

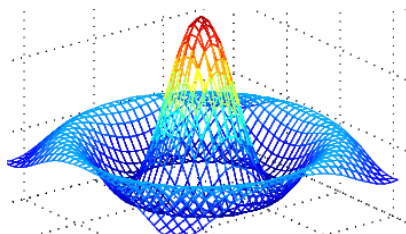
**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ALOQA VA AXBOROTLASHTIRISH
AGENTLIGI**

**TOSHKENT AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI UNIVERSITETI
SAMARQAND FILIALI**

Axborot va pedagogik texnologiyalari fakulteti

Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari kafedrası

**MATEMATEK TIZIMLAR VA ULARNI DASTURLASH
FANIDAN**



Kurs ishi

Mavzu : MATLAB tizimida maxsus matritsalar

Bajardi: *101-M-guruh magistranti*

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KIRISH

«Matematik tizimlar va ularni dasturlash» mutaxassislik fanlaridan biri bo'lib u kompyuter algebrasining nazariy asoslari va grafika vositalaridan oqilona foydalanish muammolarini o'rganishga bag'ishlanadi.

Bu fanni o'rganish orqali mutaxassis kasbiy faoliyati davomida kompyuter algebrasi uslubiyati va vositalaridan o'quv proseslarida unumli foydalanish yo'llarini to'liq bilish kerak. Bugungi kunda fanlarni o'qitishda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar, kompyuter, axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini keng ishlatish vazifasi qo'yilmoqda va bu borada qator imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Jumladan, MATLAB paketi va undan foydalanishni mazkur imkoniyatlar doirasiga kiritish mumkin deb ayta olamiz. MATLAB asosan quyidagi vazifalarni bajarish uchun ishlatiladi: matematik hisoblashlar, algoritmlarni yaratish, modellash, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, tadqiq qilish va vizuallashtirish, ilmiy va injenerlik grafikasi, ilovalarni ishlab chiqish va boshqalar

MATLABda matritsalardan foydalanish quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- Matritsalar ustida amallar;
- Maxsus ko'rinishdagi matritsalar hosil qilish;
- Maxsus matritsalarning ko'rinishlari va turlari;
- Matritsa o'lchami va qiymatlarini o'zgartirish;
- Matritsalarni birlashtirish ;
- Matrisalarni hosil qilishda parametrlarini o'zgartirish ;
- va h.k.

MATLAB tizimi fan va texnikaning eng yangi yo'nalishlari bo'yicha ham juda kuchli operatsion muhit bo'lib hizmat qila oladi va natijalarni yuqori darajalarda vizulashtirish imkoniyatlariga egaligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

ASOSIY QISM

1. MATLAB tizimining matrisaviy amallarga yo'naltirilganligi

MATLAB vaqt sinovidan o'tgan matematik hisoblarni avtomatlashtirish tizimlaridan biridir. U matrisaviy amallarni qo'llashga asoslangan. Bu narsa tizimning nomi- MATrix LABoratory-matrisaviy laboratoriyada o'z aksini topgan. Matritsalar MATLAB tizimining asosiy obyektlari hisoblanadi: 4.x versiyasida faqat bir o'lchamli massivlar-vektorlar va ikki o'lchamli massivlar-matritsalar; 5.0 versiyasida ko'p o'lchamli massivlardan-tenzorlardan foydalanish imkoniyati mavjud. MATLAB tizimi vektorlar va matrisalar ustida murakkab amallarni bajaradi. Undan arifmetik va algebraik amallardan tashqari matrisalarni invertirlash, ularning xususiy qiymatlarini hisoblash, chiziqli tenglamalar sistemasini yechish, ikki va uch o'lchamli funksiyalarning grafiklarini olish va boshqa ko'plab amallarni bajaruvchi kuchli kalkulyator sifatida ham foydalanish mumkin. Oddiy son va o'zgaruvchilarga ham MATLABda 1×1 o'lchamli matrisa sifatida qaraladi. Shu sababli oddiy sonlar va massiv-lar ustida bajariladigan amallarning shakli va usullarida bir xillikka erishilgan. MATLAB - kengayuvchi tizim, uni har xil turdagi masalalarni yechishga oson moslashtirish mumkin. Uning eng katta afzalligi tabiiy yo'l bilan kengayishi va bu kengayish m-fayllar ko'rinishida amalga oshirishidir. Boshqacha aytganda, tizimning kengayishlari kompyuterning qattiq diskida saqlanadi va MATLABning biriktirilgan (ichki) funksiyalari va proseduralari kabi kerakli vaqtda foydalanish uchun chaqiriladi. Zarur hollarda vektor va matrisalar massivlarga aylantiriladi va ularning qiymatlari har bir element uchun hisoblanadi. MATLAB oddiy arifmetik amallar va elementar funksiyalarni hisoblashdan tashqari vektorlar va matrisalar, kompleks sonlar, qatorlar va polinomlar bilan ham amallar bajaruvchi g'ayrioddiy superkalkulyatorga aylantiradi. Quyida massiv va matritsalar, matritaslar ustida amallar, maxsus matritsalarining MATLAB tizimining 4.x versiyasida tashkil etish funksiyalari tavsifi keltirilgan:

2. Matritsalar ustida amallar

Matritsalar ni almashtirish amallari. Matlabda matritsalar ustida oddiy arifmetik amallardan tashqari maxsus amallar va almashtirishlar mavjud. Ulardan biri matritsalar ni transponirlashdir. Biror A matritsani transponirlash deganda uni mos qatorlarini ustunlar bilan almashtirish tushuniladi va u A' kabi belgilanadi. Masalan, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ bo'ladi. demak bunda (m*n) o'lchovli matritsaga o'tadi.

Bir nechta matritsalar ni birlashtirish uchun

$$B = \text{cat}(\text{<o'lchov> } A_1, A_2, \dots)$$

komanda ishlatiladi. Bu holda A1, A2, ..., matritsalar ko'rsatilgan o'lchov bo'yicha birlashtiriladi:

$$\text{cat}(2, A, B) = [A, B]$$

$$\text{cat}(1, A, B) = [A; B]$$

Matlabda matritsalar ni burish uchun fliplr (A), flipud (A) komandalaridan foydalaniladi. fliplr (A) komandasi A matritsani chapdan o'ngga ustunlarini almashtirish yo'nalishida buradi. flipud (A) esa A matritsani pastdan yuqoriga qatorlarini almashtirish yo'nalishida buradi. Masalan, A quyidagicha bo'lsin:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 1 \\ 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

U holda fliplr (A) q $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 7 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, flipud (A) q $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ kabi bo'ladi. Berilgan matritsani soat strelkasiga qarshi 90 ga buruvchi rot 90 (A) komandasidir.

Misol: $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 9 & 11 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$;

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 & 11 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rot } 90(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Undan tashqari matlabda maxsus ko'rinishdagi matritsalar ni hosil qilish imkoniyati bor. Ana shunday matritsalar ni hosil qiluvchi komandalarni keltirib o'tamiz:

- size (A) – A matritsaning o'lchovi;
 - length (A) – A vektor uzunligi (elementlar soni);
 - ndims (A) – A matritsa o'lchovlari soni;
 - isempty (A) – A matritsa bo'sh bo'lsa 1, aks holda 0 qiymatni beradi;
 - isequal (A, B) – A=B bo'lsa 1 ni beradi, aks xolda "0" ni beradi;
- isnumeric (A) – A matritsa sonli tipda bo'lsa 1 ni beradi, aks holda "0" ni beradi;

Namunalar:

1 – misol: Berilgan A va B matritsalarini bir biriga ko'paytirish:

```
>> A=[-1 0 1; 0 -1 0; 1 -1 1]
```

A =

```
-1  0  1
```

```
0  -1  0
```

```
1  -1  1
```

```
>> B=[1 1 0; 2 -1 0; 3 0 1]
```

B =

```
1  1  0
```

```
2  -1  0
```

```
3  0  1
```

```
>> A*B
```

ans =

```
2  -1  1
```

```
-2  1  0
```

```
2  2  1
```

Endi shu amalni algoritmi haqida ya'ni o'z qo'limiz yordamida bajaramiz:

```
>> for i=1:3; for j=1:3; C(i,j)=0; for k=1:3; C(i,j)=C(i,j)+A(i,k)*B(k,j); end; end; end; C
```

C =

```
2  -1  1
```

```
-2  1  0
```

```
2  2  1
```

2-Misol: A va B matritsalarini bir-biriga qo'shish

```
>> A=[-1 0 1; 0 -1 0; 1 -1 1];
```

```
>> B=[1 1 0; 2 -1 0; 3 0 1];
```

```
>> A+B
```

```
ans =
```

```
0    1    1
```

```
2   -2    0
```

```
4   -1    2
```

Endi shu matritsalarini qo'shish amalini algoritmini o'zimiz bajarib ko'ramiz:

```
>> for i=1:3; for j=1:3; C(i,j)=A(i,j)+B(i,j);end; end; C
```

```
C =
```

```
0    1    1
```

```
2   -2    0
```

```
4   -1    2
```

3 – misol: Matlabda matritsalarini chapdan o'ngga burishda flipr komandasidan foydalanish:

```
>> A=[-1 0 1; 0 -1 0; 1 -1 1]
```

```
A =
```

```
-1    0    1
```

```
0   -1    0
```

```
1   -1    1
```

```
>> fliplr(A)
```

```
ans =
```

```
1  0 -1
```

```
0 -1  0
```

```
1 -1  1
```

Endi shu komandani qo'lda bajarib chiqamiz:

```
>> for i=1:3; for j=1:3; C(i,j)=A(3-i+1,j);end; end; C
```

```
C =
```

```
1 -1  1
```

```
0 -1  0
```

```
-1  0  1
```

4 - misol: Matlabda matritsalarini yuqoridan pastga burishda flipud komandasidan foydalanish:

```
>> A=[-1 0 1; 0 -1 0; 1 -1 1]
```

```
A =
```

```
-1  0  1
```

```
0 -1  0
```

```
1 -1  1
```

```
>> flipud(A)
```

```
ans =
```

```
1 -1  1
```

```
0 -1  0
```

```
-1  0  1
```

Endi shu amalni algoritmi bilan tanishib chiqamiz:

```
>> for i=1:3; for j=1:3; C(j,i)=A(j,3-i+1); end; end; C
```

C =

```
1  0  -1
```

```
0  -1  0
```

```
1  -1  1
```

5 – misol: Berilgan matritsani soat strelkasiga qarshi 90° ga burish uchun ishlatiladigan `rot90(A)` komandasi:

```
>> A=[-1 0 1; 0 -1 0; 1 -1 1]
```

A =

```
-1  0  1
```

```
0  -1  0
```

```
1  -1  1
```

```
>> rot90(A)
```

ans =

```
1  0  1
```

```
0  -1  -1
```

```
-1  0  1
```

Endi shu amalning bajarilish tartibi ya'ni algoritmi haqida:

```
>> for i=1:3; for j=1:3; C(i,j)=A(j,3-i+1); end; end; C
```

C =

```
1  0  1
```

```
0  -1  -1
```

```
-1  0  1
```

Undan tashqari matlabda maxsus ko'rinishdagi matritsalarini hosil qilish imkoniyati bor. Ana shunday matritsalarini hosil qiluvchi komandalarni keltirib o'tamiz:

```
>> A=[-1 0 1; 0 -1 0; 1 -1 1]
```

```
A =
```

```
    -1     0     1
```

```
     0    -1     0
```

```
     1    -1     1
```

```
>> size(A)
```

```
ans =
```

```
     3     3
```

```
>> length(A)
```

```
ans =
```

```
     3
```

```
>> ndims(A)
```

```
ans =
```

```
     2
```

```
>> isempty(A)
```

```
ans =
```

```
     0
```

6 - misol: diag(A) komandasi berilgan matritsaning diagonalida tugan elementlarni ekranga chiqaradi:

```
>> A=[-1 0 1; 0 -1 0; 1 -1 1]
```

```
A =
```

```
 -1   0   1
```

```
  0  -1   0
```

```
  1  -1   1
```

```
>> diag(A)
```

```
ans =
```

```
 -1
```

```
 -1
```

```
  1
```

Shu amalni o'zimiz bajarib chqamiz:

```
>> for i=1:3; D(i)=A(i,i);end; D
```

```
D =
```

```
 -1  -1   1
```

7 – misol: eye(n) komandasi birlik matritsa hosil qilish:

```
>> eye(5)
```

```
ans =
```

```
  1   0   0   0   0
```

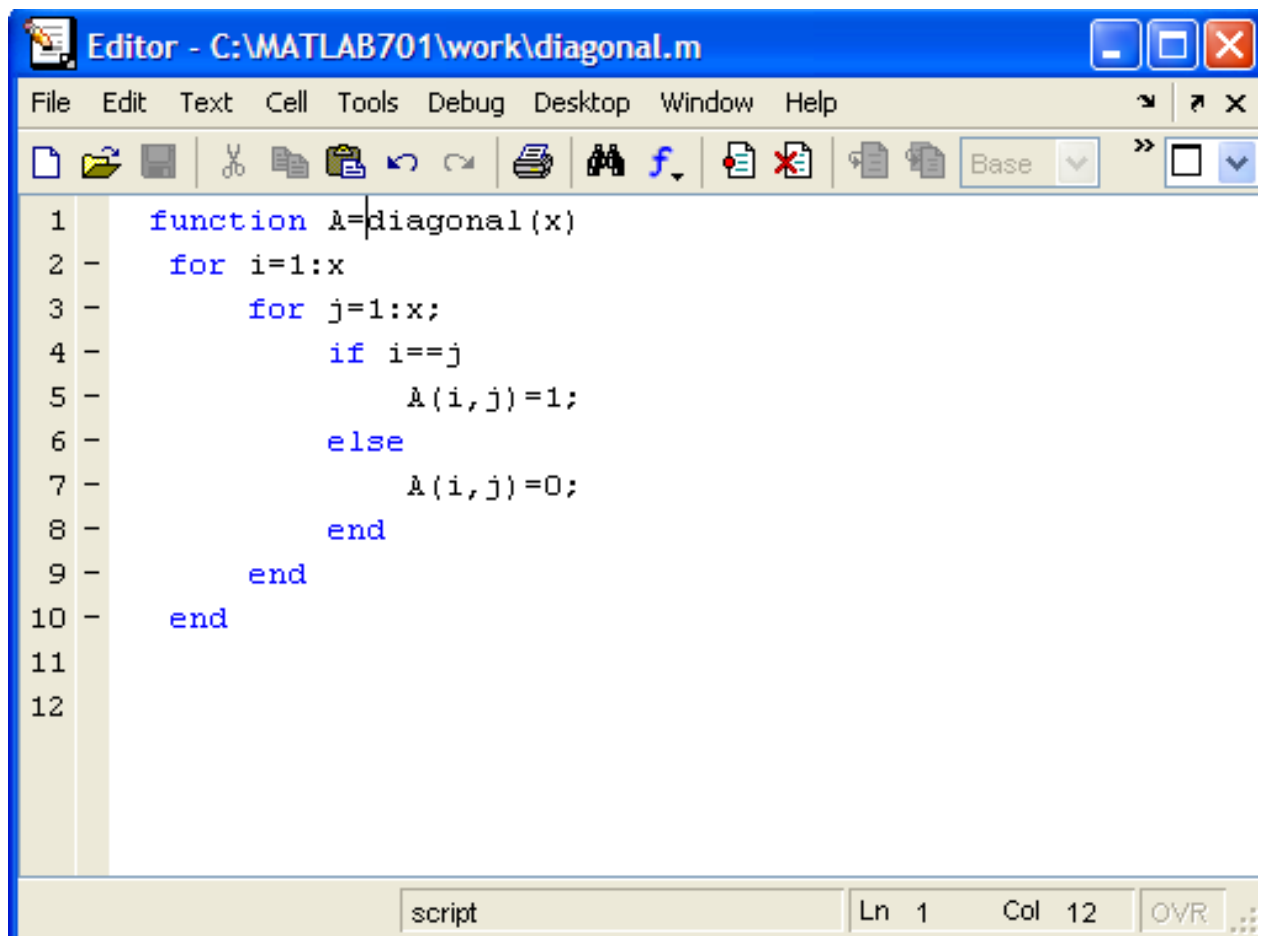
```
  0   1   0   0   0
```

```
  0   0   1   0   0
```

```
  0   0   0   1   0
```

```
  0   0   0   0   1
```

Endi shu matritsani m-faylga funksiyasini yaratamiz:



```
1 function A=diagonal(x)
2 -   for i=1:x
3 -       for j=1:x;
4 -           if i==j
5 -               A(i,j)=1;
6 -           else
7 -               A(i,j)=0;
8 -           end
9 -       end
10 -   end
11
12
```

Ushbu m-faylga birlik matritsa hosil qiladigan protsedura yasadik va uning nomini diagonal.m deb nomladik. Endi bu m-fayl yordamida diagonal(n) komandasi hosil bo'ldi. Endi ushbu komanda yordamida ham eye(n) komandasining bajargan ishini bajarsa bo'ladi:

```
>> diagonal(5)
```

```
ans =
```

```
1  0  0  0  0
0  1  0  0  0
0  0  1  0  0
0  0  0  1  0
0  0  0  0  1
```

8-misol: Berilgan matritsaning diagonaldan yuqori qismini elementlarini 0 bilan almashtirish:

```
>> A=[-1 2 4 0 3; -2 1 0 3 4; -2 -1 0 -2 1; -2 3 -1 -1 1; 1 1 1 -1 -1]
```

A =

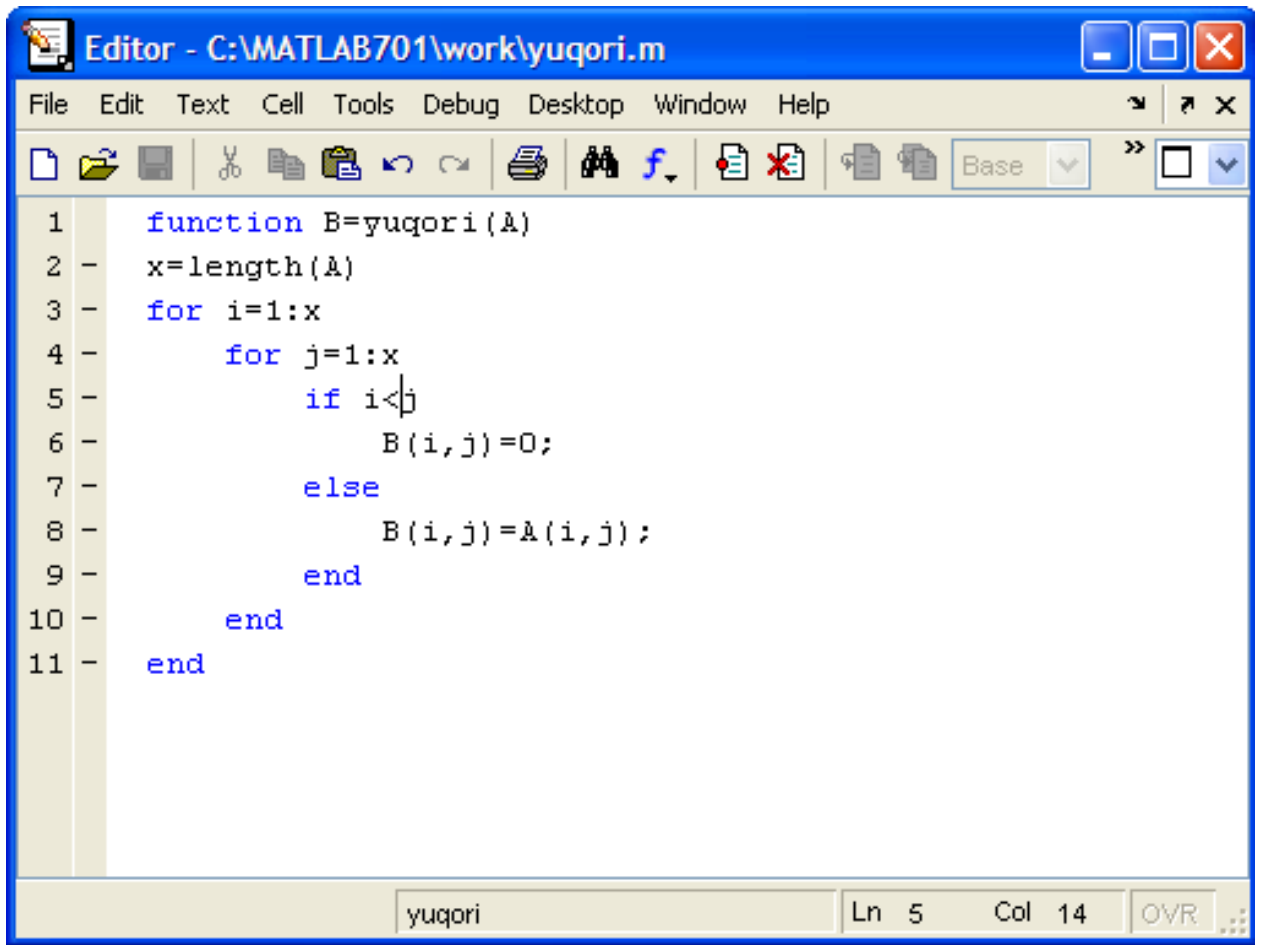
-1	2	4	0	3
-2	1	0	3	4
-2	-1	0	-2	1
-2	3	-1	-1	1
1	1	1	-1	-1

```
>> tril(A)
```

ans =

-1	0	0	0	0
-2	1	0	0	0
-2	-1	0	0	0
-2	3	-1	-1	0
1	1	1	-1	-1

Endi shu komandani o'zimiz m-faylga yozib yangi yuqori degan komanda hosil qilamiz :



The image shows a MATLAB Editor window titled "Editor - C:\MATLAB701\work\yuqori.m". The window contains the following MATLAB code:

```
1 function B=yuqori(A)
2 x=length(A)
3 for i=1:x
4     for j=1:x
5         if i<j
6             B(i,j)=0;
7         else
8             B(i,j)=A(i,j);
9         end
10    end
11 end
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file name "yuqori", line number "Ln 5", column number "Col 14", and a status indicator "OVR".

```
>> B=yuqori(A)
```

```
x =
```

```
5
```

```
B =
```

```
-1  0  0  0  0
-2  1  0  0  0
-2 -1  0  0  0
-2  3 -1 -1  0
 1  1  1 -1 -1
```

9 – misol :triu komandasi esa matritsaning diagonalidan pastki qismini nollarga aylantiradi:

```
>> A=[-1 2 4 0 3; -2 1 0 3 4; -2 -1 0 -2 1; -2 3 -1 -1 1; 1 1 1 -1 -1]
```

A =

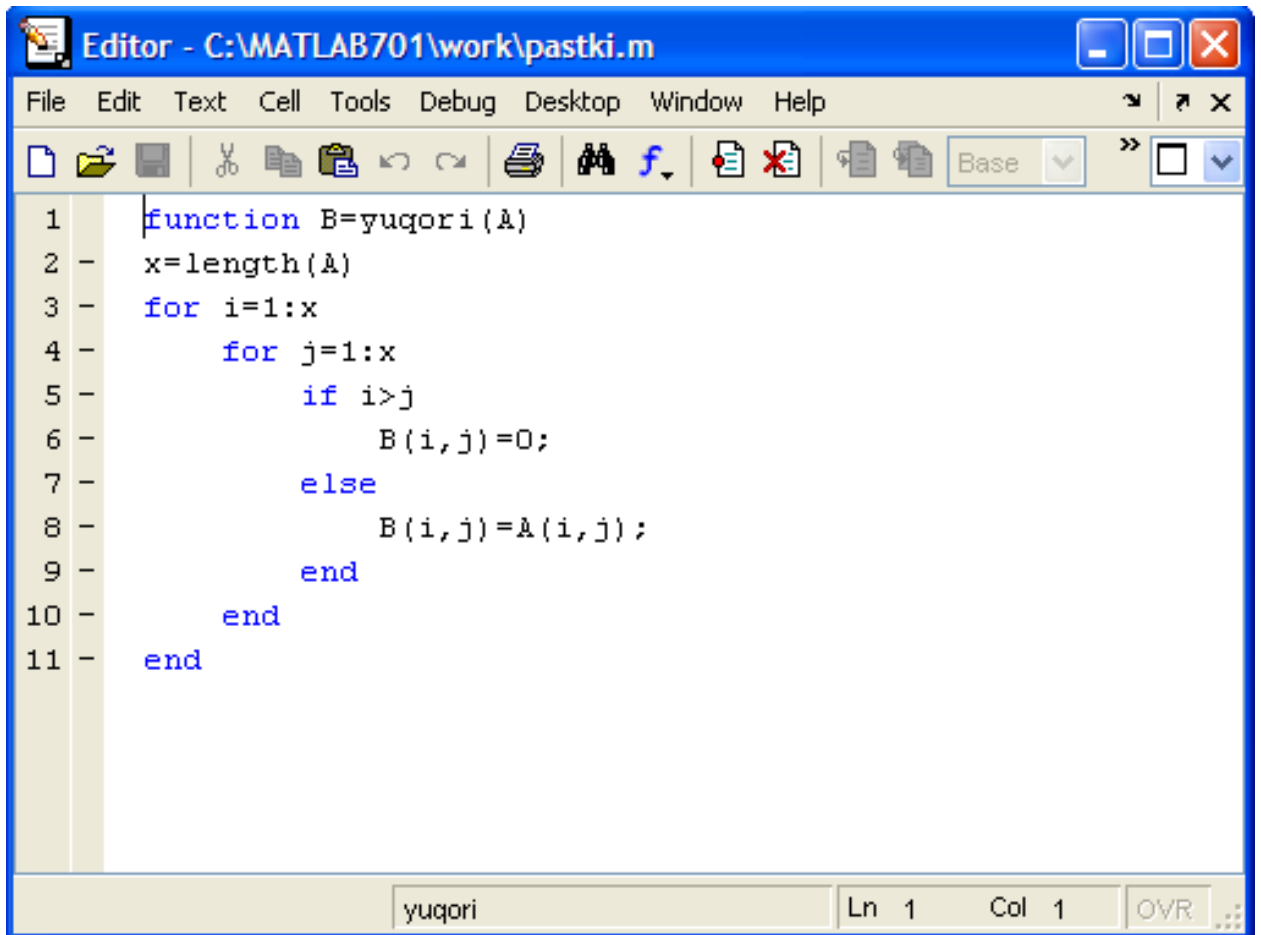
```
-1  2  4  0  3
-2  1  0  3  4
-2 -1  0 -2  1
-2  3 -1 -1  1
 1  1  1 -1 -1
```

```
>> triu(A)
```

ans =

```
-1  2  4  0  3
 0  1  0  3  4
 0  0  0 -2  1
 0  0  0 -1  1
 0  0  0  0 -1
```

Ushbu triu protsedurasini algoritmini o'zimiz tuzib m-faylga yozib chiqamiz va quyidagi natijalarga erishamiz:

The image shows a MATLAB Editor window titled "Editor - C:\MATLAB701\work\pastki.m". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Text", "Cell", "Tools", "Debug", "Desktop", "Window", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, editing, and debugging. The main editing area contains the following MATLAB code:

```
1 function B=yuqori(A)
2 x=length(A)
3 for i=1:x
4     for j=1:x
5         if i>j
6             B(i,j)=0;
7         else
8             B(i,j)=A(i,j);
9         end
10    end
11 end
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is "yuqori", and the cursor is at line 1, column 1.

>> B=pastki(A)

x =

5

B =

```
-1  2  4  0  3
 0  1  0  3  4
 0  0  0 -2  1
 0  0  0 -1  1
 0  0  0  0 -1
```

10 – misol : **RESHAPE** – matrisa o'lchamini o'zgartish :

```
>> A=[-1 0 2 0; 0 1 2 -1; -1 -2 -3 2]
```

A =

```
-1    0    2    0
```

```
0     1    2   -1
```

```
-1   -2   -3    2
```

```
>> reshape(A,2,6)
```

ans =

```
-1   -1    1    2   -3   -1
```

```
0     0   -2    2    0    2
```

3.Matritsalarini maxsus ko'rinishda hosil qilish

ZEROS-massiv elementlarini nollardan iborat qilib tuzish

Sintaksisi:

Y = Zeros(n)

Y = Zeros (m, n)

Y = Zeros (size(A))

```
>> zeros(5)
```

ans =

```
0    0    0    0    0
```

```
0    0    0    0    0
```

```
0    0    0    0    0
```

```
0    0    0    0    0
```

```
0    0    0    0    0
```

```
>> for i=1:5; for j=1:5; A(i,j)=0;end; end; A
```

A =

```
0  0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0  0
0  0  0  0  0
```

ONES - massiv elementlarini birlardan iborat qilib tuzish

Sintaksisi:

Y = ones(n)

Y = ones(m, n)

Y = ones(size(A))

>> ones(5,4)

ans =

```
1  1  1  1
1  1  1  1
1  1  1  1
1  1  1  1
1  1  1  1
```

>> for i=1:5; for j=1:4; E(i,j)=1; end; end; E

E =

```
1  1  1  1
1  1  1  1
1  1  1  1
1  1  1  1
1  1  1  1
```

RAND – massiv elementlarini teng taqsimot qonuniga ko'ra hosil qilish

Sintaksisi:

`X = rand(n)`

`rand`

`X = rand(m, n)`

`rand('seed')`

`X = rand(size(A))`

`rand('seed', x0)`

Algoritmi:

Teng taqsimot qonuniga bo'ysunuvchi ehtimolli sonlar algoritmi chiziqli kongurent metodiga asoslangan. Quyidagi ehtimolli sonni realizatsiyalangan aniq munosabatlar orqali hisoblashni qaraymiz:

$$\text{seed} = (77 \times \text{seed}) \pmod{(231 - 1)}.$$

Masalan:

Teng taqsimot qonuniga asoslangan ehtimolli sonlar generator quyidagi ko'rinishda realizatsiya qilinadi:

`X = rand(3, 4)`

X =	0.0579	0.0099	0.1987	0.1988
	0.3529	0.1389	0.6038	0.0153
	0.8132	0.2028	0.2722	0.7468

Bu natija tizim verisyasiga va ishlash seansiga bog'liq ravishda farq qilishi mumkin.

Mos keluvchi funksiyalar: RANDN, SPRANDN.

SPRANDN-Siyrak ehtimolli matritsa

Sintaksisi:

`R = sprandn(S)`

`R = sprandn(m, n, alpha)`

$R = \text{sprandn}(m, n, \alpha, rcond)$

SPRANDSYM–siyrak ehtimolli simmetrik matritsa

Sintaksisi:

$R = \text{sprandsym}(S)$

$R = \text{sprandsym}(n, \alpha)$

$R = \text{sprandsym}(n, \alpha, rcond)$

$R = \text{sprandsym}(n, \alpha, rcond, kind)$

CROSS – vector ko'paytma

Sintaksisi:

$c = \text{cross}(a, b)$

KRON – tenzorli ko'paytmani hosil qilish

Sintaksisi:

$K = \text{kron}(X, Y)$

Linspace –teng munosabatli tugunlar chiziqli massivini hosil qilish

Sintaksisi:

$x = \text{linspace}(x1, x2)$

$x = \text{linspace}(x1, x2, n)$

LOGSPACE – logarifmik to'rtli tugunlarni hosil qilish

Sintaksisi:

$x = \text{logspace}(d1, d2)$

$x = \text{logspace}(d1, d2, n)$

MESHGRID – ikki o'lchamli va uch o'lchamli to'rlar tugunlarini hosil qilish

Sintaksisi:

$[X, Y] = \text{meshgrid}(x, y)$

$[X, Y] = \text{meshgrid}(x)$

$[X, Y, Z] = \text{meshgrid}(x, y, z)$

Masalan:

Funksiyani $-2 < x < 2$, $-2 < y < 2$ sohada hisoblash uchun quyidagi amallar ketma-ketligi bajariladi:

$[X, Y] = \text{meshgrid}(-2:2:2, -2:2:2);$

$Z = X.*\exp(-X.^2 - Y.^2);$

$\text{mesh}(Z)$

Mos keluvchi funksiyalar: SURF, SLICE.

4.Maxsus matritsalar

COMPAN – xarakteristik ko'phadni matrisa ko'rinishida ifodalash

Sintaksisi:

$C = \text{compan}(p)$

Masalan:

$(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = x^3 - 7x + 6$ polinomi ko'effitsientalaridan tuzilgan vektor

$p = [1 \ 0 \ -7 \ 6];$ yordamchi massiv quyidagicha bo'ladi:

$C = \text{compan}(p)$

$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Mos keluvchi funksiyalar: POLY, POLYVAL, POLYVALM.

HADAMARD – Adamar matritsasi (Hadamard matrix)

Sintaksisi:

$H = \text{hadamard}(n)$

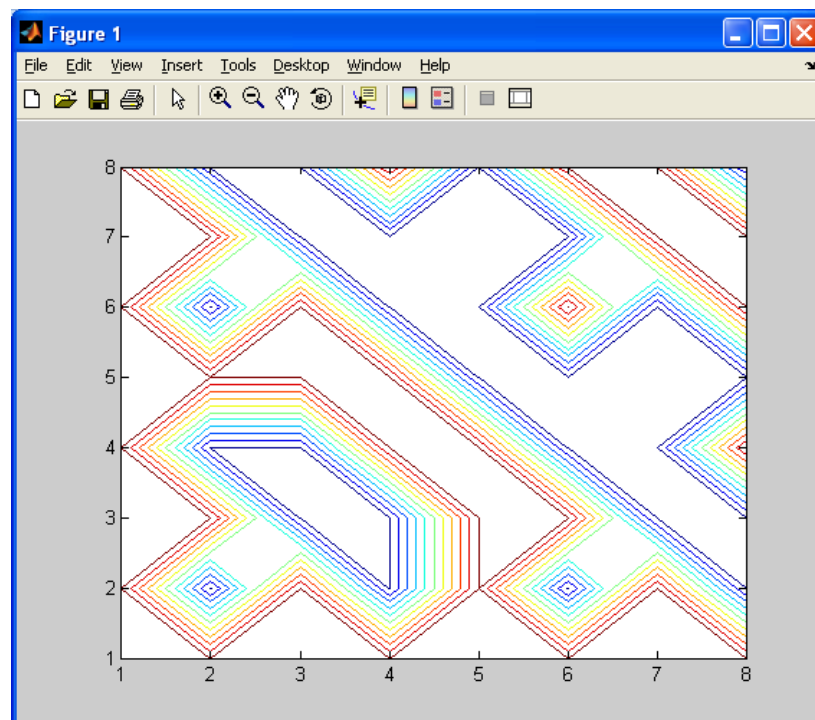
Masalan:

$H = \text{hadamard}(8)$

H =	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1
	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	1
	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1
	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1

Ushbu funksiya yordamida hosil qilingan kontur rasmi :

$\text{contour}(\text{hadamard}(8))$



Mos keluvchi funksiyalar: HANKEL, TOEPLITZ, COMPAN.

HANKEL – Hankel matritsasi (Hankel matrix)

Sintaksisi:

$H = \text{hankel}(c)$

$H = \text{hankel}(c, r)$

Misollar:

$c = [1 \ 2 \ 3];$

$H = \text{hankel}(c)$

$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ & & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$c = 1:3; r = 7:10; H = \text{hankel}(c, r)$

Warning: Column wins anti-diagonal conflict.

> In d:\matlab5\toolbox\matlab\elmat\hankel.m at line 27

$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 8 \\ & 2 & 3 & 8 & 9 \\ & & 3 & 8 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Warning: Column wins anti-diagonal conflict.

> In d:\matlab5\toolbox\matlab\elmat\hankel.m at line 27

Столбец выигрывает конфликт на второй главной диагонали

> В d:\matlab5\toolbox\matlab\elmat\hankel.m в строке 27

Mos keluvchi funksiyalar: TOEPLITZ, VANDER, HADAMARD.

HILB, INVHILB – Gelbert matritsasi (Hilbert matrix)

Sintaksisi:

H = hilb(n)

H = invhilb(n)

Misol:

4 –taribli Gilbert matritsasi $1.5514e+004$ shartli songa ega bo'lsin. Uning teskari matritsasi-butun sonli matritsa ko'rinishi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

invhilb(4)

```
ans = 16    -120   240   -140
      -120   1200  -2700  1680
      240   -2700  6480  -4200
      -140   1680  -4200  2800
```

Natijani qo'zg'aluvchi vergulli sonlar ko'rinishida tasvirlasak quyidagi hosil bo'ladi:

format long e,

inv(hilb(4))

1.0e+ 003

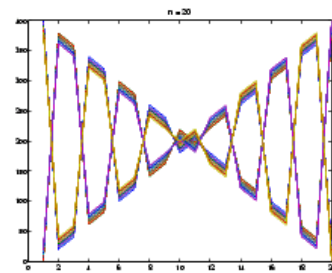
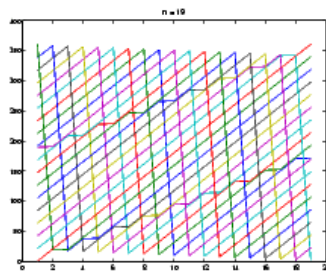
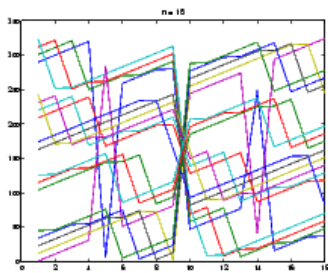
```
ans = 0.0160    -0.1200    0.2400    -0.1400
      -0.1200    1.2000    -2.7000    1.6800
      0.2400    -2.7000    6.4800    -4.2000
      -0.1400    1.6800    -4.2000    2.8000
```

MAGIC – Sehirli kvadrat

Sintaksisi:

M = magic(n)

Ushbu funktsiyani qo'llanilishi bilan bog'liq grafiklar:



Mos keluvchi funksiyalar: RAND, ONES.

PASCAL – Paskal matritasasi (Pascal matrix)

Sintaksisi:

$P = \text{pascal}(n)$

$P = \text{pascal}(n, k)$

Misol:

`>> n=4`

`n =`

4

`>> a=pascal(n)`

`a =`

```
1  1  1  1
1  2  3  4
1  3  6 10
1  4 10 20
```

`>>a=pascal(n,1)`

`a =`

```
1  0  0  0
1 -1  0  0
1 -2  1  0
1 -3  3 -1
```

ROSSER – Resser matritsasi (Rosser matrix)

Sintaksisi:

R = rosser

Misol:

>> R=rosser

R =

611	196	-192	407	-8	-52	-49	29
196	899	113	-192	-71	-43	-8	-44
-192	113	899	196	61	49	8	52
407	-192	196	611	8	44	59	-23
-8	-71	61	8	411	-599	208	208
-52	-43	49	44	-599	411	208	208
-49	-8	8	59	208	208	99	-911
29	-44	52	-23	208	208	-911	99

TOEPLITZ – Tiplets matritsasi (Toeplitz matrix)

Sintaksisi:

T = toeplitz(c)

T = toeplitz(c, r)

Misol:

c=1:4; T = toeplitz(c)

T =	1	2	3	4
	2	1	2	3
	3	2	1	1

4 3 2 1

VANDER – Vandermond matritsasi (Vandermonde matrix)

Sintaksisi:

V = vander(x)

Misol: x = [1 2 3 4];

V = vander(x)

V = 1 1 1 1

8 4 2 1

27 9 3 1

64 16 4 1

WILKINSON – Uilkenson matritsasi (Wilkinson matrix)

Sintaksisi:

W = wilkinson(n)

Misol:

W = wilkinson(7)

W = 3 1 0 0 0 0 0

1 2 1 0 0 0 0

0 1 1 1 0 0 0

0 0 1 0 1 0 0

0 0 0 1 1 1 0

0 0 0 0 1 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 3

Mos keluvchi funksiyalar: EIG, ROSSER, PASCAL.

XULOSA

Umuman olganda MATLAB matematikaning rivojlanishi davomida to'plangan matematik hisoblashlar bo'yicha tajribani o'zida mujassamlashtirgan va uni grafik vizuallash va animasiya vositalari bilan uyg'unlashtirilgan. MATLAB tizimi ilova qilinadigan katta hajmdagi hujjatlar bilan birgalikda EHMni matematik ta'minlash bo'yicha ko'p tomli ma'lumotnoma (bildirgich, spravochnik) vazifasini bajarishi mumkin. MATLAB tizimidan hozirgi vaqtda Yevropa, AQSh, Yaponiya davlatlarida aksariyat mutaxassislar foydalanadi va u ko'pchilik operatsion tizimlarda, jumladan GNU/Linux, Mac OS, Solaris, Microsoft Windows va boshqalarda ishlaydi. MATLAB tizimi fan va texnikaning eng yangi yo'nalishlari bo'yicha ham juda kuchli operatsion muhit bo'lib xizmat qila oladi va natijalarni yuqori darajada vizuallashtirish imkoniyatlariga egaligi bilan xarakterlanadi. O'zbekistonda MATLAB tizimi o'zining hisoblashlar va natijalarni vizuallash bo'yicha yuqori samaradorligi bilan mashhur. Lekin MATLAB tizimi bo'yicha o'zbek tilida adabiyotlarga talab katta bo'lishiga qaramay, ular juda kam, deyarli yo'q darajada. Ushbu kurs ishi bajarish natijasida MATLAB tizimining ajoyib imkoniyatlaridan biri bilan tanishib chiqldi va o'rganildi. Matrisalar murakkab matematik hisoblarda, jumladan, chiziqli algebra masalalarini yechishda va dinamik tizimlar hamda obyektlarni modellashda keng qo'llaniladi. Ular dinamik tizimlar va obyektlarning holat tenglamalarini avtomatik ravishda tuzish va schishning asosi bo'lib hisoblanadi.

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