinishda tuzish mumkin ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Bu bilan chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglamani integrallash masalasi uning xususiy yechimlarining fundamental sistemasini izlash masalasiga keltiriladi.

### 5.3. O'zgarmas koeffitsientli ikkinchi tartibli bir jinsli chiziqli differensial tenglamalar

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0 \quad (5.19)$$

ko'rinishdagi tenglamaga ( $p, q$  o'zgarmas haqiqiy sonlar) o'zgarmas koeffitsienti ikkinchi tartibli bir jinsli chiziqli differensial tenglama deyiladi. Bu tenglamaning umumiy yechimini topish uchun uning ikkita chiziqli erkli xususiy yechimini topish yetarlidir.

Xususiy yechimlarni

$$y = e^{kx} \quad (\text{bunda } k = \text{const}) \quad (5.20)$$

ko'rinishda qidiramiz: bu holda

$$y' = ke^{kx}, \quad y'' = k^2 e^{kx}. \quad (5.21)$$

(5.20) va (5.21) ifodalarni (5.19) tenglamaga qo'syak, unda ( $e^{kx} \neq 0$ )

$$k^2 + pk + q = 0. \quad (5.22)$$

Demak,  $k$  (5.22) – kvadrat tenglamani qanoatlantirsa, u holda  $y = e^{kx}$  (5.19) tenglamaning yechimi bo'ladi. (5.22) tenglama (5.19) tenglamaning xarakteristik tenglamasi deyiladi. (5.22) tenglamaning ildizlari

$$k_1 = -\frac{p}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{4} - q}, \quad k_2 = -\frac{p}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{4} - q} \quad (5.23)$$

ko'rinishlardan iborat bo'lib, quyidagi hollar bo'lishi mumkin:

- I.  $k_1$  va  $k_2$  haqiqiy va bir-biriga teng bo'lmagan sonlar ( $k_1 \neq k_2$ ).
- II.  $k_1$  va  $k_2$  haqiqiy va bir-biriga teng sonlar ( $k_1 = k_2$ ).
- III.  $k_1$  va  $k_2$  o'zaro qo'shma kompleks sonlar.

I. Xarakteristik tenglamanining ildizlari haqiqiy va har xil ( $k_1 \neq k_2$ ) bo'lgan hol.

Bu holda xususiy yechimlar

$$y_1 = e^{k_1 x}, \quad y_2 = e^{k_2 x}$$

ko'rinishdagi funksiyalardan iborat bo'lib,

$$\frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{e^{k_1 x}}{e^{k_2 x}} = e^{(k_1 - k_2)x} \neq \text{const}$$

bo'lgani uchun, chiziqli erkli bo'ladi.

Demak, umumiy yechim

$$y = c_1 e^{k_1 x} + c_2 e^{k_2 x} \quad (5.24)$$

ko'rinishdan iborat bo'ladi.

**I-misol.** Ushbu tenglamanining umumiy yechimini toping:

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = 0$$

Bu tenglama uchun xarakteristik tenglamanining ildizlari (5.23) ga asosan,  $k_1 = -3, k_2 = -2$  ga teng bo'lib, umumiy yechimi

$$y = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$$

bo'ladi.

II. Xarakteristik tenglamanining ildizlari haqiqiy va teng bo'lgan ( $k_1 = k_2$ ) hol.

Bu holda  $y_1 = y_2 = e^{kx}$  ko'rinishdagi xususiy yechim bo'ladi.  $\frac{y_1}{y_2} = 1$

o'zgarmas son bo'lib, bu yechimlar chiziqli bog'liq bo'ladi.  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  xususiy yechimlar chiziqli erkli bo'lishi uchun  $y_2$  xususiy yechimni

$$y_2 = u(x)e^{kx} \quad (5.25)$$

ko'rinishda izlaymiz. bunda  $u(x)$  aniqlanishi kerak bo'lgan noma'lum funksiya.

(5.25) ni differensiallab, quyidagilarni topamiz:

$$\begin{aligned}y_2' &= u'e^{k_1x} + u \cdot k_1 e^{k_1x} \\y_2'' &= e^{k_1x} (u'' + 2k_1 u' + k_1^2 u)\end{aligned}$$

Funksiya va hosilalarining bu ifodalarini (1) tenglamaga qo'yib,

$$e^{k_1x} (u'' + (2k_1 + r)u' + (k_1^2 + k_1r + q)u) = 0 \quad (5.26)$$

tenglamani hosil qilainiz.  $k_1$  xarakteristik tenglanamaning karrali ildizi bo'lgani uchun

$$k_1^2 + k_1r + q = 0 \quad k_1 = k_2 = -\frac{p}{2} \Rightarrow 2k_1 + p = 0$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi. U holda (5.26) dan  $e^{k_1x} \neq 0$  bo'lib  $u'' = 0$ , buni ikki marta integrallab,  $u = Ax + B$  ekanini topamiz. Xususiy holda  $A = 1$ ,  $B = 0$  deb olish mumkin, bu holda  $u = x$  bo'lib, ikkinchi xususiy yechim sifatida

$$y_2 = xe^{k_1x}$$

funksiyani olish mumkin, chunki  $\frac{y_1}{y_2} = x \neq const$  bo'lgani uchun xususiy

yechimlar chiziqli erklidir. U holda

$$y = c_1 e^{k_1x} + xc_2 e^{k_1x} = e^{k_1x} (c_1 + xc_2) \quad (5.27)$$

funksiya umumiy yechim bo'ladi.

**2-misol.** Ushbu

$$y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$$

tenglanamaning umumiy yechimi topilsin.

**Yechish:** Xarakteristik tenglama

$$k^2 + 4k + 4 = 0$$

bo'lib,  $k_1 = k_2 = -2$ . Umumiy yechim

$$y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 x e^{-2x} = e^{-2x}(c_1 + x c_2)$$

ko‘rinishdan iborat bo‘ladi.

#### IV.Xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizlari kompleks sonlar bo‘lgan hol.

Kompleks ildizlar juft-jufti qo’shma kompleks sonlar bo‘lgani uchun ularni:

$$k_1 = \alpha + i\beta, \quad k_2 = \alpha - i\beta$$

deb belgilaymiz. bu yerda

$$\alpha = -\frac{p}{2}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}.$$

Xususiy yechimlar

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} = e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x) \\ y_2 &= e^{(\alpha-i\beta)x} = e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x - i \sin \beta x) \end{aligned} \quad (5.28)$$

ko‘rinishdan iborat bo‘ladi.  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  xususiy yechimlarda qatnashayotgan

$$\begin{cases} \bar{y}_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x \\ \bar{y}_2 = e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \end{cases} \quad (5.29)$$

haqiqiy funksiyalar ham (5.19) tenglamaning xususiy yechimlari bo‘ladi.

$$\frac{\bar{y}_1}{\bar{y}_2} = \frac{e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x}{e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x} = ctg \beta x \neq const$$

bo‘lgani uchun  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  funksiyalar chiziqli erklidir. Y holda (5.19) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$y = c_1 \bar{y}_1 + c_2 \bar{y}_2 = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x) \quad (5.30)$$

ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi. Agar tenglama

$$v'' + qv = 0, \quad (q > 0) \quad (5.31)$$

ko‘rinishdan iborat bo‘lsa, u holda  $k = +i\beta$  bo‘lib, (5.31) tenglamaning

umumi yechimi

$$y = c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x$$

ko'rnishdan iborat bo'ladi.

### 3-misol. Ushbu

$$y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0$$

tenglamaning  $y(0) = 0; y'(0) = 1$  boshlang'ich shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi xususiy yechimi topilsin.

**Yechish:** Berilgan tenglamaning xarakteristik tenglamasi

$$k^2 - 2k + 5 = 0$$

bo'lib,  $k_1 = 1 - 2i, k_2 = 1 + 2i$  ga teng. Demak,

$$y = e^x (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$$

umumi yechim bo'ladi.

Berilgan boshlang'ich shartlarga asosan:

$$0 = e^{0x} (c_1 \cos 0 + c_2 \sin 0) \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y' = e^x (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x - 2c_1 \sin 2x + 2c_2 \cos 2x),$$

ikkinci shartdan

$$1 = e^0 \cdot c_2 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

shunday qilib izlanayotgan xususiy yechim

$$y = e^x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

bo'ladi.

## 5.4. O'zgarmas koeffitsientli $n$ -tartibli bir jinsli chiziqli differensial tenglamalar

Ushbu

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + a_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y^1 + a_n y = 0 \quad (5.32)$$

ko'rinishdag'i tenglamaga  $n$ -tartibli bir jinsli chiziqli differensial tenglama deyiladi. bu yerda  $a_1, a_2 \dots a_n$  o'zgarmas sonlar. Bu tenglama uchun quyidagi teorema o'rinli.

**Teorema.** Agar  $y_1, y_2 \dots y_n$  funksiyalar (5.32) tenglamaning chiziqli erkli yechimlari bo'lsa, u holda

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n \quad (5.33)$$

(5.32) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi bo'ladi. bunda  $c_1, c_2 \dots c_n$  o'zgarmas sonlardir.

(5.32) tenglamaning umumiy yechimini, ya ni xususiy yechimlarining fundamental sistemasini izlash, cof algebraik operatsiyalarni bajarishga  $n$ -darajali bitta algebraik tenglamani yechishga keltiriladi.

(5.32) tenglamning ko'rinishi bu tenglamaning xususiy yechimlarini, dastlab. algebraik ma'noda o'z hosilalariga teng bo'lgan funksiyalar orasidan izlash kerak ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Ma'lumki, elementar funksiyalar ichida ko'rsatkichli funksiya ana shu xossaga ega. Shuning uchun xususiy yechimlarni dastlab  $y = e^{kx}$  ko'rinishda qidiramiz.

Endi

$$y' = k e^{kx}, \quad y'' = k^2 e^{kx}, \dots, \quad y^n = k^n e^{kx}$$

hosilalarni (5.32) tenglamaga qo'yib,  $e^{kx}$  ni noldan farqli ekanligini hisobga olib, tenglamani

$$k^{(n)} + a_1 k^{(n-1)} + a_2 k^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_{n-1} k + a_n = 0 \quad (5.34)$$

ko'rinishdagi algebraik tenglamaga keltiramiz.

(5.34) algebraik tenglama berilgan differensial tenglamaning xarakteristik tenglamasi deyiladi.

(5.32) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi ikkinchi tartibli tenglamaning yechimini topgandek topiladi:

1. Xarakteristik tenglamaning  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n$  ildizlarini topamiz.

2. Quyidagilarga asoslanib ildizlarning xarakteriga ko'ra chiziqli erkli xususiy yechimlarni topamiz.

a) har bir oddiy  $k$  ildizga  $e^{\lambda x}$  xususiy yechim mos keladi;

b) har bir juft  $k_1^{(1)} = \alpha - i\beta, k_2^{(2)} = \alpha + i\beta$  qo'shma kompleks bir karrali ildizlarga ikkita  $e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$  xususiy yechimlar to'g'ri keladi;

v) har bir  $r$  karrali haqiqiy  $k$  ildizga  $r$  ta chiziqli erkli  $e^{\lambda x}, xe^{\lambda x}, x^2 e^{\lambda x}, \dots, x^{r-1} e^{\lambda x}$  xususiy yechimlar to'g'ri keladi;

g) har bir  $\mu$  karrali juft  $k_1^{(1)} = \alpha + i\beta, k_2^{(2)} = \alpha - i\beta$  qo'shma kompleks ildizga  $2\mu$  ta

$$e^{\alpha x} \cos px, xe^{\alpha x} \cos px, \dots, x^{n-1} e^{\alpha x} \cos px$$

$$e^{\alpha x} \sin px, xe^{\alpha x} \sin px, \dots, x^{n-1} e^{\alpha x} \sin px$$

xususiy yechimlar to'g'ri keladi.

Xususiy yechimlar soni xarakteristik tenglamaning darajasiga teng bo'ladi.

3.  $n$  ta  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  chiziqli erkli yechimlarni topgandan keyin berilgan chiziqli tenglamaning (5.33) ko'rinishdagi umumiy yechimini tuzamiz.

### Misol. Ushbu

$$y'' - y'' = 0$$

tenglamaning umumiy yechimi topilsin.

**Yechish:** Xarakteristik tenglamani tuzamiz:

$$k^4 - k^2 = 0 \Rightarrow k^2(k^2 - 1) = 0$$

uning ildizlari

$$k_{1,2} = 0, \quad k_3 = -1, \quad k_4 = 1$$

Umumiy integralini yozamiz.

$$y = c_1 + c_2x + c_3e^{-x} + c_4e^x$$

O'zgarmas koefitsientli bir jinsli chiziqli differensial tenglamalarni yechishdagi qiyinchiliklarning hammasi xarakteristik tenglamani yechilishiga bog'liqligi ko'rindi.

## 5.5. Bir jinsli bo'lмаган иккинчи тартибли чизиқли differensial tenglamalar

Bir jinsli bo'lмаган иккинчи тартибли чизиқли tenglama

$$y'' + a_1y' + a_2y = f(x) \quad (5.35)$$

berilgan ho'lsin, bunda  $a_1$  va  $a_2$  - lar erkli o'zgaruvchiga bog'liq bo'lgan funksiyalar yoki o'zgarmas miqdorlar.

**Teorema.** (5.35) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi bu tenglamaning xususiy yechimi  $\bar{y}$  bilan mos bir jinsli

$$y'' + a_1y' + a_2y = 0 \quad (5.36)$$

tenglamaning  $\bar{y}$  umumiy yechimi yig'indisidan iborat.

**Ishboti:** Ma'lumki, (5.36) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$\bar{y} = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \quad (5.37)$$

ko'rnishdan iborat. Endi

$$y = \bar{y} + \tilde{y} \quad (5.38)$$

yig'indi (5.35)-tenglamaniq umumiy yechimi ekanligini isbotlaymiz. Avval (5.38) ko'rnishdagi funksiya (5.35)-tenglamaning yeckimi ekanligini isbotlaymiz. (5.38) ni (5.35) tenglamada  $y$  o'rniqa qo'yasak:

$$(\bar{y}'' + a_1 \bar{y}' + a_2 \bar{y}) + (\tilde{y}'' + a_1 \tilde{y}' + a_2 \tilde{y}) = f(x) \quad (5.39)$$

tenglikka ega bo'lamiz.

$\bar{y}$  (5.36)-tenglamaning yechimi bo'lgani uchun (5.39) dagi birinchi qavslari

$$\bar{y}'' + a_1 \bar{y}' + a_2 \bar{y} = f(x) \quad (5.40)$$

ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Demak, (5.39)-tenglik ayniyatdan iborat. (5.38) ifodaga kirgan o'zgarmas miqdorlarni

$$y \Big|_{x=x_0} = y_0, \quad y' \Big|_{x=x_0} = y'_0 \quad (5.41)$$

boshlang'ich shartlarni qanoatlantiradigan qilib tanlab olish mumkinligini isbotlaymiz. (5.37) tenglikni e'tiborga olib, (5.38) tenglikni

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \tilde{y} \quad (5.42)$$

ko'rnishda yozish mumkin. U holda (5.41) shartlarga asosan

$$\begin{aligned} y_0 &= c_1 y_{10} + c_2 y_{20} + \tilde{y}_0, \quad c_1 y_{10} + c_2 y_{20} = \tilde{y}_0 - y_0 \\ y'_0 &= c_1 y'_{10} + c_2 y'_{20} + \tilde{y}'_0, \quad c_1 y'_{10} + c_2 y'_{20} = \tilde{y}'_0 - y'_0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.43)$$

tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz.

(5.43) tenglamalar sistemasidan  $c_1$  va  $c_2$  larni aniqlash uchun, bu sistemaning determinanti  $x = x_0$  nuqtada  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  funksiyalar uchun tuzilgan Vronskiy determinantini noldan farqli, demak, (5.43) sistema aniq

$c_1$  va  $c_2$  yechimga ega. Bu esa (5.38) formula (5.35) tenglamaning (5.41) boshlang'ich shartlarini qanoatlantiruvchi yechimini aniqlaydi.

Shunday qilib, (5.36) tenglamaning  $\bar{y}$  yechimi ma'lum bo'lsa, u holda (5.35) tenglamani integrallash  $\bar{y}$  xususiy yechimini topishdan iborat. (5.35) tenglamaning xususiy yechimini topish umumiyligi usulini ko'trib chiqamiz.

## 5.6. Ixtiyoriy o'zgarmas miqdorlarni variatsiyalash usuli

(5.36) tenglamaning umumiyligi yechimi

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \quad (5.37')$$

bo'lib  $c_1 = c_1(x)$ ,  $c_2 = (x)$ ; bo'lsin deb faraz qilamiz. (5.35) bir jinsli bo'lmagan tenglamaning umumiyligi yechimini (5.37') ko'rinishda qidiramiz. (5.37') tenglikni differensiallaymiz:

$$y' = c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2'$$

$c_1$  va  $c_2$  funksiyalarini

$$c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 = 0 \quad (5.44)$$

tenglik bajariladigan qilib tanlab olamiz. (5.44) shartni e'tiborga olsak, u holda  $y'$  hosila

$$y' = c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2' \quad (5.45)$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi. (5.45) dan hosila olinsa,

$$y'' = c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + c_1'' y_1'' + c_2'' y_2'' . \quad (5.46)$$

(5.37), (5.45) va (5.46) larni (5.35) tenglamaga qo'yib, ixchamlashtirsak,

$$c(y_1'' + a_1 y_1' + a_2 y_1) + c_2(y_2'' + a_1 y_2' + a_2 y_2) + c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' = f(x)$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz.  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  bir jinsli tenglamaning yechimlari bo'lgani uchun

$$y_1'' + a_1 y_1' + a_2 y_1 = 0 \quad y_2'' + a_1 \cdot y_2' + a_2 y_2 = 0$$

bo'lib, keyingi tenglik

$$f(x) = c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' \quad (5.47)$$

ko'rinishni oladi. Agar  $c_1$  va  $c_2$  (5.45) va (5.47) tenglamalar sistemasi

$$\begin{cases} c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' = 0 \\ c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' = f(x) \end{cases} \quad (5.48)$$

ni qanoatlantirsa, (5.37') funksiya (5.35) tenglamining yechimi bo'ladi.  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  lar chiziqli erkli funksiyalar bo'lganligi uchun (5.48) sistemaning Vronskiy determinantini nolga teng bo'lmaydi, demak, (5.48) sistemani  $c_1'$  va  $c_2'$  larga nisbatan hosil qilamiz:

$$c_1' = \varphi(x) \quad c_2' = \psi(x) \quad (5.49)$$

Endi (5.49) ni integrallasak,

$$c_1 = \int \varphi(x) dx + \bar{c}_1, \quad c_2 = \int \psi(x) dx + \bar{c}_2 \quad (5.50)$$

tenglik hosil bo'ladi, bu yerda  $\bar{c}_1, \bar{c}_2$  lar o'zgarmas miqdorlar.

(5.50) ifodalarni (5.37') tenglikka qo'yib, (5.35) tenglamaning umumiy yechimini topamiz.

**Misol.** Ushbu

$$y'' - \frac{2y'}{x} = 3x$$

tenglamanning umumiy yechimi topilsin.

**Yechish:** Bir jinsli

$$y'' - \frac{2y'}{x} = 0$$

tenglamaning umumiy yechimini topamiz.

$$\frac{y''}{y'} = \frac{2}{x}$$

bundan

$$\ln y' = 2 \ln x + \ln c_1 \Rightarrow y' = x^2 c \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^3}{3} c_1 + c_2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^3}{3} c_1(x) + c_2(x)$$

(5.50) sistemaga asosan,

$$\begin{cases} c'_1 \frac{x^3}{3} + c'_2 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ c'_1 x^2 + c'_2 \cdot 0 = 3x \end{cases}$$

hosil bo'ladi. Sistemaning ikkinchi tenglomasidan

$$c'_1 = \frac{3}{x}, \text{ bundan esa } c_1 = 3 \ln x + c_1$$

birinchi tenglamadan  $c'_1 = \frac{3}{x} + \bar{c}_2$  ni qo'yib

$$x^2 + c'_2 = 0, \text{ bundan } c_2 = -\frac{x^3}{3} + c_2$$

Topilgan  $c_1$  va  $c_2$  funksiyalarni  $y = c_1 \frac{x^3}{3} + c_2$  formulaga qo'yib, bir

jinsli bo'lмаган tenglamaning umumiy yechimini topamiz.

$$y = x^3 \ln x + \frac{x^3}{3} \bar{c}_2 + \dots + \bar{c}_2$$

(5.35) tenglamaning o'ng tomoni  $f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$  ko'rinishdan iborat bolsa, u holda xususiy yechimni topishda quyidagi teoremaning natijalaridan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi:

**Teorema.** Ushbu

$$y'' + a_1 y' + a_2 y = f_1(x) + f_2(x) \quad (5.51)$$

tenglamaning yechimini  $\tilde{y} = \tilde{y}_1 + \tilde{y}_2$  yig'indi shaklida tasvirlash mumkin,

bunda  $y_1$  va  $y_2$  lar mos ravishda

$$\bar{y}_1'' + a_1 \bar{y}_1' + a_2 \bar{y}_1 = f_1(x) \quad (5.52)$$

$$\bar{y}_2'' + a_1 \bar{y}_2' + a_2 \bar{y}_2 = f_2(x) \quad (5.53)$$

tenglamalarning yechimlari.

**Istobi:** (5.52) va (5.53) tengliklarning mos tomonlarini qo'shib, ushbu tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

$$(\bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2)'' + a_1(\bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2)' + a_2(\bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) \quad (5.54)$$

(5.54) tenglikdan

$$\bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2 = y$$

yig'indi (5.51) tenglamaning yechimi ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

## 5.7. O'zgarmas koeffitsientli ikkinchi tartibli bir jinsli bo'limgan chiziqli differensial tenglamalar.

Ushbu

$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x) \quad (5.55)$$

tenglama berilgan bo'lsin. bu yerda  $p$  va  $q$  haqiqiy sonlar.

Dastlab  $f(x)$  maxsus ko'rinishga ega bo'lgan holni qaraymiz.

I. Aytaylik,

$$f(x) = P_n(x) \cdot e^{kx} \quad (5.56)$$

ko'rinishda berilgan bo'lsin. bunda  $P_n(x)$   $n$ -darajali ko'phad. U holda quyidagi xususiy hollar bo'lishi mumkin:

a)  $\alpha$  soni

$$k^2 + pk + q = 0$$

xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi bo'lmagan hol. Bu holda xususiy yechimni

$$\bar{y} = F_n(x) \cdot e^{\alpha} \quad (5.57)$$

ko'rinishda qidiramiz. bu yerda

$F_n = A_0 + A_1x + A_2x^2 + \dots + A_nx^n$  bo'lib,  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  -aniqlanishi kerak bo'lgan o'zgarmas sonlar.

$\bar{y}$  ni (5.55) tenglamaga qo'yib, barcha hadlarni ixchamlashtirib,

$$Q_n''(x) + (2\alpha + p)Q_n'(x) + (\alpha^2 + \alpha p + q)Q_n(x) = P_n(x) \quad (5.58)$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz.

Bir xil darajali  $x$  lar oldidagi koeffitsientlar tenglashtirilib, o'zgarmas sonlarga nisbatan  $(n+1)$  noma'lumli  $(n+1)$  ta tenglamalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz va bu sistemadan  $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  lami topamiz.

b)  $\alpha$  son xarakteristik tenglamaning bir ildizi bo'lsin. Bu holda xususiy yechimni (5.57) ko'rinishda izlamoqchi bo'lsak, (5.58) tenglikning chap tomoni  $(n-1)$  darajali ko'phad hosil qilinadi. (5.58) tenglikning chap tomoni  $n$  - darajali ko'phad bo'lishi uchun xususiy yechimni

$$\bar{y} = xQ(x)e^{\alpha} \quad (5.59)$$

ko'rinishda qidiramiz.

v)  $\alpha$  son xarakteristik tenglamaning ikki karrali ildizi bo'lsa, y holda (5.58) tenglikning chap tomoni  $(n-2)$  darajali ko'phaddan iborat bo'ladi.  $n$  darajali ko'phad bo'lishi uchun xususiy yechim

$$\bar{y} = x^2 Q_n(x) e^{\alpha} \quad (5.60)$$

ko'rinishda olinadi.

### 1-misol.

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = 2x + 3$$

tenglamaning umumiy yechimi topilsin.

**Yechish:** Bir jinsli

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = 0$$

tenglamaning xarakteristik tenglamasi

$$k^2 + 5k + 6 = 0$$

bo'lib,  $k_1 = -3$ ,  $k_2 = -2$ . U holda bir jinsli tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$y = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^{-2x}.$$

Berilgan bir jinsli bo'lмаган tenglamaning o'ng tomoni  $R(x) = (2x+3)e^{0x}$  ko'rinishda bo'lib,  $\alpha = 0 \neq k_{1,2}$ . Bir jinsli bo'lмаган tenglamaning xususiy yechimini

$$\bar{y} = A_0 + A_1 x$$

ko'rinishda axtaramiz. Bu ifodani berilgan tenglamaga qo'yysak,

$$5A_1 + 6A_0 + 6A_1 x = 2x + 3$$

tenglama hosil bo'ladi. Bir xil darajali  $x$ -lar oldidiagi koeffitsientlarni tenglab.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 5A_1 + 6A_0 = 3 \\ 3A_1 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{sistemidan } A_1 = \frac{1}{3}, A_0 = \frac{2}{9} \text{ lar}$$

aniqlanadi va tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$y = y + \bar{y} = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{9}$$

bo'ladi.

II. O'ng tomoni

$$f(x) = P(x)e^{\omega} \cos \beta x + Q(x)e^{\omega} \sin \beta x \quad (5.61)$$

ko'rinishdan iborat bo'lib,  $P(x)$  va  $Q(x)$  ko'phadlardir. U holda xususiy

yechimning ko'rinishi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

a) agar  $\alpha \pm i\beta$  son xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi bo'lmasin.

U holda (1) tenglamaning xususiy yechimini

$$\tilde{y} = U(x)e^{i\alpha x} \cos \beta x + V(x)e^{-i\alpha x} \sin \beta x \quad (5.62)$$

ko'rinishda izlash kerak, bunda  $U(x)$  va  $V(x)$  darajasi  $P(x)$  va  $Q(x)$  ko'phadlarning eng yuqori darajasiga teng bo'lgan ko'phadlardir;

b) agar  $\alpha \pm i\beta$  son xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi bo'lsa, u (5.55) tenglamaning xususiy yechimini

$$\tilde{y} = x[U(x)e^{i\alpha x} \cos \beta x + V(x)e^{-i\alpha x} \sin \beta x] \quad (5.63)$$

ko'rinishda axtaramiz, (1) tenglamaning o'ng tomoni

$$f(x) = P(x)e^{i\alpha x} \cos \beta x \text{ yoki } f(x) = Q(x)e^{-i\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

ko'rinishda bo'lgan holda ham, xususiy yechimlarni (5.62) va (5.63) ko'rinishda olamiz.

#### V. O'ng tomoni

$$f(x) = M \cos \beta k + N \sin \beta x \quad (5.64)$$

ko'rinishdan iborat bo'lsin,  $M$  va  $N$  o'zgarmas sonlar.

a) agar  $i\beta$  son xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi bo'lmasa, u holda (5.55) tenglamaning xususiy yechimi

$$\tilde{y} = A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x \quad (5.65)$$

ko'rinishda izlash kerak.

b) agar  $i\beta$  son xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi bo'lsa, u holda (5.55) tenglamaning xususiy yechimni

$$y = x(A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x) \quad (5.66)$$

ko'rinishda izlash kerak.

#### 2-misol. Ushbu

$$y'' + 2y' + 10y = 2 \cos 2x \quad (\alpha = 0, \beta = 2)$$

tenglamaning umumiy integrali topilsin.

**Yechish:**  $k^2 + 2k + 10 = 0$  xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizlari

$$k_1 = -1 - 3i, \quad k_2 = -1 + 3i,$$

bir jinsli  $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 0$  tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$\bar{y} = e^{-x} (c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)$$

bo'ladi.  $\beta = 2$  xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi bo'limgaganligi uchun bir jinsli bo'limgagan tenglamaning xususiy yechimini

$$\bar{y} = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$$

ko'rinishda izlaymiz. Bunda  $A$  va  $B$  larni aniqlash kerak bo'lgan o'zgarmas koeffitsientlardir.

$y$  ni berilgan tenglamaga qo'ysak, y quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi:

$$-4A \cos 2x - 4B \sin 2x + 2(2B \cos 2x - 2A \sin 2x) + 10A \cos 2x + 10B \sin 2x = 2 \cos 2x.$$

$\cos 2x$  va  $\sin 2x$  lar oldidagi koeffitsientlarni tenglashtirib,  $A$  va  $B$  larga nisbatan sistema hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{cases} \cos 2x & 6A + 4B = 2 \\ \sin 2x & 6B - 4A = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3A + 2B = 1 \\ 3B - 2A = 0 \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{3}{13} B, \\ 3B - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{13} B = 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{3}{13} B, \\ B = \frac{2}{13} \end{array}$$

$$A = \frac{6}{13}, \quad B = \frac{4}{13}$$

Berilgan tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$y = \bar{y} + \bar{y}$$

ya'ni

$$y = \bar{y} + \bar{y} = e^{-x} (c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x) + \frac{6}{13} \cos 2x + \frac{4}{13} \sin 2x$$

bo'ladi.

## 5.8. Yuqori tartibli bir jinsli bo'limgan chiziqli differensial tenglamalar

Ushbu

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + a_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_n y = f(x) \quad (5.67)$$

tenglama berilgan bo'lsin. bu yerda  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, f(x)$  lar  $x$  ning uzluksiz funksiyalari yoki o'zgarmas sonlar. (5.67) ning bir jinsli

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + a_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_n y = 0 \quad (5.68)$$

tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$\bar{y} = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n \quad (5.69)$$

ma'lum bo'lsin.

**Teorema.** Agar  $\bar{y}$  bir jinsli (5.68) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi,  $y$  esa bir jinsli bo'limgan (5.67) tenglamaning xususiy yechimi bo'lsa, u holda

$$y = \bar{y} + \hat{y}$$

(5.67) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi bo'ldi.

**I'sboti:** (5.69) dagi  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  larni  $x$  o'zgaruvchiga bog'liq bo'lgan funksiyasi deb hisoblab, ixtiyoriy o'zgarmaslarni variatsiyalash natijasida quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasini tuzamiz:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c'_1 y_1 + c'_2 y_2 + \dots + c'_n y_n = 0 \\ c'_1 y'_1 + c'_2 y'_2 + \dots + c'_n y'_n = 0 \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ c'_1 y_1^{(n-1)} + c'_2 y_2^{(n-1)} + \dots + c'_n y_n^{(n-1)} = f(x) \end{array} \right\} \quad (5.70)$$

Bu tenglamalar sistemasi  $c'_1, c'_2, \dots, c'_n$  noma'lum funksiyalarga nisbatan

aniq yechimga ega. Chunki  $c'_1, c'_2, \dots, c'_n$  lar oldida koeffitsientlardan tuzilgan determinant (5.68) tenglamaning  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  xususiy yechimlaridan tuzilgan Vronskiy determinanti bo'lib, shartga ko'ra xususiy yechimlar chiziqdi erkli bo'lganligi sababli  $W(x) \neq 0$ . Shunday qilib (5.70) tenglamalar sistemasidan  $c'_1, c'_2, \dots, c'_n$  larni aniqlash mumkin. Topilganlarni integrallash natijasida

$$c_1 = \int c'_1 dx + \bar{c}_1, \quad c_2 = \int c'_2 dx + \bar{c}_2, \quad c_n = \int c'_n dx + \bar{c}_n$$

larni hosil qilamiz. bu yerda  $\bar{c}'_1, \bar{c}'_2, \dots, \bar{c}'_n$  lar o'zgarmas sonlar. Bunday holda (5.67) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n \quad (5.71)$$

ko'rinishda bo'lishini isbotlash mumkin.

## 5.9. O'zgarmas koeffitsientli yuqori tartibli bir jinsli bo'limgan chiziqli tenglamalar

Agar ush bu

$$y^{(n)} + p_1 y^{(n-1)} + p_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + p_n y_n = f(x) \quad (5.72)$$

tenglamada  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$  lar o'zgarmas miqdorlar bo'lsa, o'zgarmas koeffitsientli  $n$ -tartibli bir jinsli bo'limgan chiziqli differensial tenglama deyiladi.

(5.72) tenglamaning xususiy yechimlari quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

1.  $f(x) = p_n(x) e^{\alpha x}$  bo'lsin.

a) bunda  $\alpha$  bir jinsli

$$y^{(n)} + p_1 y^{(n-1)} + p_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + p_n y_n = 0 \quad (5.73)$$

tenglama uchun tuzilgan

$$k^{(n)} + p_1 k^{(n-1)} + p_2 k^{(n-2)} + \dots + p_n k_n = 0 \quad (5.74)$$

xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizi bo'lmasa, u holda xususiy yechimni

$$\tilde{y} = Q_n(x) e^{\alpha x}$$

ko'rinishda qidiramiz.

b) agar  $\alpha$  (5.74) tenglamaning  $\mu$  karrali ildizi bo'lsa, u holda yechimni

$$\tilde{y} = x^\mu Q(x) e^{\alpha x}$$

ko'rinishda izlash mumkin. Ikkala holda ham  $Q(x)$  noma'lum koefitsientli va  $R(x)$  ko'phad bilan bir xil darajali ko'phaddir.

2. Agar  $f(x) = M \cos \beta x + N \sin \beta x$  ko'rinishdagi bo'lsin, bunda  $M$  va  $N$  o'zgarmas sonlardir. Xususiy yechimi quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

a) agar  $\beta$  - (5.74) tenglamaning ildizi bo'lmasa, xususiy yechim

$$\tilde{y} = A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x,$$

b) agar  $\beta$  -(3) tenglamaning  $\mu$ -karrali ildizi bo'lsa, xususiy yechim

$$\tilde{y} = x^\mu (A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x)$$

ko'rinishlarda bo'ladi.

3.  $\tilde{y} = R(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + Q(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$  ko'rinishda bo'lsin, bu yerda  $Q(x)$ ,  $R(x)$  lar  $x$  ga nisbatan  $n$  darajali ko'phadlar.

a) agar  $\alpha + i\beta$  xarakteristik ko'phadning ildizi bo'lmasa, u holda xususiy yechimni

$$\tilde{y} = U(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + V(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

b) agar  $\alpha + i\beta$  xarakteristik ko'phadning  $\mu$  karrali ildizi bo'lsa,

xususiy yechimni

$$\tilde{y} = x^{\mu} (U_n(x)e^{i\alpha} \cos \beta x + V_n(x)e^{i\alpha} \sin \beta x)$$

ko'rinishda bo'ladi. bunda  $U_n(x)$  va  $V_n(x)$  larning darajasi  $R_n(x)$  va  $Q_n(x)$  ko'phadlarning eng yuqori darajasiga teng bo'ladi.

### 1-misol. Ushbu

$$y'' - 16y = x^2 + 2x$$

tenglamaning umumiy yechimi topilsin.

**Yechish:**  $k^4 - 16 = 0$  xarakteristik tenglama

$$k_1 = 2, k_2 = -2, k_3 = 2i, k_4 = -2i$$

ildizlarga ega, u holda

$$y'' - 16y = 0$$

bir jinsli tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$\tilde{y} = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + c_3 \cos 2x + c_4 \sin 2x$$

bo'ladi.

Berilgan tenglamaning xususiy yechimini

$$y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

ko'rinishda qidiramiz.

$y$  ni to'rt marta differensialab, hosil qilingan ifodalarni berilgan tenglamaga qo'yib,

$$-16Ax^2 - 16Bx - 16C + A = x^2 + x$$

tenglikni hosil qilamiz. Bir xil darajali noma'lumlar oldidagi koeffitsientlarni tenglashtirib,

$$-16A = 1, -16B = 2, C = 0$$

ni hosil qilamiz. Bundan esa

$$A = -\frac{1}{16}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{8}, \quad C = 0$$

Demak,

$$\bar{y} = -\frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x$$

berilgan tenglamaning umumiy yechimi esa

$$y = \bar{y} + \tilde{y} = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + c_3 \cos 2x + c_4 \sin 2x - \frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x$$

ko'rnishda bo'ladi.

## 5.10. Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

**3-topshiriq.** Quyidagi chiziqli bir jinsti bo'limgan differensial tenglamalarning umumiy yechimini toping:

1.  $y'' + 6y' + 5y = 25x^2 - 2$
2.  $y'' - 2y' + 10y = 37 \cos 3x$
3.  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 3x - 8e^x$
4.  $y'' - y' - 2y = e^{2x}$
5.  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = e^{2x}$
6.  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 2x^2 - 4x - 17$
7.  $y'' - 3y' = x^2$
8.  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 2 \sin 2x + 3 \cos 2x$
9.  $y''' + y'' = 12x^2$
10.  $y'' - 2y' + 2y = x^2$
11.  $y'' + y = xe^x + 2e^{-x}$
12.  $y''' + y'' - 2y' = x - e^x$

$$13. \quad y''' + y'' = 12x^2$$

$$14. \quad y'' - 3y' + 2y = (x^2 + x)e^{3x}$$

$$15. \quad y'' + 3y' + 2y = 4\sin 3x + 2\cos 3x$$

$$16. \quad y'' + y = xe^{-x} + 2e^{-x}$$

$$17. \quad y'' + y' = 2x - 1$$

$$18. \quad y'' - 2y' + 5y = 10e^{-x} \cos 2x$$

$$19. \quad y'' - 2y' + 5y = 10e^{-x} \cos 2x$$

$$20. \quad y'' - 2y - 8y = 12\sin 2x - 36\cos 2x$$

$$21. \quad y'' - 12y' + 36y = 14e^{6x}$$

$$22. \quad y'' - 3y' + 2y = (34 - 12x)e^{-x}$$

$$23. \quad y'' - 6y' + 1y = 54e^{-x}$$

$$24. \quad y'' + 5y = 42e^{2x}$$

$$25. \quad y'' - 5y' - 6y = 3\cos x + 19\sin x$$

$$26. \quad y'' + 16y = 8\cos 4x$$

$$27. \quad y'' - 2y' + y = 4e^x$$

$$28. \quad y'' + 3y' = 10 - 6x$$

$$29. \quad y'' - 4y' = 8 - 16x$$

$$30. \quad y'' + 4y' + 5y = 5x^2 - 32x + 5$$

**4-topshiriq.** Quyidagi chiziqli bir jinsli bo'limgagan differensial tenglamalarning umumiy yechimi o'zgarmasini variatsiyalash usulida toping:

$$1. \quad y'' + 3y' = \frac{9e^{3x}}{(1 + e^{3x})}$$

$$1. \quad y'' + 4y = 8 \operatorname{ctg} 2x$$

$$2. \quad y'' - 6y' + 8y = \frac{4}{(1 + e^{-2x})}$$

$$3. \quad y'' - 9y' + 18y = \frac{9e^{3x}}{(1 + e^{-3x})}$$

$$4. \quad y'' + y = 4 \operatorname{ctg} x$$

$$5. \quad y'' - 6y' + 8y = \frac{4}{(2 + e^{-2x})}$$

$$6. \quad y'' + 9y = \frac{9}{\cos 3x}$$

$$7. \quad y'' - y' = \frac{e^{-x}}{(2 + e^{-x})}$$

$$8. \quad y'' + 4y = 4 \operatorname{ctg} 2x$$

$$9. \quad y'' - 3y' + 2y = \frac{1}{3 + e^{-x}}$$

$$10. \quad y'' + 16y = \frac{16}{\sin 4x}$$

$$11. \quad y'' + 16y = \frac{16}{\cos 4x}$$

$$12. \quad y'' + \frac{y}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$13. \quad y'' + 4y = 4 \operatorname{ctg} 2x$$

$$14. \quad y'' + y = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

## VI BOB. DIFFERENSIAL TENGLAMALAR SISTEMASI.

### 6.1. Differential tenglamalarning normal sistemalari

Ba'zi jarayonlarda yoki hodisalarni bayon etish bir necha funksiyalarga bog'liq bo'lgan bir nechta differensial tenglamaga olib kelishi mumkin.

Birinchi tartibli differensial tenglamalar sistemasini yuqori tartibli bitta differensial tenglamadan yordamchi funksiyalar kiritish bilan hosil qilish mumkin.

Haqiqatan ham yuqori tartibli hosilaga nisbatan yechilgan  $n$ -tartibli

$$y^n = f(x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n-1)}) \quad (6.1)$$

differensial tenglama berilgan bo'lsin. Quyidagi belgilashni kiritamiz.

$$y = y_1$$

$$y' = y_1' = y_2$$

.....

$$y^{(n-1)} = y_{n-1}' = y_n$$

$$y^{(n)} = f(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n)$$

Shunday qilib,  $n$  - tartibli (6.1) tenglamadan quyidagi birinchi tartibli differensial tenglamalar sistemasi hosil bo'ladi:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_1' = y_2, \\ y_2' = y_3, \\ \dots \\ y_{n-1}' = y_n \\ y^{(n)} = f(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n) \end{array} \right\} \quad (6.2)$$

(6.2) tenglamalar sistemasi

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_1' = f_1(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n) \\ y_2' = f_2(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n), \\ \dots \\ y_n' = f_n(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n), \end{array} \right\} \quad (6.3)$$

sistemaning xususiy holdir.

(6.3) differensial tenglamalar sistemasiga normal sistema deyiladi. Bunda tenglamalar soni noma'lum funksiyalar soniga teng deb faraz qilamiz.

(6.3) sistemaning yechimi deb sistemaning hamma tenglamasini qanoatlanadirigan  $n$  ta  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  funksiyalar to'plamiga aytildi.

(6.3) sistemaning xususiy yechimi deb ushbu

$$y_1 \Big|_{x=x_0} = y_{10}, y_2 \Big|_{x=x_0} = y_{20}, \dots, y_n \Big|_{x=x_0} = y_{n0}, \quad (6.4)$$

boshlang'ich shartlarni qanoatlaniruvchi yechimga aytildi.

Differensial tenglamaning normal sistemasi uchun mavjudlik va yagonalik haqidagi teoremani isbotsiz keltiramiz.

**Teorema.** Agar (6.3) tenglamalar sistemasida  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$  funksiyalar va ulardan  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  lar bo'yicha olingan xususiy hosilalar  $\mu(x_1, y_{10}, \dots, y_{n0})$  nuqtani o'z ichiga oluvchi biror  $D$  sohada uzliksiz funksiyalar bo'lsa, u holda (6.3) tenglamaning (6.4) shartlarni qanoatlaniruvchi

$$y_1 = \varphi_1(x), y_2 = \varphi_2(x), \dots, y_n = \varphi_n(x)$$

yechimlar mavjudligini bildiradi.

$n$  - tartibli bitta differensial tenglama tenglamalarning normal sistemasiga keltirish mumkinligi yuqorida ko'rsatilgan edi. Umuman aytganda buning aksi ham o'rinni, ya'ni birinchi tartibli differensial tenglamaning normal

sistemasi  $n$ -tartibli bitta differensial tenglamaga ekvivalentdir.

Haqiqatan ham (6.3) sistema tenglamalaridan birinchisining ikkala tomonini  $x$  bo'yicha differensiallaymiz:

$$\frac{d^2y_1}{dx^2} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_1} \cdot \frac{dy_1}{dx} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_2} \cdot \frac{dy_2}{dx} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial y_n} \cdot \frac{dy_n}{dx} \quad (6.5)$$

Agar (6.1.5)  $\frac{dy_i}{dx} = y'_i, (i = \overline{1, n})$  hosilalarni ularning  $f_i(x, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$

bilan almashtirsak:

$$\frac{d^2y_1}{dx^2} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_1} \cdot f_1 + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y_2} \cdot f_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial y_n} \cdot f_n$$

ya'ni

$$\frac{d^2y_1}{dx^2} = F_2(x, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \quad (6.6)$$

ko'rinishdagи tenglikni hosil qilamiz. (6.6) tenglamani va (6.3) sistemani e'tiborga olib differensiallash natijasida quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\frac{d^3y_1}{dx^3} = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y_1} \cdot f_1 + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y_2} \cdot f_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial y_n} \cdot f_n$$

yoki

$$\frac{d^3y_1}{dx^3} = F_3(x, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \quad (6.7)$$

Xuddi shunday davom ettirib, quyidagini hesil qilamiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^4y_1}{dx^4} &= F_4(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n) \\ \cdots &\cdots \\ \frac{d^{n-1}y_1}{dx^{n-1}} &= F_{n-1}(x, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \\ \frac{d^ny_1}{dx^n} &= F_n(x, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.8)$$

Hosil bo'lgan (6.6), (6.7) va (6.8) tenglamalarni (6.3) sistemaning

birinchi tenglamasi bilan qo'shib yozish natijasida ushbu sistemani hosil qlamiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dy_1}{dx^1} &= F_1(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n) \\ \frac{d^2y_1}{dx^2} &= F_2(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n) \\ \cdots & \\ \frac{d^{n-1}y_1}{dx^{n-1}} &= F_{n-1}(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n) \\ \frac{d^n y_1}{dx^n} &= F_n(x, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.9)$$

(6.9) sistemaning birinchi  $n-1$  ta tenglamasidan  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  funksiyalarga nisbatan yechib (mumkin bo'lsa), bu ifodalarни (6.9) tenglamalarning oxirgi tenglamasiga qo'yish natijasida  $n$  tartibili

$$\frac{d^n y_1}{dx^n} = F\left(x, y_1, \frac{dy_1}{dx}, \dots, \frac{d^{n-1}y_1}{dx^{n-1}}\right) \quad (6.10)$$

differensial tenglamaga kelamiz.

Agar (6.10) tenglamaning umumiy yechimini

$$y_1 = \varphi_1(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \quad (6.11)$$

b'inishda yozsak, qolgan funksiyalarni topish mumkin. Buning uchun (6.9) sistemaning dastlabki  $p-1$  ta tenglamasidan topilgan  $y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n$  larning ifodalariga y va uning hosilalari uchun topilgan (6.11) ifodani o'yish natijasida

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1 &= \varphi_1(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \\ y_2 &= \varphi_2(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \\ y_3 &= \varphi_3(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \\ \cdots & \\ y_n &= \varphi_n(x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.12)$$

funksiyalar sistemasini hosil qilamiz.

**1-izoh.** Agar (6.3) sistema noma'lum funksiyalarga nisbatan chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasi bo'lsa, (6.10) ham chiziqli tenglama bo'ladi.

**2-izoh.** Oldingi mulohazalarda biz (6.9) sistemaning oldingi  $n-1$  ta tenglamalardan  $y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n$  aniqlash mumkin deb faraz qilgan edik.  $y_2, y_3, \dots, y_n$  o'zgaruvchilarni  $n-1$  ta tenglamalardan emas, balki undan kam sondagi tenglamalardan yo'qotish mumkin bo'lgan holda ham uchratish mumkin. Bu holda  $y$  ni aniqlash uchun, tartibi  $n$  dan kichik bo'lgan tenglama hosil bo'ladi.

**1-misol.** Ushbu

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= y - z + x, \\ \frac{dz}{dx} &= 3y + 4z - 2x \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (a)$$

sistemaning umumiyligi integrali topilsin.

**Yechish:**

1) birinchi tenglamani  $x$  bo'yicha differensiallaysiz:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dz}{dx} + 1, \quad (b)$$

bunga (a) dagi ifodalarni qo'yib,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2y - 5z + 3x + 1 \quad (v)$$

tenglamani hosil qilamiz.

1) (a) sistemaning birinchi tenglamasidan

$$z = -\frac{dy}{dx} + y + x \quad (g)$$

(g) va (v) ga qo'yib, ikkinchi tartibli, o'zgarmas koefitsientli bir jinsli bo'limgan tenglama hosil qilamiz.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 7y = -2x + 1, \quad (d)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 7y = 0 \quad (e)$$

tenglamaning xarakteristik tenglamasi  $k^2 - 5k + 7 = 0$  bo'lib,  $k_1 = 5 + i\sqrt{3}$ ,

$k_2 = 5 - i\sqrt{3}$ . U holda (e) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$\bar{y} = c_1 e^{5x} \cdot \cos \sqrt{3}x + c_2 e^{5x} \cdot \sin \sqrt{3}x \quad (j)$$

(d) tenglamaning xususiy yechimini  $\bar{y} = Ax + B$  ko'rinishda qidiramiz:

$$\bar{y}' = A, \quad \bar{y}'' = 0$$

bularni (d) ga qo'yib,

$$-5A + 7Ax + 7B = -2x + 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 7A = -2 \\ -5A + 7B = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -\frac{2}{7} \\ B = -\frac{3}{49} \end{cases}$$

u holda  $\bar{y} = -\frac{2}{7}x - \frac{3}{49}$  bo'lib, (d) tenglamaning umumiy yechimi

$$y = c_1 e^{5x} \cdot \cos \sqrt{3}x + c_2 e^{5x} \cdot \sin \sqrt{3}x - \frac{2}{7}x - \frac{3}{49} \quad (h)$$

(h) ning  $x$  bo'yicha hosilasini aniqlab (g) ga qo'ysak

$$z = e^{5x} ((4c_1 - \sqrt{3}c_2) \cos \sqrt{3}x + (\sqrt{3}c_1 + 4c_2) \sin \sqrt{3}x + \frac{5}{7}x + \frac{46}{49})$$

## 6.2. O'zgarmas koeffitsientli chiziqli differensial tenglamalar sistemasi

Agar  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r$  funksiyalar izlanayotgan funksiyalarga nisbatan chiziqli bo'lsa, differensial tenglamalarning normal sistemasi chiziqli sistema deylladi va quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'lishi kelib chiqadi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dy_1}{dx} &= a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 + a_{13}y_3 + a_{1n}y_n + b_1 \\ \frac{dy_2}{dx} &= a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 + a_{23}y_3 + a_{2n}y_n + b_2 \\ \dots & \\ \frac{dy_n}{dx} &= a_{n1}y_1 + a_{n2}y_2 + a_{n3}y_3 + a_{nn}y_n + b_n \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.13)$$

bu yerda barcha  $a_{ij}$  va  $b_i$  ( $i, j = 1, n$ ) lar  $x$  o'zgaruvchining funksiyalari yoki o'zgarmas sonlar bo'lishi mumkin.

Agar vektor matritsa belgilashlardan foydalansak, (6.13) chiziqli sistemani quyidagi

$$Y_{(x)} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x) \\ y_2(x) \\ \dots \\ y_n(x) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} y'_1 \\ y'_2 \\ \dots \\ y'_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} a_{12} \dots a_{1n} \\ a_{21} a_{22} \dots a_{2n} \\ \dots \\ a_{n1} a_{n2} \dots a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \dots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

belgilashlardan kiritish natijasida

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Ay + B \quad (6.14)$$

ko'rinishda yozish mumkin. (6.13) sistemada  $a_{ik} = const$ ,  $b_k = 0$  bo'lsin.

(6.13) sistema quyidagi ko'rinishni oladi:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dy_1}{dx} &= a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 + a_{13}y_3 + a_{1n}y_n \\ \frac{dy_2}{dx} &= a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 + a_{23}y_3 + a_{2n}y_n \\ \dots & \\ \frac{dy_n}{dx} &= a_{n1}y_1 + a_{n2}y_2 + a_{n3}y_3 + a_{nn}y_n \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.15)$$

(6.15) sistema o'zgarmas koeffitsientli chiziqli bir jinsli differensial tenglamalar sistemasi deyiladi.

(6.15) sistemani  $n$  tartibli differensial tenglamaga keltirish yo'li bilan yechish mumkinligini yiqorida ko'rsatgan edik. (6.15) sistemaning yechilish xarakteri birmuncha ko'rgazmali analiz qilish imkonini beruvchi usul bilan yechamiz.

(4) ko'rinishdagi funksiyalar (6.15) tenglamalar sistemasini qanoatlantiruvchi  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  va  $k$  sonlarni aniqash talab qilinadi. (6.16.4) ni (6.15) ga qo'yib, ushbuni hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} k\alpha_1 e^{kx} &= (a_{11}\alpha_1 + a_{12}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\alpha_n)e^{kx}, \\ k\alpha_2 e^{kx} &= (a_{21}\alpha_1 + a_{22}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{2n}\alpha_n)e^{kx}, \\ &\vdots \\ k\alpha_n e^{kx} &= (a_{n1}\alpha_1 + a_{n2}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{nn}\alpha_n)e^{kx} \end{aligned}$$

$e^{kx} \neq 0$  ni hisobga olsak, quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (a_n - k)\alpha_1 + a_{12}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\alpha_n &= 0, \\ a_{21}\alpha_1 + (a_{22} - k)\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{2n}\alpha_n &= 0, \\ a_{11}\alpha_1 + a_{12}\alpha_2 + (a_{12} - k)\alpha_3 + \dots + a_{3n}\alpha_n &= 0, \\ &\vdots \\ a_{n1}\alpha_1 + a_{n2}\alpha_2 + a_{n3}\alpha_3 + \dots + (a_{nn} - k)\alpha_n &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.17)$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$  va  $k$  larni (6.17) sistemani qanoatlantiradigan qilib tanlab olamiz. (6.17)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  larga nisbatan chiziqli algebraik tenglamalar sistemasidir.  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  larni aniqlash uchun (6.17) sistemadan

$$\Delta(k) = \begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} - k) & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & (a_{22} - k) & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & (a_{nn} - k) \end{vmatrix} \quad (6.18)$$

determinant tuzamiz. Agar  $\Delta(k) \neq 0$  bo'lsa, (6.17) sistema faqat  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$  yechimga ega bo'ladi, demak, (6.16) ga asosan

$$y_1 = y_2 = \dots = y_n = 0$$

trivial yechimga ega bo'ldi.

(6.16) trivial bo'limgan yechimga ega bo'lishi uchun  $k$  ning shunday qiymatlarini topish kerakki,  $\Delta(k) = 0$ , ya'ni

$$\begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} - k) & a_{12} & a_{13} \dots \dots \dots a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & (a_{22} - k) & a_{23} \dots \dots \dots a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} \dots \dots \dots (a_{nn} - k) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (6.19)$$

bo'lsin. (6.19)  $k$  ga nisbatan  $n$  tartibli tenglama bo'lib. (6.15) sistemaning xarakteristik tenglamasi deyiladi, uning ildizlariga xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizlari deyiladi.

1. Xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizlari haqiqiy va har xil.  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n$  lar bilan xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizlarini belgilaymiz. Har bir  $k_i$  ildiz uchun (6.17) sistemani yozamiz va  $a_1^{(1)}, a_2^{(1)}, \dots, a_n^{(1)}$ , koeffitsientlarni aniqlaymiz. Bulardan bittasining ixtiyoriy bo'lishini va uni birga teng deb hisoblash mumkinligini ko'rsatish mumkin. Shunday qilib barcha  $k$  lar uchun quyidagilarni hosil qilamiz:

$k_1$  ildiz uchun (6.15) sistemaning yechimi

$$y_1^{(1)} = \alpha_1^{(1)} e^{k_1 x}, y_2^{(1)} = \alpha_2^{(1)} e^{k_1 x}, \dots, y_n^{(1)} = \alpha_n^{(1)} e^{k_1 x} \quad k_2 \text{ ildiz uchun } (6.15)$$

sistemaning yechimi  $y_1^{(2)} = \alpha_1^{(2)} e^{k_2 x}, y_2^{(2)} = \alpha_2^{(2)} e^{k_2 x}, \dots, y_n^{(2)} = \alpha_n^{(2)} e^{k_2 x} \dots$

$k_n$  ildiz uchun (6.15) sistemaning yechimi

$$y_1^{(n)} = \alpha_1^{(n)} e^{k_n x}, y_2^{(n)} = \alpha_2^{(n)} e^{k_n x}, \dots, y_n^{(n)} = \alpha_n^{(n)} e^{k_n x} \dots \quad \text{bo'ldi.} \quad \text{Bularni}$$

bevosita tenglamaga qo'yish yo'li bilan

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1 &= c_1 \alpha_1^{(1)} e^{k_1 x} + c_2 \alpha_1^{(2)} e^{k_2 x} + \dots + c_n \alpha_1^{(n)} e^{k_n x}, \\ y_2 &= c_2 \alpha_2^{(1)} e^{k_1 x} + c_1 \alpha_2^{(2)} e^{k_2 x} + \dots + c_n \alpha_2^{(n)} e^{k_n x}, \\ &\vdots \\ y_n &= c_n \alpha_n^{(1)} e^{k_1 x} + c_1 \alpha_n^{(2)} e^{k_2 x} + \dots + c_{n-1} \alpha_n^{(n)} e^{k_n x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6.20)$$

funksiyalar sistemasi (6.15) sistemaning yechimi bo'ladi.

### 1-misol. Ushbu

$$\frac{dy_1}{dx} = 3y_1 + 5y_2, \quad \frac{dy_2}{dx} = 3y_1 + y_2$$

tenglamalar sistemasining umumiy yechimi topilsim.

**Yechish:** Xarakteristik tenglamani ko'ramiz:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 - k & 5 \\ 3 & 1 - k \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

yoki  $k^2 - 4k - 12 = 0$  bo'lib, buning ildizlari  $k_1 = -2$ ,  $k_2 = 6$ . Sistemaning yechimini quyidagi ko'rinishda izlaysimiz:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1^{(1)} &= \alpha_1^{(1)} e^{-2x}, & y_2^{(1)} &= \alpha_2^{(1)} e^{-2x}, \\ y_1^{(2)} &= \alpha_1^{(2)} e^{6x}, & y_2^{(2)} &= \alpha_2^{(2)} e^{6x}. \end{aligned}$$

$k_1 = -2$  ildiz uchun (6.17) sistemani tuzamiz va  $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \alpha_2^{(1)}$  larni aniqlaymiz:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (3 - (-2))\alpha_1^{(1)} + 5\alpha_2^{(1)} &= 0 \\ 3\alpha_1^{(1)} + (1 - (-2))\alpha_2^{(1)} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

yoki

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 5\alpha_1^{(1)} + 5\alpha_2^{(1)} &= 0 \\ 3\alpha_1^{(1)} + 3\alpha_2^{(1)} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Agar  $\alpha_2^{(1)} = 1$  bo'lsa,  $\alpha_1^{(1)} = -1$  bo'ladi. Sistemaning birinchi yechimi  $y_1' = -e^{2x}$ ,  $y_2' = +e^{2x}$ .

Endi  $k_2 = 6$  ildiz uchun (6.17) sistemani tuzamiz va  $\alpha_1^{(2)}, \alpha_2^{(2)}$  larni aniqlaymiz;

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -3\alpha_1^{(2)} + 5\alpha_2^{(2)} &= 0 \\ 3\alpha_1^{(2)} - 5\alpha_2^{(2)} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha_1^{(2)} = \alpha_2^{(2)} = 1, \text{ dan } \alpha_1^{(2)} = 1$$

Sistemaning ikkinchi yechimi

$$y_1^{(2)} = e^{6x}, \quad y_2^{(2)} = e^{-6x}$$

Sistemaning umumiy yechimi

$$y_1 = -c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{6x}$$

$$y_2 = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{6x}$$

2. Xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizlari har xil, ammo ular orasida kompleks ildizlar ham bor. Xarakteristik tenglamaning ildizlari orasida ikkita qo'shma kompleks  $k_1 = a + i\beta$ ,  $k_2 = a - i\beta$  ildizlari bo'lsin. Bu ildizlarga ushbu yechimlar mos keladi:

$$y_j^{(1)} = \alpha_j^{(1)} e^{(a+i\beta)x}, \quad (j = \overline{1, n}) \quad (6.21)$$

$$y_j^{(2)} = \alpha_j^{(2)} e^{(a-i\beta)x}, \quad (j = \overline{1, n}) \quad (6.22)$$

$\alpha_j^{(1)}$  va  $\alpha_j^{(2)}$  koeffitsientlar (6.17) tenglamalar sistemasidan aniqlanadi.

Kompleks yechimning haqiqiy va mavxum qismlari yana yechim bo'lishini ko'rsatish mumkin. Natijada, ikkita xususiy yechimni hosil qilamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y}_j^{(1)} &= e^{\alpha x} \left( \lambda_j^{(1)} \cos \beta x + \bar{\lambda}_j^{(2)} \sin \beta x \right) \\ \bar{y}_j^{(2)} &= e^{\alpha x} \left( \bar{\lambda}_j^{(1)} \cos \beta x + \bar{\lambda}_j^{(2)} \sin \beta x \right) \end{aligned} \quad (6.23)$$

bunda  $\lambda_j^{(1)}, \lambda_j^{(2)}, \bar{\lambda}_j^{(1)}, \bar{\lambda}_j^{(2)}$  lar  $\alpha_j^{(1)}$  va  $\alpha_j^{(2)}$  orqali aniqlanadigan haqiqiy sonlar. (6.23) funksiyalarning mos kombinatsiyalari sistemaning umumiy yechimiga kiradi.

### 6.3.Mustaqil yechish uchun topshiriqlar

**5-topshiriq.** Quyidagi differensial tenglamalar sistemasini mustaqil yeching:

$$1. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2x + y \\ \dot{y} = 3x + 4y \end{cases}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 5x + 4y \\ \dot{y} = -2x + 11y \end{cases}$$

$$3. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x - y \\ \dot{y} = y - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$4. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -3x + 2y \\ \dot{y} = -2x + y \end{cases}$$

$$5. \begin{cases} \dot{x} + x - 8y = 0 \\ \dot{y} - x - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$6. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + 4y \\ \dot{y} = x + y \end{cases}$$

$$7. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2x + y \\ \dot{y} = 4y - x \end{cases}$$

$$8. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + 4y \\ \dot{y} = x + y \end{cases}$$

$$9. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 3x - y \\ \dot{y} = 4x - y \end{cases}$$

$$10. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + 5y \\ \dot{y} = -x - 3y \end{cases}$$

$$11. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2y - 3x \\ \dot{y} = y - 2x \end{cases}$$

$$12. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 3x - y \\ \dot{y} = 4x - y \end{cases}$$

$$13. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x - 2y \\ \dot{y} = y - 4x \end{cases}$$

$$14. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x - 2y \\ \dot{y} = 3x + 6y \end{cases}$$

$$15. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + 4y \\ \dot{y} = 2x + 3y \end{cases}$$

$$16. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 5x + y \\ \dot{y} = -3x + 9y \end{cases}$$

$$17. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 5x + 4y \\ \dot{y} = -2x + 11y \end{cases}$$

$$18. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + 6y \\ \dot{y} = -2x + 9y \end{cases}$$

$$19. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -3x + 2y \\ \dot{y} = -2x + y \end{cases}$$

$$20. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = y - x \\ \dot{y} = -x - 3y \end{cases}$$

$$21. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + 4y \\ \dot{y} = x + y \end{cases}$$

$$22. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -y \\ \dot{y} = -4x \end{cases}$$

$$23. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = y \\ \dot{y} = -x \end{cases}$$

$$24. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x - y \\ \dot{y} = x - 4y \end{cases}$$

$$24. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 3x + y \\ \dot{y} = x + 3y \end{cases}$$

$$25. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = 5x + 3y \\ \dot{y} = -3x - y \end{cases}$$

$$26. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -3x - y \\ \dot{y} = x - y \end{cases}$$

$$27. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x + y \\ \dot{y} = -x \end{cases}$$

$$28. \begin{cases} \dot{x} + 2x + 4y = 0 \\ \dot{y} + x - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$29. \begin{cases} \dot{x} = y \\ \dot{y} = -6x \end{cases}$$

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13. Интернет сайтлари:

Oliy mat\_tdtu@mail.ru;

www.gaap.ru;

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www.bilim.uz;

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