

**OLIV MATEMATIKANING BA'ZI MASALALARINI NOANANAVIY YECHISH
USULLARI**

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Hozirgi kunda respublikamizda ta'lim sohasida olib borilayotgan islohotlar talabalar uchun zamon talabiga javob beradigan dars jarayoni, uslubiy ko'rsatmalar, uslubiy qo'llanmalar yaratishni taqozo qiladi, ayniqsa iqtidorli talabalarni aniqlash, ularni fanlarning muayyan sohalari bo'yicha ilmiy tadqiqot ishlariga jalb qilishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ushbu maqola ana shu talablarga javob bergan holda talabalarni mustaqil mushohada qilish qobiliyatini shakllantirishga, ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatini oshirishlariga kumak beradi. Maqola ko'pgina oliy ta'lim mussasalarida o'tiladiga oliy matematika fanining ba'zi masalalarini yechish usullari keltirilgan bo'lib, talabalarini matematik fikrlashga undaydi. Shu bilan birga bu maqoladan matematika tugaraklarida ham foydalanish mumkin.

Ma'lumki, ikkinchi va uchinchi tartibli determinantlarni hisoblash oson, lekin uning tartibi to'rtinchi va undan katta bo'lsa, har doim ham hisoblash oson bo'lavermaydi. Shuning uchun, bunday hollarda yordamchi mulohazalar va tasdiqlardan foydalanish qulay. Quyida tez-tez uchrab turadigan yuqori tartibli determinantlarning hisoblashning bir qancha usullarini keltirilgan bo'lib, maqola oxirida mustaqil yechish uchun misollar keltirilgan.

1. Quyidagi n -tartibli determinantni hisoblang.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & b..b \\ c & a & b & b..b \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c & c & a & b..b \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c & c & c & c..a \end{vmatrix} \quad [1.22-b]$$

Yechish: Biz $W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+x & b+x & b+x..b+x \\ c+x & a+x & b+x & b+x..b+x \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c+x & c+x & a+x & b+x..b+x \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c+x & c+x & c+x & c+x..a+x \end{vmatrix}$, $x \in R$ funksiyani qaraymiz.

Uning 1-satr elementlarini -1 ga ko'paytirib, 2-,3-,...n-satr elementlariga qo'shib

chiqilsa, quyidagicha determinant hosil bo'ladi: $W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+x & b+x & b+x..b+x \\ c-a & a-b & 0 & 0 \dots 0 \\ c-a & c-b & a-b & 0.. 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c-a & c-b & c-b & c-b..a-b \end{vmatrix}$

bu determinant hisoblansa, biror $W(x) = Ax + B$ x ga nisbatan chiziqli funksiya hosil bo'ladi. Chunki, uning 1-satridan boshqa satr elementlarida x ishtirok etmagan.

Bu yerdagi A biror n -tartibli determinant, B esa $x=0$ bo'lganda hosil bo'ladigan biz izlayotgan determinant. Endi $x=-b$ va $x=-c$ bo'lgan hollarni qaraymiz:

$$W(-b) = -Ab + B = (a-b)^n \quad \text{birinchi tenglikning ikkala tomonini } c \text{ ga, ikkinchi tenglikni}$$

$$W(-c) = -Ac + B = (a-c)^n$$

esa $-b$ ga ko'paytirib, ikkalasini qo'shamiz:

$$B(c-b) = c(a-b)^n - b(a-c)^n \Rightarrow B = \frac{c(a-b)^n - b(a-c)^n}{(c-b)} \quad \text{hosil bo'ladi. Bunda quyidagi}$$

hollar bo'lishi mumkin:

1-hol: $a=b=c$ u holda $B=0$

2-hol: $a=b \neq c$ u holda $B=b(b-c)^{n-1}$

3-hol: $a=c \neq b$ u holda $B=c(c-b)^{n-1}$

4-hol: $a \neq b \neq c$ u holda $B = \frac{c(a-b)^n - b(a-c)^n}{(c-b)}$

2. Tenglamani yeching.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & c_1 & c_2 & \dots & c_n \\ c_1 & x & c_2 & \dots & c_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad [1.23-b]$$

Yechish: 2-ustundan boshlab barcha ustun elementlarini 1-ustun elementlariga qo'shib chiqamiz:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+c_1+c_2+\dots+c_n & c_1 & c_2 & \dots & c_n \\ x+c_1+c_2+\dots+c_n & x & c_2 & \dots & c_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x+c_1+c_2+\dots+c_n & c_2 & c_3 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (x+c_1+c_2+\dots+c_n) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c_1 & c_2 & \dots & c_n \\ 1 & x & c_2 & \dots & c_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & c_2 & c_3 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{endi 1-satr}$$

elementlarini -1 ga ko'paytirib 2-satr elementlariga, 2-satr elementlarini -1 ga ko'paytirib 3-satr elementlariga qo'shamiz va hokazo. $(n-1)$ -satr elementlarini -1 ga ko'paytirib n -satr elementlariga qo'shgandan keyin quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz.

$$(x+c_1+c_2+\dots+c_n) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c_1 & c_2 & \dots & c_n \\ 0 & x-c_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-c_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x-c_n \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$(x+c_1+c_2+\dots+c_n)(x-c_1)(x-c_2)\dots(x-c_n) = 0$ bu tenglamadan esa

$x=-(c_1+c_2+\dots+c_n), x=c_1, x=c_2, \dots, x=c_n$ yechimlarni olamiz.

Mustaqil yechish uchun masalalar.

Quyidagi determinantlarni hisoblang.

$$\text{a) } \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & a_2 & x & \dots & x \\ x & x & a_3 & \dots & x \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x & x & x & \dots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{b) } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix}; \quad \text{c) } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \dots & n \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & \dots & n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix};$$

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