

TURLI KO'RINISHDAGI FUNKSIONAL TENGLAMALARINI YECHISH

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Matematika fani o'qituvchisi

1. Agar $f: R \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow R$ uchun $f\left(2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ $\forall x \in R \setminus \{0\}$ bo'lsa, $f(x)$ funksiyani toping.

Yechim: $t = 2 + \frac{1}{x}$ belgilash kiritamiz, bu yerdan $x = \frac{1}{t-2}$ kelib chiqadi.

O'rniqa qo'yib $f(t) = \left(\frac{1}{t-2}\right)^2 + (t-2)^2$ ga ega bo'lamic.

Demak, $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} + (x-2)^2$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

2. Agar $f: R \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow R$ uchun $3f(x) + 2f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x$ $\forall x \in R \setminus \{0\}$ bo'lsa, $f(x)$ funksiyani toping.

Yechim: x ni $\frac{1}{x}$ bilan almashtirib olamiz, bu yerdan $3f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + 2f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ kelib chiqadi.

$$\begin{cases} 3f(x) + 2f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x \\ 3f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + 2f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

Sistemani ishlab

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 2}{5x}$$

ekannligini olamiz.

3. Agar $x^2 f(x) + f(1-x) = 2x - x^4$ $\forall x \in R$ bo'lsa, $f(x)$ funksiyani toping.

Yechim: x ni $1-x$ bilan almashtirib olamiz, bu yerdan

$$(1-x)^2 f(1-x) + f(x) = 2(1-x) - (1-x)^4$$

kelib chiqadi.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 f(x) + f(1-x) = 2x - x^4 \\ (1-x)^2 f(1-x) + f(x) = 2(1-x) - (1-x)^4 \end{cases}$$

Sistemani ishlab

$$f(x) = 1 - x^2$$

Ekanligini olamiz.

4. Agar $(x-y)f(x+y) - (x+y)f(x-y) = 4xy(x^2 - y^2)$ $\forall x, y \in R$ bo'lsa, $f(x)$ funksiyani toping.

Yechim: Tenglikni ikkala tomonini $(x^2 - y^2)$ ga bo'lib yuborib

$$\frac{f(x+y)}{x+y} - \frac{f(x-y)}{x-y} = 4xy$$

Ega bo'lamiz.

$$4xy = (x + y)^2 + (x - y)^2$$

Ekanligidan foydalanib

$$\frac{f(x+y)}{x+y} - (x+y)^2 = \frac{f(x-y)}{x-y} - (x-y)^2$$

yozib olamiz. Demak

$$\frac{f(t)}{t} - t^2$$

o'zgarmas son bundan

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x)}{x} - x^2 &= c \\ f(x) &= x^2 + cx\end{aligned}$$

kelib chiqadi.

5. Agar

$$f: R - \{0,1\} \rightarrow R, f(x) + f\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = 1 + x$$

bo'lса, $f(x)$ funksiyani toping.

Yechim: x ni $\frac{x-1}{x}$ bilan almashtirib olamiz, bu yerdan

$$\begin{aligned}f\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) + f\left(\frac{\frac{x-1}{x}-1}{\frac{x-1}{x}}\right) &= 1 + \frac{x-1}{x} \\ f\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) &= \frac{2x-1}{x}\end{aligned}$$

ega bo'lamiz, endi x ni $\frac{1}{1-x}$ bilan almashtirib

$$\begin{aligned}f\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) + f\left(\frac{\frac{1}{1-x}-1}{\frac{1}{1-x}}\right) &= 1 + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{2-x}{1-x} \\ f\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) + f(x) &= \frac{2-x}{1-x}\end{aligned}$$

ega bo'lamiz.

$$\begin{aligned}f\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) &= \frac{2x-1}{x} \\ f\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) + f(x) &= \frac{2-x}{1-x}\end{aligned}$$

tengliklardan

$$f\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) - f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x} - \frac{2-x}{1-x}$$

hosil bo'ladi.

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = 1+x$$

$$f\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) - f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x} - \frac{2-x}{1-x}$$

tengliklardan

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 1}{2x(x-1)}$$

hosil bo'ladi.

6. Agar

$$(x-2)f(x-2) + f(2x) + f(x+2) = x+6$$

bo'lsa, $f(4)$ ni toping.

Yechim: $x = 2$ almashtirish kiritamiz:

$$(2-2)f(2-2) + f(4) + f(4) = 2+6$$

$2f(4) = 8$ bundan $f(4) = 4$ kelib chiqadi

7. Agar $3f(x) = f(x+1) + f(x-1)$, $f(1) = 3$, $f(2) = 4$ bo'lsa, $f(5)$ ni toping.

Yechim: $x = 2$ almashtirish kiritamiz $3f(2) = f(3) + f(1)$ bundan $f(3) = 9$ bo'ladi.

$x = 3$ almashtirish kiritamiz $3f(3) = f(4) + f(2)$ bundan $f(4) = 23$ bo'ladi.

$x = 4$ almashtirish kiritamiz $3f(4) = f(5) + f(3)$ bundan $f(5) = 60$ bo'ladi.

8. Agar $f(x)$ funksiya uchun $x \in (-\infty; +\infty)$ da

$$f(x+3) = -\frac{1}{f(x+1)}$$

tenglik bajarilsa, $\frac{f(4)}{f(0)}$ ni toping.

Yechim: $x = 1$ da

$$f(4) = -\frac{1}{f(2)}$$

bo'ladi.

$x = -1$ da

$$f(2) = -\frac{1}{f(0)}$$

bo'ladi. Bu tengliklardan

$$\frac{f(4)}{f(0)} = 1$$

kelib chiqadi.

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